

- (a) Percentage decrease is: $\frac{35000 32200}{100} \times 100 = 8\%$
 - (b) The value of the boat decrease at this rate for 3 years.

New value is: $32200 \times (0.92)^3 = \text{\pounds}25100$ to nearest £

35000

2. Solving the simultaneous equations we get:

4x + 2y = 13 eqn 1 5x + 3y = 17 eqn 2

multiply eqn 1 by 3 and eqn 2 by 2 12x + 6y = 39 eqn 3 10x + 6y = 34 eqn 4

subtract eqn4 from eqn 3

2x = 5 x = 2.5

sub in eqn 1 to find y

 $4 \times 2.5 + 2y = 13$ 2y = 3 y = 1.5

Remember you can check values by substituting them into any of the other equations.



Q3. Given the diagram and that the toy is made up of a cone and hemisphere.

Calculating the volume we get:

Red value added to diagram.

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 5^2 \times 11 + \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times 5^3\right)$$
$$= 550 cm^3 \text{ to 2 sig. figs}$$



Q4. Given the diagram and the centre of the circle is O. EF is a chord of the circle. EF is 18 cm. The radius OF is 15cm.

Knowing the properties of a circle Red values have been added to diagram.

The width of the stand is:

Radius + height of right angled triangle 15 + 12 = 27cm





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Intermediate 2 Units 1, 2, 3 Paper 2 2006

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Q.5 Given the temperatures for the central heating system.

19 21 23 21 19 20

(i) The mean is:

$$\frac{(19+21+23+21+19+20)}{6} = 20.5^{\circ}C$$

(ii) The standard deviation is:

	x		x ²
	19		361
	21		441
	23		529
	21		441
	19		361
	20		400
Σx =	123	$\Sigma x^2 =$	2533

$$(\Sigma x)^2 = 15129$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2 - \left(\sum x\right)^2 / n}{n-1}}$$
$$s = \sqrt{\frac{2533 - 15129 / 6}{6-1}}$$
$$s = \sqrt{\frac{2.3}{5}}$$
$$s = 1.52^{\circ} C$$



5. (b) Given the central heating is working correctly if it is within $0.6^{\circ}C$ of the target temperature of $20^{\circ}C$ and the standard deviation is less than $2^{\circ}C$.

The system working correctly since the mean is $20.5^{\circ}C$ which is within $0.6^{\circ}C$ of the target and the standard deviation is $1.52^{\circ}C$ which is less than $2^{\circ}C$.

6. Factorising $4p^2 - 49$

Difference of 2 squares (2p-7)(2p+7)

7. Expressing $\frac{3}{(x+1)} - \frac{1}{(x-2)}$ as a single fraction in its simplest form:

$$\frac{3}{(x+1)} - \frac{1}{(x-2)} = \frac{3(x-2) - (x+1)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \frac{3x-6-x-1}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \frac{2x-7}{(x+1)(x-2)}$$



- 8. Given the diagram of the penalty area on a football pitch. QR is an arc of a circle centre P.
 - (a) Angle QPR is:

Red values added to diagram

$$S^{O}HC^{A}HT^{O}A$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{6}{10}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{6}{10}\right) = 53.13^{o}$$

$$QPR = 2 \times 53.1 = 106.3^{o}$$



(b) Length of arc QR is:

$$length_{arcQR} = \frac{arc^{\circ}}{full \ circle^{\circ}} \times 2\pi r$$
$$length_{arcQR} = \frac{106.3^{\circ}}{360^{\circ}} \times 2 \times \pi \times 10$$
$$length_{arcQR} = 18.8 \ yards$$



- 9. Changing the subject of the formula to x we get:
- $\frac{x}{c} + a = b$ x + ac = bcx = bc acx = c(b a)
- Q10. Given the diagram and that Alan sets off from A with an average speed of 5.6km/h.

Bob sets off from B at the same time and both meet after 3 hours.

To find Bob's average speed we have:

Red values have been added to diagram.

Alan travelled: D = ST

D = 5.6 x 3 = 16.8 km

$$\frac{a}{\sin A^o} = \frac{b}{\sin B^o} = \frac{b}{\sin C^o}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin 80^\circ} = \frac{16.8}{\sin 70^\circ}$$

$$a = \frac{16.8 \times \sin 80^{\circ}}{\sin 70^{\circ}} = 17.6 km$$



Bob has an average speed of $17.6 \div 3 = 5.9$ km/hr. Bob is faster by 0.3 km/hr.



- Q11. Given the diagram and the volume is 24 cm³.
 - (a) We have:



 $V = length \times breadth \times height$

$$24 = (x+5) \times (x) \times 1$$
$$24 = x^2 + 5x$$

- $x^2 + 5x 24 = 0$ as required
- (b) To find breadth solve for x.

$$x^{2} + 5x - 24 = 0$$

(x+8)(x-3) = 0
x = -8 x = 3

We reject x = -8 as a length cannot be negative, x = 3.



Q12. Given diagram and height h above point A at time t is given by: \mathbb{N}

$$h = 8 + 4 \sin t^{\circ}$$



- (a) At t = 30s $h = 8 + 4\sin 30^\circ = 10m$
- (b) The two times where point A is 10.5 metres above the ground is:

 $10.5 = 8 + 4 \sin t^{\circ} = 10.5$ $4 \sin t^{\circ} = 10.5 - 8$ $4 \sin t^{\circ} = 2.5$ $\sin t^{\circ} = \frac{2.5}{4}$ $t^{\circ} = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2.5}{4}\right) = 38.7 \, \text{s}$ $0 \le t^{\circ} \le 360^{\circ}$ Graphically $0 \le t^{\circ} \le 360^{\circ}$ Graphically $0 \le t^{\circ} \le 360^{\circ}$ $0 \le t^{\circ} \le 50^{\circ}$ $0 \le t^{\circ} \le 50^{\circ}$ $0 \le t^{\circ} = 50^{\circ}$

The two values are 38.7s and 180s - 38.7s = 141.3s