

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

Candidate number

Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

I declare this is my own work.

INTERNATIONAL AS

FURTHER MATHEMATICS

(9665/FM02) Unit FPSM1 Pure Mathematics, Statistics and Mechanics

Thursday 9 January 2025

07:00 GMT

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

- For this paper you must have the OxfordAQA Booklet of Formulae and Statistical Tables (enclosed).
- You may use a graphical calculator.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- 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.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- There are three sections to this paper.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80. There are 40 marks for **Section A**, 20 marks for **Section B** and 20 marks for **Section C**.

Advice

- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks may be lost.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
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4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
TOTAL	



Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x - \sqrt{\sin y}$$

1 (a) Use Euler's step-by-step method with a step length of 0.1 to estimate the value of  $y$  when  $x = 2.2$

**[5 marks]**

[illegible]

Answer



- 1 (b)** Explain how you could use Euler's step-by-step method to find an improved estimate for the value of  $y$  when  $x = 2.2$

**[1 mark]**

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**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**



**2** The matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  is defined by  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ p & -2 \end{bmatrix}$  where  $p$  is a constant.

**2 (a)** In the case when  $\mathbf{A}$  is singular, find the value of  $p$

**[2 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

**2 (b)** Show that  $\mathbf{A}^2 = (k + np)\mathbf{I}$  for all values of  $p$ , where  $\mathbf{I}$  is the  $2 \times 2$  identity matrix and  $k$  and  $n$  are constants.

**[2 marks]**

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**[6 marks]**

[illegible]

Answer

**10**

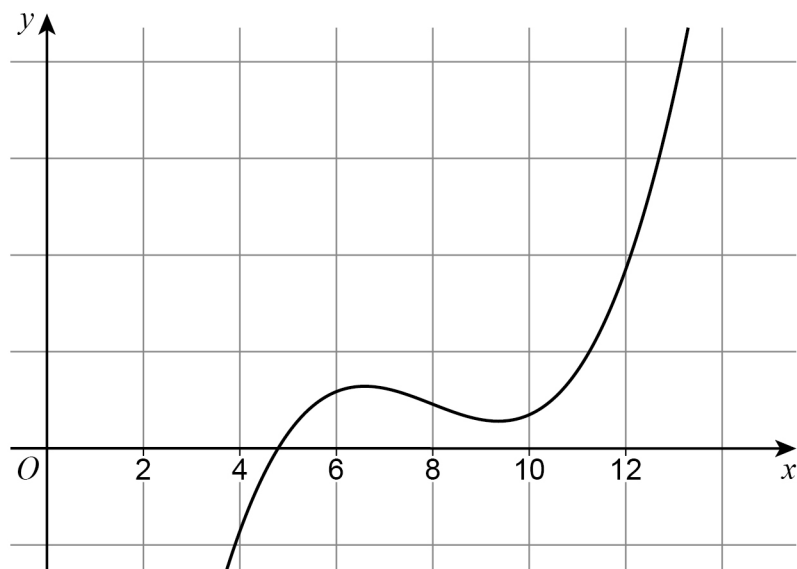
- 3 The equation  $\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 8x^2 + 62x - 150 = 0$  has one real root  $\alpha$

The Newton–Raphson method is to be used once to find an improved approximation to  $\alpha$

- 3 (a) Explain why an initial value of  $x_1 = 8$  would **not** give an improved approximation to  $\alpha$  after one iteration.

Draw an appropriate straight line on the graph of  $y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 8x^2 + 62x - 150$  below as part of your explanation.

[2 marks]




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Give your answer to three decimal places.

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

**Turn over for the next question**

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- 4** The variables  $t$  and  $y$  are believed to be related by the equation

$$y = a \times b^t$$

where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants.

- 4 (a)** Show that there is a linear relationship between  $t$  and  $Y$  where  $Y = \log_{10} y$

**[2 marks]**

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- 4 (b)** The table below shows some values of  $t$  and  $y$  obtained in an experiment.

$t$	2	5	10	18	22
$y$	17.9	12.4	6.7	2.3	1.5

- 4 (b) (i)** Complete the table below.

Give your values of  $Y$  to two decimal places.

