1. A curve C has parametric equations

$$x = 2t - 1, \qquad y = 4t - 7 + \frac{3}{t}, \qquad t \neq 0$$

Show that the Cartesian equation of the curve C can be written in the form

$$y = \frac{2x^2 + ax + b}{x + 1}, \qquad x \neq -1$$

where a and b are integers to be found.

(3)

2. A curve C has parametric equations

$$x = 4t + 3, \quad y = 4t + 8 + \frac{5}{2t}, \quad t \neq 0$$

(a) Find the value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at the point on C where $t = 2$, giving your answer as a fraction in its simplest form.

(3)

(b) Show that the cartesian equation of the curve C can be written in the form

$$y = \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x - 3}, \quad x \neq 3$$

where a and b are integers to be determined.

(3)

3. A curve C has parametric equations

$$x = \frac{t^2 + 5}{t^2 + 1} \qquad y = \frac{4t}{t^2 + 1} \qquad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

Show that all points on C satisfy

$$(x - 3)^2 + y^2 = 4$$

(3)

4.

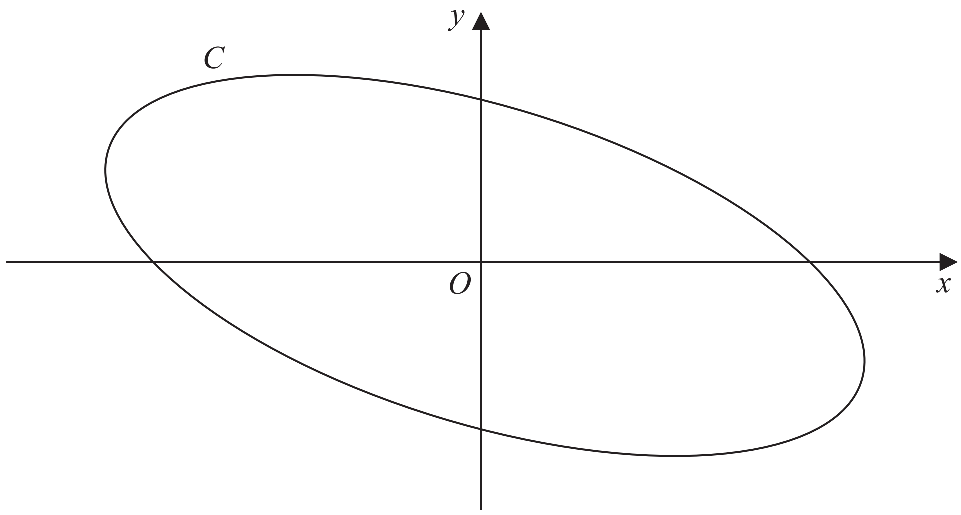

Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a sketch of the curve C with parametric equations

$$x = 4\cos\left(t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right), \quad y = 2\sin t, \qquad 0 \leqslant t < 2\pi$$

(a) Show that

$$x + y = 2\sqrt{3}\cos t$$

(3)

(b) Show that a cartesian equation of C is

$$(x + y)^2 + ay^2 = b$$

where a and b are integers to be determined.

(2)

5. The curve C has parametric equations

$$x = 3t - 4, \quad y = 5 - \frac{6}{t}, \qquad t > 0$$

(a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in terms of t

(2)

The point P lies on C where $t = \frac{1}{2}$

(b) Find the equation of the tangent to C at the point P. Give your answer in the form $y = px + q$, where p and q are integers to be determined.

(3)

(c) Show that the cartesian equation for C can be written in the form

$$y = \frac{ax + b}{x + 4}, \qquad x > -4$$

where a and b are integers to be determined.

(3)

6.

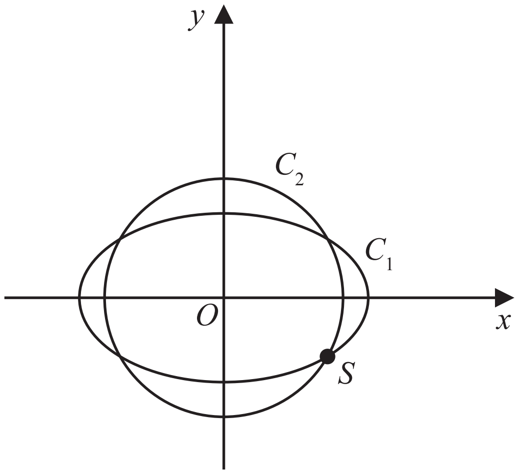

Figure 2

The curve C_1 with parametric equations

$$x = 10\cos t, \quad y = 4\sqrt{2}\sin t, \quad 0 \leqslant t < 2\pi$$

meets the circle C_2 with equation

$$x^2 + y^2 = 66$$

at four distinct points as shown in Figure 2.

