Surname	Other names	
dexcel nternational GCSE	Centre Number Candidate Numl	ber
Further Di	re Mathematic	-6
Paper 2	ile Mathelliatio	_3

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Without sufficient working, correct answers may be awarded no marks.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

P 4 1 7 7 5 A 0 1 3 2

Turn over ▶



Answer all ELEVEN questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

	You must write down all stages in your working.				
1	Solve the equation				
	$5^{x+1} = 120$				
	giving your answer to 3 significant figures.				
		(4)			
	(Total for Question 1 is 4 ma	rks)			
_	(10001101 Question 1 15 1 116)	,			

2	Given that $x = t^3 + 4$ and $y = 1 - t + 5t^2$	
	(a) find (i) $\frac{dx}{dt}$	
	(a) find (i) $\frac{dx}{dt}$ (ii) $\frac{dy}{dt}$	(2)
	(b) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in terms of t .	(2)
	(Total	for Question 2 is 4 marks)



3 Solve the e	quations			
$2x^2 + xy - y^2 = 36$				
x + 2y = 1				
		,		(6)

estion 3 continued	
	(Total for Question 3 is 6 marks)



4	Differentiate with respect to <i>x</i>	
	(a) $\frac{1}{x^2}$	(2)
	(b) $\frac{1}{(2x+1)^2}$	(2)
	$(c) \frac{1}{1-\cos^2 x}$	(3)

Question 4 continued	
	(Total for Question 4 is 7 marks)



5	The curve <i>R</i> has equation $y = x^2 - 7x + 10$	
	The curve S has equation $y = -x^2 + 7x - 2$	
	(a) Find the coordinates of each of the two points where the curves R and S intersect.	
		(4)
	(b) Find the area of the finite region bounded by the curve <i>R</i> and the curve <i>S</i> .	(4)
		(1)
•••••		

Question 5 continued		



Question 5 continued	

Question 5 continued	
	(Total for Question 5 is 8 marks)



_		
6	The first term of a geometric series S is $\sqrt{2}$	
	The second term of S is $\sqrt{2} - 2$	
	(a) (i) Find the exact value of the common ratio of S.	
	(ii) Find the third term of S, giving your answer in the form $a\sqrt{2} + b$, where a and b are integers.	,
	are integers.	(5)
	(b) (i) Explain why the series is convergent.	
	(ii) Find the sum to infinity of <i>S</i> .	
		(3)
•••••		

Question 6 continued	
	(Total for Question 6 is 8 marks)



7 The curve G has equation $y = 3 - \frac{1}{x-1}$, x	(≠ I	I
--------------------------------------------------------	-------	---

- (a) Find an equation of the asymptote to G which is parallel to
 - (i) the x-axis,
 - (ii) the y-axis.

(2)

- (b) Find the coordinates of the point where G crosses
 - (i) the x-axis,
 - (ii) the y-axis.

(2)

(c) Sketch *G*, showing clearly the asymptotes and the coordinates of the points where the curve crosses the coordinate axes.

(3)

A straight line l intersects G at the points P and Q. The x-coordinate of P and the

x-coordinate of Q are roots of the equation $2x - 3 = \frac{1}{x - 1}$

(d) Find an equation of *l*.

(2)

Question 7 continued
/T-4-1 f O 2 7 2- 0
(Total for Question 7 is 9 marks)



8	The curve C has equation $y = 4x + 8 + \frac{25}{x - 2}, x \neq 2$	
	(a) Find the coordinates of the stationary points on <i>C</i> .	(6)
	(b) Determine the nature of each of these stationary points.	(3)
		(3)



Question 8 contin	nued			
		 		•••••
		 	 	•••••

Question 8 continued	
	(Total for Question 8 is 9 marks)



9	The particle M is moving along the straight line PQ with a constant acceleration of 2 m	n/s^2 .
	At time $t = 0$, M is at the point P moving with velocity 6 m/s towards Q .	
	(a) Find an expression for the velocity of M at time t seconds.	(2)
	(b) Show that the displacement of M from P at time t seconds is $(t^2 + 6t)$ metres.	(2)
	A second particle N is moving along PQ . The acceleration of N at time t seconds is $6t$ At time $t = 0$, N is stationary at the point P .	m/s^2 .
	(c) Find an expression for the velocity of N at time t seconds.	(2)
	(d) Find an expression for the displacement of N from P at time t seconds.	(2)
	(e) Find the distance between M and N at time $t = 5$ seconds.	(2)
	(f) Find the value of t , $t > 0$, when the two particles meet.	(3)

Question 9 continued		



Question 9 continued		

Question 9 continued				
	(Total for Question 9 is 13 marks)			



10	The points A , B ,	C and D	are the vertices	of a	quadrilateral	and
----	------------------------	-----------	------------------	------	---------------	-----

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = 3\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j}$$
, $\overrightarrow{AC} = 6\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j}$ and $\overrightarrow{AD} = 9\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}$

- (a) (i) Find \overrightarrow{BC}
 - (ii) Hence show that ABCD is a trapezium.

(3)

- (b) (i) Find the exact value of $|\overrightarrow{BD}|$
 - (ii) Find a unit vector parallel to \overrightarrow{BD}

(4)

The point F is on the line BD and BF : FD = 1 : 2

(c) Find
$$\overrightarrow{AF}$$

(2)

The point E is on the line AD such that ABCE is a parallelogram.

- (d) (i) Show that F lies on the line CE
 - (ii) Find the ratio EF: FC

(6)

Question 10 continued		



Question 10 continued	

Question 10 continued	
	(Total for Question 10 is 15 marks)



Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

11

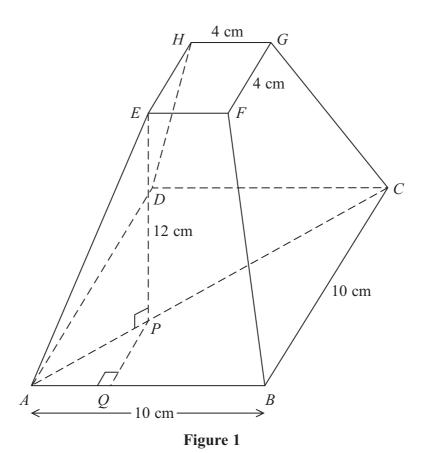


Figure 1 shows a truncated right pyramid. The base ABCD is a square with sides of length 10 cm. The top EFGH is a square with sides of length 4 cm. The base is parallel to the top and AE = BF = CG = DH.

The point P is on the line AC such that angle APE is a right-angle and EP = 12 cm.

(a) Find, in centimetres, the exact length of

(i) AC (ii) EG (iii) AP

(b) Find, in centimetres to 3 significant figures, the length of AE.

(c) Find, in degrees to 1 decimal place, the angle between the line AE and the plane ABCD.

The point Q is on the line AB. Angle AQP is a right-angle.

- (d) (i) Show that PQ = 3 cm.
 - (ii) Write down, in centimetres, the length of AQ.

(2)

- (e) Find, in degrees to 1 decimal place, the angle between the line AE and the line AB.
- (f) Find, in degrees to 1 decimal place, the angle between the plane *ABFE* and the plane *ABCD*.

(3)

(2)

(2)

Question 11 continued	



Question 11 continued	

Question 11 continued	



Question 11 continued	
	(Total for Question 11 is 17 marks)
	TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 100 MARKS