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National
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X847/76/02

**Mathematics Paper 2
Answer booklet**

THURSDAY, 4 MAY

10:45 AM – 12:15 PM



Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.

Full name of centre

Town

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Forename(s)

Surname

Number of seat

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Date of birth

Day

Month

Year

Scottish candidate number

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Write your answers clearly in the spaces provided in the answer booklet. The size of the space provided for an answer is not an indication of how much to write. You do not need to use all the space.

Additional space for answers is provided at the end of the answer booklet. If you use this space you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



1.(a) $P(5, -1)$ $Q(-2, 8)$ $R(13, 3)$

$$M_{QR} = \frac{8 - 3}{-2 - 13} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

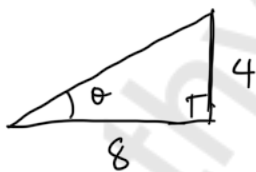
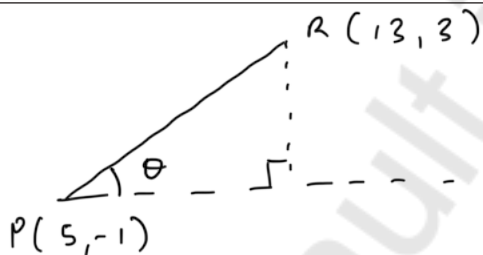
$$M_L = 3$$

$$y - (-1) = 3(x - 5)$$

$$y + 1 = 3x - 15$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = 3x - 16}}$$

1.(b)



$$\tan \theta = \frac{4}{8}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\theta \approx \underline{\underline{26.6^\circ}} \text{ (1 d.p.)}$$



2. $y = 2x^5 - 3x$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 10x^4 - 3$$

At $x = 1$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 10(1)^4 - 3$$

Gradient of tangent = 7

At $x = 1$

$$y = 2(1)^5 - 3(1)$$

$$y = 2 - 3 = -1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{-1}, -1\right)$$

$$y - (-1) = 7(x - 1)$$

$$y + 1 = 7x - 7$$

$$y = 7x - 8$$

3.

$$\int 7 \cos\left(4x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) dx$$

$$u = 4x + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 4, \quad dx = \frac{du}{4}$$

