

**CREDIT 2006 – Paper II**

1.  $C = \pi d$

diameter =  $2 \times (4.96 \times 10^7)$  (radius given)

$C = \pi \times 2 \times (4.96 \times 10^7) = 31.165 \times 10^7$

Put in standard form: =  $3.12 \times 10^8$  km (3 sf)

2.

	$x$	$x - \bar{x}$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
	68	-8.5	72.25
	73	-3.5	12.25
	86	9.5	90.25
	72	-4.5	20.25
	82	5.5	30.25
	78	1.5	2.25
<b>TOTAL</b>	459		227.5

a) Mean =  $\frac{\sum x}{n} = \frac{459}{6} = 76.5$

S.D. =  $\sqrt{\frac{227.5}{5}} = \sqrt{45.5} = 6.745\dots = 6.7$

b) The mean pulse rate of the children is **much higher** and **less spread out** (more consistent).

3. An auction tax of 8% is added to his bid price.

His bill is now:  $100\% + 8\% = 108\%$

So:  $108\% = \text{£ } 324$

$1\% = \text{£ } 324 \div 108 = \text{£ } 3$

Hence:  $100\% = \text{£ } 3 \times 100 = \text{£ } 300$

His bid price was  $\text{£ } 300$  (you can check by adding 8%)

4. a)  $(x+4)(3x-1)$  use FOIL

$3x^2 - x + 12x - 4$

Collect terms:  $\rightarrow 3x^2 + 11x - 4$

4 b) Expand  $m^{\frac{1}{2}}(2+m^2)$

(break the brackets)

$m^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 2 + m^{\frac{1}{2}} \times m^2$

Simplify and use the rules of indices.

$2m^{\frac{1}{2}} + m^{\frac{1}{2}} \times m^{\frac{4}{2}}$  (since  $2 = \frac{4}{2}$  as fraction)

Hence:  $2m^{\frac{1}{2}} + m^{\frac{5}{2}}$

c) Simplify, leaving answer as a surd.

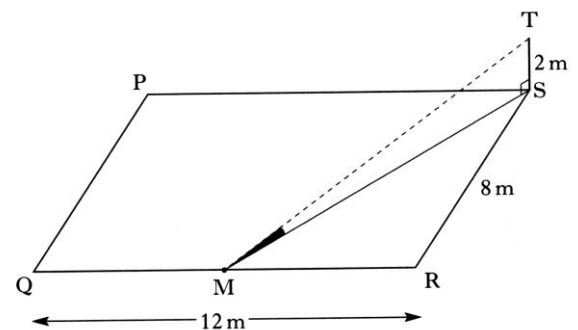
$2\sqrt{20} - 3\sqrt{5}$  (Find largest square in 20)

$2\sqrt{4 \times 5} - 3\sqrt{5} \rightarrow 2\sqrt{4}\sqrt{5} - 3\sqrt{5}$

$\rightarrow 2 \times 2\sqrt{5} - 3\sqrt{5} \rightarrow 4\sqrt{5} - 3\sqrt{5}$

$\rightarrow 1\sqrt{5} \rightarrow \sqrt{5}$

5.



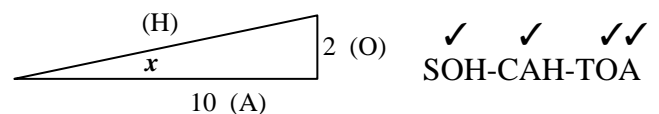
To find  $\angle TMS$ , we need to use SOH-CAH-TOA on triangle TMS. But we only know one side in  $\Delta TMS$  namely, TS. But we can find side MS, from  $\Delta MRS$ .

M is the mid-point of QR, so MR is 6 m.

