# OXFORDAQA

INTERNATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

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Centre number	Candidate number	]
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Candidate signature		_
	I declare this is my own work.	

## INTERNATIONAL A-LEVEL MATHEMATICS

(9660/MA03) Unit P2 Pure Mathematics

### Monday 13 January 2025 07:00 GMT Time allowed: 2 hours 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

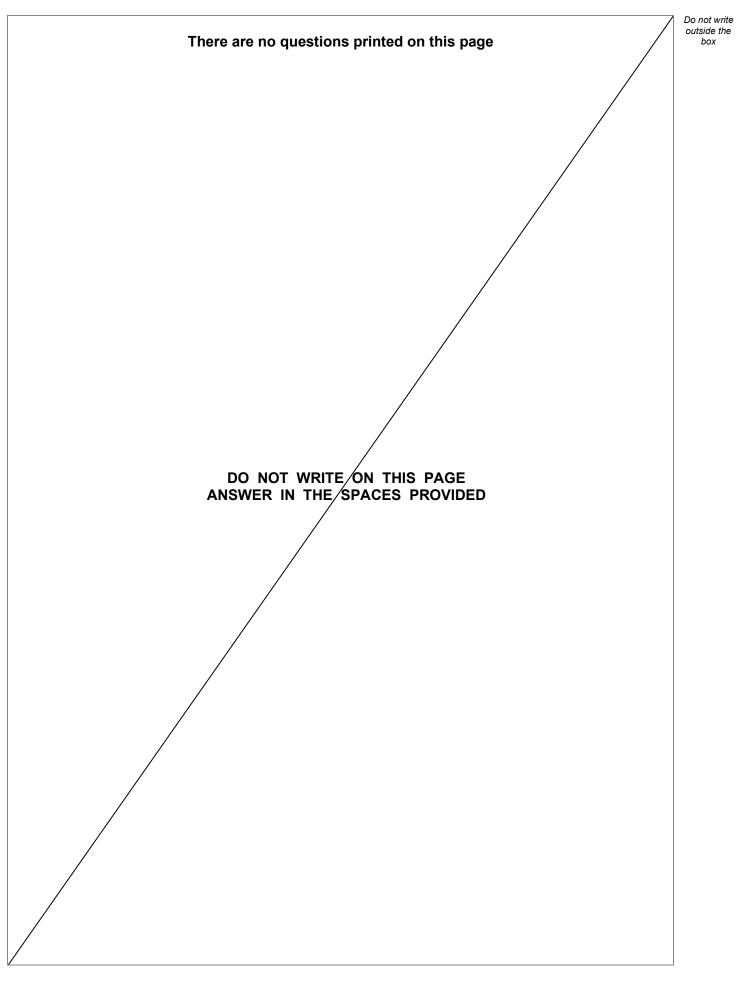
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 120.

#### 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		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
TOTAL		





Answer <b>all</b> questions in the spac	ces provided.
The polynomial $f(x)$ is defined by	
$f(x) = 12x^3 + bx^2 + cx + bx^2 + bx^2 + cx + bx^2 +$	+6
where $b$ and $c$ are constants.	
When $f(x)$ is divided by $(2x-1)$ the remainded	er is 10
When $f(x)$ is divided by $(2x+3)$ the remaind	ler is –24
Find the value of $b$ and the value of $c$	[4 marks]



2	(a)	Use the mid-ordinate rule with 5 strips to find an estimate for		
		$\int_0^3 5^{(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x$		
		Give your answer to three decimal places.	[4 mai	rks]
				,
		Answer		



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2 (b)	A curve has equation $y = 5^{(1-x)}$
2 (b) (i)	The curve intersects the line $y = 2x - 3$ at a single point where $x = \alpha$
	Show that $\alpha$ lies between 1.6 and 1.7 [2 marks]
	[_ mano]
2 (b) (ii)	The equation $5^{(1-x)} = 2x - 3$ can be rearranged into the form $x = 0.5(3 + 5^{(1-x)})$
- (, (,	
	Use the iterative formula $x_{n+1} = 0.5(3+5^{(1-x_n)})$ with $x_1 = 1.6$ to find the value of $x_2$ and the value of $x_3$
	Give your values to three decimal places.
	[2 marks]
	$x_2 = $ $x_3 = $
	Turn over for the next question



