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Forename(s)		
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# Level 2 Certificate in Further Mathematics FURTHER MATHEMATICS

Level 2 Paper 2 Calculator

Friday 24 June 2016

Morning

Time allowed: 2 hours

#### **Materials**

For this paper you must have:

- a calculator
- mathematical instruments.



#### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Draw diagrams in pencil.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.

## Information

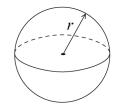
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 105.
- You may ask for more answer paper, graph paper and tracing paper. These must be tagged securely to this answer book.
- The use of a calculator is expected but calculators with a facility for symbolic algebra must not be used.



### **Formulae Sheet**

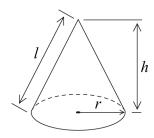
Volume of sphere 
$$=\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

Surface area of sphere 
$$=4\pi r^2$$



Volume of cone 
$$=\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$

Curved surface area of cone 
$$=\pi rl$$



In any triangle ABC

Area of triangle = 
$$\frac{1}{2}ab \sin C$$

Sine rule 
$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$= \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A$$

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

## The Quadratic Equation

The solutions of  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , where  $a \neq 0$ , are given by

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{(b^2 - 4ac)}}{2a}$$

# **Trigonometric Identities**

$$\tan \theta \equiv \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$
  $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta \equiv 1$ 



Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

1 A triangle has vertices

A(2, 5)

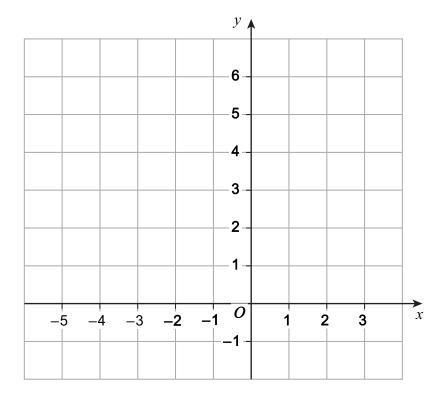
B(2, 0)

and

C(-4, 3)

Work out the area of triangle *ABC*. You may use the grid to help you.

[3 marks]



Answer \_\_\_\_\_ square units

Turn over ▶

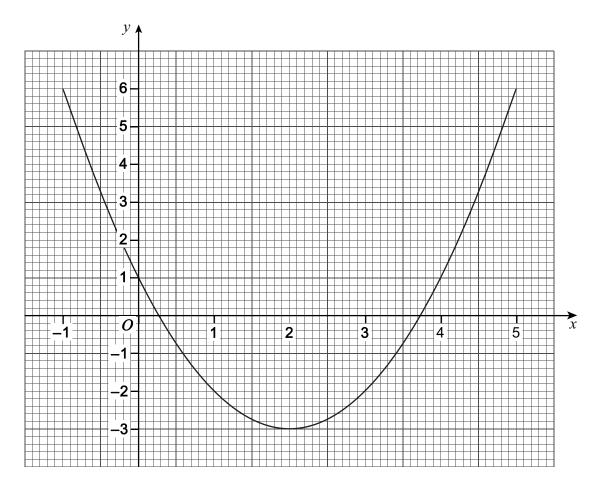


2 The function

$$f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 1$$
 has domain  $-1 \le x \le 5$ 

y = f(x)Here is the graph of



2 (a) Write down the equation of the line of symmetry of the graph.

[1 mark]

Answer

Use the graph to work out the solutions of  $x^2 - 4x + 1 = 5$ 2 (b) Give your answers to 1 decimal place.

[2 marks]

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

Write down the range of f(x) for domain  $-1 \le x \le 5$ 2 (c)

[2 marks]

Answer \_

- 3 L is a straight line with equation ax + by = cwhere a, b and c are non-zero integers.
- At which point does L intersect the *x*-axis? 3 (a) Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

$$\left(\frac{a}{c}, 0\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{c}{a}, 0\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{c}, 0\right) \qquad \left(\frac{c}{a}, 0\right) \qquad \left(\frac{b}{c}, 0\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{c}{b}, 0\right)$$

3 (b) What is the gradient of a line parallel to L? Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

$$-\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\frac{b}{a}$$

$$-\frac{a}{h}$$

$$\frac{a}{b}$$

4	Work out the point o				
	2x + 3y = 11	and	2y = 13 - 3x		[4 marks]
	А	inswer $($ $\_$	,	)	



5 a, b and c are numbers such that

$$-1 < c < 1$$

Tick the correct box for each statement.

