

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**Advanced Subsidiary General Certificate of Education  
Advanced General Certificate of Education**

**MEI STRUCTURED MATHEMATICS**

**2602/1**

Pure Mathematics 2

Wednesday **18 JANUARY 2006** Afternoon 1 hour 20 minutes

Additional materials:  
8 page answer booklet  
Graph paper  
MEI Examination Formulae and Tables (MF12)

**TIME** 1 hour 20 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- There is an **insert** for use in Question 3.
- You are permitted to use only a scientific calculator in this paper.
- Final answers should be given to a degree of accuracy appropriate to the context.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- You are advised that an answer may receive **no marks** unless you show sufficient detail of the working to indicate that a correct method is being used.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 60.

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**This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.**

- 1 (a) The function  $f(x)$  is defined by  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ .

Fig. 1 shows the graph of  $y = f(x)$ .

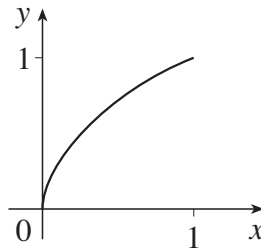


Fig. 1

Sketch the graphs of

(i)  $y = 2f(x)$ ,

(ii)  $y = f(x + 1)$ .

[4]

- (b) Differentiate  $\sqrt{1 + 2x}$ .

Hence show that if  $y = x\sqrt{1 + 2x}$ ,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 + 3x}{\sqrt{1 + 2x}}.$$

[6]

- (c) Given that  $f(x) = x^2$  and  $g(x) = \log(1 - x)$ , where  $-1 < x < 1$ , show that

$$g(x) + g(-x) = gf(x).$$

[4]

[Total 14]

- 2 A sequence  $u_r$  is defined for  $r = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  by

$$u_1 = a, \quad u_{r+1} = bu_r + c,$$

where  $a, b$  and  $c$  are constants.

- (i) In the case where  $a = 3, b = -1$  and  $c = 8$ , write down the values of  $u_1, u_2, u_3$  and  $u_4$ .

State what type of sequence this is.

[4]

- (ii) Find the values of  $a, b$  and  $c$  which produce the sequence  $1, 3, 5, 7, \dots$ .

State what type of sequence this is, and show that the sum of the first  $n$  terms of the sequence is  $n^2$ .

[6]

- (iii) In the case where  $a$  and  $b$  are non-zero and  $c = 0$ , write down  $u_1, u_2$  and  $u_3$  in terms of  $a$  and  $b$ . State what type of sequence is produced. Given that the sum to infinity of this sequence is  $3u_1$ , find the value of  $b$ .

[5]

[Total 15]

**3 Answer part (i) of this question on the insert provided.**

Vijay is interested in how the prices of used cars are related to their ages. He wishes to test a model of the form  $V = V_0 b^t$ , where  $\text{£}V$  is the value of a car that is  $t$  years old and  $V_0$  and  $b$  are constants.

He looks in a motoring magazine and finds that, for a certain type of car, the value  $\text{£}V$  after  $t$  years is given by the following table.

Age $t$ (years)	Value $V$ (£)
2	7800
4	5800
6	4200
8	3000

- (i) Explain how plotting values of  $\ln V$  against  $t$  can be used to test the appropriateness of the model. Use the insert provided to plot  $\ln V$  against  $t$ . Hence estimate the values of  $V_0$  and  $b$  for this type of car. [8]
- (ii) Use these values to estimate the value of this type of car after 20 years. Comment on the validity of this result. [3]

Another type of car costs  $\text{£}12\,000$  when new, and  $b = 0.8$ .

- (iii) Use the model  $V = V_0 b^t$  to calculate how long it takes for this type of car to lose half of its initial value. [4]
- (iv) Describe the significance of the different values of  $b$  for the two types of car. [1]

[Total 16]

- 4 Fig. 4 shows the graph of  $y = f(x)$ , where  $f(x) = \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}$ .

