

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# Mathematics

**Advanced**

**Paper 2: Pure Mathematics 2**

Specimen Paper

**Time: 2 hours**

Paper Reference

**9MA0/02**

**You must have:**

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables, calculator

Total Marks

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**Candidates may use any calculator allowed by the regulations of the Joint Council for Qualifications. 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.
- Answers should be given to three significant figures unless otherwise stated.

## Information

- A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.
- There are 14 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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6.

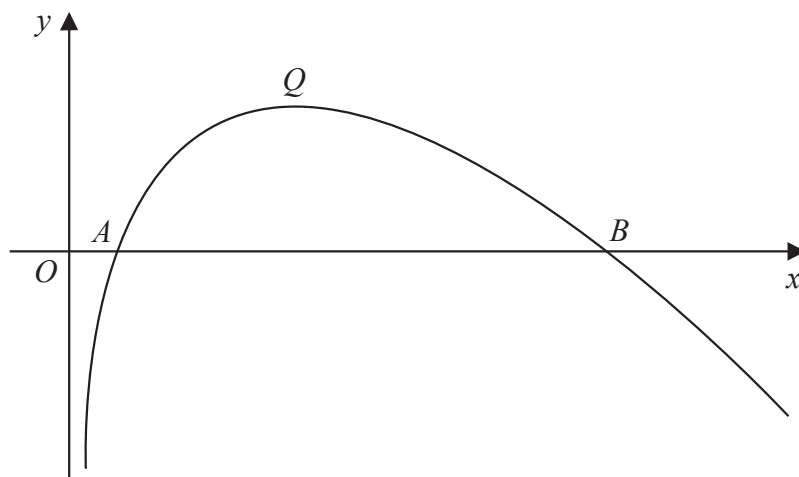


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a sketch of the curve with equation  $y = f(x)$ , where

$$f(x) = (8 - x) \ln x, \quad x > 0$$

The curve cuts the  $x$ -axis at the points  $A$  and  $B$  and has a maximum turning point at  $Q$ , as shown in Figure 2.

(a) Find the  $x$  coordinate of  $A$  and the  $x$  coordinate of  $B$ . (1)

(b) Show that the  $x$  coordinate of  $Q$  satisfies

$$x = \frac{8}{1 + \ln x} \quad (4)$$

(c) Show that the  $x$  coordinate of  $Q$  lies between 3.5 and 3.6 (2)

(d) Use the iterative formula

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{8}{1 + \ln x_n} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

with  $x_1 = 3.5$  to

(i) find the value of  $x_5$  to 4 decimal places,

(ii) find the  $x$  coordinate of  $Q$  accurate to 2 decimal places. (2)





7. A bacterial culture has area  $p$  mm<sup>2</sup> at time  $t$  hours after the culture was placed onto a circular dish.

A scientist states that at time  $t$  hours, the rate of increase of the area of the culture can be modelled as being proportional to the area of the culture.

(a) Show that the scientist's model for  $p$  leads to the equation

$$p = ae^{kt}$$

where  $a$  and  $k$  are constants.

(4)

The scientist measures the values for  $p$  at regular intervals during the first 24 hours after the culture was placed onto the dish.

She plots a graph of  $\ln p$  against  $t$  and finds that the points on the graph lie close to a straight line with gradient 0.14 and vertical intercept 3.95

(b) Estimate, to 2 significant figures, the value of  $a$  and the value of  $k$ .

(3)

(c) Hence show that the model for  $p$  can be rewritten as

$$p = ab^t$$

stating, to 3 significant figures, the value of the constant  $b$ .

(2)

With reference to this model,

(d) (i) interpret the value of the constant  $a$ ,

(ii) interpret the value of the constant  $b$ .

(2)

(e) State a long term limitation of the model for  $p$ .

(1)



















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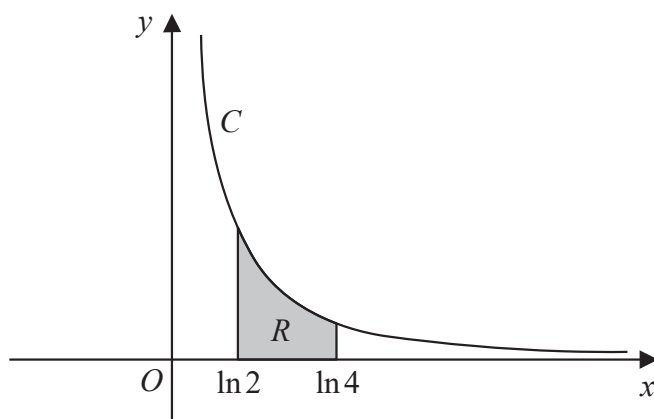


Figure 4

Figure 4 shows a sketch of the curve  $C$  with parametric equations

$$x = \ln(t + 2), \quad y = \frac{1}{t + 1}, \quad t > -\frac{2}{3}$$

(a) State the domain of values of  $x$  for the curve  $C$ .

(1)

The finite region  $R$ , shown shaded in Figure 4, is bounded by the curve  $C$ , the line with equation  $x = \ln 2$ , the  $x$ -axis and the line with equation  $x = \ln 4$

(b) Use calculus to show that the area of  $R$  is  $\ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$ .

(8)





11. The second, third and fourth terms of an arithmetic sequence are  $2k$ ,  $5k - 10$  and  $7k - 14$  respectively, where  $k$  is a constant.

Show that the sum of the first  $n$  terms of the sequence is a square number.

(5)

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