$y = (3 - 4x^{2})^{10}$ Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ [2 marks] Answer 3 (b) It is given that $y = x \ln(4x) + 2 \tan(3x)$ Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ [4 marks] Answer Answer	3 (a)	It is given that		Do no outsi b
[2 marks Answer (b) It is given that $y = x \ln(4x) + 2 \tan(3x)$ Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ [4 marks		$y = \left(3 - 4x^2\right)^{10}$		
(b) It is given that $y = x \ln(4x) + 2 \tan(3x)$ Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ [4 marks		Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$		
(b) It is given that $y = x \ln(4x) + 2 \tan(3x)$ Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ [4 marks]			[2 marks]	
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$y = x \ln(4x) + 2 \tan(3x)$ Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ [4 marks		Answer		
Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ [4 marks	(b)	It is given that		
[4 marks		$y = x \ln(4x) + 2 \tan(3x)$		
		Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$	[4 morko]	
Answer				
Answer				
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		Answer		



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[4 marks]

3	(C)	It is given that
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Show that

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{6(px-q)(qx-p)}{(1-4x)^k}$$

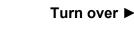
 $y = \frac{(3x-2)^2}{(1-4x)^3}$ 

where p, q and k are positive integers.

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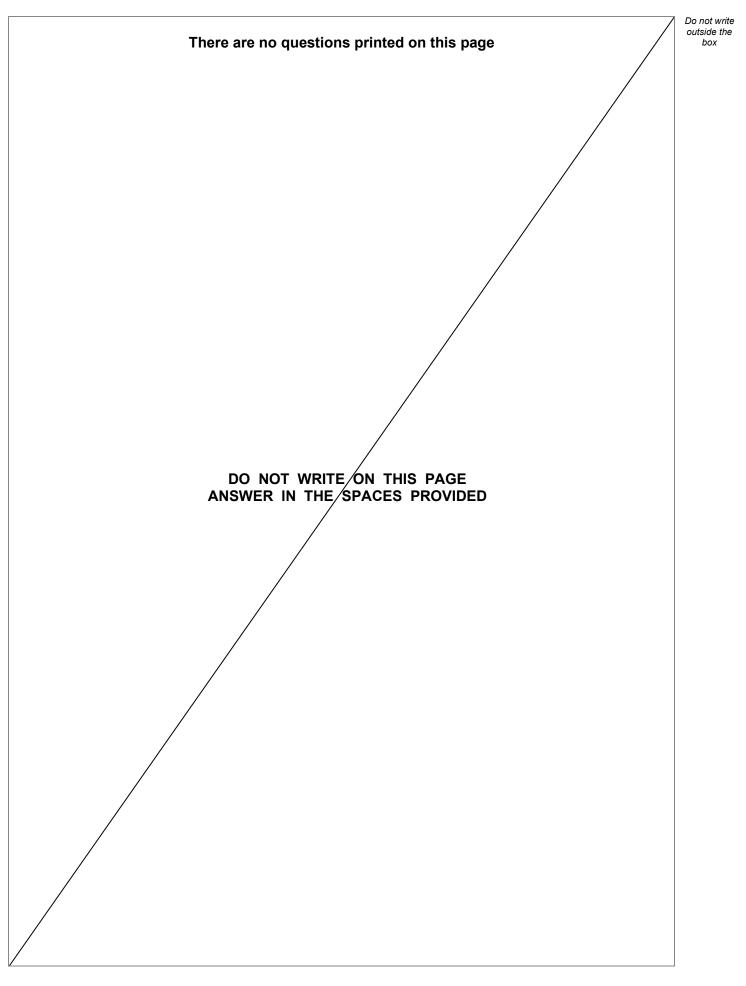


4	The coordinates of the point A are $(2, -3, -1)$	Do not v outside box
	The coordinates of the point <i>B</i> are $(-2, -1, 4)$	
4 (a)	Find the vector $\overrightarrow{AB}$ [1]	mark]
	Answer	
4 (b)	Find $ \overrightarrow{AB} $ [2 m	arks]
	Answer	
4 (c)	The line <i>l</i> has equation $\mathbf{r} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ b \\ -15 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ where <i>b</i> is a constant.	
4 (c) (i)	Calculate the acute angle between $\overrightarrow{AB}$ and the line $l$	
	Give your answer to the nearest 0.1° [3 m	arks]
	Answer	



			Do not write outside the
4	(c) (ii)	The line through $A$ and $B$ intersects the line $l$	box
		Find the value of $b$	
		[3 marks]	
			9
		Answer	







