**10** 

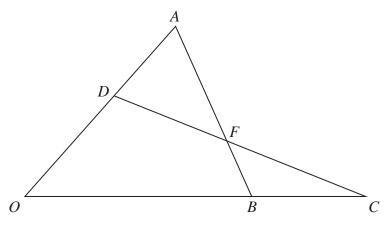


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

Figure 1

Figure 1 shows triangle *OAB* and triangle *OCD*.

$$\overrightarrow{OA} = 5\mathbf{p}$$
  $\overrightarrow{AB} = 3\mathbf{q}$   $\overrightarrow{OC} = \frac{3}{2}\overrightarrow{OB}$   $\overrightarrow{OD} = \frac{3}{5}\overrightarrow{OA}$ 

(a) Find  $\overrightarrow{DC}$  as a simplified expression in terms of **p** and **q**.

(3)

The line DC meets the line AB at F.

(b) Using a vector method, find  $\overrightarrow{OF}$  as a simplified expression in terms of **p** and **q**.

**(7)** 

The point G lies on OB such that FG is parallel to AO.

(c) Using a vector method, find  $\overrightarrow{OG}$  as a simplified expression in terms of **p** and **q**.

(4)

Questi	tion 10 continued	



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Question 10 continued					

Question 10 continued

(10tai for Question 10 is 14 marks)	
(Total for Question 10 is 14 marks)	
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11 (a) Using a formula from page 2, show that  $\cos 2x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$ 

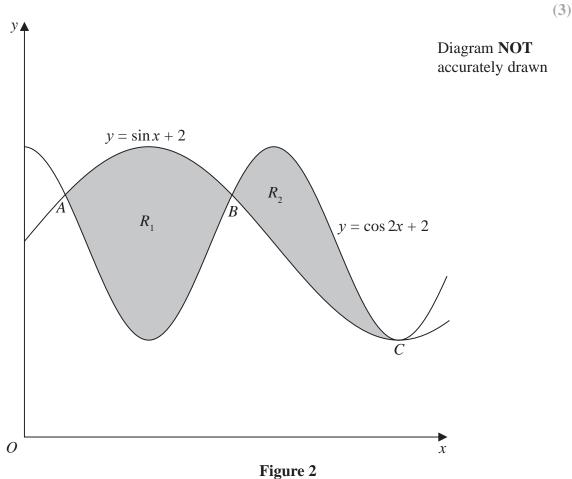


Figure 2 shows a sketch of part of the curves with equations  $y = \sin x + 2$  and  $y = \cos 2x + 2$ 

The points A, B and C, shown in Figure 2, are three points that are common to both curves.

(b) Find the coordinates of each of these points.

(4)

 $R_1$  and  $R_2$ , shown shaded in Figure 2, are two regions enclosed by the two curves.

(c) Use calculus to find, in its simplest form, the ratio

area of 
$$R_1$$
: area of  $R_2$  (8)



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Question 11 continued					



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Question 11 continued				
	(Total for Question 11 is 15 marks)			
	TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 100 MARKS			