Given that one of these points, S, lies in the 4th quadrant, find the Cartesian coordinates of S.

(6)

7.

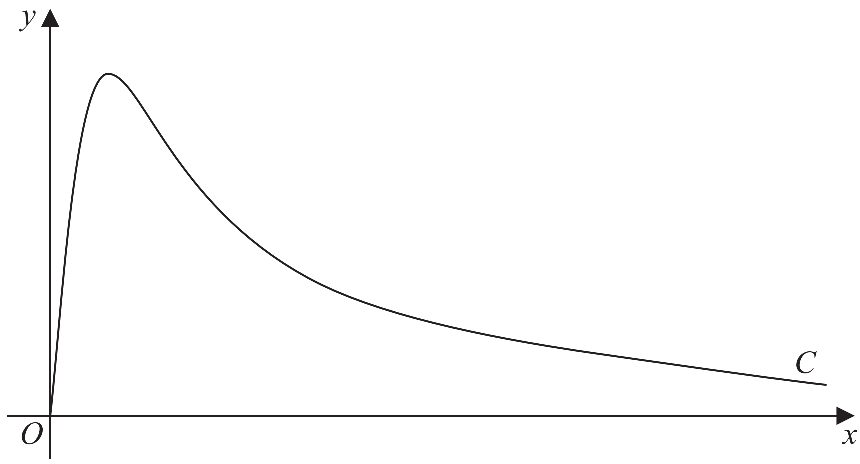

Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a sketch of the curve C with parametric equations

$$x = 4\tan t, \qquad y = 5\sqrt{3}\sin 2t, \qquad 0 \leqslant t < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

The point P lies on C and has coordinates $\left(4\sqrt{3}, \frac{15}{2}\right)$.

(a) Find the exact value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at the point P.

Give your answer as a simplified surd.

(4)

The point Q lies on the curve C, where $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

(b) Find the exact coordinates of the point Q.

(2)

8. The curve C has parametric equations

$$x = t^2 + 6t - 16 \qquad y = 6\ln(t+3) \qquad t > -3$$

(a) Show that a Cartesian equation for C is

$$y = A\ln(x+B) \qquad x > -B$$

where A and B are integers to be found.

(3)

The curve C cuts the y-axis at the point P

(b) Show that the equation of the tangent to C at P can be written in the form

$$ax + by = c\ln 5$$

where a, b and c are integers to be found.

(4)

9. A curve C has parametric equations

$$x = 2\sin t, \quad y = 1 - \cos 2t, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant t \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(a) Find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$ at the point where $t = \dfrac{\pi}{6}$

(4)

(b) Find a cartesian equation for C in the form

$$y = f(x), \quad -k \leqslant x \leqslant k,$$

stating the value of the constant k.

(3)

(c) Write down the range of $f(x)$.

(2)

1 .

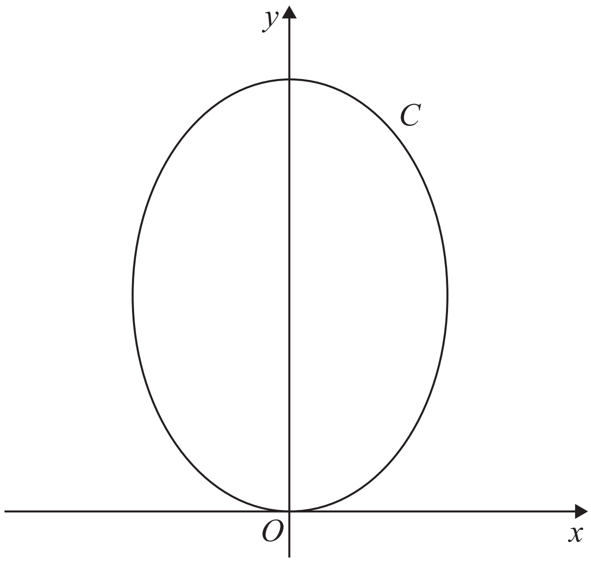

Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a sketch of the curve C with parametric equations

$$x = (\sqrt{3})\sin 2t, \quad y = 4\cos^2 t, \quad 0 \leqslant t \leqslant \pi$$

(a) Sh that $\frac{dy}{dx} = k(\sqrt{3})\tan 2t$, where k is a constant to be determined.

