

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

Wednesday 21 May 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	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
<b>TOTAL</b>	



**Section A****Pure Mathematics**Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

1 The matrix **A** is defined by  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 & 0.4 - p \\ 0.4 + p & 1.8 \end{bmatrix}$  where  $p$  is a constant.

1 (a) Find in terms of  $p$  the determinant of **A**

**[2 marks]**


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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

1 (b) The matrix **B** is defined by  $\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ k & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  where  $k$  is a constant.

1 (b) (i) Describe the transformation represented by the matrix **B**

**[1 mark]**


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1 (b) (ii) The point  $(3, 2)$  is mapped to the point  $(3, -4)$  by the transformation represented by **B**

Find the value of  $k$ **[2 marks]**


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Answer \_\_\_\_\_



1 (c) The matrix **C** represents the following sequence of transformations:

- the transformation represented by **B**
- followed by
- the transformation represented by **A**

Find in terms of  $p$  the matrix **C**

[3 marks]

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

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- 3 The variables  $x$  and  $y$  are related by the equation

$$y = Ax^2 + Bx$$

where  $A$  and  $B$  are constants.

- 3 (a) Show that there is a linear relationship between  $x$  and  $Y$  where  $Y = \frac{y}{x}$

[2 marks]

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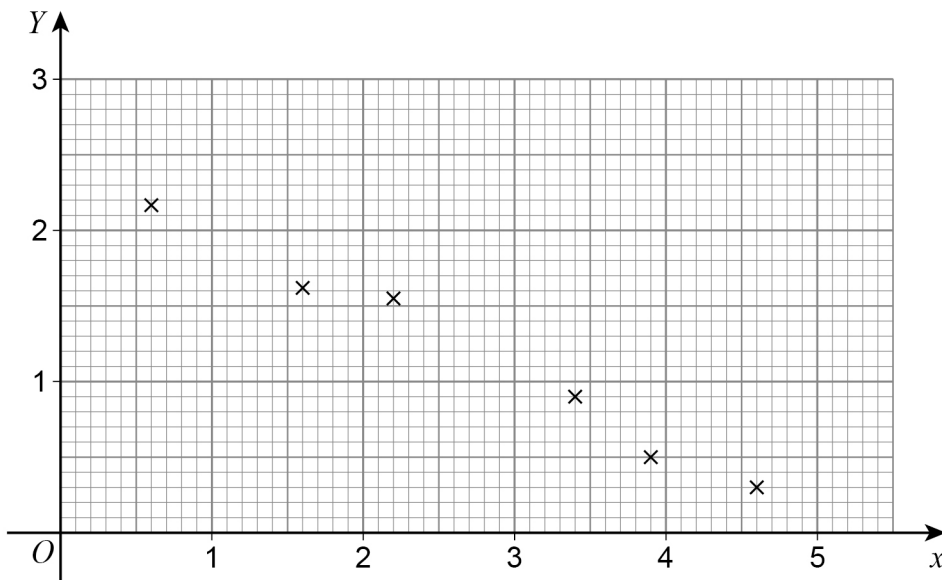
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- 3 (b) Six pairs of  $x$  and  $y$  values are obtained in an experiment.

The values of  $x$  and  $Y$  are plotted on the grid below.



- 3 (b) (i) Draw a line of best fit on the grid above.

[1 mark]



3 (b) (ii) Use your line of best fit to estimate the value of  $A$  and the value of  $B$

[2 marks]

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$A =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $B =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3 (c) Use your answer to **part (b)(ii)** to estimate the values of  $x$  for which  $y = 1$

Give your values to two significant figures.

