



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

Tuesday 13 January 2009
Morning

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.

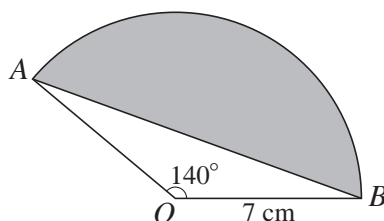
2

1 Find

(i) $\int (x^3 + 8x - 5) dx$, [3]

(ii) $\int 12\sqrt{x} dx$. [3]

2



The diagram shows a sector OAB of a circle, centre O and radius 7 cm. The angle AOB is 140° .

(i) Express 140° in radians, giving your answer in an exact form as simply as possible. [2]

(ii) Find the perimeter of the segment shaded in the diagram, giving your answer correct to 3 significant figures. [4]

3 A sequence of terms u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots is defined by

$$u_n = 24 - \frac{2}{3}n.$$

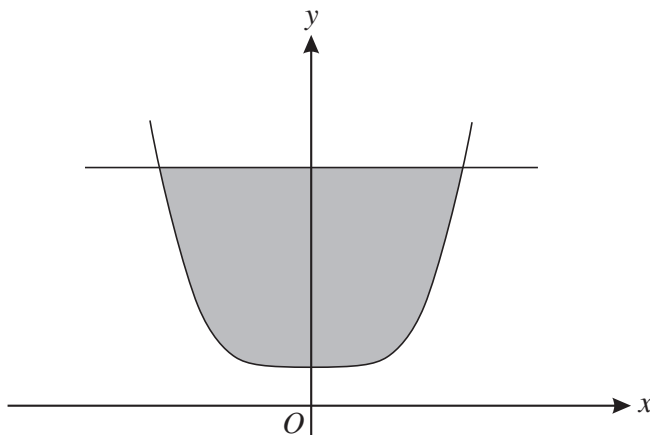
(i) Write down the exact values of u_1, u_2 and u_3 . [2]

(ii) Find the value of k such that $u_k = 0$. [2]

(iii) Find $\sum_{n=1}^{20} u_n$. [3]

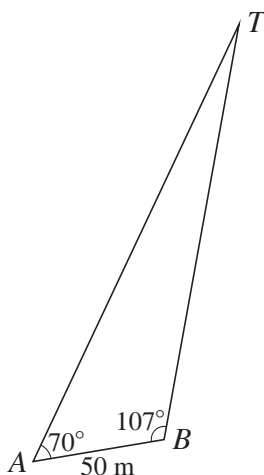
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4



The diagram shows the curve $y = x^4 + 3$ and the line $y = 19$ which intersect at $(-2, 19)$ and $(2, 19)$. Use integration to find the exact area of the shaded region enclosed by the curve and the line. [7]

5



Some walkers see a tower, T , in the distance and want to know how far away it is. They take a bearing from a point A and then walk for 50 m in a straight line before taking another bearing from a point B . They find that angle TAB is 70° and angle TBA is 107° (see diagram).

(i) Find the distance of the tower from A . [2]

(ii) They continue walking in the same direction for another 100 m to a point C , so that AC is 150 m. What is the distance of the tower from C ? [3]

(iii) Find the shortest distance of the walkers from the tower as they walk from A to C . [2]

6 A geometric progression has first term 20 and common ratio 0.9.

(i) Find the sum to infinity. [2]

(ii) Find the sum of the first 30 terms. [2]

(iii) Use logarithms to find the smallest value of p such that the p th term is less than 0.4. [4]

4

- 7 In the binomial expansion of $(k + ax)^4$ the coefficient of x^2 is 24.
- (i) Given that a and k are both positive, show that $ak = 2$. [3]
- (ii) Given also that the coefficient of x in the expansion is 128, find the values of a and k . [4]
- (iii) Hence find the coefficient of x^3 in the expansion. [2]
- 8 (a) Given that $\log_a x = p$ and $\log_a y = q$, express the following in terms of p and q .
- (i) $\log_a(xy)$ [1]
- (ii) $\log_a\left(\frac{a^2x^3}{y}\right)$ [3]
- (b) (i) Express $\log_{10}(x^2 - 10) - \log_{10}x$ as a single logarithm. [1]
- (ii) Hence solve the equation $\log_{10}(x^2 - 10) - \log_{10}x = 2 \log_{10}3$. [5]
- 9 (i) The polynomial $f(x)$ is defined by
- $$f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 3.$$
- Show that $x = 1$ is a root of the equation $f(x) = 0$, and hence find the other two roots. [6]
- (ii) Hence solve the equation
- $$\tan^3 x - \tan^2 x - 3 \tan x + 3 = 0$$
- for $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$. Give each solution for x in an exact form. [6]