(5)

(b) Find an equation of the tangent to C at the point where $t = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

Give your answer in the form $y = ax + b$, where a and b are constants.

(4)

(c) Find a cartesian equation of C.

(3)

11. The curve C has parametric equations

$$x = \sin 2\theta \qquad y = \operatorname{cosec}^3 \theta \qquad 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(a) Find an expression for $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$ in terms of θ

(3)

(b) Hence find the exact value of the gradient of the tangent to C at the point where $y = 8$

(3)

12. The curve C has parametric equations

$$x = 2\cos t, \quad y = \sqrt{3}\cos 2t, \quad 0 \leqslant t \leqslant \pi$$

(a) Find an expression for $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$ in terms of t.

(2)

The point P lies on C where $t = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

The line l is the normal to C at P.

(b) Show that an equation for l is

$$2x - 2\sqrt{3}y - 1 = 0$$

(5)

The line l intersects the curve C again at the point Q.

(c) Find the exact coordinates of Q.

You must show clearly how you obtained your answers.

(6)

13.

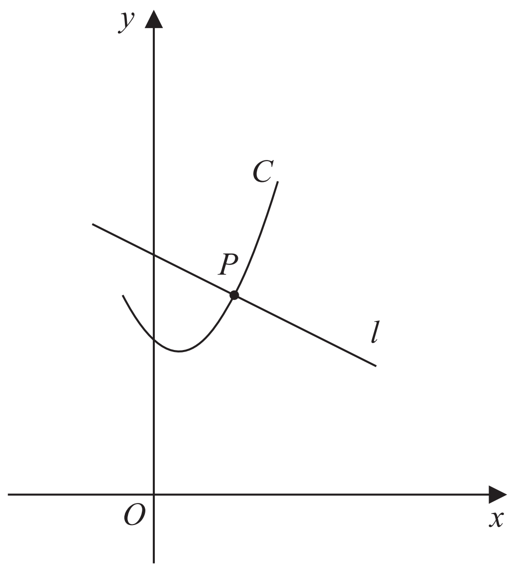

Figure 6

Figure 6 shows a sketch of the curve C with parametric equations

$$x = 2\tan t + 1 \qquad y = 2\sec^2 t + 3 \qquad -\frac{\pi}{4} \leqslant t \leqslant \frac{\pi}{3}$$

The line l is the normal to C at the point P where $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$

(a) Using parametric differentiation, show that an equation for l is

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{17}{2}$$

(5)

(b) Show that all points on C satisfy the equation

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 + 5$$

(2)

The straight line with equation

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + k \qquad \text{where } k \text{ is a constant}$$

intersects C at two distinct points.

(c) Find the range of possible values for k.

(5)

14. The curve C has parametric equations

$$x = \ln t , \qquad y = t^2 - 2 , \qquad t > 0$$

Find

(a) an equation of the normal to C at the point where $t = 3$,

(6)

(b) a cartesian equation of C.

(3)

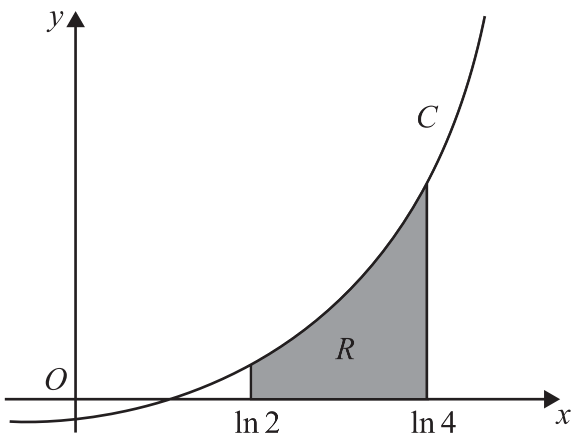

Figure 1

The finite area R, shown in Figure 1, is bounded by C, the x-axis, the line $x = \ln 2$ and the line $x = \ln 4$.

