

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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Wednesday 14 October 2020

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)

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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Candidates may use any calculator allowed by Pearson regulations. Calculators must not have the facility for symbolic algebra manipulation, differentiation and integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- If pencil is used for diagrams/sketches/graphs it must be dark (HB or B).
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions and ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear. Answers without working may not gain full credit.
- Inexact answers should be given to three significant figures unless otherwise stated.

Information

- A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.
- There are 16 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 100.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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4. In the binomial expansion of

$$(a + 2x)^7 \quad \text{where } a \text{ is a constant}$$

the coefficient of x^4 is 15 120

Find the value of a .

(3)

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5. The curve with equation $y = 3 \times 2^x$ meets the curve with equation $y = 15 - 2^{x+1}$ at the point P .
Find, using algebra, the exact x coordinate of P .

(4)

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7.

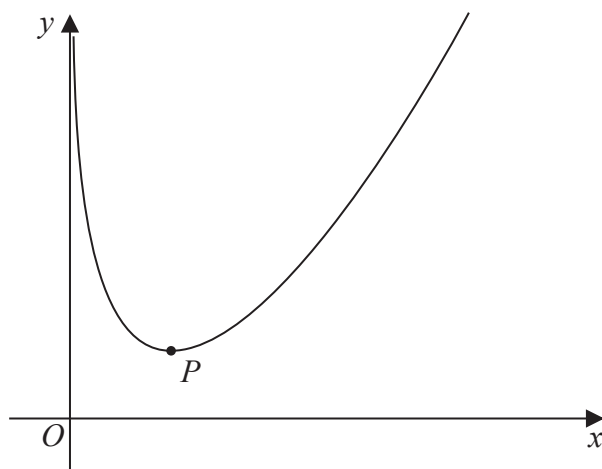


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a sketch of the curve C with equation

$$y = \frac{4x^2 + x}{2\sqrt{x}} - 4 \ln x \quad x > 0$$

(a) Show that

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{12x^2 + x - 16\sqrt{x}}{4x\sqrt{x}} \quad (4)$$

The point P , shown in Figure 1, is the minimum turning point on C .

(b) Show that the x coordinate of P is a solution of

$$x = \left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{12} \right)^2 \quad (3)$$

(c) Use the iteration formula

$$x_{n+1} = \left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{x_n}}{12} \right)^2 \quad \text{with } x_1 = 2$$

to find (i) the value of x_2 to 5 decimal places,

(ii) the x coordinate of P to 5 decimal places.

(3)



12.

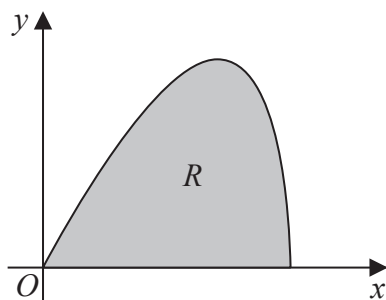


Figure 3

The curve shown in Figure 3 has parametric equations

$$x = 6 \sin t \quad y = 5 \sin 2t \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

The region R , shown shaded in Figure 3, is bounded by the curve and the x -axis.

(a) (i) Show that the area of R is given by $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 60 \sin t \cos^2 t \, dt$ (3)

(ii) Hence show, by algebraic integration, that the area of R is exactly 20 (3)

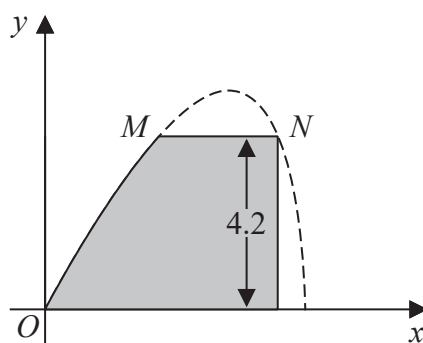


Figure 4

Part of the curve is used to model the profile of a small dam, shown shaded in Figure 4. Using the model and given that

- x and y are in metres
- the vertical wall of the dam is 4.2 metres high
- there is a horizontal walkway of width MN along the top of the dam

(b) calculate the width of the walkway. (5)