		Do not write outside the
5	The region bounded by the curve $y = 1 + \sin x$ , the lines $x = 0$ , $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ and the <i>x</i> -axis	box
	is rotated through $2\pi$ radians about the <i>x</i> -axis to form a solid.	
	Find the exact value of the volume of this solid. [5 marks]	
	Answer	5



6		The functions $f$ and $g$ are defined by	Do not writ outside the box
		$f(x) = 4\sin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$ for $-\frac{3\pi}{2} \le x \le \frac{3\pi}{2}$	
		g(x) =  x  for all real values of $x$	
6	(a)	The inverse of $f$ is $f^{-1}$	
		Find $f^{-1}(x)$ [3 marks]	
		Answer	
6	(b) (i)	Write down an expression for $gf(x)$ [1 mark]	
		Answer	
6	(b) (ii)	Find the range of $gf(x)$ [2 marks]	
		Answer	



Do not write outside the Describe a sequence of **two** geometrical transformations that maps the graph 6 (c) box of  $y = \sin x$  onto the graph of  $y = 4\sin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$ [4 marks] 10 Turn over for the next question Turn over ► 1 3

7	(a) (i)	Express $16\cos\theta - 30\sin\theta$ in the form $R\cos(\theta + \alpha)$ where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$	Do noi outsia bo
		Give the value of $\alpha$ in radians to three significant figures. [3 marks]	
		Answer	
7	(a) (ii)	Hence, or otherwise, solve the equation	
		$16\cos(y+2)-30\sin(y+2)=17$	
		Give all values of $y$ to two decimal places in the interval $-\pi < y < \pi$ [3 marks]	
		Answer	



7	(b)	Solve the equation	Do not write outside the box
		$2\tan^2(x-15^\circ) = 4 + \sec(x-15^\circ)$	
		Give all solutions to the nearest degree in the interval $-90^{\circ} < x < 270^{\circ}$ [5 marks]	
		Answer	11



8	Find $\int_0^1 \ln(2x+1) dx$	Do not writ outside the box
	Give your answer in an exact form. [7 marks]	
	Answer	



9	It is given that	Do not write outside the box
	$\tan lpha + \tan eta = 2$	
	$\cot lpha + \cot eta = -2$	
	Find the possible exact values of $\tan \alpha$	
	[4 marks]	
	Answer	4



10 (a) Find 
$$\int \left(\frac{1}{4}e^{2x}-3e^{-2x}\right) dx$$
  
[2 marks]  
10 (b) The diagram shows:  
the curve  $C_1$  with equation  $y = \frac{1}{4}(e^{2x}-9)$   
the curve  $C_2$  with equation  $y = 3e^{-2x}-2$   
the line  $L$  with equation  $x = \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$   
the shaded region  $R$   
the point  $P$ , where the curves  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  intersect.  
 $\sqrt{\frac{y^2}{4}}$   
 $\frac{L}{R}$   
 $\frac{C_1}{C_2}$ 



10 (b)(i)	Show that the <i>x</i> -coordinate of the point $P$ is ln 2 [4 marks]	Do not write outside the box
		-
		-
		-
		-
		-
10 (b) (ii)	Find the exact value of the area of the shaded region <i>R</i> which is bounded by the curves $y = \frac{1}{4} (e^{2x} - 9)$ , $y = 3e^{-2x} - 2$ and the line $x = \frac{1}{2} ln \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$	
	Give your answer in the form $a+b\ln c$ where $a$ , $b$ and $c$ are rational numbers. [5 marks]	]
		-
		-
		-
		-
		-
	Answer	11



11	The equation of a curve is	Do not write outside the box
	$2e^{4x}+6y^2=e^xy^3$	
	The curve has exactly one stationary point.	
	The coordinates of the stationary point of the curve are $(a, b)$ where $a$ and $b$ are constants.	
11 (a)	Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ [3 marks]	
	Answer	
11 (b)	Show that $b = 2e^a$ [2 marks]	



11 (c)	Find the exact value of $a$ and the exact value of $b$ [4 marks]	Do not write outside the box
	<i>a</i> = <i>b</i> =	9
	Turn over for the next question	
	Turn over ▶	•



12 (a)	Use the substitution $u^2 = x - 2$ to find $\int x \sqrt{(x-2)}  dx$	
		[5 marks]
	Answer	



