[C100/SQP321]

Mathematics Higher Paper 2 Specimen Question Paper (for examinations from Diet 2008 onwards)

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Read Carefully

- 1 Calculators may be used in this paper.
- 2 Full credit will be given only where the solution contains appropriate working.
- 3 Answers obtained by readings from scale drawings will not receive any credit.



FORMULAE LIST

Circle:

The equation $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ represents a circle centre (-g, -f) and radius $\sqrt{g^2 + f^2 - c}$. The equation $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = r^2$ represents a circle centre (a, b) and radius r.

Scalar Product: $a.b = |a| |b| \cos \theta$, where θ is the angle between a and b

or
$$\boldsymbol{a}.\boldsymbol{b} = a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_3b_3$$
 where $\boldsymbol{a} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\boldsymbol{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$.

Trigonometric formulae:

$$\sin (A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$$

$$\cos (A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$$

$$\sin 2A = 2\sin A \cos A$$

$$\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$$

$$= 2\cos^2 A - 1$$

$$= 1 - 2\sin^2 A$$

Table of standard derivatives:

f(x)	f'(x)
sin ax	$a\cos ax$
cos ax	$-a\sin ax$

Table of standard integrals:

f(x)	$\int f(x) dx$
sin ax	$-\frac{1}{a}\cos ax + C$
$\cos ax$	$\frac{1}{a}\sin ax + C$

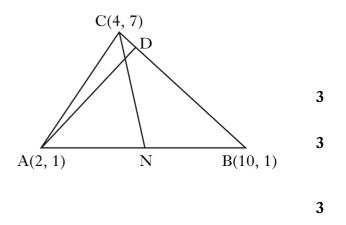
- **1.** Triangle ABC has coordinates A(2, 1), B(10, 1) and C(4, 7).
 - (*a*) Find the equation of the median CN.
 - (*b*) Find the equation of the altitude AD.
 - (c) The median from (a) and the altitude from (b) intersect at P. Find the coordinates of P.
 - (d) The point Q lies on AB and has coordinates (8, 1).

Show that PQ is parallel to BC.

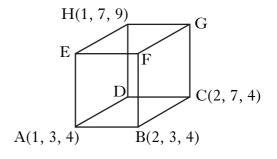
2. The diagram shows a wire framework in the shape of a cuboid with the edges parallel to the axes.

Relative to these axes, A, B, C and H have coordinates (1, 3, 4), (2, 3, 4), (2, 7, 4) and (1, 7, 9) respectively.

- (*a*) State the lengths of AB, AD and AE.
- (b) Write down the components of \overrightarrow{HB} and \overrightarrow{HC} and hence or otherwise calculate the size of angle BHC.
- 3. (a) Express $5\sin x^\circ 12\cos x^\circ$ in the form $k\sin(x-a)^\circ$ where k > 0 and 0 < a < 360.
 - (b) Hence solve the equation $5\sin x^\circ 12\cos x^\circ = 6.5$ in the interval 0 < x < 360.







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4. The diagram shows a parabola with equation $y = 2x^2 - 2x + 3$.

A tangent to the parabola has been drawn at P(1, 3).

(a) Find the equation of this tangent.

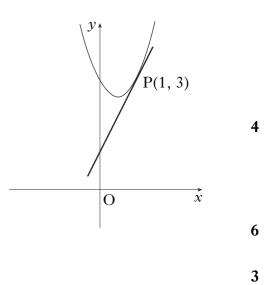
A circle has equation $x^2 + y^2 + 8y + 11 = 0$.

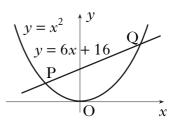
- (b) Show that the line from (a) is also a tangent to this circle and state the coordinates of the point of contact Q.
- (c) Determine the ratio in which the y-axis cuts the line QP.
- 5. The diagram shows a curve with equation $y = x^2$ and a straight line with equation y = 6x + 16 intersecting the curve at P and Q.
 - (a) Calculate the exact value of the area enclosed by the curve and the straight line.

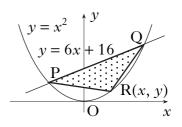
The second diagram shows a third point, R, lying on the curve between P and Q.

(b) The area, A, of triangle PQR, is given by $A(x) = -5x^2 + 30x + 80$.

Determine the maximum area of this triangle, and express your answer as a fraction of the area enclosed by the curve and the straight line.







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6. Radium decays exponentially and its half-life is 1600 years.

If A_0 represents the amount of radium in a sample to start with and A(t) represents the amount remaining after t years, then $A(t) = A_0 e^{-kt}$.

- (a) Determine the value of k, correct to 4 significant figures.
- (b) Hence find what percentage, to the nearest whole number, of the original amount of radium will be remaining after 3200 years.

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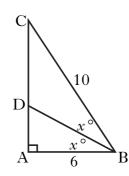
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Marks

7. Triangle ABC is right-angled at A and BD is the bisector of angle ABC.

AB = 6 units and CB = 10 units.

Determine the exact value of BD, expressing your answer in its simplest form.



5

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]