

# Areas & Volumes

## Question Paper 1

<b>Level</b>	International A Level
<b>Subject</b>	Maths
<b>Exam Board</b>	CIE
<b>Topic</b>	Integration
<b>Sub Topic</b>	Areas & Volumes
<b>Booklet</b>	Question Paper 1

**Time Allowed:** 56 minutes

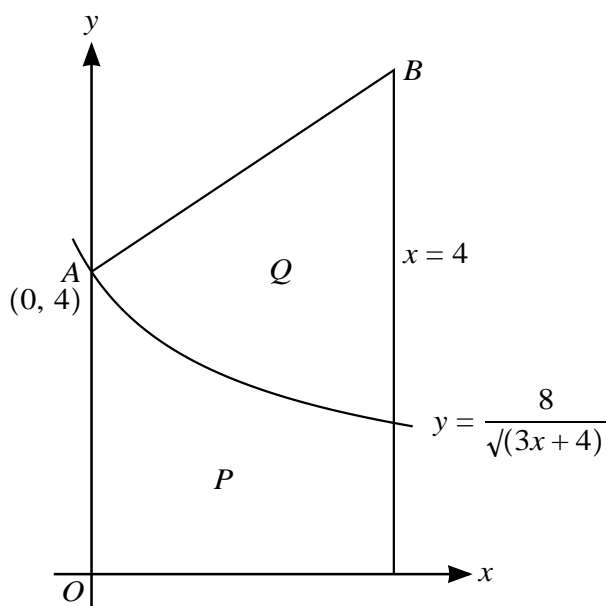
**Score:** /46

**Percentage:** /100

**Grade Boundaries:**

A*	A	B	C	D	E	U
>85%	'77.5%	70%	62.5%	57.5%	45%	<45%

1



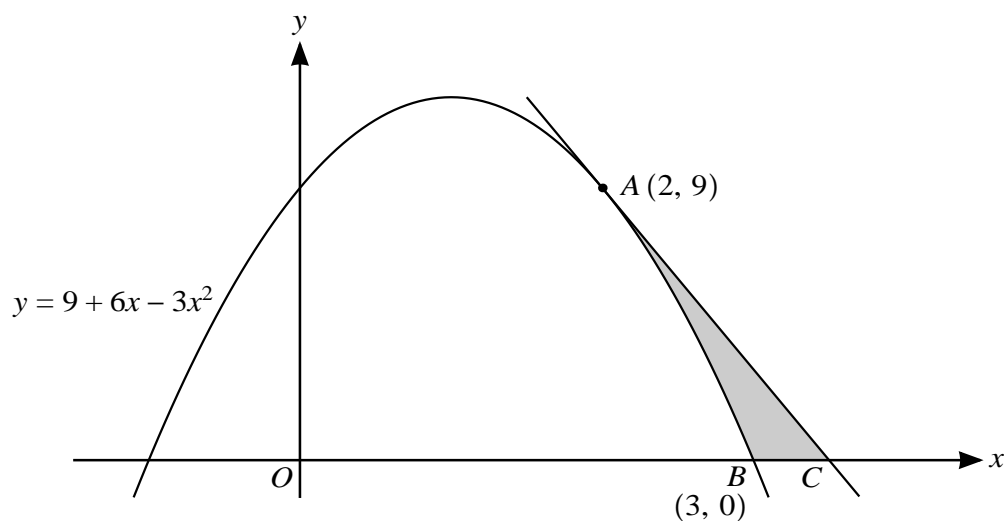
The diagram shows part of the curve  $y = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3x+4}}$ . The curve intersects the  $y$ -axis at  $A(0, 4)$ . The normal to the curve at  $A$  intersects the line  $x = 4$  at the point  $B$ .

