SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL

2012 Half-Yearly Examination

FORM VI
MATHEMATICS EXTENSION 1

Monday 27th February 2012

General Instructions
- Writing time — 2 Hours
- Write using black or blue pen.
- Board-approved calculators and templates may be used.
- A list of standard integrals is provided at the end of the examination paper.

Total — 70 Marks
- All questions may be attempted.

Section I – 10 Marks
- Questions 1–10 are of equal value.

Section II – 60 Marks
- Questions 11–14 are of equal value.
- All necessary working should be shown in every question.
- Start each question in a new booklet.

Collection

Section I Questions 1–10
- Place your multiple choice answer sheet inside the answer booklet for Question Eleven.

Section II Questions 11–14
- Start each of these questions in a new booklet.
- Write your name, class and master clearly on each booklet.
- Hand in the booklets in a single well-ordered pile.
- Hand in a booklet for each question, even if it has not been attempted.
- If you use a second booklet for a question, place it inside the first.
- Place the question paper inside your answer booklet for Question Eleven.

Checklist
- SGS booklets — 4 per boy
- Candidature — 128 boys

Examiner
MLS

SECTION I - Multiple Choice

Answers for this section should be recorded on the separate answer sheet handed out with this examination paper.

Question One

If $f(x) = \dfrac{x-1}{x}$, which of the following is equal to $f\left(\dfrac{1}{a}\right)$? 1

(A) $1-a$

(B) $\dfrac{a}{a-1}$

(C) $1+a$

(D) $\dfrac{a-1}{a}$

Question Two

Which of the following is the solution to the inequation $\dfrac{x-3}{x} \leq 0$? 1

(A) $x \leq 3$

(B) $x < 0$ or $x \geq 3$

(C) $0 < x \leq 3$

(D) $0 \leq x \leq 3$

Question Three

Which of the following is the derivative of $2\sin^{-1} 5x$? 1

(A) $\dfrac{10}{\sqrt{1-25x^2}}$

(B) $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1-25x^2}}$

(C) $\dfrac{5}{\sqrt{1-25x^2}}$

(D) $\dfrac{10}{\sqrt{25-x^2}}$

Exam continues next page ...

Question Four

The area under the curve $y = \dfrac{1}{x}$ between $x = 1$ and $x = a$ is 1 square unit. [1]

What is the value of a?

(A) e

(B) 0

(C) $\ln 2$

(D) 1

Question Five

The acute angle between the lines $y = 2x - 5$ and $y = 5x + 3$ is α. [1]
What is the value of $\tan\alpha$?

(A) $\dfrac{3}{11}$

(B) $-\dfrac{3}{11}$

(C) $\dfrac{7}{9}$

(D) $-\dfrac{7}{9}$

Question Six

Suppose A is the point $(1, -2)$ and B is the point $(5, 6)$. The point $P(9, 14)$ divides the interval AB externally in what ratio? [1]

(A) 1:2

(B) 1:1

(C) 3:1

(D) 2:1

Exam continues overleaf ...

Question Seven

What is the domain of $y = \sin^{-1} 2x$? [1]

(A) $-\frac{\pi}{4} \le x \le \frac{\pi}{4}$

(B) $-\frac{\pi}{2} \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$

(C) $-2 \le x \le 2$

(D) $-\frac{1}{2} \le x \le \frac{1}{2}$

Question Eight

What is an expression for $\displaystyle\int \frac{dx}{16 + x^2}$? [1]

(A) $\frac{1}{4}\tan^{-1} 4x + c$

(B) $4\tan^{-1} \frac{x}{4} + c$

(C) $4\tan^{-1} 4x + c$

(D) $\frac{1}{4}\tan^{-1} \frac{x}{4} + c$

Question Nine

What is the Cartesian equation of the curve $x = 2\sin\theta, y = 2\cos\theta$? [1]

(A) $x^2 + y^2 = \sqrt{2}$

(B) $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

(C) $x^2 = 4y$

(D) $y^2 = 4x$

Exam continues next page ...