	Always true	Sometimes true	Never true
$a^3 < 0$			
$b < 10a^2$			
ab > 0			
b - c > 1			

[4 marks]

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

6	For the curve $y = f(x)$ ,	
	$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{3}{2}x - kx^4 + k \qquad \text{where } k \text{ is a constant.}$	
	When $x = -2$ the gradient of the curve is 12	
	Work out the value of $k$ .	[2 marks]
		[3 marks]
	Answer	
7	Simplify fully $\left(\frac{2}{3}x^3y\right)^3$	
•	Simplify fully $\left(\frac{3}{3}x^{-y}\right)$	[2 marks]
	Answer	

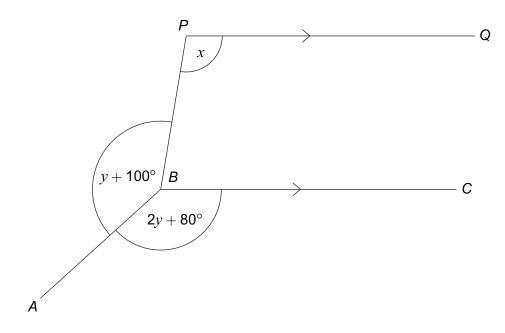
8	D(-6, 4) and $E(-2, 9)$ are joined by a straight line.	
	P is a point on DE. DP: PE = 3:5	
	Work out the coordinates of <i>P</i> .	[3 marks]
	Answer ( , )	



Turn over ▶

*PQ* is parallel to *BC*.

Not drawn accurately



Prove that	x = 3y	
		[4 marks]




10 (a)	Simplify $\frac{x^2}{x^2}$	$\frac{-7x + 10}{-2x - 15}$	[2 marks]
		Answer	
10 (b)	Factorise fully	$w^5x^3y^2 + w^2x^6y^3$	[2 marks]
		Answer	

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

	The $x^2$ term in the							
	Work out the value	of p.						[3 marl
		Answer						
	Here are the first for	our terms of	linear	sequen	ces X a	ınd Yanı	d quadratic sed	quence Z
	•	7						
	Sequence <i>Y</i> Sequence <i>Z</i>	2						
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)	Work out the $n$ th te	rm of seque	ence X					[2 mar
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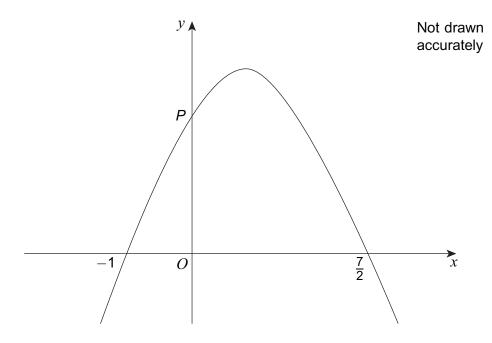
12 (b)	The $n$ th term of sequence $Y$ is $3n-1$
	Using your answer to part (a), or otherwise, work out the $n$ th term of sequence $Z$ . Give your answer in the form $an^2 + bn + c$ where $a$ , $b$ and $c$ are integers. [3 marks]
	Answer



Turn over ▶

Here is a sketch of  $y = a + bx - 2x^2$  where a and b are constants.

The graph intersects the *x*-axis at (-1, 0) and  $(\frac{7}{2}, 0)$  and the *y*-axis at point *P*.



Work out the coordinates of point *P*.

