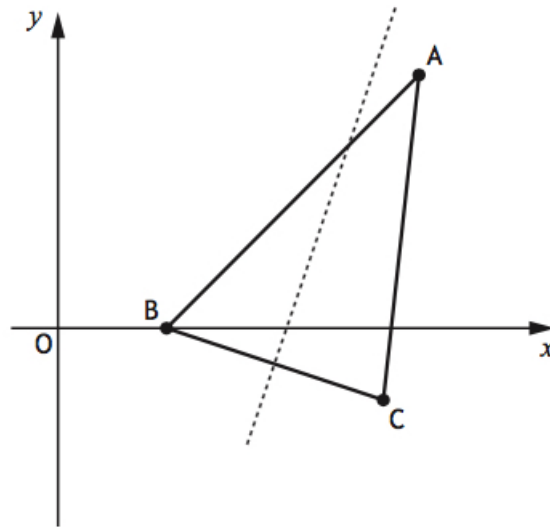


**Dr Oliver Mathematics**  
**Mathematics: Higher**  
**2017 Paper 2: Calculator**  
**1 hour 30 minutes**

The total number of marks available is 70.  
You must write down all the stages in your working.

1. Triangle  $ABC$  is shown in the diagram below.



The coordinates of  $B$  are  $(3, 0)$  and the coordinates of  $C$  are  $(9, -2)$ .  
The broken line is the perpendicular bisector of  $BC$ .

- (a) Find the equation of the perpendicular bisector of  $BC$ . (4)

The line  $AB$  makes an angle of  $45^\circ$  with the positive direction of the  $x$ -axis.

- (b) Find the equation of  $AB$ . (2)  
(c) Find the coordinates of the point of intersection of  $AB$  and the perpendicular bisector of  $BC$ . (2)

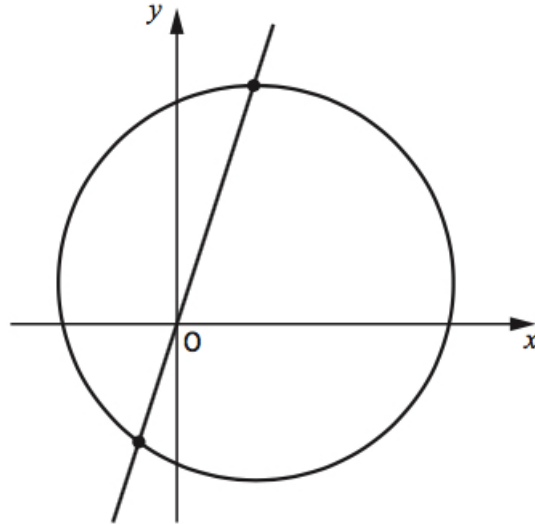
2. (a) Show that  $(x - 1)$  is a factor of (2)

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2.$$

- (b) Hence, or otherwise, solve  $f(x) = 0$ . (3)

3. The line  $y = 3x$  intersects the circle with equation (5)

$$(x - 2)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 25.$$



Find the coordinates of the points of intersection.

4. (a) Express (3)

$$3x^2 + 24x + 50$$

in the form

$$a(x + b)^2 + c.$$

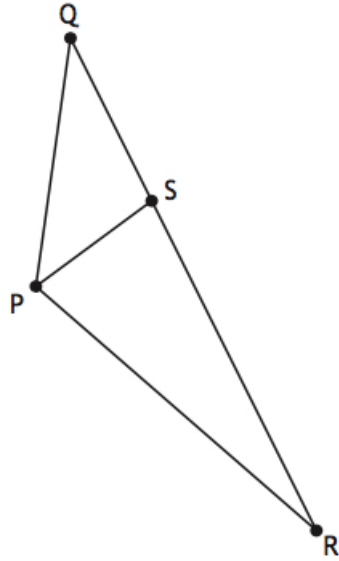
- (b) Given that (2)

$$f(x) = x^3 + 12x^2 + 50x - 11,$$

find  $f'(x)$ .

- (c) Hence, or otherwise, explain why the curve with equation  $y = f(x)$  is strictly increasing for all values of  $x$ . (2)

5. In the diagram,  $\overrightarrow{PR} = 9\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$  and  $\overrightarrow{RQ} = -12\mathbf{i} - 9\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$ .



