OCR
RECOGNISING ACHIEVEMENT

Friday 18 January 2013 – Afternoon

A2 GCE MATHEMATICS (MEI)

4754/01A Applications of Advanced Mathematics (C4) Paper A

QUESTION PAPER

Candidates answer on the Printed Answer Book.

OCR supplied materials:
- Printed Answer Book 4754/01A
- MEI Examination Formulae and Tables (MF2)

Other materials required:
- Scientific or graphical calculator

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

- The Question Paper will be found in the centre of 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.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- You are permitted to use a scientific or graphical calculator in this paper.
- Final answers should be given to a degree of accuracy appropriate to the context.

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 advised that an answer may receive **no marks** unless you show sufficient detail of the working to indicate that a correct method is being used.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **72**.
- The Printed Answer Book consists of **16** pages. The Question Paper consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
- This paper will be followed by **Paper B: Comprehension**.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER / INVIGILATOR

- Do not send this Question Paper for marking; it should be retained in the centre or recycled. Please contact OCR Copyright should you wish to re-use this document.

Section A (36 marks)

1 Solve the equation $\frac{2x}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x-1} = 1$. **[4]**

2 Find the first four terms of the binomial expansion of $\sqrt[3]{1-2x}$. State the set of values of x for which the expansion is valid. **[6]**

3 The parametric equations of a curve are

$$x = \sin\theta, \quad y = \sin 2\theta, \quad \text{for } 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi.$$

(i) Find the exact value of the gradient of the curve at the point where $\theta = \frac{1}{6}\pi$. **[4]**

(ii) Show that the cartesian equation of the curve is $y^2 = 4x^2 - 4x^4$. **[3]**

4 Fig. 4 shows the curve $y = \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}$, and the region between the curve, the x-axis, the y-axis and the line $x = 2$.

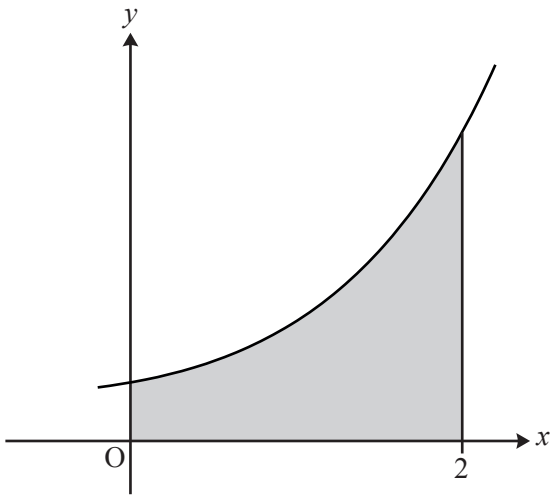

Fig. 4

(a) Find the exact volume of revolution when the shaded region is rotated through 360° about the x-axis. **[4]**

(b) **(i)** Complete the table of values, and use the trapezium rule with 4 strips to estimate the area of the shaded region. **[3]**

x	0	0.5	1	1.5	2
y		1.9283	2.8964	4.5919	

(ii) The trapezium rule for $\int_0^2 \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}\,dx$ with 8 and 16 strips gives 6.797 and 6.823, although not necessarily in that order. Without doing the calculations, say which result is which, explaining your reasoning. **[1]**

5 Solve the equation $2\sec^2\theta = 5\tan\theta$, for $0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \pi$. **[6]**

6 In Fig. 6, ABC, ACD and AED are right-angled triangles and BC = 1 unit. Angles CAB and CAD are θ and ϕ respectively.

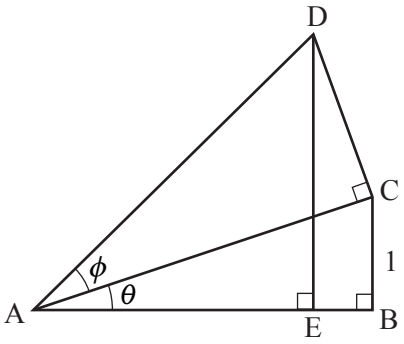

Fig. 6

(i) Find AC and AD in terms of θ and ϕ. **[2]**

(ii) Hence show that $\mathrm{DE} = 1 + \dfrac{\tan\phi}{\tan\theta}$. **[3]**

Section B (36 marks)