Question Ten

Which of the following functions is a primitive of $\sin^2 x$? $\boxed{1}$

(A) $\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}\sin x$

(B) $\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x$

(C) $\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}\cos x$

(D) $\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}\cos 2x$

——— End of Section I ———

Exam continues overleaf ...

SECTION II - Written Response

Answers for this section should be recorded in the booklets provided.

Show all necessary working.

Start a new booklet for each question.

Question Eleven (15 marks) Use a separate writing booklet. **Marks**

(a) Find $\lim\limits_{x \to 0} \dfrac{\sin 3x}{x}$. $\boxed{1}$

(b) Find the exact value of $\sin\left(\cos^{-1}(-\frac{3}{5})\right)$. $\boxed{1}$

(c) Evaluate $\displaystyle\int_0^1 \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2-x^2}}\,dx$. $\boxed{2}$

(d) Solve the equation $2\sin^2\theta = \sin\theta$ for $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$. $\boxed{2}$

(e) (i) Expand $\sin(A - B)$. $\boxed{1}$

(ii) Prove that $\dfrac{\sin 3\theta}{\sin\theta} - \dfrac{\cos 3\theta}{\cos\theta} = 2$. $\boxed{3}$

(f) Find the volume of the solid formed when the region bounded by the parabola $y = 4 - x^2$ and the x-axis is rotated about the y-axis. $\boxed{2}$

(g) The volume of a sphere is increasing at a constant rate of $200\,\text{cm}^3/\text{s}$. You are given that the volume of a sphere of radius r is $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$. Find the rate of change of the radius, $\dfrac{dr}{dt}$, when $r = 10\,\text{cm}$. Leave your answer in exact form. $\boxed{3}$

Exam continues next page ...

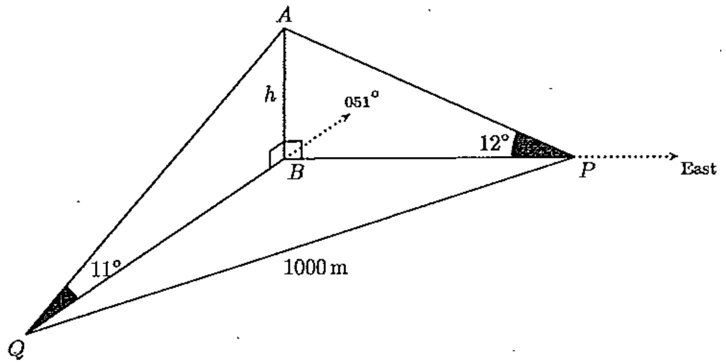
Question Twelve (15 marks) Use a separate writing booklet. **Marks**

(a) (i) Express $\sqrt{3}\cos x - \sin x$ in the form $A\cos(x+\alpha)$, where $A > 0$ and $0 \le \alpha < 2\pi$. [2]

(ii) Write down the maximum value of $\sqrt{3}\cos x - \sin x$. [1]

(iii) Solve the equation $\sqrt{3}\cos x - \sin x = 1$, for $0 \le x \le 2\pi$. [2]

(b)



The angle of elevation of a mobile phone tower AB of height h metres from a point P due east of the tower is $12°$. From another point Q, the bearing of the mobile phone tower is $051°$ and the angle of elevation is $11°$. The points P and Q are 1000 metres apart and on the same level as the base B of the tower.

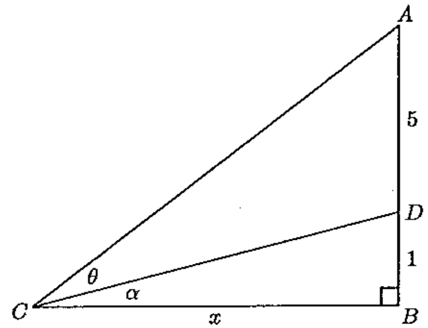
(i) Show that $\angle PBQ = 141°$. [1]

(ii) Show that $PB = h\tan 78°$, and write a similar expression for QB. [1]

(iii) Use the cosine rule in $\triangle PBQ$ to calculate h correct to the nearest metre. [2]

Exam continues overleaf ...

