

Practice Paper A

# CORE TWO

crashMATHS

Name

Duration

**1 HOUR & 30 MINUTES**

Total Marks  
Available

**75 MARKS**

Targets

*For examiner's use only*

| Question Number | Leave Blank |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1               |             |
| 2               |             |
| 3               |             |
| 4               |             |
| 5               |             |
| 6               |             |
| 7               |             |
| 8               |             |
| /               |             |
| Total marks     |             |





**Question 1 continued****TOTAL 4 MARKS** 

- 2 (a) In ascending powers of  $a$ , find the first four terms in the binomial expansion of

$$(2a+b)^8 \quad (5)$$

- (b) Show that  $\left(a + \frac{b}{2}\right)^8 = k(2a+b)^8$ , where  $k$  is a constant to be found. (1)

- (c) Hence, show that

$$\frac{\left(a + \frac{b}{2}\right)^8}{4ab} = \frac{1}{4}a^7b^{-1} + a^6 + \frac{7}{4}a^5b + \frac{7}{4}a^4b^2 + \dots \quad (3)$$





3 The curve  $C$  has the equation

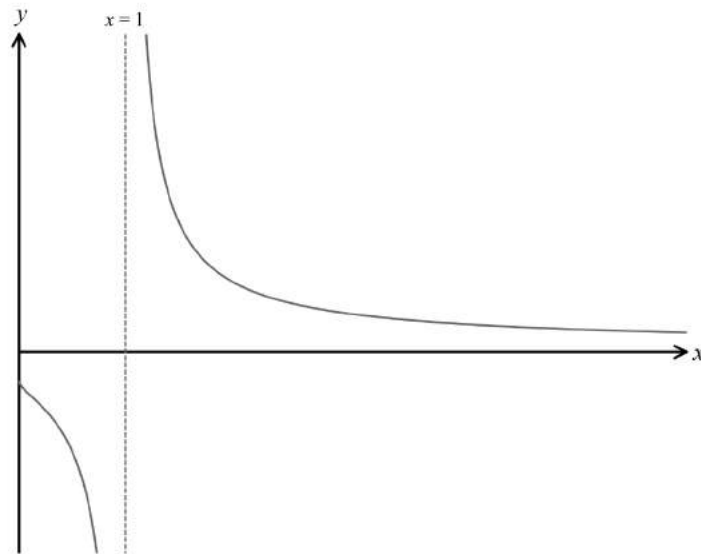
$$y = \frac{1 + \sqrt{x}}{x - 1}$$

(a) Use the trapezium rule with three **equally spaced** intervals to find an approximation for

$$\int_2^5 y \, dx$$

(6)

The diagram below shows a sketch of the curve  $C$  for  $x > 0$ .



(b) Using the graph, does your approximation in part (a) overestimate or underestimate the value of

$$\int_2^5 y \, dx$$

Explain your answer.

(2)



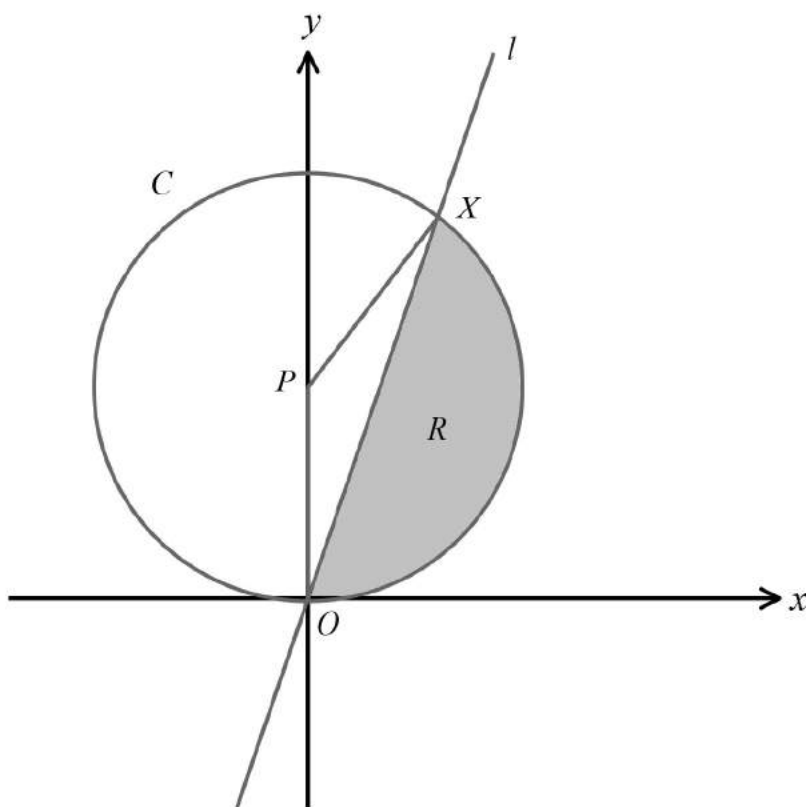








- 4 The diagram below shows a sketch of the circle  $C$  and the line  $l$ .



The circle  $C$  has centre  $P(0,5)$  and  $l$  has equation  $y = 3x$ .

$C$  and  $l$  intersect at the point  $X$ .

(a) Find the equation of  $C$ . (2)

(b) Find the coordinates of the point  $X$ . (4)

Given that the angle  $OPX = \theta^\circ$ ,

(c) Find the value of  $\cos \theta$ . (2)

(d) Calculate the area of the triangle  $OPX$ . (2)

(e) Work out the area of the shaded region  $R$ . (4)































8 (a) Show that

$$\sin \theta - \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \equiv -\frac{\cos \theta}{\tan \theta} \quad (3)$$

(b) Hence, or otherwise, solve for  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ ,

$$\sin^2 2x (\cos^2 2x)^{-1} = \frac{2}{\cos 2x} \left( \sin 2x - \frac{1}{\sin 2x} \right) + \tan^2 2x - 4 \quad (7)$$









