

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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PRE DESIGN VERSION

Paper Reference **9MA0/02**

Mathematics

Advanced

Paper 2: Pure Mathematics 2

You must have:

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Green), calculator

Total Marks

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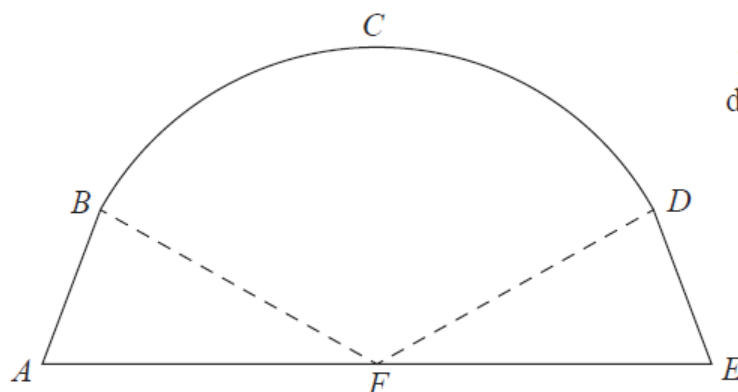


Diagram not drawn to scale

Figure 1

Figure 1 shows the plan view of a design for a stage at a concert.

The stage is modelled as a sector $BCDF$, of a circle centre F , joined to two congruent triangles ABF and EDF .

Given that

AFE is a straight line

$$AF = FE = 10.7 \text{ m}$$

$$BF = FD = 9.2 \text{ m}$$

angle $BFD = 1.82$ radians

find

(a) the perimeter of the stage, in metres, to one decimal place,

(5)

(b) the area of the stage, in m^2 , to one decimal place.

(4)

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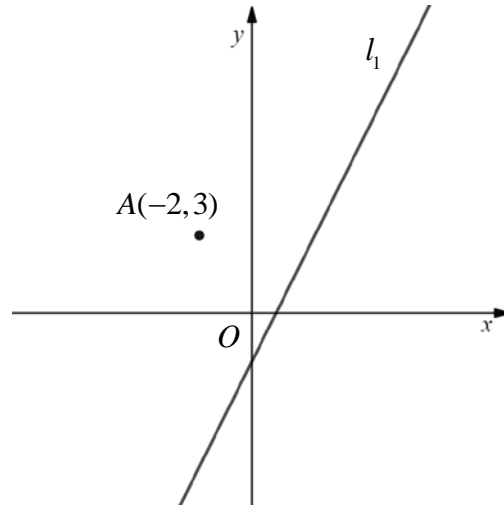


Figure 2

Figure 2 is a sketch showing the line l_1 with equation $y = 2x - 1$ and the point A with coordinates $(-2, 3)$.

The line l_2 passes through A and is perpendicular to l_1

- (a) Find the equation of l_2 writing your answer in the form $y = mx + c$, where m and c are constants to be found.

(3)

The point B and the point C lie on l_1 such that ABC is an isosceles triangle with $AB = AC = 2\sqrt{13}$

- (b) Show that the x coordinates of points B and C satisfy the equation

$$5x^2 - 12x - 32 = 0$$

(4)

Given that B lies in the 3rd quadrant

- (c) find, using algebra and showing your working, the coordinates of B .

(4)

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5. Vectors \overrightarrow{AB} and \overrightarrow{BC} are given by

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 2p \\ q \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} q \\ -3p \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{where } p \text{ and } q \text{ are constants}$$

Given that \overrightarrow{AC} is parallel to $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ find the value of p and the value of q .

(5)

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Question 6 continued

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(Total for Question 6 is 9 marks)

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7.

$$g(x) = 4x^3 + ax^2 + 4x + b$$

where a and b are constants.

Given that

- $(2x+1)$ is a factor of $g(x)$
- the curve with equation $y = g(x)$ has a point of inflection at $x = \frac{1}{6}$

(a) find the value of a and the value of b

(5)

(b) Show that there are no stationary points on the curve with equation $y = g(x)$.

(2)

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8. (a) Sketch the curve with equation

$$y = k - \frac{1}{2x} \quad \text{where } k \text{ is a positive constant}$$

State, in terms of k , the coordinates of any points of intersection with the coordinate axes and the equation of the horizontal asymptote.

(3)

The straight line l has equation $y = 2x + 3$

Given that l cuts the curve in two distinct places,

(b) find the range of values of k , writing your answer in set notation.