- (i) Find the coordinates of  $B$ . [5]
- (ii) Show, with all necessary working, that the areas of the regions marked  $P$  and  $Q$  are equal. [6]

2 The equation of a curve is  $y = \frac{4}{2x-1}$ .

- (i) Find, showing all necessary working, the volume obtained when the region bounded by the curve, the  $x$ -axis and the lines  $x = 1$  and  $x = 2$  is rotated through  $360^\circ$  about the  $x$ -axis. [4]
- (ii) Given that the line  $2y = x + c$  is a normal to the curve, find the possible values of the constant  $c$ . [6]

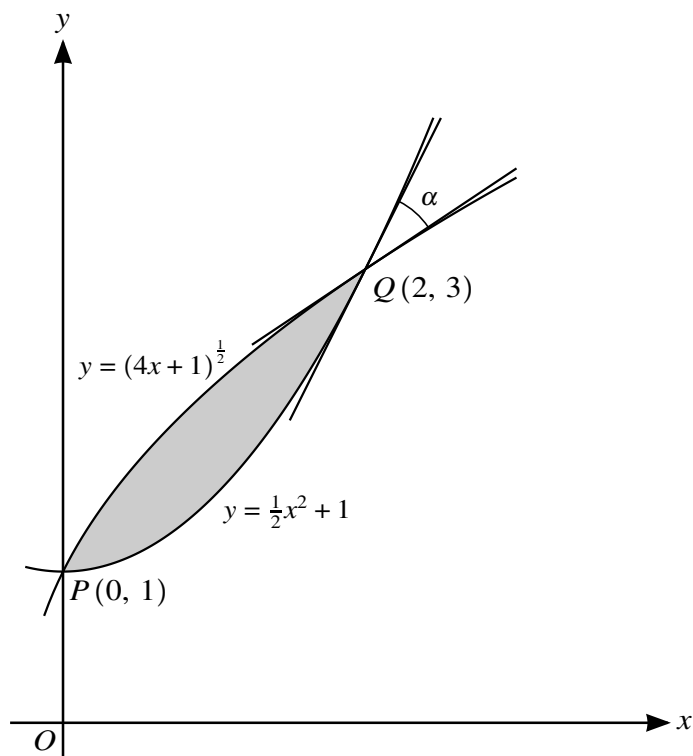
3



Points  $A(2, 9)$  and  $B(3, 0)$  lie on the curve  $y = 9 + 6x - 3x^2$ , as shown in the diagram. The tangent at  $A$  intersects the  $x$ -axis at  $C$ . Showing all necessary working,

- (i) find the equation of the tangent  $AC$  and hence find the  $x$ -coordinate of  $C$ , [4]
- (ii) find the area of the shaded region  $ABC$ . [5]

4

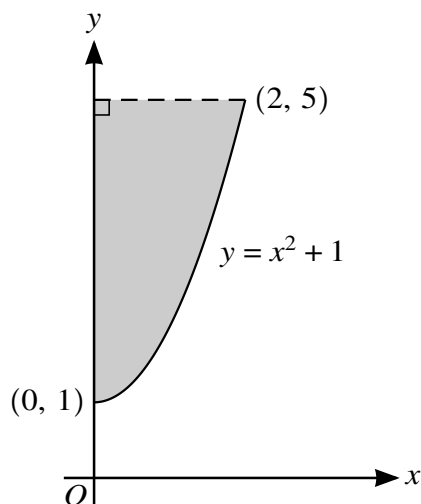


The diagram shows parts of the curves  $y = (4x + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$  and  $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 1$  intersecting at points  $P(0, 1)$  and  $Q(2, 3)$ . The angle between the tangents to the two curves at  $Q$  is  $\alpha$ .

(i) Find  $\alpha$ , giving your answer in degrees correct to 3 significant figures. [6]

(ii) Find by integration the area of the shaded region. [6]

5



The diagram shows part of the curve  $y = x^2 + 1$ . Find the volume obtained when the shaded region is rotated through  $360^\circ$  about the  $y$ -axis. [4]