

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Level Examination
June 2015

Mathematics

MPC3

Unit Pure Core 3

Friday 5 June 2015 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- the blue AQA booklet of formulae and statistical tables.
- You may use a graphics calculator.

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
TOTAL	

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Write the question part reference (eg (a), (b)(i) etc) in the left-hand margin.
- You must answer each question in the space provided for that question. If you require extra space, use an AQA supplementary answer book; do **not** use the space provided for a different question.
- Do not write outside the box around each page.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks for method may be lost.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.

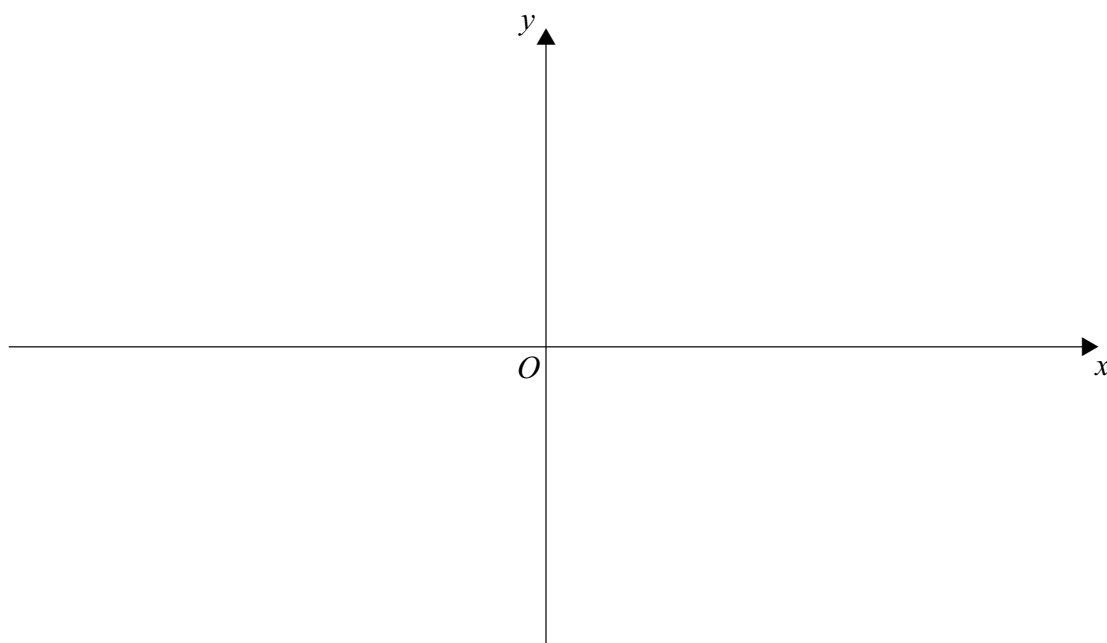
Advice

- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.
- You do not necessarily need to use all the space provided.



J U N 1 5 M P C 3 0 1

- 2 (a)** Sketch, on the axes below, the curve with equation $y = 4 - |2x + 1|$, indicating the coordinates where the curve crosses the axes. **[4 marks]**
- (b)** Solve the equation $x = 4 - |2x + 1|$. **[3 marks]**
- (c)** Solve the inequality $x < 4 - |2x + 1|$. **[2 marks]**
- (d)** Describe a sequence of two geometrical transformations that maps the graph of $y = |2x + 1|$ onto the graph of $y = 4 - |2x + 1|$. **[4 marks]**

QUESTION
PART
REFERENCE**Answer space for question 2****(a)**

3 (a) It is given that the curves with equations $y = 6 \ln x$ and $y = 8x - x^2 - 3$ intersect at a single point where $x = \alpha$.

(i) Show that α lies between 5 and 6.

[2 marks]

(ii) Show that the equation $x = 4 + \sqrt{13 - 6 \ln x}$ can be rearranged into the form

$$6 \ln x + x^2 - 8x + 3 = 0$$

[3 marks]

(iii) Use the iterative formula

$$x_{n+1} = 4 + \sqrt{13 - 6 \ln x_n}$$

with $x_1 = 5$ to find the values of x_2 and x_3 , giving your answers to three decimal places.

[2 marks]

(b) A curve has equation $y = f(x)$ where $f(x) = 6 \ln x + x^2 - 8x + 3$.

(i) Find the exact values of the coordinates of the stationary points of the curve.

[5 marks]

(ii) Hence, or otherwise, find the exact values of the coordinates of the stationary points of the curve with equation

$$y = 2f(x - 4)$$

[2 marks]

QUESTION
PART
REFERENCE

Answer space for question 3



6 (a) Sketch, on the axes below, the curve with equation $y = \sin^{-1}(3x)$, where y is in radians.

State the exact values of the coordinates of the end points of the graph.

[3 marks]

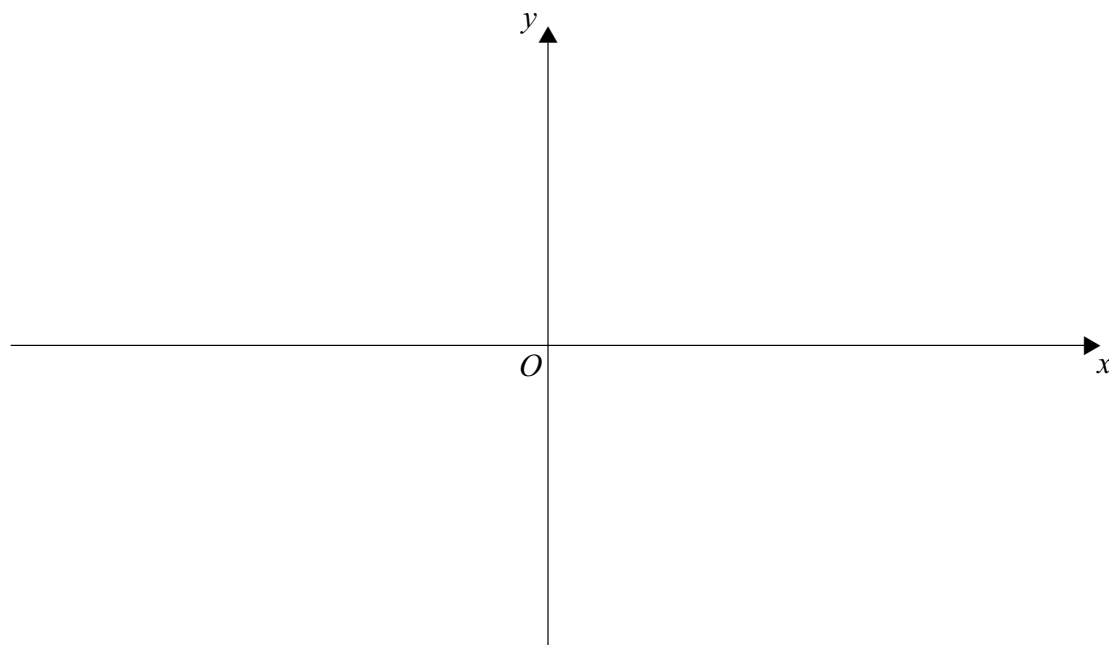
(b) Given that $x = \frac{1}{3}\sin y$, write down $\frac{dx}{dy}$ and hence find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in terms of y .

[2 marks]

QUESTION
PART
REFERENCE

Answer space for question 6

(a)



QUESTION
PART
REFERENCE

Answer space for question 8

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.

END OF QUESTIONS

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