(c)



In the diagram above ABC is a triangle with a right angle at B. The point D lies on AB so that AD is 5 units and DB is 1 unit. Let CB be x units. The angle at C is divided into two angles marked θ and α as shown in the diagram.

(i) Show that $\theta = \tan^{-1}\dfrac{6}{x} - \tan^{-1}\dfrac{1}{x}$. [1]

(ii) Show that θ is a maximum when $x = \sqrt{6}$. [3]

(iii) Deduce that the maximum size of $\angle ACD$ is $\theta = \tan^{-1}\dfrac{5\sqrt{6}}{12}$. [2]

Exam continues next page ...

Question Thirteen (15 marks) Use a separate writing booklet. **Marks**

(a) Consider the function $f(x) = 2\tan^{-1} x$.

(i) Evaluate $f(\sqrt{3})$. $\boxed{1}$

(ii) Draw the graph of $y = f(x)$, labelling any key features. $\boxed{2}$

(b) Consider the function $f(x) = \dfrac{e^x}{5 + e^x}$.

(i) Show that $f(x)$ has no stationary points. $\boxed{2}$

(ii) Show that $(\ln 5, \frac{1}{2})$ is a point of inflexion. $\boxed{3}$

(iii) Find the domain and range of $f(x)$. $\boxed{1}$

(iv) Sketch the curve $f(x) = \dfrac{e^x}{5 + e^x}$, showing any intercepts, asymptotes and points of inflexion. $\boxed{3}$

(v) Explain why $f(x)$ has an inverse function. $\boxed{1}$

(vi) Find the equation of the inverse function $y = f^{-1}(x)$. $\boxed{1}$

(vii) State the domain and range of $y = f^{-1}(x)$. $\boxed{1}$

Exam continues overleaf ...

Question Fourteen (15 marks) Use a separate writing booklet. **Marks**

(a) Find the general solution of $\cos 2x + 3\sin x = 2$. $\boxed{4}$

(b) (i) By considering the sum of an arithmetic series, show that $\boxed{1}$

$$(1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + n)^2 = \frac{1}{4}n^2(n+1)^2.$$

(ii) By using the Principle of Mathematical Induction prove that $\boxed{4}$

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \ldots + n^3 = (1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + n)^2$$

for all integers $n \geq 1$.

(c) Two distinct points $P(2ap, ap^2)$ and $Q(2aq, aq^2)$ lie on the parabola $x^2 = 4ay$. You are given $p > q > 0$.

(i) Show that the equation of the tangent to the parabola at P is $y = px - ap^2$. $\boxed{1}$

(ii) The tangents to the parabola at P and Q meet at T. Find the co-ordinates of T. $\boxed{1}$

(iii) The tangents at P and Q intersect at an angle of $45°$. Show that $p - q = 1 + pq$. $\boxed{1}$

(iv) Find the equation of the locus of T given that the tangents at P and Q intersect at an angle of $45°$. $\boxed{3}$

End of Section II

END OF EXAMINATION

The following list of standard integrals may be used:

$$\int x^n\,dx = \frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1},\ \ n \neq -1;\ \ x \neq 0, \text{ if } n < 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x}\,dx = \ln x,\ \ x > 0$$

$$\int e^{ax}\,dx = \frac{1}{a}e^{ax},\ \ a \neq 0$$

$$\int \cos ax\,dx = \frac{1}{a}\sin ax,\ \ a \neq 0$$

$$\int \sin ax\,dx = -\frac{1}{a}\cos ax,\ \ a \neq 0$$

$$\int \sec^2 ax\,dx = \frac{1}{a}\tan ax,\ \ a \neq 0$$

$$\int \sec ax \tan ax\,dx = \frac{1}{a}\sec ax,\ \ a \neq 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{a}\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{a},\ \ a \neq 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}\,dx = \sin^{-1}\frac{x}{a},\ \ a > 0,\ \ -a < x < a$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}\,dx = \ln\left(x+\sqrt{x^2-a^2}\right),\ \ x > a > 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}\,dx = \ln\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}\right)$$

$$\text{NOTE}: \ \ln x = \log_e x,\ \ x > 0$$

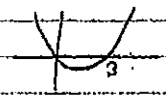
Tear-off pages follow ...

