



Question 1 continued

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Q1

(Total 7 marks)

3

Turn over



5.

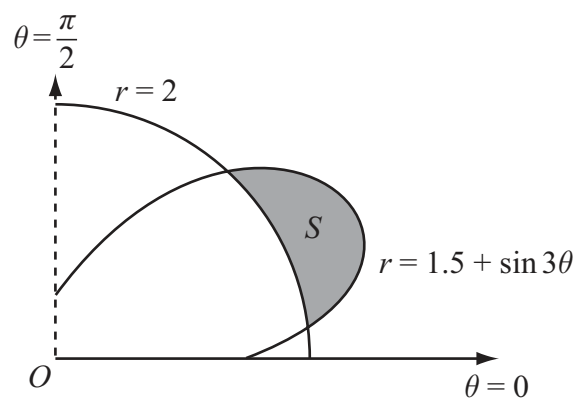


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows the curves given by the polar equations

$$r = 2, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\text{and } r = 1.5 + \sin 3\theta, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

- (a) Find the coordinates of the points where the curves intersect. (3)

The region S , between the curves, for which $r > 2$ and for which $r < (1.5 + \sin 3\theta)$, is shown shaded in Figure 1.

- (b) Find, by integration, the area of the shaded region S , giving your answer in the form $a\pi + b\sqrt{3}$, where a and b are simplified fractions. (7)



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6. A complex number z is represented by the point P in the Argand diagram.

(a) Given that $|z-6|=|z|$, sketch the locus of P .

(2)

(b) Find the complex numbers z which satisfy both $|z-6|=|z|$ and $|z-3-4i|=5$.

(3)

The transformation T from the z -plane to the w -plane is given by $w = \frac{30}{z}$.

(c) Show that T maps $|z-6|=|z|$ onto a circle in the w -plane and give the cartesian equation of this circle.

(5)



Question 7 continued

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Lined writing area for the answer to Question 7.



8. (a) Find the value of λ for which $y = \lambda x \sin 5x$ is a particular integral of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 25y = 3 \cos 5x \quad (4)$$

(b) Using your answer to part (a), find the general solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 25y = 3 \cos 5x \quad (3)$$

Given that at $x = 0$, $y = 0$ and $\frac{dy}{dx} = 5$,

(c) find the particular solution of this differential equation, giving your solution in the form $y = f(x)$. (5)

(d) Sketch the curve with equation $y = f(x)$ for $0 \leq x \leq \pi$. (2)