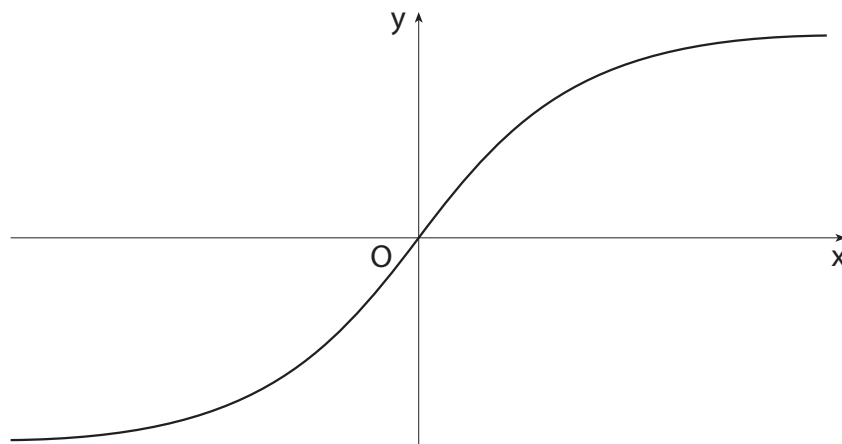


Fig. 4

- (i) Prove that  $f(x)$  is an odd function. State how this relates to the shape of the graph of  $f(x)$ . [4]
- (ii) Find the gradient of the curve  $y = f(x)$  at the origin. [5]
- (iii) Find  $\int \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} dx$ . [2]
- (iv) Verify that  $f(x) = \frac{2e^x}{e^x + 1} - 1$ .

Hence show that the area of the region enclosed by the curve  $y = f(x)$ , the  $x$ -axis and the line  $x = 1$  is given by  $2 \ln \frac{e+1}{2} - 1$ . [4]

[Total 15]

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number



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INSERT

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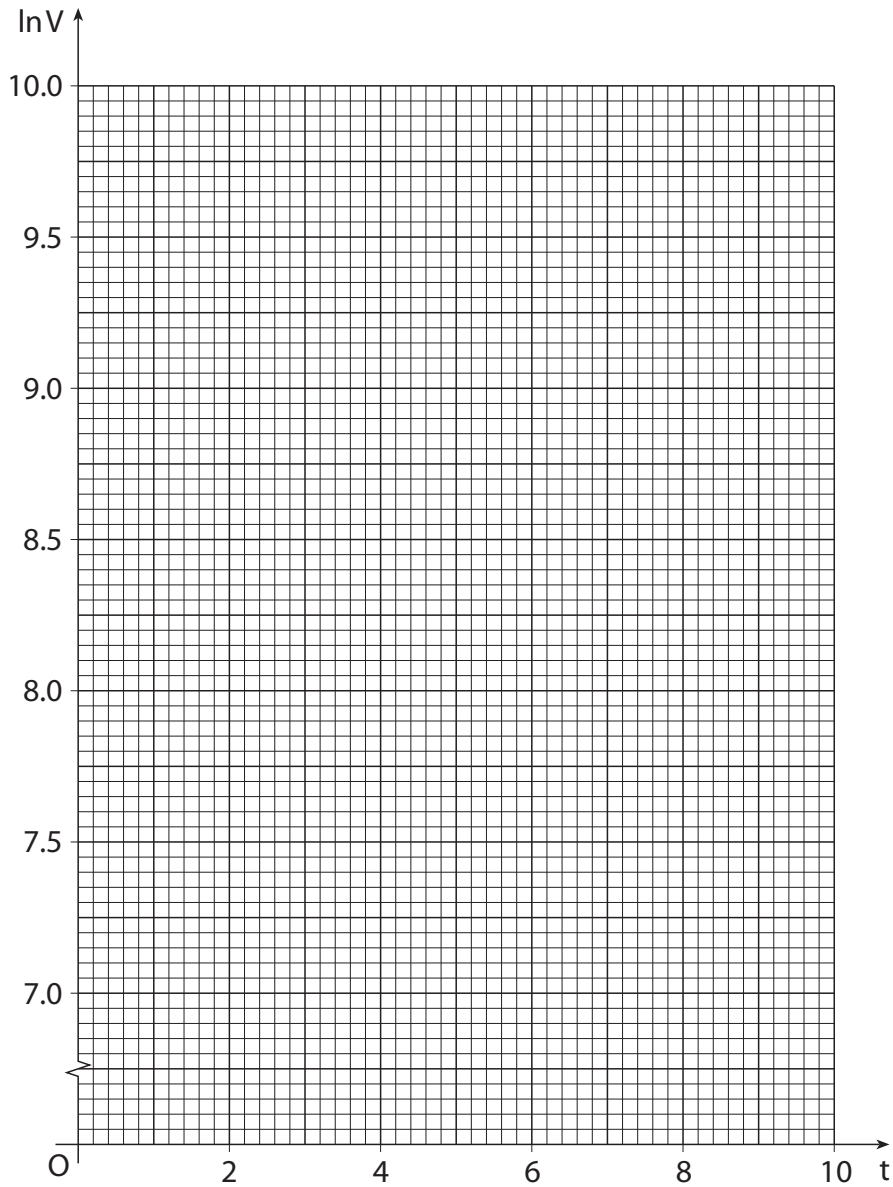
- This insert should be used in Question **3**.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided at the top of this page and attach it to your answer booklet.

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**This insert consists of 2 printed pages.**

3 (i)

Age $t$ (years)	2	4	6	8
Value $V$ (£)	7800	5800	4200	3000
$\ln V$ (to 3 sig. fig.)	8.96			



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