Solutions

Form VI Ext. 1

Q1. $\frac{\frac{1}{a}-1}{\frac{1}{a}} = \frac{1-a}{1}$ A

Q2 $x(x-3) \leq 0$

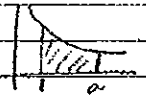


$x \leq 0 \leq 3$ C

Q3 $y = 2\sin^{-1}5x$

$y' = 2 \times \frac{5}{\sqrt{1-25x^2}}$ A

Q4.



$\int_1^a \frac{1}{x}\,dx = \ln x \Big]_1^a = 1$ A

$= \ln a - \ln 1 = 1$

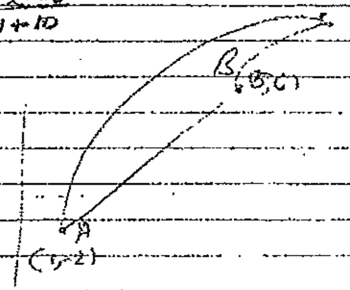
$= \ln a = 1$

$a = e$

Q5.

$\tan\alpha = \frac{2-5}{1+10}$ A

Q6.



D

Q7.

$-1 \leq 2x \leq 1$

$-\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}$ D

Q8. $a = 4$ D

Q9. $x^2 + y^2 = 4\sin^2\theta + 4\cos^2\theta$

$= 4$ B

Q10 B

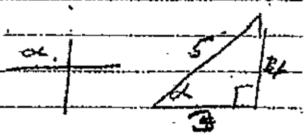
Q11.

(a) $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin 3x}{x} = 3\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin 3x}{3x}$

$= 3$ ✓ (just need 3).

(b) let $\cos^{-1}(-\frac{3}{5}) = \alpha$, $0 \le \alpha \le \pi$

$\sin\alpha = \frac{4}{5}$ ✓



(c) $\int_0^1 \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2-x^2}}\,dx = \left[\cos^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right]_0^1$ ✓

$= \cos^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \cos^{-1}0$

$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ ✓ must be in radians

(d) $2\sin^2\theta = \sin\theta$

$2\sin^2\theta - \sin\theta = 0$

$\sin\theta(2\sin\theta - 1) = 0$ ✓

$\sin\theta = 0$ or $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}$

$\theta = 0, \pi, 2\pi$ rel angle is $\frac{\pi}{6}$

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ or $\frac{5\pi}{6}$

$\theta = 0, \pi, 2\pi, \frac{\pi}{6}$ or $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ ✓ (need all for 2nd mk).

(e) (i) $\sin(A-B) = \sin A\cos B - \cos A\sin B$ ✓

(ii) $LHS = \frac{\sin 3\theta}{\sin\theta} - \frac{\cos 3\theta}{\cos\theta}$

$= \frac{\sin 3\theta\cos\theta - \cos 3\theta\sin\theta}{\sin\theta\cos\theta}$ ✓

$= \frac{\sin(3\theta - \theta)}{\sin\theta\cos\theta}$

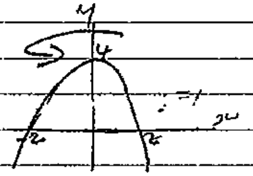
$= \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\sin\theta\cos\theta}$ ✓

$= \frac{2\sin\theta\cos\theta}{\sin\theta\cos\theta}$ ✓

$= 2$

$= RHS.$

(f)



$V = \pi\int_0^4 x^2\,dy$

$= \pi\int_0^4 (4-y)\,dy$ ✓

$= \pi\left[4y - \frac{1}{2}y^2\right]_0^4$

$= \pi\left((16-8) - (0)\right)$

$= 8\pi\ u^3$ ✓

(g) now $\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dV}\cdot\frac{dV}{dt}$ ✓

$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

$\frac{dV}{dr} = 4\pi r^2$

$\frac{dr}{dV} = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2}$ ✓

$= \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \times 200$

$= \frac{1}{4\pi\, 100} \times 200$

$= \frac{1}{2\pi}\ cm\,s^{-1}$ ✓

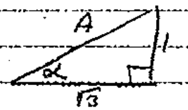
(There are other ways to do this).