$$7 \int \cos u \frac{du}{4}$$

$$\frac{7}{4} \int \cos u \, du$$

$$\frac{7}{4} [\sin u] + C$$

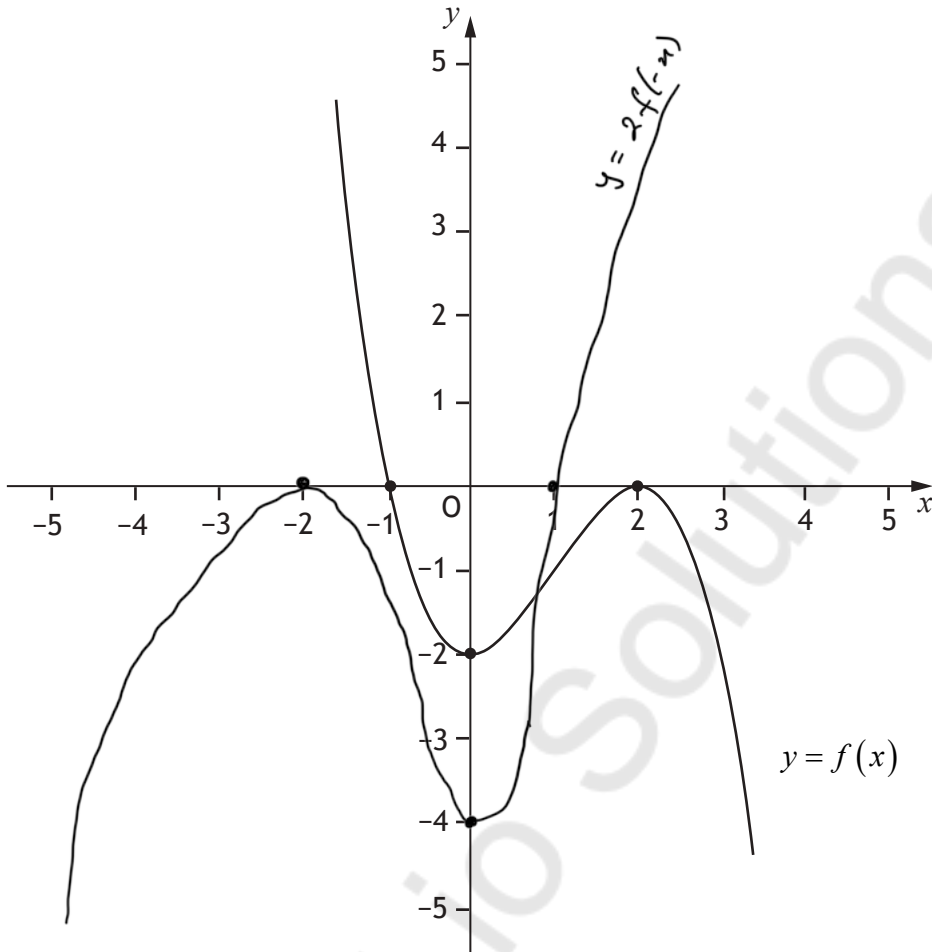
$$\frac{7}{4} \sin u + C$$

$$\frac{7}{4} \sin\left(4x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + C$$



4.

An additional diagram, if required, can be found on page 16.



5. $f(x) = (3 - 2x)^4$
 $f'(x) = 4x - 2(3 - 2x)^3$
 $f'(x) = -8(3 - 2x)^3$
 $f'(4) = -8(3 - 2(4))^3$
 $f'(4) = 1000$

6. $f(x) = \frac{2}{x} + 3$
 $x = \frac{2}{y} + 3$
 $xy = 2 + 3y$
 $xy - 3y = 2$
 $y(x - 3) = 2$
 $y = \frac{2}{x - 3}$
 $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{2}{x - 3}, x \neq 3$



7.

$$\sin x + 2 = 3 \cos 2x$$

$$\sin x + 2 = 3 [\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x]$$

$$\sin x + 2 = 3 \cos^2 x - 3 \sin^2 x$$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$$

$$\sin x + 2 = 3 [1 - \sin^2 x] - 3 \sin^2 x$$

$$\sin x + 2 = 3 - 3 \sin^2 x - 3 \sin^2 x$$

$$6 \sin^2 x + \sin x - 1 = 0$$

$$y = \sin x$$

$$6y^2 + y - 1 = 0 \quad 6x-1 = -6$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -1, 6 \\ -2, 3 \end{array}$$

$$6y^2 - 2y + 3y - 1 = 0$$

$$2y(3y-1) + 1(3y-1) = 0$$

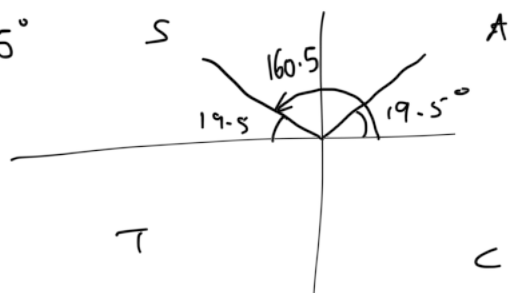
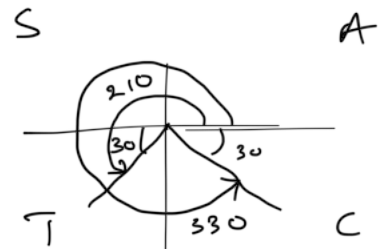
$$(2y+1)(3y-1) = 0$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2} \quad y = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\sin x = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \sin x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x = \sin^{-1}(-0.5) \quad x = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$x = 210^\circ, 330^\circ \quad x = 19.5^\circ, 160.5^\circ$$



