## AQA

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number


Candidate number


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## MATHEMATICS

## Unit Pure Core 2

Wednesday 24 May 2017 Morning Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

## Materials

For this paper you must have:

- the blue AQA booklet of formulae and statistical tables.

You may use a graphics calculator.

## Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- Write the question part reference (eg (a), (b)(i) etc) in the left-hand margin.
- You must answer each question in the space provided for that question. If you require extra space, use an AQA supplementary answer book; do not use the space provided for a different question.
- Do not write outside the box around each page.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks for method may be lost.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.


## Information

| For Examiner's Use |  |
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| Question | Mark |
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- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 75 .


## Advice

- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.
- You do not necessarily need to use all the space provided.


## Answer all questions.

Answer each question in the space provided for that question.

1 The diagram shows a sector $O A B$ of a circle with centre $O$ and radius 8 cm .


The angle $A O B$ is $\theta$ radians and the perimeter of the sector is 22 cm .
(a) Find the value of $\theta$.
(b) Find the area of the sector.

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2 The diagram shows a triangle $A B C$.


The size of angle $B A C$ is $120^{\circ}$ and the lengths of $A B$ and $B C$ are 6 cm and 16 cm respectively.
(a) Show that angle $A C B$ is $19^{\circ}$, correct to the nearest degree.
(b) Calculate the area of triangle $A B C$, giving your answer in $\mathrm{cm}^{2}$ to three significant figures. [3 marks]

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3 (a) Express $\frac{\sqrt{27^{x}}}{3^{2 x-1}}$ in the form $3^{p}$, where $p$ is an expression in terms of $x$.
(b) Hence solve the equation $\frac{\sqrt{27^{x}}}{3^{2 x-1}}=\sqrt[3]{81}$.

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4 The $n$th term of a geometric series is $u_{n}$, where $u_{n}=162\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n}$.
(a) Find the value of $u_{1}$ and the value of $u_{2}$.
(b) Find the sum to infinity of the series.
(c) Find the smallest value of $k$ for which $\sum_{n=k}^{\infty} u_{n}<2.5$.

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$5 \quad$ A curve is defined for $x>0$. The gradient of the curve at the point $(x, y)$ is given by

$$
\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{~d} x}=x^{\frac{3}{2}}-2 x
$$

(a) Show that there is a single value of $x$ for which the curve has a stationary point.
[2 marks]
(b) Find $\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2} y}{\mathrm{~d} x^{2}}$ and hence show that the curve has a minimum point.
(c) The line with equation $y=2$ is a tangent to the curve. Find the equation of the curve.
[4 marks]

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$6 \quad$ The diagram shows a sketch of the curve $y=2^{3 x}$.

(a) (i) Use the trapezium rule with five ordinates (four strips) to find an approximate value for $\int_{0}^{1} 2^{3 x} \mathrm{~d} x$. Give your answer to two decimal places.
(ii) State how you could obtain a better approximation to the value of $\int_{0}^{1} 2^{3 x} \mathrm{~d} x$ using the trapezium rule.
[1 mark]
(iii) The point $P(1, k)$ lies on the curve $y=2^{3 x}$. Use your answer to part (a)(i) to find an approximate value for the area of the region bounded by the curve, the line $x=0$ and the line $y=k$. Give your answer to two decimal places.
(b) The graph of $y=2^{3 x}$ can be mapped onto the graph of $y=2^{3 x-4}$ either by a translation or by a stretch.
(i) Describe the translation.
(ii) Describe the stretch.
(c) Use logarithms to solve the equation $2^{3 x-4}=7$, giving your value of $x$ to three significant figures.

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7 (a) The region bounded by the curve $y=7 x+6-\frac{1}{x^{2}}$, the $x$-axis and the lines $x=1$ and $x=2$ lies above the $x$-axis. Show that the area of this region is 16 .
(b) The point $Q$ lies on the curve $y=7 x+6-\frac{1}{x^{2}}$. The normal to this curve at $Q$ is parallel to the line $2 y+8 x=3$. Find an equation of this normal at $Q$.

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8 (a) Solve the equation $\cos \theta=\frac{2}{3}$, giving all values of $\theta$ to the nearest degree in the interval $0^{\circ} \leqslant \theta \leqslant 360^{\circ}$.
(b) (i) Given that $4 \tan \theta \sin \theta=4-\cos \theta$, show that $3 \cos ^{2} \theta+4 \cos \theta-4=0$.
(ii) By solving the quadratic equation in part (b)(i), explain why $\cos \theta$ can only take one value.
[2 marks]
(c) Hence solve the equation $4 \tan 4 x \sin 4 x=4-\cos 4 x$, giving all values of $x$ to the nearest degree in the interval $0^{\circ} \leqslant x \leqslant 180^{\circ}$.
[4 marks]

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$9 \quad$ Given that $3 \log _{2}(c+2)-\log _{2}\left(\frac{c^{3}}{2}+k\right)=1$, express $(c+1)^{2}$ in terms of $k$.

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END OF QUESTIONS


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