

## **ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS**

1 hour 30 minutes

Surname	
Other Names	

# Non-Calculator

### For this paper you must have:

• mathematical instruments. You may **not** use a calculator.



#### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Draw diagrams in pencil.
- Answer all questions.
- · You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.
- In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.

I declare that the above named student was fully supervised during the test. The assessment was completed under strict exam conditions and in the time allowed, in accordance with the instructions on the test paper.

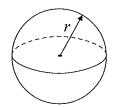
INVIGILATOR NAME	
SIGNATURE:	_DATE:

#### **Formulae Sheet**

2

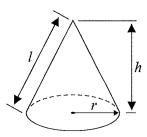
Volume of sphere 
$$=\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

Surface area of sphere = 
$$4\pi r^2$$



Volume of cone = 
$$\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$

Curved surface area of cone  $=\pi rl$ 



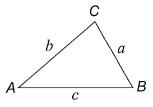
In any triangle ABC

Area of triangle 
$$=\frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$$

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

Cosine rule 
$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$



## The Quadratic Equation

The solutions of 
$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$
, where  $a \neq 0$ , are given by  $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{(b^2 - 4ac)}}{2a}$ 

### **Trigonometric Identities**

$$\tan\theta \equiv \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$$

$$\tan \theta \equiv \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$
  $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta \equiv 1$ 

Answer all	questions	in	the	spaces	provided.
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1  $f(x) = 2x^2 + 7$  for all values of x.

What is the range of f(x)?

Answer...... (1 mark)

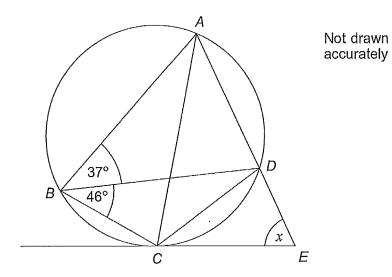
2a	Factorise fully	$2x^2 - 2x - 40$
		·
		Answer (3 marks)
2b	Factorise fully	$(x+y)^2 + (x+y)(2x+5y)$
	***************************************	
		Answer(3 marks)
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		·

Do not wri outside th box

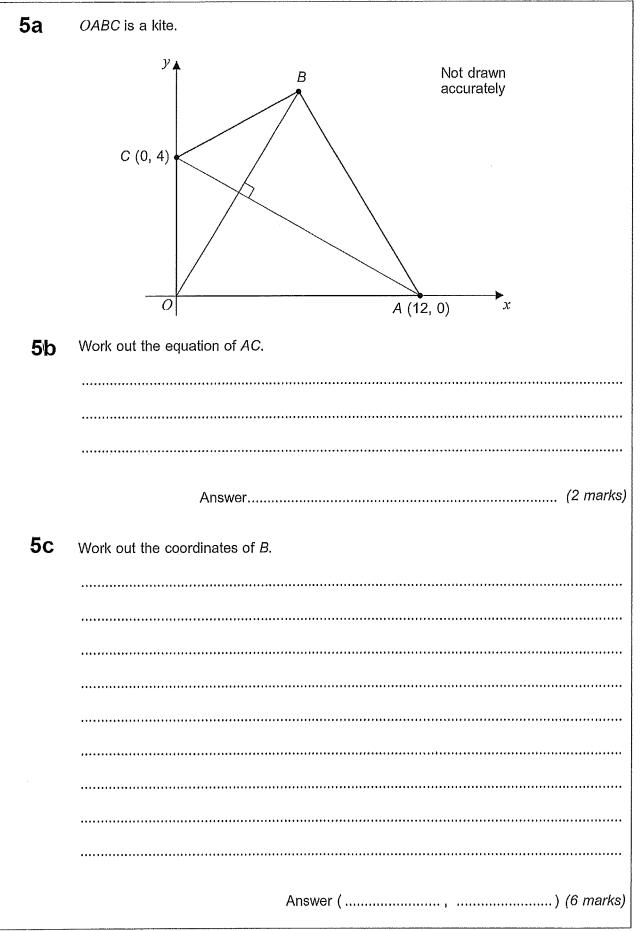
^ <b>3</b>	Solve the simultaneous equations
	2y = 3x + 4
	2y = 3x + 4 $2x = -3y - 7$
	Do <b>not</b> use trial and improvement.
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	Answer (4 marks)

4 The diagram shows a cyclic quadrilateral ABCD.

ADE is a straight line. CE is a tangent to the circle.



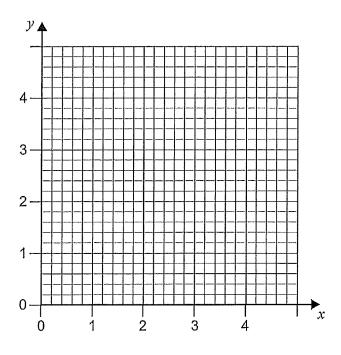
Work out the size	· ·			
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	<i>x</i> =		degrees	(3 marks



6a A graph passes through (0, 0).

The rate of change of y with respect to x is always  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Draw the graph of y for values of x from 0 to 4.

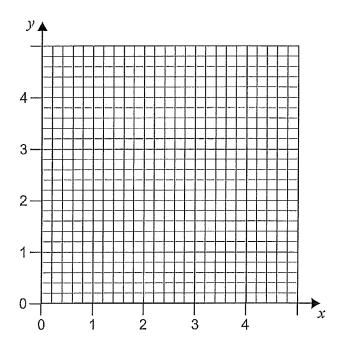


(1 mark)

**6b** A graph passes through (1, 2).

The rate of change of y with respect to x is always 0.

Draw the graph of y for values of x from 0 to 4.



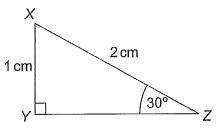
(1 mark)

6c	$y = 2x^3 + ax$ , where $a$ is a constant.
	The value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ when $x = 2$ is twice the value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ when $x = -1$
	Work out the value of <i>a</i> .
	$a = \dots $ (5 marks)

Turn over for the next question

7	Simplify $\frac{x^2 + 4x - 12}{x^2 - 25} \div \frac{x + 6}{x^2 - 5x}$
	Answer(5 marks)
8	$x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 8$ where $x > 0$ and $y^{-2} = \frac{25}{4}$ where $y > 0$
	Work out the value of $\frac{x}{y}$ .
	$\frac{x}{y} = \dots $ (5 marks)

A / Z is a right-angled thange	9a	XYZ is	a right-angled	triangle
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Use triangle XYZ to show that  $\sin 60^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 

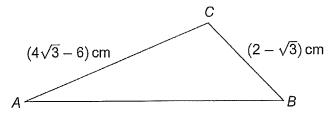
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Not drawn accurately

(2 marks)

Not drawn accurately

**9b** Triangle ABC has an obtuse angle at C.



Given that  $\sin A = \frac{1}{4}$ , use triangle ABC to show that angle  $B = 60^{\circ}$ 

 (6 marks)

10	Prove that $\tan \theta + \frac{1}{\tan \theta} \equiv \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta}$
	(3 marks)

## **END OF QUESTIONS**