



Monday 16 June 2014 – Morning

A2 GCE MATHEMATICS

4723/01 Core Mathematics 3

QUESTION PAPER

Candidates answer on the Printed Answer Book.

OCR supplied materials:

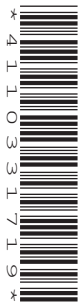
- Printed Answer Book 4723/01
- List of Formulae (MF1)

Other materials required:

- Scientific or graphical calculator

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes

MODIFIED LANGUAGE



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

These instructions are the same on the Printed Answer Book and the Question Paper.

- The Question Paper will be found inside the Printed Answer Book.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Printed Answer Book. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- **Write your answer to each question in the space provided in the Printed Answer Book.** Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- You are permitted to use a scientific or graphical calculator in this paper.
- Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures unless a different degree of accuracy is specified in the question or is clearly appropriate.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

This information is the same on the Printed Answer Book and the Question Paper.

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question on the Question Paper.
- **You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.**
- The total number of marks for this paper is **72**.
- The Printed Answer Book consists of **12** pages. The Question Paper consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

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- 1 Find the value of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ when $x = e^2$, given that $y = 4x^2 \ln x$. [5]

- 2 By first using appropriate identities, solve the equation

$$5 \cos 2\theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta = 2$$

for $0^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$. [6]

- 3 (i) Use Simpson's rule with four strips to find an approximation to

$$\int_0^2 e^{\sqrt{x}} dx.$$

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures. [4]

- (ii) Deduce an approximation to $\int_0^2 (1 + 10e^{\sqrt{x}}) dx$. [2]

- 4 The functions f and g are defined for all real values of x by

$$f(x) = 2x^3 + 4 \quad \text{and} \quad g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x-10}.$$

- (i) Evaluate $f^{-1}(-50)$. [2]

- (ii) Show that $fg(x) = 2x - 16$. [2]

- (iii) Differentiate $gf(x)$ with respect to x . [3]

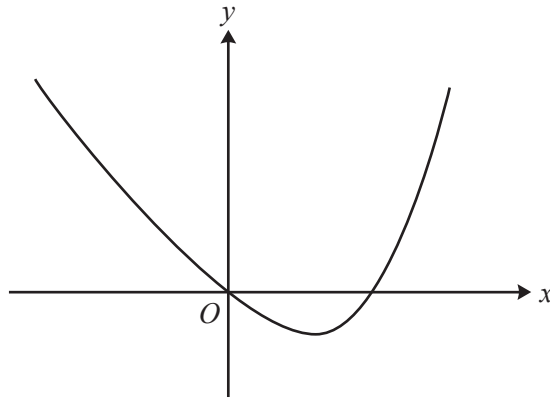
- 5 (a) The mass, M grams, of a substance at time t years is given by

$$M = 58e^{-0.33t}.$$

Find the rate at which the mass is decreasing at the instant when $t = 4$. Give your answer correct to 2 significant figures. [3]

- (b) The mass of a second substance is increasing exponentially. The initial mass is 42.0 grams. After 6 years the mass is 51.8 grams. Find the mass at a time 24 years after the initial value. [4]

6



The diagram shows the curve $y = x^4 - 8x$.

- (i) Sketch a second curve on the copy of the diagram to show that the equation

$$x^4 + x^2 - 8x - 9 = 0$$

has two real roots. State the equation of the second curve.

[2]

- (ii) The larger root of the equation $x^4 + x^2 - 8x - 9 = 0$ is denoted by α .

- (a) Show by calculation that $2.1 < \alpha < 2.2$.

[2]

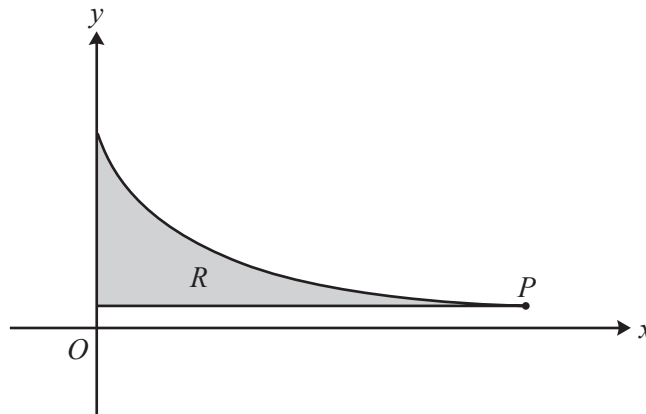
- (b) Use an iterative process based on the equation

$$x = \sqrt[4]{9 + 8x - x^2},$$

with a suitable starting value, to find α correct to 3 decimal places. Give the result of each step of the iterative process.

[4]

7



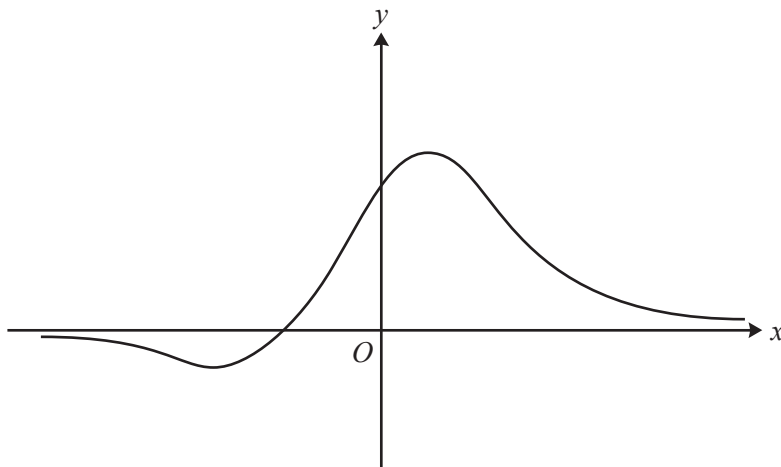
The diagram shows the curve $y = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4x+1}}$ for $0 \leq x \leq 20$. The point P on the curve has coordinates $(20, \frac{1}{9}\sqrt{3})$. The shaded region R is enclosed by the curve and the lines $x = 0$ and $y = \frac{1}{9}\sqrt{3}$.

- (i) Find the exact area of R .

[4]

- (ii) Find the exact volume of the solid obtained when R is rotated completely about the x -axis.

[6]



The diagram shows the curve $y = \frac{2x+4}{x^2+5}$.

(i) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and hence find the coordinates of the two stationary points. [6]

(ii) For all real values of x , the function g is defined by

$$g(x) = \left| \frac{2x+4}{x^2+5} \right|.$$

(a) Sketch the curve $y = g(x)$ and state the range of g . [3]

(b) Where k is a constant, it is given that the equation $g(x) = k$ has exactly two distinct real roots. Write down the set of possible values of k . [2]

9 (i) Express $5 \cos(\theta - 60^\circ) + 3 \cos \theta$ in the form $R \sin(\theta + \alpha)$, where $R > 0$ and $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$. [4]

(ii) Hence

(a) give details of the transformations needed to transform the curve $y = 5 \cos(\theta - 60^\circ) + 3 \cos \theta$ to the curve $y = \sin \theta$, [3]

(b) find the smallest positive value of β satisfying the equation

$$5 \cos\left(\frac{1}{3}\beta - 40^\circ\right) + 3 \cos\left(\frac{1}{3}\beta + 20^\circ\right) = 3. \quad [5]$$

END OF QUESTION PAPER



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