**[2 marks]**

$t$	2	5	10	18	22
$Y$	1.25				

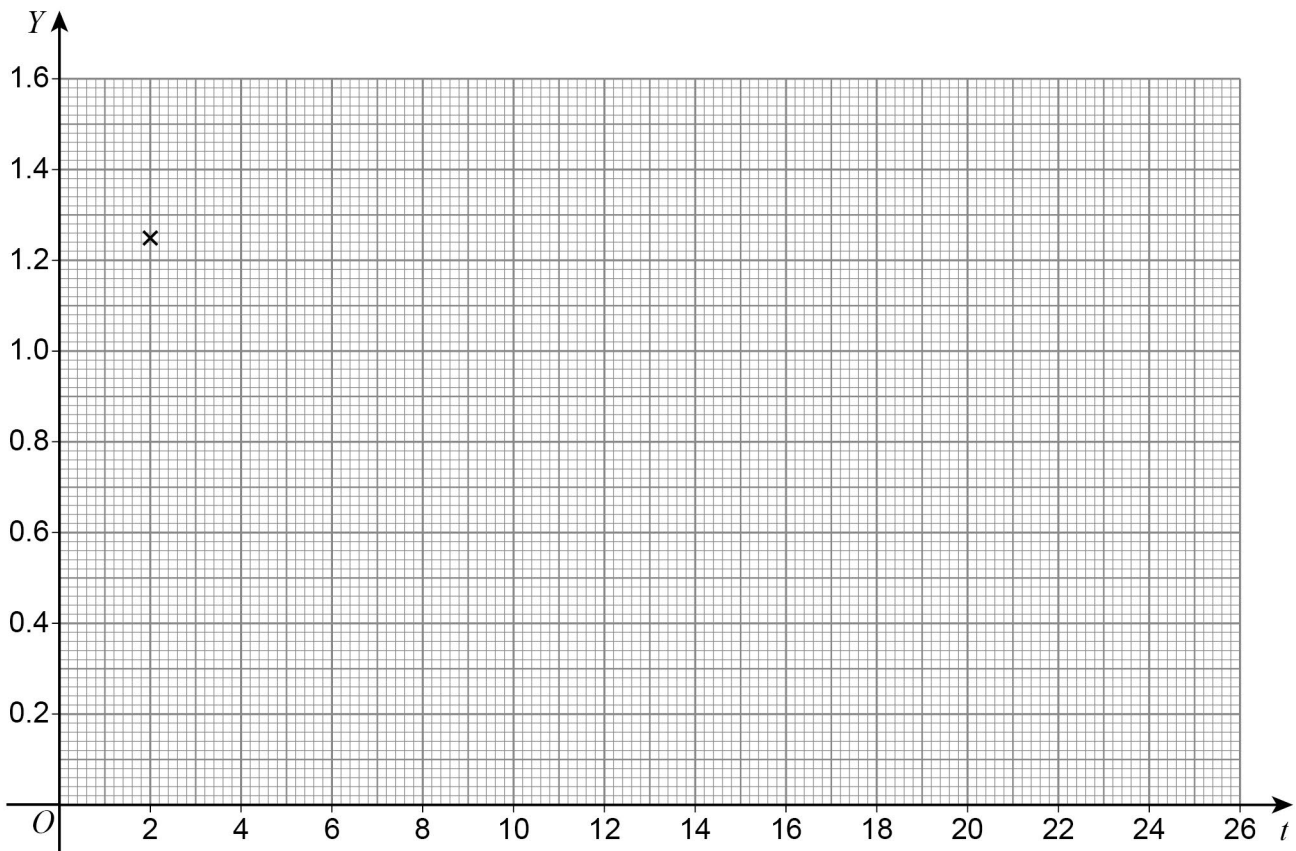




**4 (b) (ii)** Plot the remaining values of  $t$  and  $Y$  on the grid below.

Draw a line of best fit.