Answer (

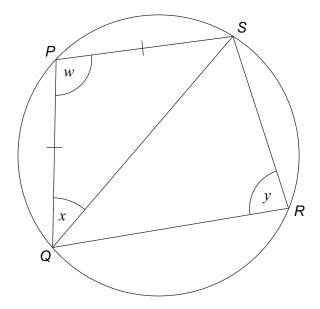
You <b>must</b> show your	[4 marks		

14 P, Q, R and S are points on the circumference of a circle.

Answer

$$w: y = 7:5$$

$$PQ = PS$$



Not drawn accurately

Work out the size of angle <i>x</i> .	[4 marks]

1 5

Turn over ▶

8

degrees

			10	
15 (a)	Solve	$\frac{2}{5}\sqrt{x}=1$		[2 marks]
15 (b)	Solve	$x^3 = 5x^2$		[2 marks]
		Answer		

16	Rearrange	$y = \frac{8(w - x)}{x}$	to make $x$ the subject.	
				[4 marks]
		Answer		

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

A cylinder has base radius $x \text{ cm}$ and height $y \text{ cm}$ A hemisphere has radius $6y \text{ cm}$
The cylinder and hemisphere have equal volumes.
Work out the value of $\frac{x}{y}$
You <b>must</b> show your working. [3 mail
Answer



18 Angle y is acute.

$$\tan y = \frac{p+1}{p-1}$$
 where  $p$  is a constant greater than 1

18 (a) Which of the statements below is correct? Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

$$v = 45^{\circ}$$

$$v > 45^{\circ}$$

 $y=45^{\circ}$   $y<45^{\circ}$   $y>45^{\circ}$  y could be any acute angle

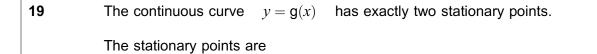
18 (b) Work out the expression for  $\sin y$ 

Give your answer in the form  $\frac{ap+b}{\sqrt{cp^2+d}}$  where a, b, c and d are integers.

You may use a diagram to help you.

[4 marks]

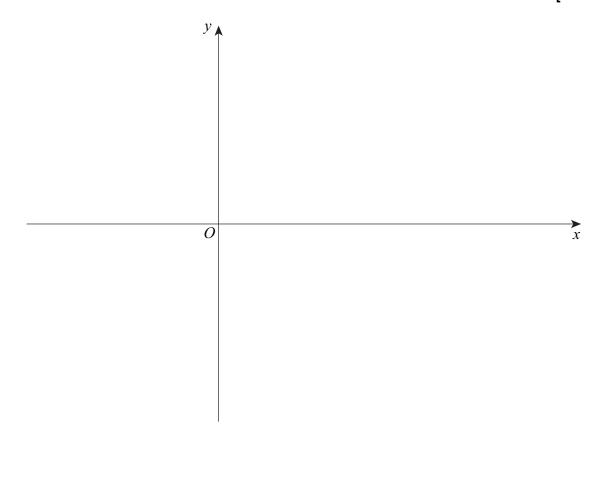

Answer



- a point of inflection at P(1, 2)
- a minimum point at Q(a, b) where a > 1 and b < 0

On the axes below, sketch the curve. Label points *P* and *Q* on your sketch.

[3 marks]





Under the transformation represented by  $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

the image of point P(a, 2) is point Q.

Can point Q be the same as point *P*? You **must** show your working.

[4 marks]

Turn over for the next question

2 1

Turn over ▶

21 Solve  $\frac{3}{x-2} + \frac{2}{x-1} = 5$ 

Do **not** use trial and improvement. Write your solutions to 3 significant figures.

[6 marks]

Answer \_\_\_\_\_



**22** Pyramid *VABCD* has a horizontal rectangular base.

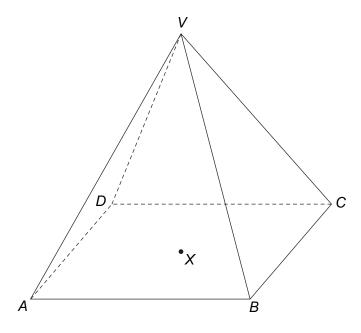
X is the centre of the base.