(c) Use calculus to find the exact area of the region R.

(6)

15.

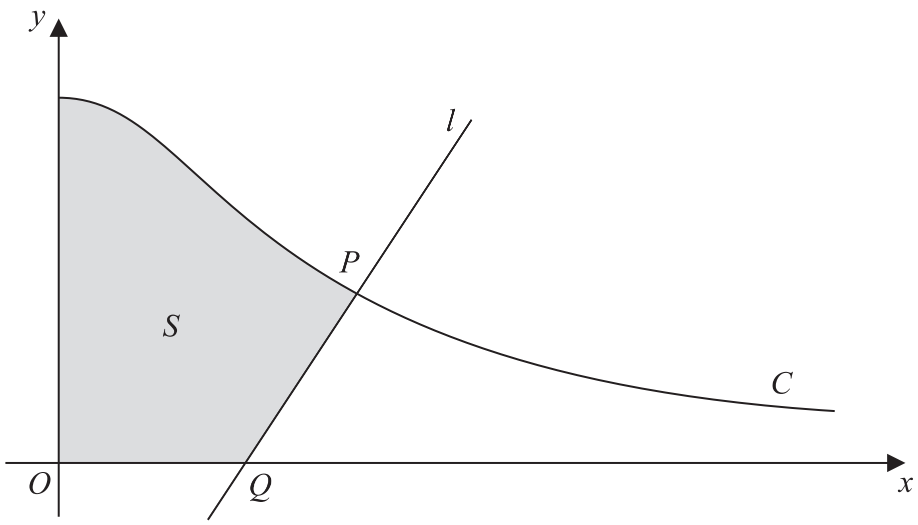

Figure 4

Figure 4 shows a sketch of part of the curve C with parametric equations

$$x = 3\tan\theta, \quad y = 4\cos^2\theta, \qquad 0 \leqslant \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

The point P lies on C and has coordinates (3, 2).

The line l is the normal to C at P. The normal cuts the x-axis at the point Q.

(a) Find the x coordinate of the point Q.

(6)

The finite region S, shown shaded in Figure 4, is bounded by the curve C, the x-axis, the y-axis and the line l.

(b) Using algebraic integration, find the exact area of S.

(5)

16.

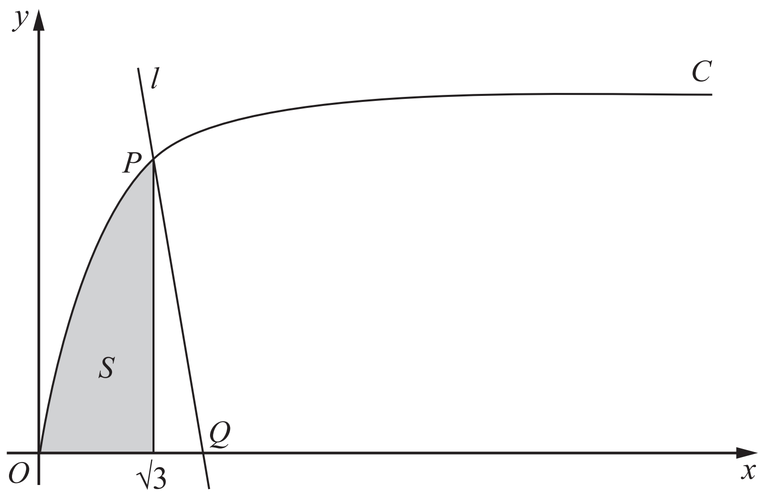

Figure 3

Figure 3 shows part of the curve C with parametric equations

$$x = \tan\theta, \qquad y = \sin\theta, \qquad 0 \leqslant \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

The point P lies on C and has coordinates $\left(\sqrt{3}, \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}\right)$.

(a) Find the value of θ at the point P.

(2)

The line l is a normal to C at P. The normal cuts the x-axis at the point Q.

(b) Show that Q has coordinates $(k\sqrt{3}, 0)$, giving the value of the constant k.