7 A tent has vertices ABCDEF with coordinates as shown in Fig. 7. Lengths are in metres. The O*xy* plane is horizontal.

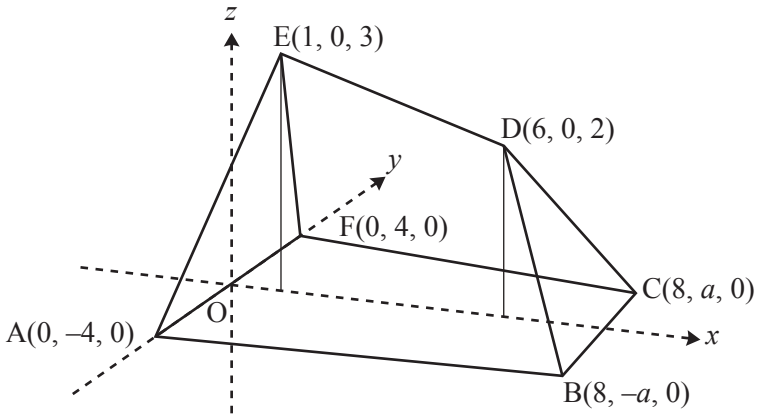

Fig. 7

(i) Find the length of the ridge of the tent DE, and the angle this makes with the horizontal. **[4]**

(ii) Show that the vector $\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j} + 5\mathbf{k}$ is normal to the plane through A, D and E.

Hence find the equation of this plane. Given that B lies in this plane, find *a*. **[7]**

(iii) Verify that the equation of the plane BCD is $x + z = 8$.

Hence find the acute angle between the planes ABDE and BCD. **[6]**

8 The growth of a tree is modelled by the differential equation

$$10\frac{\mathrm{d}h}{\mathrm{d}t} = 20 - h,$$

where h is its height in metres and the time t is in years. It is assumed that the tree is grown from seed, so that $h = 0$ when $t = 0$.

(i) Write down the value of h for which $\frac{\mathrm{d}h}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0$, and interpret this in terms of the growth of the tree. **[1]**

(ii) Verify that $h = 20\left(1 - \mathrm{e}^{-0.1t}\right)$ satisfies this differential equation and its initial condition. **[5]**

The alternative differential equation

$$200\frac{\mathrm{d}h}{\mathrm{d}t} = 400 - h^2$$

is proposed to model the growth of the tree. As before, $h = 0$ when $t = 0$.

(iii) Using partial fractions, show by integration that the solution to the alternative differential equation is

$$h = \frac{20\left(1 - \mathrm{e}^{-0.2t}\right)}{1 + \mathrm{e}^{-0.2t}}.$$

[9]

(iv) What does this solution indicate about the long-term height of the tree? **[1]**

(v) After a year, the tree has grown to a height of 2 m. Which model fits this information better? **[3]**

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Friday 18 January 2013 – Afternoon

A2 GCE MATHEMATICS (MEI)

4754/01B Applications of Advanced Mathematics (C4) Paper B: Comprehension

QUESTION PAPER

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:
- Insert (inserted)
- MEI Examination Formulae and Tables (MF2)