(6)

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Question 8 continued

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(Total for Question 8 is 9 marks)

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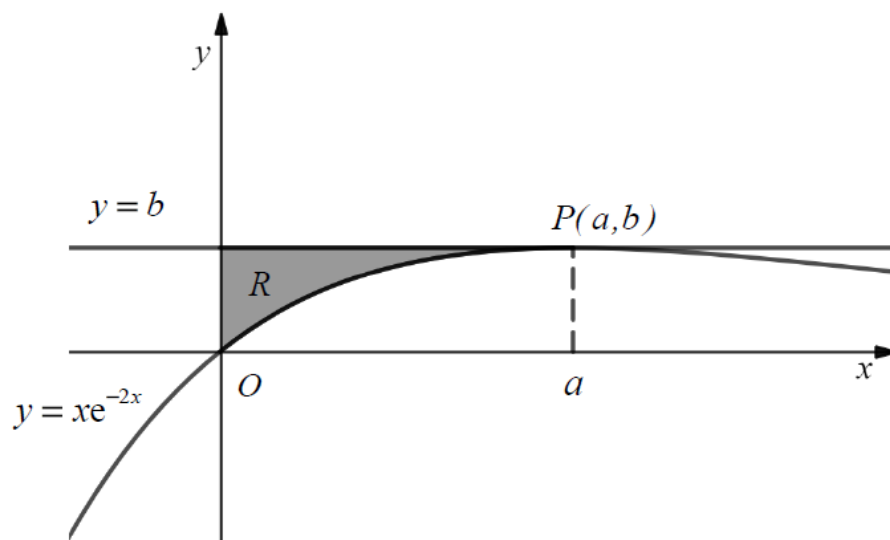


Figure 3

In this question you must show all stages of your working.

Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

Figure 3 shows a sketch of part of the curve with equation

$$y = xe^{-2x}$$

The point $P(a, b)$ is the turning point of the curve.

(a) Find the value of a and the exact value of b

(4)

The finite region R , shown shaded in Figure 3, is bounded by the curve, the line with equation $y = b$ and the y -axis.

(b) Find the exact area of R .

(5)

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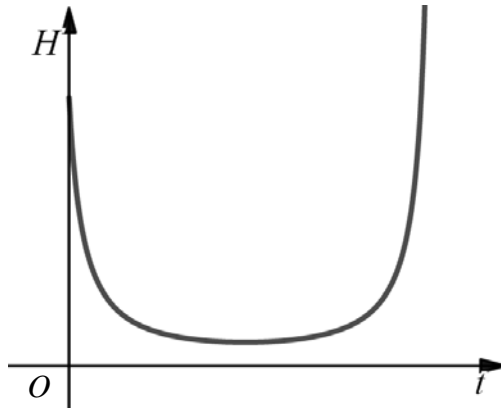


Figure 4

A scientist is studying the flight of seabirds in a colony.

She models the height above sea level, H metres, of one of the birds in the colony by the equation

$$H = \frac{140}{A + 45 \sin 2t^\circ - 28 \cos 2t^\circ} \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$$

where t seconds is the time after the bird leaves its nest and A and T are constants.

Figure 4 is a sketch showing the graph of H against t .

Given that this seabird's nest is 20 m above sea level,

(a) find a complete equation for H .

(3)

Given that

$$45 \sin 2t^\circ - 28 \cos 2t^\circ \equiv 53 \sin(2t - \alpha)^\circ \quad 0 < \alpha < 90$$

(b) find the value of α to one decimal place.

(2)

Find, according to this model,

(c) the minimum height of the sea bird above sea level giving your answer to the nearest cm,

(2)

(d) the limitation on the value of T .

(2)

12.

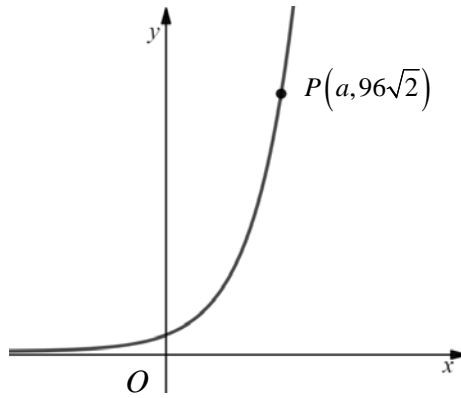


Figure 6

In this question you must show all stages of your working.

Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

Figure 6 shows a sketch of part of the curve with equation

$$y = 3 \times 2^{2x}$$

The point $P(a, 96\sqrt{2})$ lies on the curve.

(a) Find the exact value of a .

(3)

The curve with equation $y = 3 \times 2^{2x}$ meets the curve with equation $y = 6^{3-x}$ at the point Q .

(b) Show that the x coordinate of Q is

$$\frac{3 + 2\log_2 3}{3 + \log_2 3}$$

(5)

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13. Prove by contradiction that there are no positive integers a and b with a odd such that

$$a + 2b = \sqrt{8ab}$$

(4)

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