

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE MATHEMATICS

Core Mathematics 2

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet
- List of Formulae (MF1)

Other Materials Required: None

4722

Friday 15 January 2010 Afternoon

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures unless a different degree of accuracy is specified in the question or is clearly appropriate.
- You are permitted to use a graphical calculator in this paper.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **72**.
- This document consists of 4 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

1 (i) Show that the equation

 $2\sin^2 x = 5\cos x - 1$

can be expressed in the form

$$2\cos^2 x + 5\cos x - 3 = 0.$$
 [2]

(ii) Hence solve the equation

$$2\sin^2 x = 5\cos x - 1,$$

giving all values of x between 0° and 360° .

- 2 The gradient of a curve is given by $\frac{dy}{dx} = 6x 4$. The curve passes through the distinct points (2, 5) and (*p*, 5).
 - (i) Find the equation of the curve. [4]

3 (i) Find and simplify the first four terms in the expansion of $(2 - x)^7$ in ascending powers of x. [4]

- (ii) Hence find the coefficient of w^6 in the expansion of $\left(2 \frac{1}{4}w^2\right)^7$. [2]
- 4 (i) Use the trapezium rule, with 4 strips each of width 0.5, to find an approximate value for

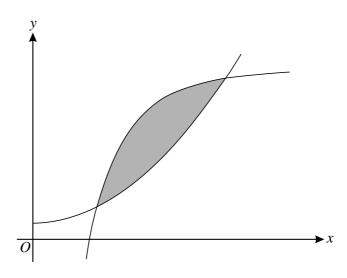
$$\int_{3}^{5} \log_{10}(2+x) \, \mathrm{d}x,$$

giving your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

(ii) Use your answer to part (i) to deduce an approximate value for $\int_{3}^{5} \log_{10} \sqrt{2 + x} \, dx$, showing your method clearly. [2]

[4]

[4]



3

The diagram shows parts of the curves $y = x^2 + 1$ and $y = 11 - \frac{9}{x^2}$, which intersect at (1, 2) and (3, 10). Use integration to find the exact area of the shaded region enclosed between the two curves. [7]

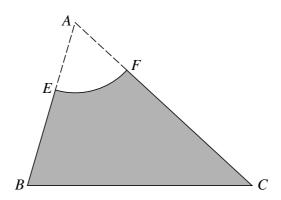
6 The cubic polynomial f(x) is given by

$$f(x) = 2x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 15,$$

where *a* and *b* are constants. It is given that (x + 3) is a factor of f(x) and that, when f(x) is divided by (x - 2), the remainder is 35.

- (i) Find the values of *a* and *b*. [6]
- (ii) Using these values of a and b, divide f(x) by (x + 3).





The diagram shows triangle *ABC*, with AB = 10 cm, BC = 13 cm and CA = 14 cm. *E* and *F* are points on *AB* and *AC* respectively such that AE = AF = 4 cm. The sector *AEF* of a circle with centre *A* is removed to leave the shaded region *EBCF*.

[2]
[2

- (ii) Find the perimeter of the shaded region *EBCF*. [3]
- (iii) Find the area of the shaded region *EBCF*.

5

[5]

[3]

8 A sequence u_1, u_2, u_3, \ldots is defined by

 $u_1 = 8$ and $u_{n+1} = u_n + 3$.

(i) Show that $u_5 = 20$.

(ii) The *n*th term of the sequence can be written in the form $u_n = pn + q$. State the values of p and q. [2]

(iii) State what type of sequence it is.

[1]

[3]

[2]

(iv) Find the value of *N* such that
$$\sum_{n=1}^{2N} u_n - \sum_{n=1}^{N} u_n = 1256.$$
 [5]

- 9 (i) Sketch the curve $y = 6 \times 5^x$, stating the coordinates of any points of intersection with the axes.
 - (ii) The point *P* on the curve $y = 9^x$ has *y*-coordinate equal to 150. Use logarithms to find the *x*-coordinate of *P*, correct to 3 significant figures. [3]
 - (iii) The curves $y = 6 \times 5^x$ and $y = 9^x$ intersect at the point *Q*. Show that the *x*-coordinate of *Q* can be written as $x = \frac{1 + \log_3 2}{2 \log_2 5}$. [5]



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