* X 8 4 7 7 6 0 2 0 6 *

8.

$$y = x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$y = x - 5$$

$$x - 5 = x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$0 = x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6$$

$$\int_{-2}^1 (x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6) dx$$

$$\left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{2x^3}{3} - \frac{5x^2}{2} + 6x \right]_{-2}^1$$

$$\left[\frac{(1)^4}{4} - \frac{2(1)^3}{3} - \frac{5(1)^2}{2} + 6(1) \right] - \left[\frac{(-2)^4}{4} - \frac{2(-2)^3}{3} - \frac{5(-2)^2}{2} + 6(-2) \right]$$

$$\frac{37}{12} - \left(-\frac{38}{3} \right)$$

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{63}{4} \text{ units}^2}}$$



9.(a)

$$7 \cos x - 3 \sin x = k \sin(x + a) \quad \left| \sqrt{58} \sin(x + 113.2) \right.$$

$$\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \sin B \cos A$$

$$k \sin(x + a) = k \sin x \cos a + k \sin a \cos x$$

$$= -3 \sin x + 7 \cos x$$

$$k \sin x \cos a = -3 \sin x \quad k \sin a \cos x = 7 \cos x$$

$$k \cos a = -3$$

$$k \sin a = 7$$

$$k^2 \sin^2 a + k^2 \cos^2 a = (-3)^2 + (7)^2$$

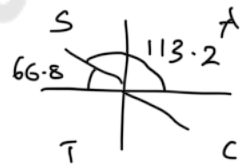
$$k^2 (\sin^2 a + \cos^2 a) = 9 + 49$$

$$k^2 = 58$$

$$k = \sqrt{58}$$

$$\frac{k \sin a}{k \cos a} = \frac{7}{-3}$$

$$\tan a = \frac{7}{-3}, \quad a = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{-3}\right), \quad a \approx \underline{\underline{113.2^\circ}}$$



9.(b)

(i)

$$14 \cos x - 6 \sin x = 2(7 \cos x - 3 \sin x)$$

$$14 \cos x - 6 \sin x = 2(\sqrt{58} \sin(x + 113.2))$$

$$2 \times \sqrt{58}$$

$$\underline{\underline{2\sqrt{58}}}$$

$$\text{Max at } \sin(x + 113.2) = 1$$

9.(b)

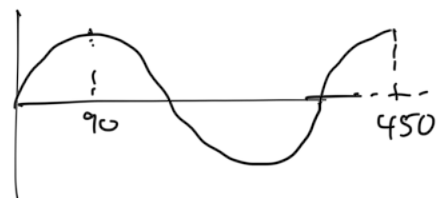
(ii)

$$\sin(x + 113.2) = 1$$

$$x + 113.2 = \sin^{-1}(1)$$

$$x + 113.2 = 90$$

$$x = \underline{\underline{336.8^\circ}}$$



10.

$$f(x) = 2x^3 + 9x^2 - 24x + 6$$

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 + 18x - 24$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$6x^2 + 18x - 24 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0$$