(6)

The finite shaded region S shown in Figure 3 is bounded by the curve C, the line $x = \sqrt{3}$ and the x-axis.

(c) Find the exact area of region S.

(7)

17.

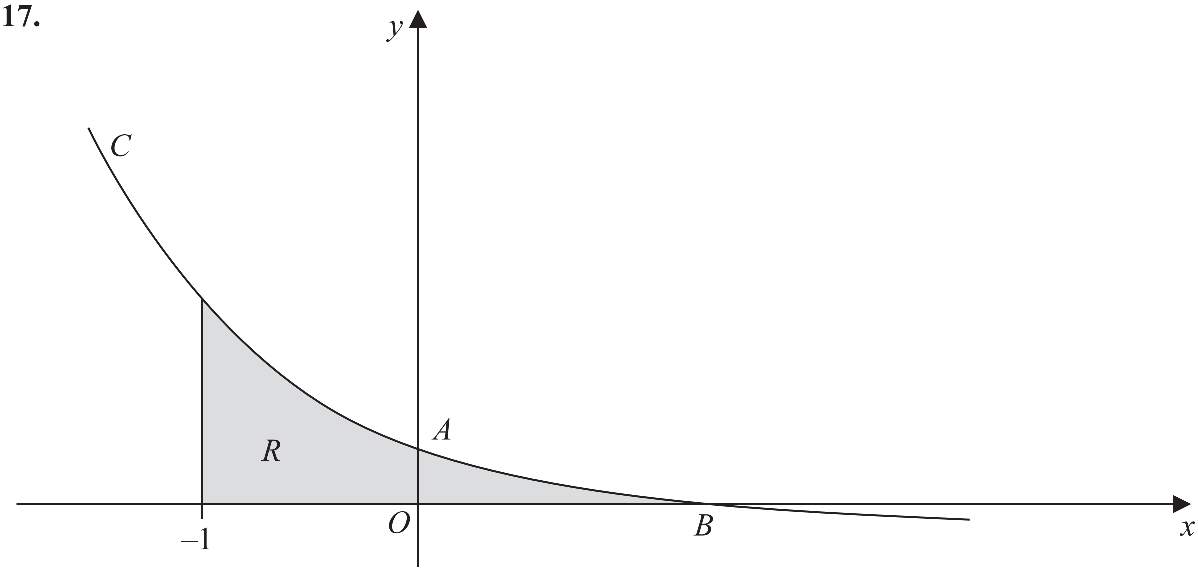

Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a sketch of part of the curve C with parametric equations

$$x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}t, \quad y = 2^t - 1$$

The curve crosses the y-axis at the point A and crosses the x-axis at the point B.

(a) Show that A has coordinates (0, 3).

(2)

(b) Find the x coordinate of the point B.

(2)

(c) Find an equation of the normal to C at the point A.

(5)

The region R, as shown shaded in Figure 2, is bounded by the curve C, the line $x = -1$ and the x-axis.

(d) Use integration to find the exact area of R.

(6)

18.

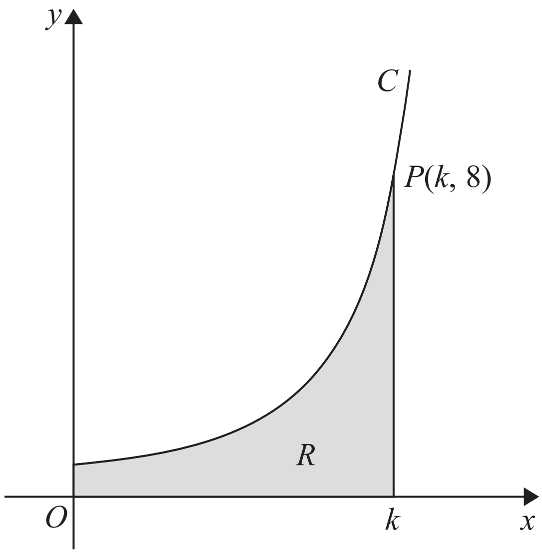

Diagram not drawn to scale

Figure 4

Figure 4 shows a sketch of part of the curve C with parametric equations

$$x = 3\theta \sin\theta, \qquad y = \sec^3\theta, \qquad 0 \leqslant \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

The point $P(k, 8)$ lies on C, where k is a constant.

