## AQA

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number $\square$ Candidate number


Surname
Forename(s)
Candidate signature
I declare this is my own work.

## Level 2 Certificate FURTHER MATHEMATICS

## Paper 2 Calculator

## Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a calculator
- mathematical instruments
- the Formulae Sheet (enclosed).


## Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Draw diagrams in pencil.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.


## Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

- You may ask for more graph paper and tracing paper. These must be tagged securely to this answer book.
- The use of a calculator is expected but calculators with a facility for symbolic algebra must not be used.

1 Factorise fully $12 w+18 w^{2}$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Answer
$2 M$ is the midpoint of $P Q$.


Work out the value of $a$.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Answer $\qquad$

3 (a) Work out $3\left(\begin{array}{cc}4 & 2 \\ 1 & 0\end{array}\right)\left(\begin{array}{cc}2 & 0 \\ -1 & 5\end{array}\right)$
Give your answer as a single matrix.
Do not write outside the box

Answer $\qquad$

3 (b) $\quad\left(\begin{array}{cc}7 & a^{2} \\ b & -5\end{array}\right)\binom{2}{a}=\binom{78}{12}$
Work out the values of $a$ and $b$.
$\qquad$ $b=$ $\qquad$

Line $B$ is parallel to line $A$ and passes through the point $(2,1)$
The point $(d, 2 d)$ lies on line B.
Work out the value of $d$.
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Answer $\qquad$
$5 \quad$ Work out all the negative integer values of $x$ for which $\quad 3 x^{2}<48$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
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$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Answer $\qquad$

6 Prove algebraically that when $n$ is an integer

$$
\frac{(2 n+1)^{2}-(2 n-1)^{2}}{4} \quad \text { is always even. }
$$

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7 How many integers between 200000 and 400000 can be formed using only the digits $\begin{array}{llllll}1 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 8 & 9\end{array}$
with no repetition of any digit?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Answer $\qquad$

| 8 | A curve has equation $\quad y=x^{3}-5 x^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | At two points on the curve, the rate of change of $y$ with respect to $x$ is 4 |
| 8 (a) | Work out an equation, in terms of $x$, to represent this information. |
|  | Give your answer in the form $\quad a x^{2}+b x+c=0 \quad$ where $a, b$ and $c$ are integers. |

Answer

8 (b) Hence, work out the two possible values of $x$. Give your answers to 3 significant figures.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Answer $\qquad$

9 The first three terms of a linear sequence are

$$
30 \quad 30+4 k \quad 30+8 k
$$

where $k$ is a constant.
9 (a) Work out an expression, in terms of $k$, for the 4 th term.
Give your answer in its simplest form.
[1 mark]
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Answer $\qquad$

9 (b) The 100th term of the sequence is 525
Work out the value of $k$.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Answer $\qquad$

10 Here are four sketch graphs.
Circle the letter of the sketch graph that represents $\quad y=3 \times 2^{x}$

A



C

B


D


11 Here is a right-angled triangle.


You are given that $\quad a>5$
Use trigonometry to work out the range of values of $x$.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Answer $\qquad$

12 Work out the gradient of the curve $y=\frac{12 x^{3}-8 x+3}{4 x^{2}}$
at the point where $x=-1$
You must show your working.
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Answer $\qquad$
$13 \quad A(-2,5)$ and $B(4,13)$ are points on a circle.
$A B$ is a diameter.
Work out the equation of the circle.
Give your answer in the form $\quad(x-a)^{2}+(y-b)^{2}=c \quad$ where $a, b$ and $c$ are integers.
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Answer $\qquad$

Turn over for the next question
$14 \quad P Q R S$ is a cyclic quadrilateral.


Not drawn accurately

Angle $P S R=4\left(x+15^{\circ}\right)$
Angle $P Q R$ is $40^{\circ}$ smaller than angle $P S R$.
Work out the value of $x$.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
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$\qquad$

Answer $\qquad$ degrees

15 Simplify fully $\left(\frac{x}{2}+\frac{3 x}{5}\right) \div \sqrt{\frac{x^{6}}{4}}$
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Answer $\qquad$

Turn over for the next question
$16 \quad$ Here is an isosceles triangle.
All the angles are acute.


The area of the triangle is $120 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
Work out the size of angle $y$.
$\qquad$
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$\qquad$

Answer $\qquad$ degrees

17 Solve the simultaneous equations

$$
\begin{aligned}
a+3 b-2 c & =4 \\
4 a-3 b+5 c & =-5 \\
2 a+b+3 c & =9
\end{aligned}
$$

Do not use trial and improvement.
You must show your working.
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$\qquad$
$a=$
$b=$ $c=$
$18 \quad A B C D E F G H$ is a cuboid.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
A B=40 \mathrm{~cm} \quad B C=9 \mathrm{~cm} & C G=20 \mathrm{~cm} \\
P \text { is a point on } H G \text { such that } & H P: P G=3: 7 \\
A P=25 \mathrm{~cm}
\end{array}
$$

Work out the size of angle APC.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
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$\qquad$

[5 marks]

Answer $\qquad$ degrees

19 Expand and simplify fully $\quad(3 x+4)(2 x-3)(5 x-2)$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
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$\qquad$
Answer $\qquad$
$20 \mathrm{f}(x)=2 x^{3}+11 x^{2}+12 x-9$
20 (a) Use the factor theorem to show that $(2 x-1)$ is a factor of $\mathrm{f}(x)$.
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$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

20 (b) Show that $\mathrm{f}(x)=0$ has exactly two solutions.
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21 Work out the values of $x$ between $0^{\circ}$ and

$$
2 \tan ^{2} x=3
$$

Give your answers to 1 decimal place.
You must show your working.
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$\qquad$
Answer $\qquad$

## Turn over for the next question

Using powers of 2 or otherwise, work out the non-zero value of $x$ for which

$$
\left(16^{x}\right)^{x}=\frac{1}{2^{3 x}}
$$

You must show your working.
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Answer $\qquad$

## END OF QUESTIONS