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Cive your ensures in the form $x = \frac{2}{(f(x))^2}$	
Give your answer in the form $y = \frac{2}{225} (f(x))^2$	ן 7
	[· ·
Answer	



12 (b)

It is given that

12

 $\frac{1}{x}\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \sqrt{2y(x-2)}$ 

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A curve is defined by the parametric equations	
$x = \frac{2t}{t-1}$ and $y = t - \frac{1}{t}$	
Find an equation of the tangent to the curve at the point where $t = 2$	
Give your answer in the form $px + qy = r$ where $p$ , $q$ and $r$ are integer	5. [7 marks]

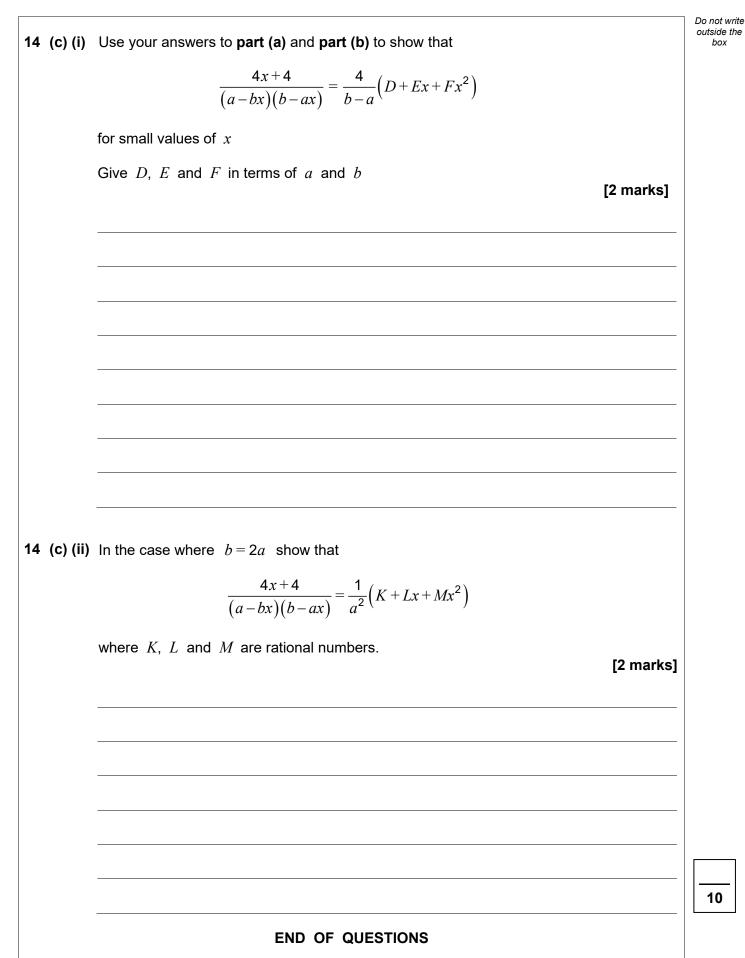


<b>13 (b)</b> Find a Cartesian equation of this curve.	
Give your answer in the form $y = \frac{a(x-1)}{x(x-b)}$ where <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> are integers.	
Give your answer in the form $y = \frac{1}{x(x-b)}$ where <i>u</i> and <i>b</i> are integers.	
	[3 marks]
Answer	