Other materials required:
- Scientific or graphical calculator
- Rough paper

Duration: Up to 1 hour

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4754 01B

Candidate forename		Candidate surname	

Centre number						Candidate number				

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- The insert will be found in the centre of this document.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- 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.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- The insert contains the text for use with the questions.
- You are permitted to use a scientific or graphical calculator in this paper.
- Final answers should be given to a degree of accuracy appropriate to the context.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets **[ ]** at the end of each question or part question.
- You may find it helpful to make notes and do some calculations as you read the passage.
- You are **not** required to hand in these notes with your question paper.
- You are advised that an answer may receive **no marks** unless you show sufficient detail of the working to indicate that a correct method is being used.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **18**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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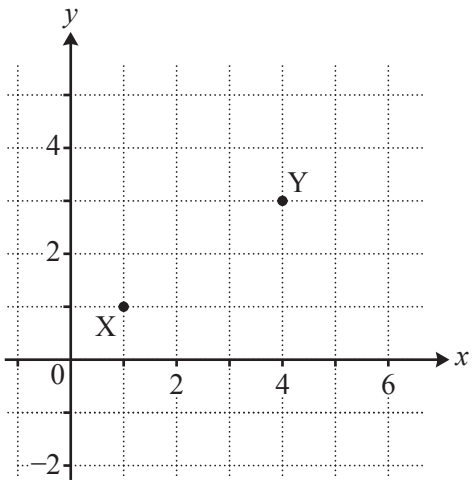
1 On the grid below mark all three possible positions of the point P with integer coordinates for which $t(P,X) = 4$ and $t(P,Y) = 3$. **[3]**

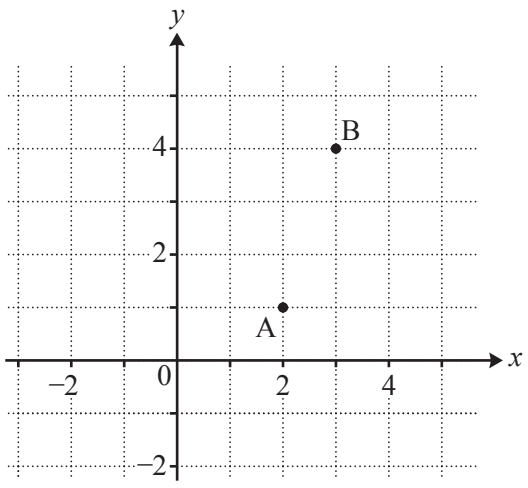
1



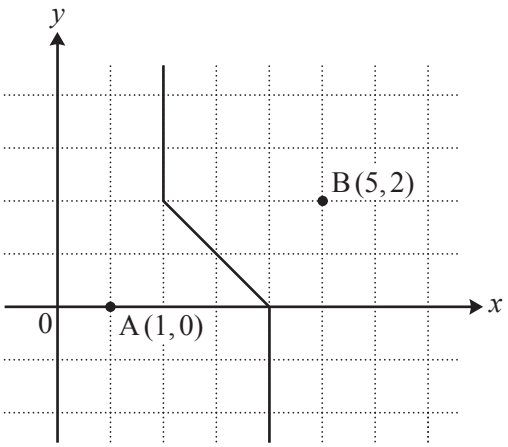
2 This question is concerned with generalised taxicab geometry.

On the grid below, show the locus of a point P where $t(P,A) = t(P,B)$. **[3]**

2

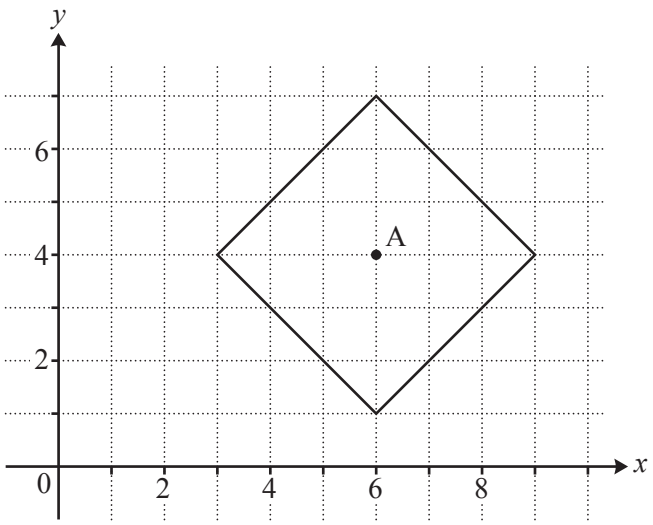


3 **(i)** Describe the following locus of a point P, using the notation $t(P, A)$ and $t(P, B)$ as appropriate.



