

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE MATHEMATICS

Core Mathematics 2

4722

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

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

Other Materials Required:

None

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° .

[4]

- 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]
 - (ii) Find the value of p. [3]
- 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

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

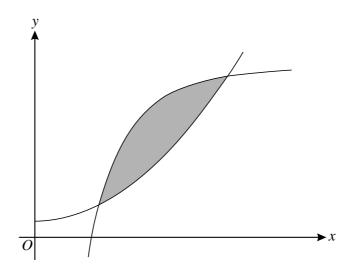
giving your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

[4]

(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]

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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

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

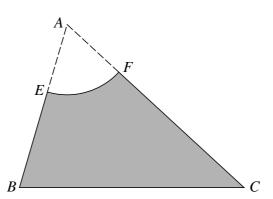
where a and b are constants. It is given that (x + 3) is a factor of f(x) and that, when f(x) is divided by (x - 2), the remainder is 35.

(i) Find the values of a and b.

[3]

(ii) Using these values of a and b, divide f(x) by (x + 3).

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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.

(i) Show that angle *CAB* is 1.10 radians, correct to 3 significant figures. [2]

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

(iii) Find the area of the shaded region *EBCF*. [5]

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

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

- (i) Show that $u_5 = 20$. [2]
- (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.
- (iii) State what type of sequence it is. [1]

(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. [3]
 - (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 $x = \frac{1 + \log_3 2}{2 \log_3 5}$.



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