Q12.

(a) (i) $\sqrt{3}\cos x - \sin x = A\cos(x+\alpha)$

$= A\cos x\cos\alpha - A\sin x\sin\alpha$

So $\sqrt{3} = A\cos\alpha$ and $1 = A\sin\alpha$.



$\Longrightarrow A^2 = 1+3 = 4$

$A = 2$

$\Longrightarrow \tan\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$

So $\sqrt{3}\cos x - \sin x = 2\cos(x+\frac{\pi}{6})$.

(ii) 2

(iii) $\sqrt{3}\cos x - \sin x = 2\cos(x+\frac{\pi}{6}) = 1$

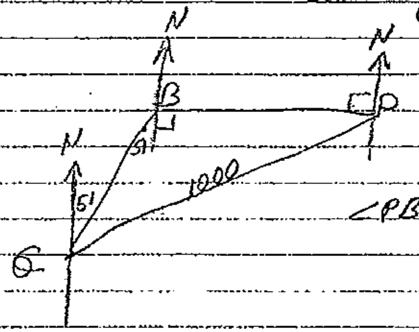
$\cos(x+\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{2}$

related angle is $\frac{\pi}{3}$.

so $x + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3}$ or $\frac{5\pi}{3}$ $\quad \frac{10\pi}{6}$ $\frac{2\pi}{6}$

$x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ or $\frac{3\pi}{2}$.

(b) (i)



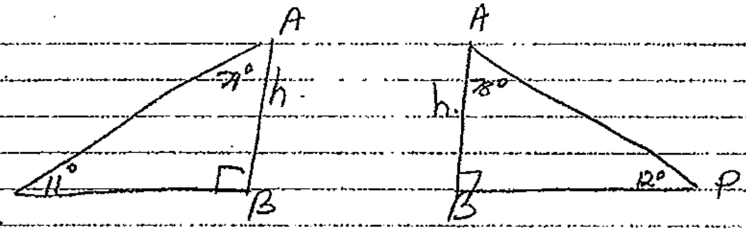
$\angle PBQ = 51^\circ + 90^\circ$

$= 141^\circ$

just need to show $51^\circ + 90^\circ$.

(ii) over

(ii)



Using $\triangle ABP$, $\tan 78^\circ = \frac{BP}{h}$

so $BP = h\tan 78^\circ$

Similarly $QB = h\tan 79^\circ$ — if they don't write this here — no matter they will have to use it in (iii).

(iii)

$QP^2 = QB^2 + PB^2 - 2\times QB\times PB\times\cos B$

$1000^2 = h^2\tan^2 79^\circ + h^2\tan^2 78 - 2\times h^2\tan 79\tan 78 \times\cos 141^\circ$

$h^2 = \dfrac{1000^2}{\tan^2 79^\circ + \tan^2 78 - 2\tan 79^\circ\tan 78^\circ\cos 141^\circ}$

$= \dfrac{1000^2}{86.218555}$

$= 11598$

$h \doteqdot 107.69$

$\doteqdot 108$ m

(c)

(i) $\angle ACD = \angle ACB - \angle DCB$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{6}{x} - \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{x}$$

we need them to identify $\angle ACB$ as $\tan^{-1}\frac{6}{x}$ and $\angle DCB$ as $\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{x}$ in some way.

(ii) $$\theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{6}{x} - \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{36}{x^2}} \times \left(\frac{-6}{x^2}\right) - \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}\left(\frac{-1}{x^2}\right) = 0 \text{ at stat pt.}$$

$$\therefore \frac{-6}{x^2+36} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{6}{x^2+36} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$6 + 6x^2 = x^2 + 36$$
$$5x^2 = 30$$
$$x^2 = 6$$
$$x = \pm\sqrt{6}$$
$$x = \sqrt{6}, \quad x > 0 \text{ since it is a length.}$$

check for maximum

x	$\sqrt{5}$	$\sqrt{6}$	$\sqrt{7}$
$\frac{d\theta}{dx}$	$\frac{-6}{41}+\frac{1}{6}$ 0.02 +ve	0	$\frac{-6}{43}+\frac{1}{8}$ −0.01 −ve

So we have max θ for $x = \sqrt{6}$

(iii) $x = \sqrt{6}$.

