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Please write clearly in block capitals.	
Centre number	Candidate number
Surname	
Forename(s)	
Candidate signature	

## AS 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

- 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.



For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
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7	
8	
9	
TOTAL	







QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 1







QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 2





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QUESTION PART	Answer space for question 3
REFERENCE	



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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  $u_2$ .
[2 marks]

(b)
Find the sum to infinity of the series.
[3 marks]

(c)
Find the smallest value of *k* for which  $\sum_{n=k}^{\infty} u_n < 2.5$ .
[3 marks]

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Answer space for question 4
[3 marks]

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QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 4



5	A curve is defined for $x > 0$ . The gradient of the curve at the point $(x, y)$ is given by
	$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2x$
(a)	Show that there is a single value of $x$ for which the curve has a stationary point. [2 marks]
(b)	Find $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$ 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]
QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 5



QUESTION PART	Answer space for question 5
REFERENCE	



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



(b)

(C)

(i)

6

QUESTION PART	Answer space for question 6
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QUESTION PART	Answer space for question 6
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QUESTION PART	Answer space for question 6
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7 (a) The region bounded by the curve  $y = 7x + 6 - \frac{1}{x^2}$ , 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.

#### [5 marks]

(b) The point *Q* lies on the curve  $y = 7x + 6 - \frac{1}{x^2}$ . The normal to this curve at *Q* is parallel to the line 2y + 8x = 3. Find an equation of this normal at *Q*.

[6 marks]

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QUESTION	Answer space for question 7
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QUESTION PART	Answer space for question 7
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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	e
		interval $0^{\circ} \leq \theta \leq 360^{\circ}$ .	
			[2 marks]
(b)	) (i)	Given that $4 \tan \theta \sin \theta = 4 - \cos \theta$ , show that $3 \cos^2 \theta + 4 \cos \theta - 4 = 0$ .	
			[3 marks]
	(ii)	By solving the quadratic equation in part (b)(i), explain why $\cos\theta$ can only take	e one
		value.	[2 marks]
(c)	)	Hence solve the equation $4 \tan 4x \sin 4x = 4 - \cos 4x$ giving all values of x to	o the
(-)	•	nearest degree in the interval $0^{\circ} \le x \le 180^{\circ}$ .	
			[4 marks]
QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Ans	swer space for question 8	



QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 8



9	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.	
		[7 marks]
QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 9	



QUESTION PART	Answer space for question 9
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QUESTION PART	Answer space for question 9
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	END OF QUESTIONS









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