- (a) Express  $\overrightarrow{PQ}$  in terms of  $\mathbf{i}$ ,  $\mathbf{j}$ , and  $\mathbf{k}$ . (2)

The point  $S$  divides  $QR$  in the ratio  $1 : 2$ .

- (b) Show that  $\overrightarrow{PS} = \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$ . (2)

- (c) Hence, find the size of angle  $QPS$ . (5)

6. Solve (5)

$$5 \sin x - 4 = 2 \cos 2x$$

for  $0 \leq x < 2\pi$ .

7. (a) Find the  $x$ -coordinate of the stationary point on the curve with equation (4)

$$y = 6x - 2\sqrt{x^3}.$$

- (b) Hence, determine the greatest and least values of  $y$  in the interval  $1 \leq x \leq 9$ . (3)

8. Sequences may be generated by recurrence relations of the form

$$u_{n+1} = ku_n - 20, u_0 = 5 \text{ where } k \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- (a) Show that (2)

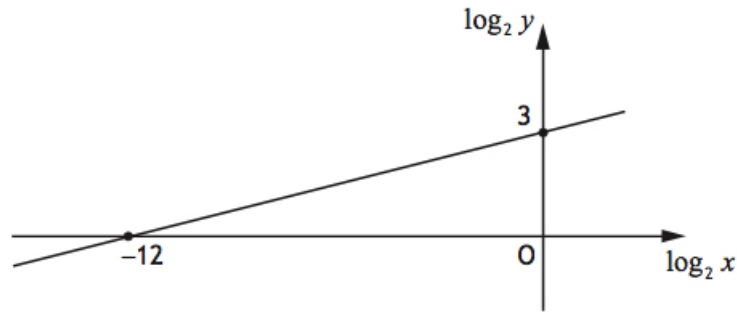
$$u_2 = 5k^2 - 20k - 20.$$

- (b) Determine the range of values of  $k$  for which  $u_2 < u_0$ . (4)

9. Two variables,  $x$  and  $y$ , are connected by the equation (5)

$$y = kx^n.$$

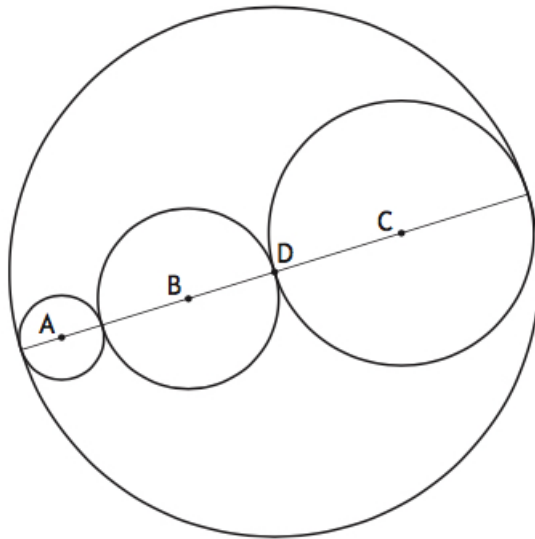
The graph of  $\log_2 y$  against  $\log_2 x$  is a straight line as shown.



Find the values of  $k$  and  $n$ .

10. (a) Show that the points  $A(-7, -2)$ ,  $B(2, 1)$ , and  $C(17, 6)$  are collinear. (3)

Three circles with centres  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are drawn inside a circle with centre  $D$  as shown.



The circles with centres  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  have radii  $r_A$ ,  $r_B$ , and  $r_C$  respectively.

- $r_A = \sqrt{10}$ ,
- $r_B = 2r_A$ , and
- $r_C = r_A + r_B$ .

- (b) Determine the equation of the circle with centre  $D$ . (4)

11. (a) Show that

$$\frac{\sin 2x}{2 \cos x} - \sin x \cos^2 x \equiv \sin^3 x, \quad (3)$$

where  $0 < x < \frac{1}{2}\pi$ .

(b) Hence, differentiate

$$\frac{\sin 2x}{2 \cos x} - \sin x \cos^2 x, \quad (3)$$

where  $0 < x < \frac{1}{2}\pi$ .