[1]

(ii) Describe the following locus of a point P, using the notation $t(P, A)$ as appropriate.



[1]

3 (i)	
3 (ii)	

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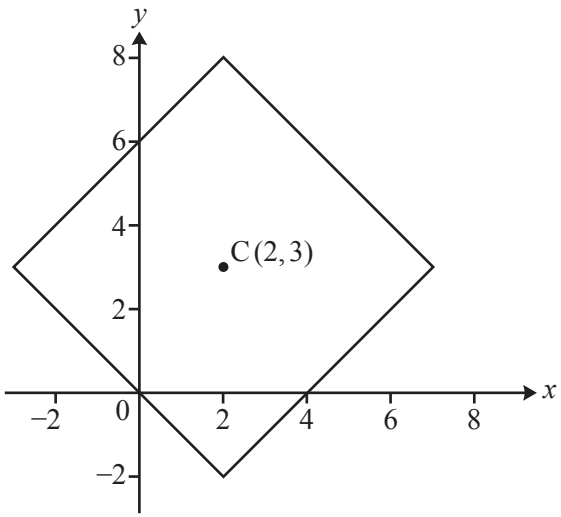
4 Referring to Fig. 5, or otherwise, find the value of $n(4,4)$. **[2]**

4	

5 In lines 54 and 55 it says there are 35 minimum distance routes from A $(0,0)$ to B $(4,3)$. Determine how many of these routes pass through the point with coordinates $(3,2)$, explaining your reasoning. **[2]**

5	

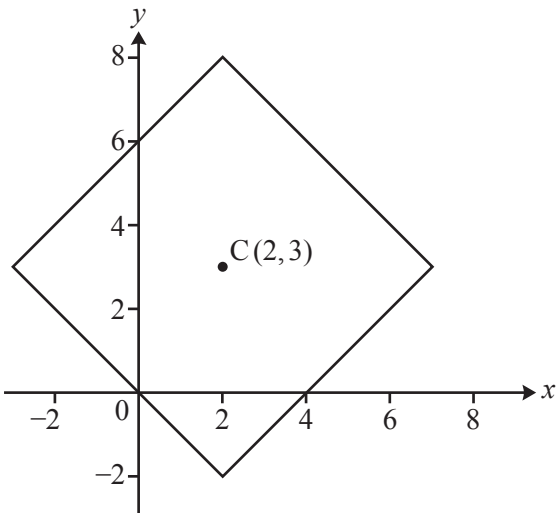
6 Fig. 7 is reproduced below.



(i) Two points on this locus have x-coordinate -0.7. Write down the coordinates of each of these points. **[2]**

(ii) In lines 77 to 78 it says "adding a second taxicab circle with centre $(2,0)$ and radius 2 shows that in generalised taxicab geometry two different circles can have an infinite number of points in common!"

On the copy of Fig. 7 given below, draw the taxicab circle with centre $(2,0)$ and radius 2. **[1]**

6 (i)	
6 (ii)	

7 In lines 23 and 24 it says that "if the Pythagorean distance between two points A and B is $\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{A},\mathrm{B})$ then the taxicab distance satisfies the inequalities $\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{A},\mathrm{B}) \leqslant \mathrm{t}(\mathrm{A},\mathrm{B}) \leqslant \sqrt{2} \times \mathrm{d}(\mathrm{A},\mathrm{B})$."

This question is about using this result in generalised taxicab geometry.

(i) Given that A is the point $(0,0)$, describe all possible positions of B for which $\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{A},\mathrm{B}) = \mathrm{t}(\mathrm{A},\mathrm{B})$. **[1]**

(ii) Given that A is the point $(0,0)$, describe all possible positions of B for which $\mathrm{t}(\mathrm{A},\mathrm{B}) = \sqrt{2} \times \mathrm{d}(\mathrm{A},\mathrm{B})$. **[2]**

7 (i)	
7 (ii)	