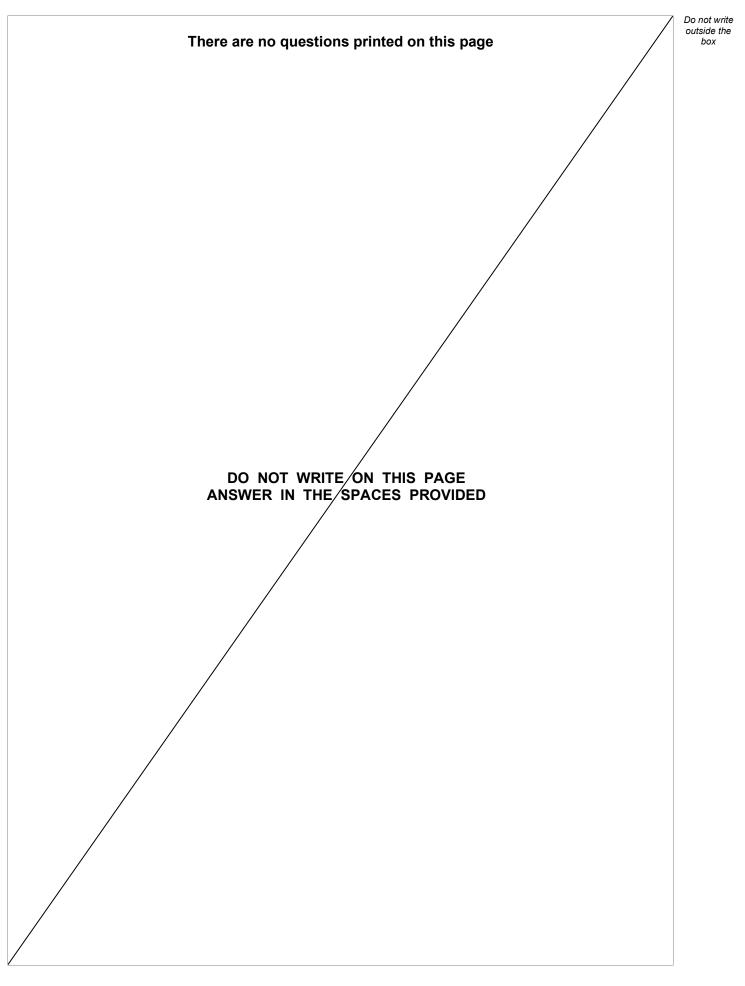


14	It is given that	Do not writ outside the box
	$\frac{4x+4}{(a-bx)(b-ax)} = \frac{P}{a-bx} + \frac{Q}{b-ax}$	
	where:	
	a and b are constants such that $a \neq b$	
	P is a rational function of $a$ and $b$	
	Q is a rational function of $a$ and $b$	
14 (a)	Find $P$ and $Q$ in terms of $a$ and $b$	
	[4 marks]	
	<i>P</i> = <i>Q</i> =	
14 (b)	Find the binomial expansion of $(a - bx)^{-1}$ up to and including the term in $x^2$	
	[2 marks]	
	Answer	











Question number	Additional page, if required. Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.

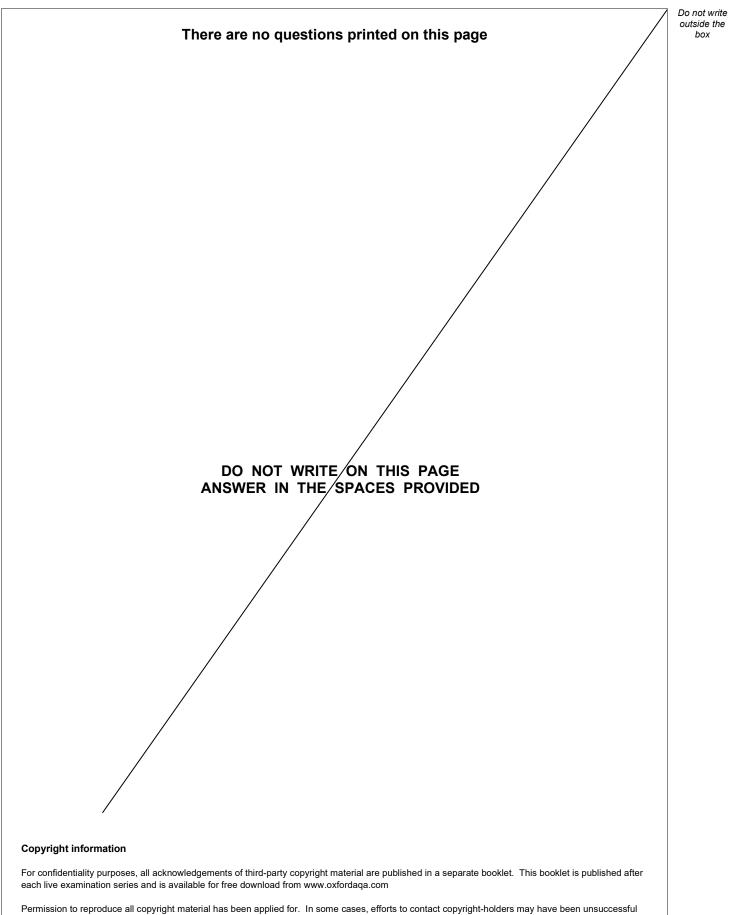


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