In  $\Delta MRS$ , by Pythagoras,

$MS^2 = 6^2 + 8^2$

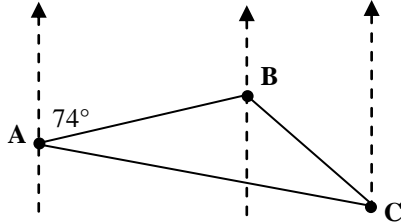
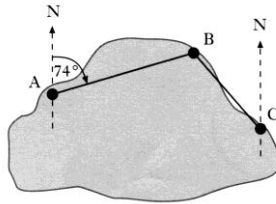
Hence,  $MS^2 = 36 + 64 = 100 \rightarrow MS = 10$



$\tan x = \frac{2}{10} \rightarrow x = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{10}\right) \rightarrow x = 11.309\dots^\circ$

Angle TMS is  $11.3^\circ$

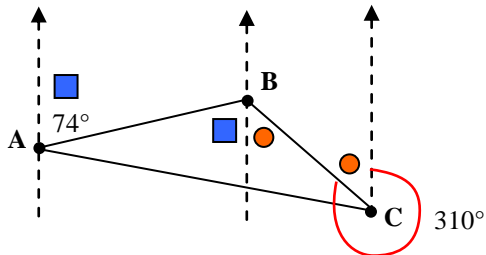
6. Make a sketch and show the North lines at each point A, B and C to be able to calculate angles from bearings. Also join the points A and C to form a triangle.



Now use the information given in the question.

From A, the bearing of B is  $074^\circ$

From C, the bearing of B is  $310^\circ$



Since all the North lines are parallel, we can use the fact that alternate angles are equal.

Now angle at C marked  $\circ$  =  $360^\circ - 310^\circ = 50^\circ$  which is equal to angle at B marked  $\circ$  also =  $50^\circ$

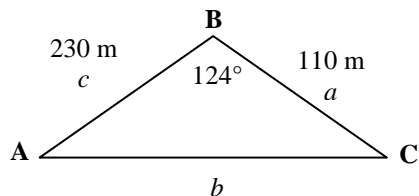
Similarly angle at A marked  $\square$  is  $74^\circ$  (given) and using alternate angles, angle at B marked  $\square$  =  $74^\circ$

a) Hence  $\angle ABC = 74 + 50 = 124^\circ$

- b) Calculate direct distance from A to C

Using the distances  $AB = 230$  m and  $BC = 110$  m

So we have



This is **SAS**

Using cyclic permutation:

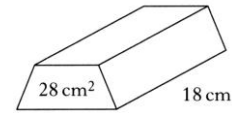
$$b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ca \cos B$$

$$b^2 = 230^2 + 110^2 - 2(230)(110)\cos 124^\circ$$

$$b^2 = 65000 - (-28295.16\dots) = 93295.16\dots$$

Hence  $b = 305.44\dots$   **$b = 305$  metres** (3 sig. figs)

7. a)



Vol of prism = Area of cross-section  $\times$  length

$$\text{Volume} = 28 \times 18 = 504 \text{ cm}^3$$

- b) This volume will be the same as the cylinder.

$$\text{Volume of cylinder} = \pi r^2 h$$

**Note: diameter is given as 14 millimetres.**

So **radius** is 7 millimetres

Changing units: **radius = 0.7 cm**

$$\text{Hence: } V = \pi r^2 h \rightarrow 504 = \pi \times 0.7^2 \times l$$

where  $l$  is length of cable (height of cylinder)

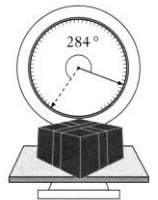
$$\rightarrow 504 = 1.53938\dots \times l \text{ or } l = \frac{504}{\pi \times 0.7^2}$$

$$\rightarrow l = \frac{504}{1.53938\dots} = 327.404\dots$$

Hence length of cable is: 327.4 cm.