**[2 marks]**



**4 (c)** Use your line of best fit to estimate the value of  $a$  and the value of  $b$

**[3 marks]**

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$a =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $b =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**4 (d)** Use your value of  $a$  and value of  $b$  to estimate the value of  $y$  when  $t = 13$

**[2 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_



**5** The matrix **M** represents a reflection in the line  $y = \frac{1}{2}x$

**5 (a)** Find the matrix **M**

**[2 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_



The matrix  $\mathbf{N}$  is defined by  $\mathbf{N} =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{13} & \frac{12}{13} \\ \frac{12}{13} & \frac{5}{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

The single transformation  $T$  is the combination of a reflection in the line  $y = \frac{1}{2}x$  followed by the transformation represented by  $\mathbf{N}$

Describe fully the transformation  $T$

**[5 marks]**

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7

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**Section B****Statistics**

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

- 6** In a company there are three departments: *A*, *B* and *C*  
Each employee works in exactly one department.  
37% of employees work in department *A*  
21% of employees work in department *B*  
  
Employees of the company either have a permanent contract or a temporary contract.  
68% of employees in department *A* have permanent contracts.  
25% of employees in department *B* have permanent contracts.  
83% of employees in department *C* have permanent contracts.
- 6 (a)** Draw a tree diagram to represent this information.

**[2 marks]**



**6 (b)** An employee with a temporary contract is chosen at random.

Find the probability that the employee works in department  $B$

**[3 marks]**

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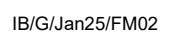
Answer \_\_\_\_\_

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[illegible]

7 (b) Find the mean of  $T$

[3 marks]

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

8

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



In each round, the player either moves

- forward one step with probability  $\frac{3}{5}$   
or
- backward one step with probability  $\frac{2}{5}$

The random variable  $X_i$  is such that

$$X_i = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if the player moves forward in round } i \\ -1 & \text{if the player moves backward in round } i \end{cases}$$

The random variable  $Y$  is given by  $Y = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$

**8 (a)** Find  $G_Y(t)$ , the probability generating function of  $Y$

**[4 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

- 8 (b)** The player wins the game if after three rounds they are three steps from the starting position.

Find the probability that the player wins the game.

**[1 mark]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

- 8 (c)** Use differentiation to find the mean of  $Y$

**[2 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

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## Mechanics

## 9 The equation

$$y = x \tan \theta - \frac{gx^2}{2V^2 \cos^2 \theta}$$

$x =$  horizontal displacement

$y =$  vertical displacement

 $V =$  speed of projection $\theta =$  angle of projection

$g$  = acceleration due to gravity

**9 (a)** Use the given equation to show that  $[\tan\theta]=1$  and  $[\cos^2\theta]=1$

**[4 marks]**

[illegible]

**9 (b)** Explain the meaning of  $[\tan\theta] = 1$

**[1 mark]**

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**5**

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**



**10** A ball of mass  $0.04 \text{ kg}$  falls vertically from rest and bounces on a horizontal surface.

The ball collides with the surface with speed  $5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  and leaves the surface with speed  $2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

**10 (a)** Write down the coefficient of restitution between the ball and the surface.

**[1 mark]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

**10 (b)** Find the magnitude of the impulse exerted on the ball by the surface.

**[2 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

**10 (c)** The ball is in contact with the surface for  $0.2$  seconds.

**10 (c) (i)** A simple model assumes that a constant force of magnitude  $F$  newtons acts on the ball while it is in contact with the surface.

Find the value of  $F$

**[2 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_



- The magnitude of this force is given by

$$kt(1-5t)$$

where  $k$  is a constant and  $t$  seconds is the time after the ball first makes contact with the surface.

Find the value of  $k$

**[4 marks]**

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Answer



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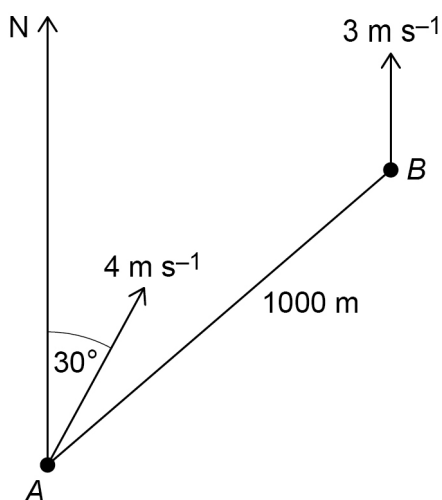
Two boats  $A$  and  $B$  are moving with constant velocity on still water.

Boat A is moving on a bearing of  $030^\circ$  with a velocity of  $4 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

Boat  $B$  is moving due north with a velocity of  $3 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

Boat  $B$  is initially 1000 metres north east of boat  $A$

The diagram shows the initial positions and velocities of the two boats.



Find the minimum distance between the two boats.

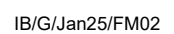
Give your answer to the nearest metre.

**[6 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

6



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