$$(x - 1)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad x = -4$$

$$f''(x) = 12x + 18$$

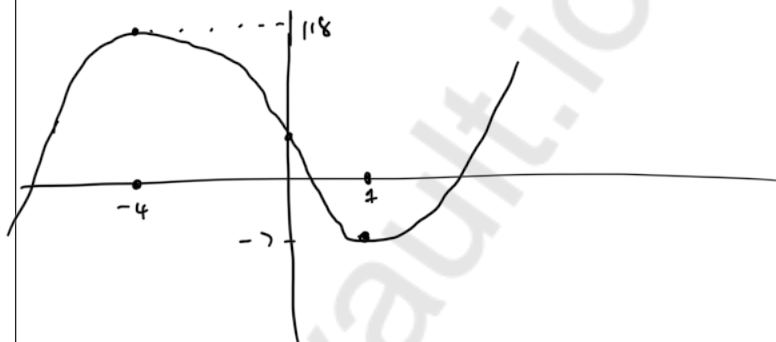
$$f''(1) = 12 + 18 = 30 \text{ (ve)}$$

$$f''(-4) = 12(-4) + 18 = -30 \text{ (-ve)}$$

$$x = 1$$

local
minimum

$$x = -4$$

local
maximum

$$\underline{\underline{-4 < x < 1}}$$

$$f(-4) = 2(-4)^3 + 9(-4)^2 - 24(-4) + 6$$

$$f(-4) = 118$$

$$(-4, 118)$$

$$f(1) = 2(1)^3 + 9(1)^2 - 24(1) + 6$$

$$f(1) = -7$$

$$(1, -7)$$



11.(a) $C_1 : (x-4)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 37$

$C_1 (4, -2)$

$C_2 : x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 6y - 7 = 0$

$x^2 + 2x + y^2 - 6y = 7$

$(x+1)^2 - 1 + (y-3)^2 - 9 = 7$

$(x+1)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 17$

$C_2 (-1, 3)$

$$D = \sqrt{[4 - (-1)]^2 + [-2 - 3]^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{5^2 + (-5)^2}$$

$$D = \underline{\underline{5\sqrt{2}}}$$

11.(b) $C_1 : r = \sqrt{37}$

$C_2 : r = \sqrt{17}$

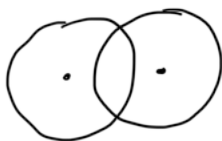
Distance
Between Centres $= \sqrt{50} = 7.07$ (3 s.f.)

$\sqrt{37} - \sqrt{17} \approx 1.96$ (3 s.f.)

$\sqrt{37} + \sqrt{17} \approx 10.2$ (3 s.f.)

$1.96 < 7.07 < 10.2$

Thus C_1 and C_2 intersect at two distinct points



12.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 8x^3 + 3$$

$$\int (8x^3 + 3) dx$$

$$y = \frac{8x^4}{4} + 3x + C \quad \begin{matrix} (-1, 3) \\ x, y \end{matrix}$$

$$3 = 2(-1)^4 + 3(-1) + C$$

$$3 = 2 - 3 + C$$

$$C = 4$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = 2x^4 + 3x + 4}}$$



13.(a)

$$C_t = 11e^{-0.0053t}$$

At $t = 30$

$$C_t = 11e^{-0.0053 \times 30}$$

$$C_t = 9.38 \text{ mg/l (3 s.f.)}$$

13.(b)

$$\text{At } C_t = 0.66 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$0.66 = 11e^{-0.0053t}$$

$$0.06 = e^{-0.0053t}$$

$$\ln 0.06 = \ln e^{-0.0053t}$$

$$\ln 0.06 = -0.0053t \ln e$$

$$\ln e = 1$$

$$\ln 0.06 = -0.0053t$$

$$\frac{\ln 0.06}{-0.0053} = t$$

$$530.832 \approx t$$

minutes



14.(a)
(i)

$$(h \times 2x) + (2x \times 3x) + (3x \times h) + (2x \times h) + (3x \times h) = A$$

$$\underbrace{2xh} + 6x^2 + 3xh + \underbrace{2xh} + 3xh = A$$

$$\underline{\underline{10xh + 6x^2 = A}}$$

14.(a)
(ii)

$$10xh + 6x^2 = 7200$$

$$10xh = 7200 - 6x^2$$

$$h = \frac{7200 - 6x^2}{10x}$$

$$V = 3x \times 2x \times h$$

$$V = 6x^2 h$$

$$V = 6x^2 \times \left(\frac{7200 - 6x^2}{10x} \right)$$

$$V = 3x \times \left(\frac{7200 - 6x^2}{5} \right)$$

$$3x \times (1440 - 1.2x^2)$$

$$\underline{\underline{V = 4320x - \frac{18}{5}x^3}}$$



14.(b)

$$V = 4320x - 3.6x^3$$

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = 4320 - 10.8x^2$$

$$\text{Max at } \frac{dV}{dx} = 0$$

$$10.8x^2 = 4320$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{4320}{10.8}}$$

$$x = \pm 20$$

$x = 20$ cm maximizes the volume

$$\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} = -21.6x$$

$$\text{At } x = 20$$

$$\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} = -21.6(20) = -432 \text{ (-ve)}$$

hence local
Maximum.