*V* is vertically above *X*.

$$VB = VC = 17 \, \mathrm{cm}$$

$$AB = 22 \, \text{cm}$$

$$BC = 16 \, \text{cm}$$



Work out the angle between the planes  $\emph{VBC}$  and  $\emph{ABCD}$ .

Answer

[4 marks]


Turn over ▶

10

degrees



23	Shape A maps to shape B by an enlargement, scale factor 3, centre the origin. Shape B maps to shape C by a rotation through $180^{\circ}$ , centre the origin.
	Shape A can be mapped to shape C by a <b>single</b> transformation.
	Use matrices to show that the single transformation is an enlargement, centre the origin.
	State the scale factor of the enlargement.  [5 marks]



Work out f(x+1) - f(x)

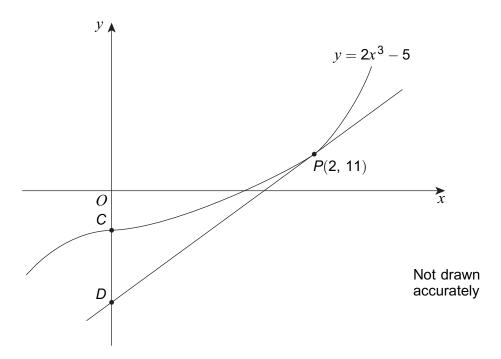
Give your answer as a fraction in its simplest form. You **must** show your working.

[5 marks]

Turn over for the next question

The curve  $y = 2x^3 - 5$  intersects the *y*-axis at *C*.

The tangent to the curve at P(2, 11) intersects the *y*-axis at D.



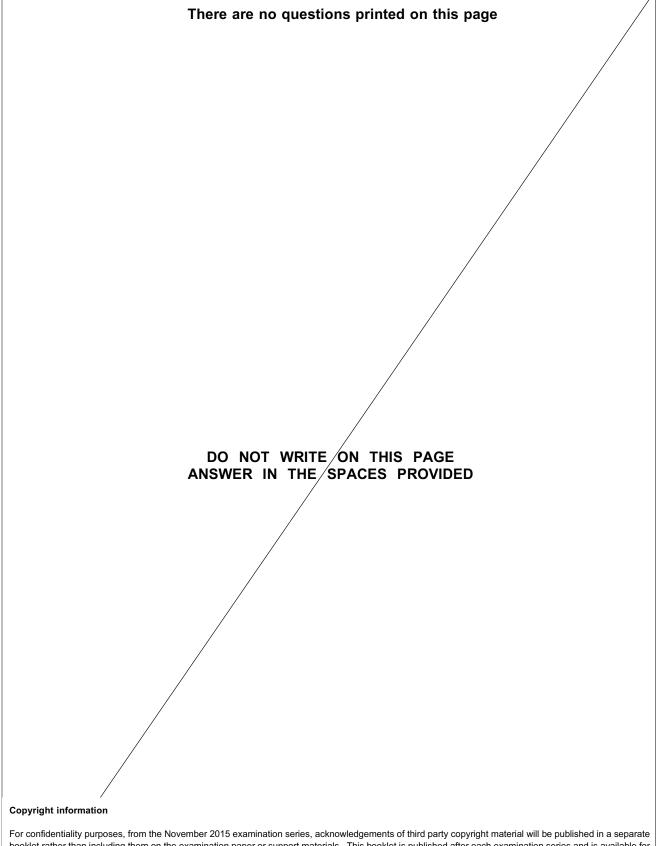
Work out the length CD.

Answer

units

26 (a)	Prove that $\sin^2 x - 3\cos^2 x \equiv 4\sin^2 x - 3$	
		[2 marks]
26 (b)	Hence, or otherwise, work out the values of $x$ between $0^{\circ}$ and $360^{\circ}$ for $x$	vhich
	$\sin^2 x - 3\cos^2 x = 0$	
		[4 marks]
	Answer	
	FND OF QUESTIONS	





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