[3 marks]

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

8

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



4 The equation  $2x^3 - 4x^2 - 12x + 21 = 0$  has a real root  $\alpha$  in the interval  $2 < \alpha < 3$

4 (a) (i) Interval bisection is used once with the interval  $2 < \alpha < 3$  to find an improved interval for  $\alpha$

Linear interpolation is also used once with the interval  $2 < \alpha < 3$  to find an improved interval for  $\alpha$

Explain why using interval bisection and linear interpolation with the interval  $2 < \alpha < 3$  result in the **same** improved interval for  $\alpha$

[2 marks]

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4 (a) (ii) Show that the improved interval for  $\alpha$  is  $\frac{5}{2} < \alpha < 3$

[2 marks]

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5 The matrix  $\mathbf{M}$  is defined by  $\mathbf{M} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 2k-3 & 4-k \\ 4k+4 & 3-2k \end{bmatrix}$  where  $k$  is a constant.

5 (a) Find  $\mathbf{M}^2$

[3 marks]

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

5 (b) Show that, for all values of  $k$ , the line  $y = 2x$  is a line of invariant points of the transformation represented by  $\mathbf{M}$

[3 marks]

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**Section B****Statistics**

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

- 6** A spinner has 11 sections, numbered 1, 2, 3, ..., 11  
After the spinner is spun there is an equal probability of it landing on any one section.  
The spinner is spun once.  
The random variable  $X$  represents the number that the spinner lands on.

- 6 (a)** State the name of the distribution of  $X$  **[1 mark]**

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

- 6 (b)** Find  $P(X > 6)$  **[1 mark]**

Answer \_\_\_\_\_





- 7 The probability generating function  $G_Y(t)$  of the random variable  $Y$  is given by

$$G_Y(t) = 0.318 + 0.512t + at^b$$

where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants.

- 7 (a) Show that the value of  $a$  is 0.17

[1 mark]

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- 7 (b) The mean of  $Y$  is 1.872

Use differentiation to find the value of  $b$

[3 marks]

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_



7 (c) Use differentiation to find the variance of  $Y$

[3 marks]

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

      
7

**Turn over for the next question**

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**8** Akeel takes part in a contest that has two rounds.

In the first round, he makes repeated attempts to throw a ball into a hole until he is successful.

For each attempt, the probability that Akeel throws the ball into the hole is 0.4

If Akeel throws the ball into the hole within the first three attempts, he then plays a game in the second round of the contest where the probability of winning is 0.88

Otherwise, he plays a different game where the probability of winning is 0.19

**8 (a)** Draw a tree diagram to represent all the information for the contest.

**[3 marks]**

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**8 (b)** Akeel wins the contest if he wins the game in the second round.

Find the probability that Akeel throws the ball into the hole within three attempts given that he wins the contest.

Give your answer to three decimal places.

**[3 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

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**Section C****Mechanics**Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.**9 (a)** State the dimensions of force.**[1 mark]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

**9 (b)** State the dimensions of momentum.**[1 mark]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

**9 (c)** A student claims that:

the resultant force exerted on a body is equal to the rate of change of its momentum.

Determine if this claim is dimensionally consistent.

**[2 marks]**

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**4****Turn over ►**



**10 (b)** Find the magnitude of the impulse exerted on  $A$  by  $B$  during the collision.

Give your answer to three significant figures.

**[2 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

**10 (c)** The particles are in contact for 0.05 seconds during the collision.

Assume that the magnitude of the force that each particle exerts on the other during the collision is constant.

Find the magnitude of the force exerted on  $A$  by  $B$  during the collision.

Give your answer to three significant figures.

**[2 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

9

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**



**11** Two boats  $P$  and  $Q$  are moving on a lake.

Initially  $Q$  is 1200 metres north of  $P$

Boat  $Q$  moves on a bearing of  $100^\circ$  at a constant speed of  $3 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  relative to the water.

Boat  $P$  moves on a bearing of  $\theta^\circ$  at a constant speed of  $V \text{ m s}^{-1}$  relative to the water.

The boats collide 6 minutes later.

Model the boats as particles.

**11 (a)** Find the velocity of  $P$  relative to  $Q$

Give your answer in terms of  $V$  and  $\theta$

**[2 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

**11 (b)** Hence find the value of  $V$  and the value of  $\theta$

**[5 marks]**

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