15.

$$C(0, y)$$

$$x + 3y = 17$$

$$3y = -x + 17$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{17}{3}$$

$$m_T = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$m_r = 3$$

$$y - 5 = 3(x - 2)$$

$$y - 5 = 3x - 6$$

$$y = 3x - 1$$

$$y = 3(0) - 1$$

$$y = -1$$

$$\underline{\underline{C(0, -1)}}$$

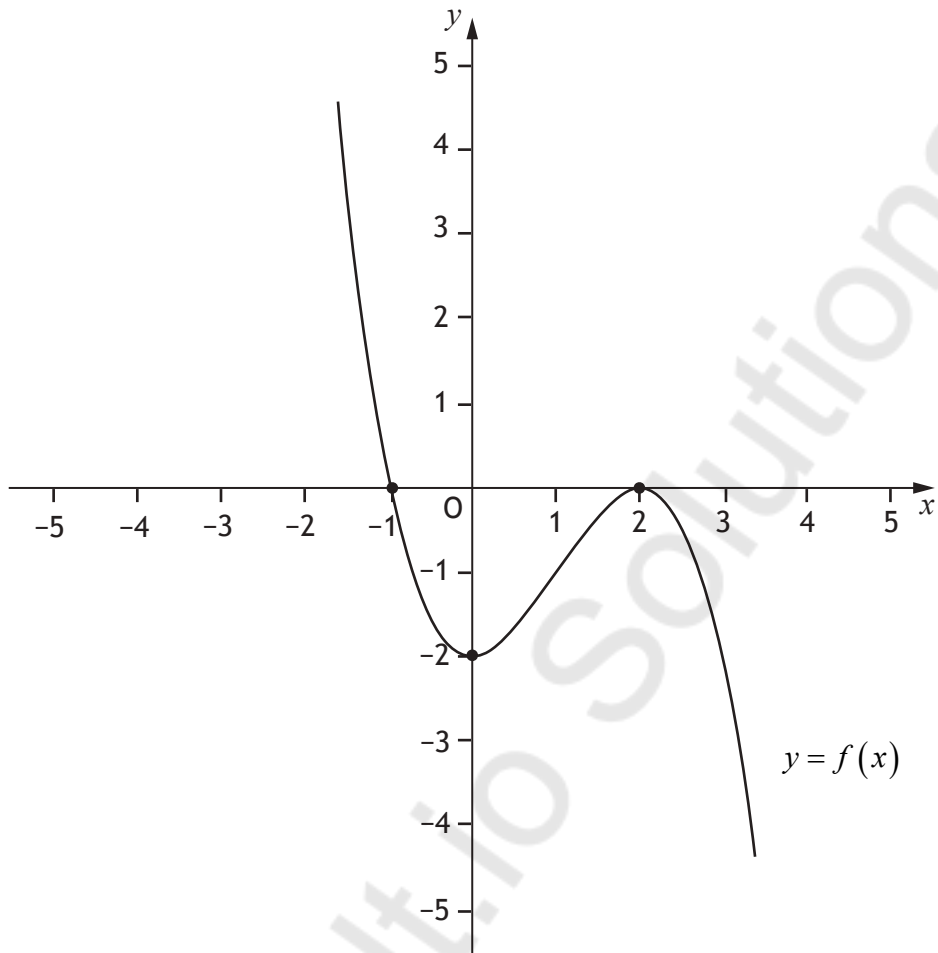


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Additional diagram for question 4.



* X 8 4 7 7 6 0 2 1 6 *

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