8. Calculate arc length for an angle of  $284^\circ$

$$\frac{\text{arc length}}{\text{circumference}} = \frac{284}{360}$$



Pointer is 9 cm long (*radius*)

Hence diameter of circle is 18 cm

$$\frac{\text{arc}}{\pi \times 18} = \frac{284}{360} \text{ and so, } \text{arc} = \frac{284 \times \pi \times 18}{360}$$

$$\text{arc length} = 44.6106\dots \text{ cm.}$$

For every 2 cm, the weight on the scale is 100gm

Hence weight is:

$$\frac{44.6106\dots}{2} \times 100 = 2230.53\dots \text{ gm}$$

Weight on scale = 2231 gm (nearest gm)

9 a)  $d = \frac{1}{2}n(n-3)$

For 7 sides:  $d = \frac{1}{2} \times 7(7-3)$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 4 = 14$  diagonals

b) If a polygon has 65 diagonals, then

$65 = \frac{1}{2}n(n-3)$  multiply by 2

$130 = n(n-3)$  break the bracket

$130 = n^2 - 3n$

rearrange to required form

$0 = n^2 - 3n - 130 \rightarrow n^2 - 3n - 130 = 0$

c) Solve the equation (it will factorise)

$n^2 - 3n - 130 = 0$

$(n-13)(n+10) = 0$

Thus:  $n-13=0$  or  $n+10=0$

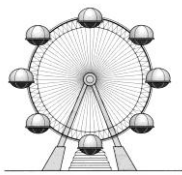
So,  $n = 13$  or  $n = -10$

Cannot have  $-10$  sides,

**So polygon has 13 sides.**

10. Height above ground given by:

$h = -31\cos t^\circ + 33$



a) 20 seconds after start,  $t = 20$

$h = -31\cos 20^\circ + 33$

$h = 3.8695...$  metres.

b) She will reach 60m, when  $h = 60$ .

$60 = -31\cos t^\circ + 33$

rearrange

$60 - 33 = -31\cos t^\circ$

$\frac{60 - 33}{-31} = \cos t^\circ$

$-0.8709... = \cos t^\circ$

Thus we have:  $\cos t^\circ = -0.8709...$

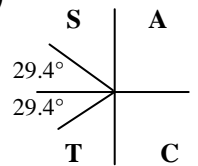
To find  $t$ , take inverse cos (ignore the  $-$  sign, sort this out with ASTC)

acute  $t = \cos^{-1}(0.8709...)$

acute  $t = 29.4^\circ$

Cos is negative

in 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> quadrants



Hence first angle is  $180 - 29.4^\circ = 150.6$

This angle corresponds to time in seconds

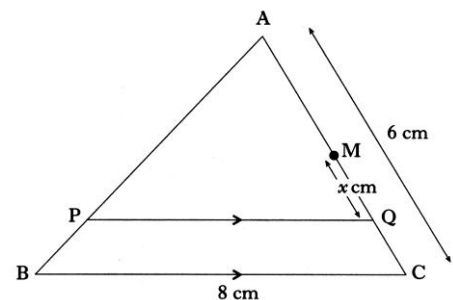
So she will be 60m above the ground **150.6 seconds** after the start

c) She will next be at 60 m above the ground at the next angle, i.e.  $180 + 29.4^\circ = 209.4^\circ$

Since this corresponds to time in seconds,

She will next be 60m above the ground **209.4 seconds** after the start.

11.



a) Since M is mid-point of AC, then  $AM = 3m$

So,  $AQ = 3 + x$

b) Since the triangles are similar Ratios of corresponding sides are equal.

So,  $\frac{PQ}{BC} = \frac{AQ}{AC}$  i.e.  $\frac{PQ}{8} = \frac{3+x}{6}$

re-arranging:

$PQ = 8 \times \frac{3+x}{6} = \frac{8}{6}(3+x)$

$PQ = \frac{4}{3}(3+x) \rightarrow \frac{4}{\cancel{3}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{3}}{1} + \frac{4}{3}x$

$PQ = 4 + \frac{4}{3}x$  cm