## Core Mathematics C3 For AQA Advanced Level

## Paper I

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

## Instructions and Information

- Full marks may be obtained for answers to ALL questions.
- The formulae booklet, available from AQA, may be used.
- 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.
- You may use a graphical calculator in this paper.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 75.

## Advice to Candidates

You must show sufficient working to make your methods clear to an examiner. Answers without working may gain no credit.

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**1.** The function f is defined by

f: 
$$x \mapsto \frac{1-2x}{2-x}$$
,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x \neq 2$ .

- (a) Prove that  $f^{-1}(x) = f(x)$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq 2$ . (3 marks)
- (b) Hence find, in terms of k, ff( $k^2$ ), where  $k^2 \neq 2$ . (3 marks)
- 2. The function g is given by

g: 
$$x \mapsto \ln |4x - 12|$$
,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x \neq 3$ . (3 marks)

- (a) Sketch the graph of y = g(x).
- (b) Find the exact coordinates of all the points at which the curve y = g(x) meets the coordinate axes. (3 marks)
- 3.  $f(x) = x \frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{5}{x^2 + x 6}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad x > 2.$

(a) Show that 
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x - 1}{x + 3}$$
. (5 marks)

(b) Solve the equation

$$f'(x) = \frac{26}{25}.$$
 (5 marks)

- **4.** (a) Given  $y = \frac{e^{5x}}{x}$ , find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  and the value of x for which  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ . (4 marks)
  - (b) (i) Given  $x = \sin^2 3y$ , find  $\frac{dx}{dy}$  in terms of y. (3 marks)

(ii) Evaluate 
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 for  $y = \frac{\pi}{12}$ . (3 marks)

5.

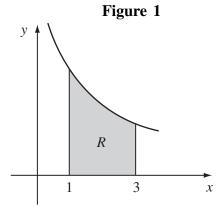


Figure 1 shows a sketch of the curve C with equation  $y = \frac{2x+1}{x}$ ,  $x \neq 0$ .

The shaded region R is bounded by C, the x-axis and the lines x = 1 and x = 3.

(a) Find the area of the region R. (3 marks)

The region R is rotated through  $360^{\circ}$  about the x-axis to form a solid shape S.

(b) Show that the volume of S is  $\pi \left( \frac{26}{3} + 4 \ln 3 \right)$ . (6 marks)

**6.** The curve C has the equation y = f(x) where

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad x > 0.$$

P is a stationary point on C.

(a) Calculate the x-coordinate of P. (4 marks)

(b) Show that the y-coordinate of P can be expressed in the form  $k^{-1} \ln k + k^{-2}$ , where k is a constant to be found. (2 marks)

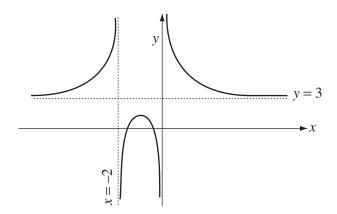
The point Q on C has x-coordinate 1.

(c) Show that the equation to the normal at Q can be written as

$$Ay + Bx + C = 0$$

where A, B and C are integers to be found. (3 marks)

7.



The diagram shows the sketch of part of the curve with equation y = f(x),  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .  $x \neq 0$ ,  $x \neq -2$ .

The curve has a maximum at (-1, 2).

The lines y = 3, x = -2 and the y-axis are asymptotes to the curve as shown.

On separate diagrams sketch the graphs of

(a) 
$$y = |f(x)|$$
 (3 marks)

(b) 
$$y = f(2x)$$
 (3 marks)

(c) 
$$y = f(x - 1) - 2$$
 (4 marks)

In each case state the equations of the new asymptotes and the coordinates of the turning points.

(d) Solve the equation 
$$f(x - 1) - 2 = 0$$
 (2 marks)

**8.** A cup of tea, initially at boiling point, cools according to Newton's law of cooling so that after t minutes its temperature,  $T \circ C$ , is given by

$$T = 15 + 85e^{-\frac{t}{8}}.$$

- (a) Sketch the graph of T against t. (3 marks)
- (b) What is the temperature of the tea after 4 minutes? (2 marks)
- (c) How long does it take the tea to cool to  $40^{\circ}$  C? (3 marks)
- (d) Find  $\frac{dT}{dt}$  and hence find the value of T at which the temperature is decreasing at the rate of  $1.7^{\circ}$  C per minute. (4 marks)
- (e) However long the cup of tea is left to cool down, it never falls below a certain temperature. What temperature is that? (1 mark)