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{6}{\sqrt{6}} - \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{\frac{6}{\sqrt{6}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}}{1 + \frac{6}{\sqrt{6}}\cdot\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{5}{\sqrt{6}}}{1+1}$$

$$= \frac{5}{2\sqrt{6}} \times \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$= \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{12}$$

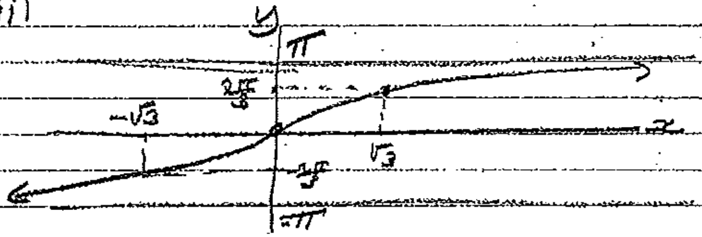
so $\theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{12}$

Q13.

(a) (i) $f(\sqrt{3}) = 2\tan^{-1}\sqrt{3}$

$= \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ✓

(ii)



✓ asymptotes

✓ shape.

(b) (i) $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{5+e^x}$

$f'(x) = \frac{(5+e^x)e^x - e^x e^x}{(5+e^x)^2}$ ✓

$= \frac{5e^x}{(5+e^x)^2} \neq 0$ ✓ since $5e^x > 0$.

So no stationary points

(ii) $f''(x) = \frac{(5+e^x)^2 5e^x - 5e^x 2(5+e^x)e^x}{(5+e^x)^4}$

$= \frac{5e^x(5+e^x)[5+e^x-2e^x]}{(5+e^x)^4}$

$= \frac{5e^x\cancel{(5+e^x)}(5-e^x)}{(5+e^x)^{\cancel{4}3}}$ ✓

$f''(x) = 0$ at a possible pt of inflection

$5e^x(5-e^x) = 0$

$e^x = 5$ ✓

$x = \ln 5$

$y = \frac{e^{\ln 5}}{5+e^{\ln 5}}$

$= \frac{5}{10}$

$= \frac{1}{2}$.

check for concavity change.

x	$\ln 4$	$\ln 5$	$\ln 6$
$f''(x)$	$\frac{20.9.1}{9^2}$ +ve ∪	0	$\frac{30.11.(-1)}{11^2}$ −ve ∩

✓

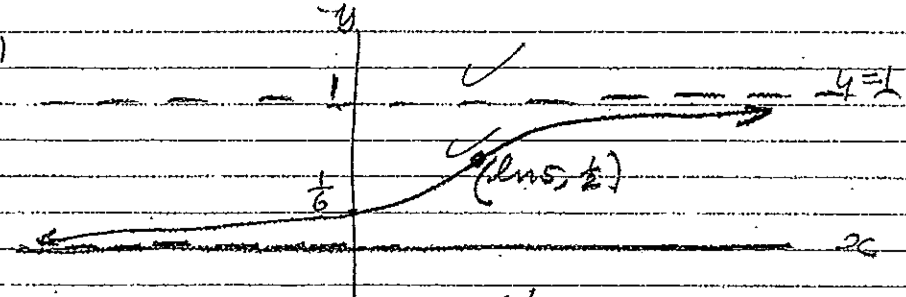
We have concavity change

So, $(\ln 5, \frac{1}{2})$ is a point of inflection

(iii) D: all x ✓ need both for mark

R: $0 < y < 1$

(iv)



✓ shape

(v) $f(x)$ has an inverse because a horizontal line cuts it once only.

(or any good reason) e.g. the function is increasing for all x.

(vi) $y = \frac{e^x}{5+e^x}$

$x = \frac{e^y}{5+e^y}$

$5x + xe^y = e^y$

$e^y(1-x) = 5x$

$e^y = \frac{5x}{1-x}$

$y = \ln\left(\frac{5x}{1-x}\right)$.

(vii) D: $0 < x < 1$

R: all y.

✓ if (vii) corresponds with (iii)

Q14.