(a) Find the exact value of k.

(2)

The finite region R, shown shaded in Figure 4, is bounded by the curve C, the y-axis, the x-axis and the line with equation $x = k$.

(b) Show that the area of R can be expressed in the form

$$\lambda \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left(\theta \sec^2\theta + \tan\theta \sec^2\theta\right) \mathrm{d}\theta$$

where λ, α and β are constants to be determined.

(4)

(c) Hence use integration to find the exact value of the area of R.

(6)

19.

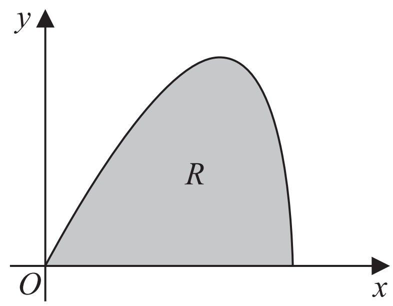

Figure 3

The curve shown in Figure 3 has parametric equations

$$x = 6\sin t \qquad y = 5\sin 2t \qquad 0 \leqslant t \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$$

The region R, shown shaded in Figure 3, is bounded by the curve and the x-axis.

(a) (i) Show that the area of R is given by $\displaystyle\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 60\sin t\cos^2 t \,\mathrm{d}t$

(3)

(ii) Hence show, by algebraic integration, that the area of R is exactly 20

(3)

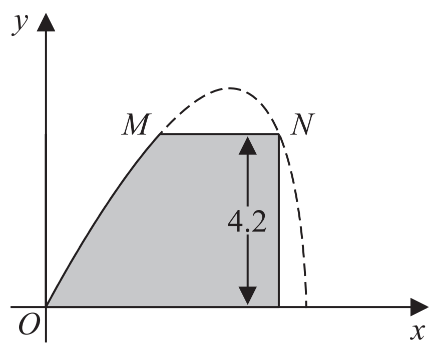

Figure 4

Part of the curve is used to model the profile of a small dam, shown shaded in Figure 4. Using the model and given that

- x and y are in metres
- the vertical wall of the dam is 4.2 metres high
- there is a horizontal walkway of width MN along the top of the dam

(b) calculate the width of the walkway.

(5)

20.

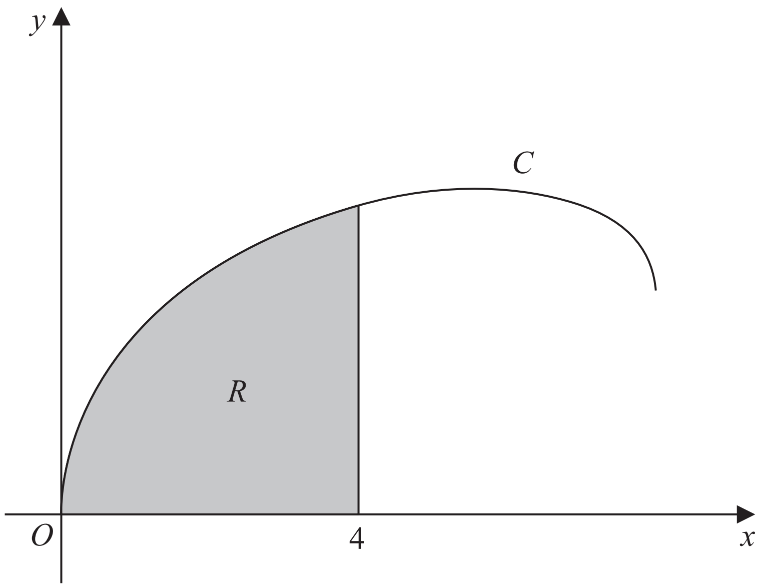

Figure 6

Figure 6 shows a sketch of the curve C with parametric equations

$$x = 8\sin^2 t \qquad y = 2\sin 2t + 3\sin t \qquad 0 \leqslant t \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$$

The region R, shown shaded in Figure 6, is bounded by C, the x-axis and the line with equation $x = 4$

(a) Show that the area of R is given by

$$\int_0^a \left(8 - 8\cos 4t + 48\sin^2 t\cos t\right)\mathrm{d}t$$

where a is a constant to be found.

(5)

(b) Hence, using algebraic integration, find the exact area of R.

(4)