(a) $\cos 2x + 3\sin x = 2$

$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$
$= 1 - 2\sin^2 x$

$1 - 2\sin^2 x + 3\sin x = 2$

$2\sin^2 x - 3\sin x + 1 = 0$

$(2\sin x - 1)(\sin x - 1) = 0$

$\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ or $\sin x = 1$

related angle is $\frac{\pi}{6}$ ✓/✓ $x = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$.

$x = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6}$, n an integer

Note there are many other correct ways to express these answers.
Accept answers in degrees.

(b) (i) $1+2+3+\cdots n = \frac{n}{2}(1+n)$

so $(1+2+3+\cdots n)^2 = \frac{n^2}{4}(1+n)^2$

(ii)
A: Consider $n=1$.
$LHS = 1^3 = 1$
$RHS = 1^2 = 1$
So the statement is true for $n=1$.

B: Suppose the statement is true for some integer k, $k > 1$
ie suppose $1^3 + 2^3 + \cdots + k^3 = (1+2+\cdots+k)^2$

and show ~~that~~ $1^3+2^3+\cdots+k^3+(k+1)^3 = (1+2+\cdots+k+(k+1))^2$

Now $1^3+2^3+3^3+\cdots k^3+(k+1)^3$

$= (1+2+3+\cdots k)^2+(k+1)^3$, using the induction hypothesis

$= \frac{1}{4}k^2(k+1)^2+(k+1)^3$, using (i)

$= \frac{(k+1)^2}{4}(k^2+4k+4)$

$= \frac{1}{4}(k+1)^2(k+2)^2$

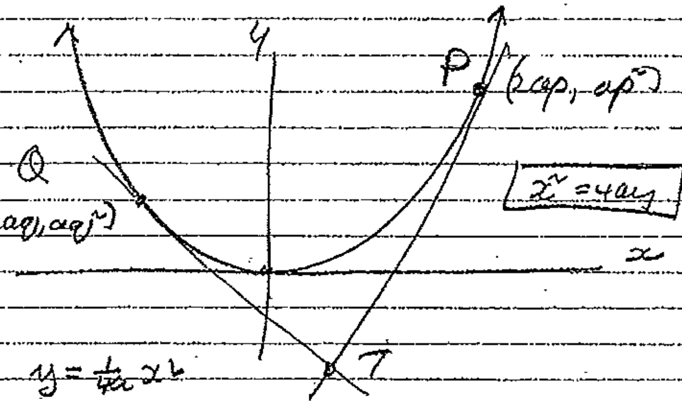
$= \frac{1}{4}(k+1)^2((k+1)+1)$

$= (1+2+3+\cdots(k+1))^2$ using (i)

C: So, by Step A & B and Mathematical induction the given statement is true

(need the last statement for full marks)

(c)



(i) $y=\frac{1}{4a}x^2$

$\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{x}{2a}$

$x=2ap,\quad m=\frac{2ap}{2a}=p.$

So tangent is $y-ap^2=p(x-2ap)$

$y=px-ap^2$

(ii) $y=px-ap^2$

$y=qx-aq^2$

$qx-aq^2=px-ap^2$

$px-qx=ap^2-aq^2$

$x(p-q)=a(p+q)(p-q)$ $\quad p\neq q$

$x=a(p+q)$

$y=ap(p+q)-ap^2$

$=apq$

T is $(a(p+q),\ apq)$

(iii) $\tan 45^\circ = \left|\frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2}\right|$

$1 = \frac{p-q}{1+pq}$, $p > q > 0$.

$1 + pq = p - q$.

(iv)
At T, $x = a(p+q)$, $y = apq$

$\frac{x}{a} = p+q$ $\qquad$ $\frac{y}{a} = pq$

now $(p-q)^2 = (p+q)^2 - 4pq$.

so $(1+pq)^2 = \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{4y}{a}$ (using iii)

$\left(1 + \frac{y}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{4y}{a}$

$(a+y)^2 = x^2 - 4ay$

$a^2 + 2ay + y^2 = x^2 - 4ay$

locus is $a^2 + 6ay + y^2 - x^2 = 0$