

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
International GCSE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Mathematics B

Paper 2R



Thursday 4 June 2015 – Morning
Time: 2 hours 30 minutes

Paper Reference

4MB0/02R

You must have: Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser, calculator. Tracing paper may be used.

Total Marks

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.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- **Calculators may be used.**

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.
- Without sufficient working, correct answers may be awarded no marks.

Turn over ►

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P 4 4 3 9 7 A 0 1 3 6

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Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all stages in your working.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} p & 3 \\ -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & q \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -12 & r \\ r & -24 \end{pmatrix}$$

Given that $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{C}$, find the value of p , the value of q and the value of r .

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)



2 Simplify completely $\frac{x^2 - 11x + 24}{x + 5} \div \frac{x - 3}{2x^2 + 9x - 5}$

(Total for Question 2 is 5 marks)

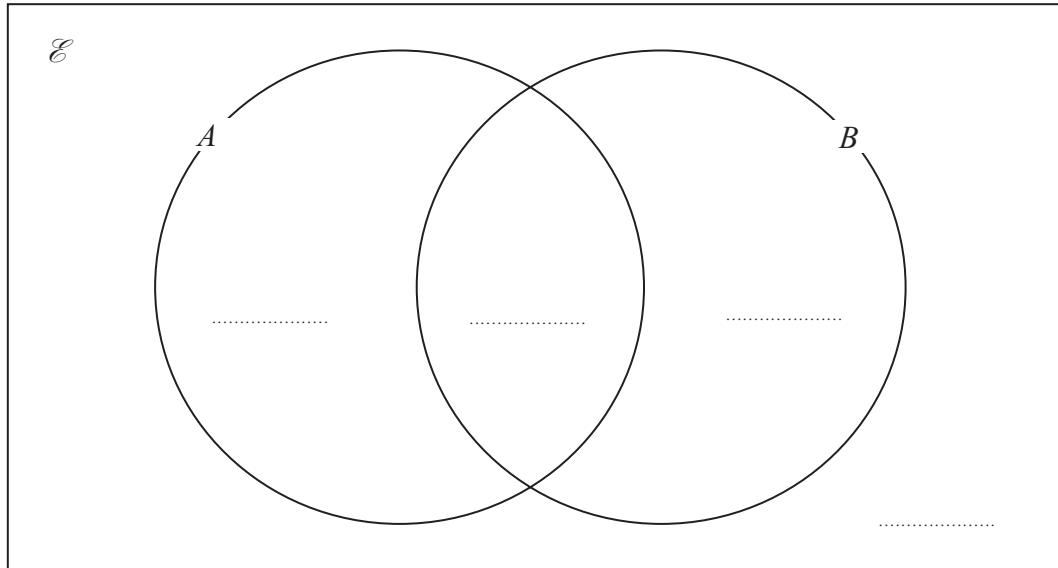


- (3)

(Total for Question 3 is 5 marks)



- (4)



- (1)

(Total for Question 4 is 5 marks)



(a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

(2)

(b) Find the coordinates of the point on C at which the gradient is 17

(4)

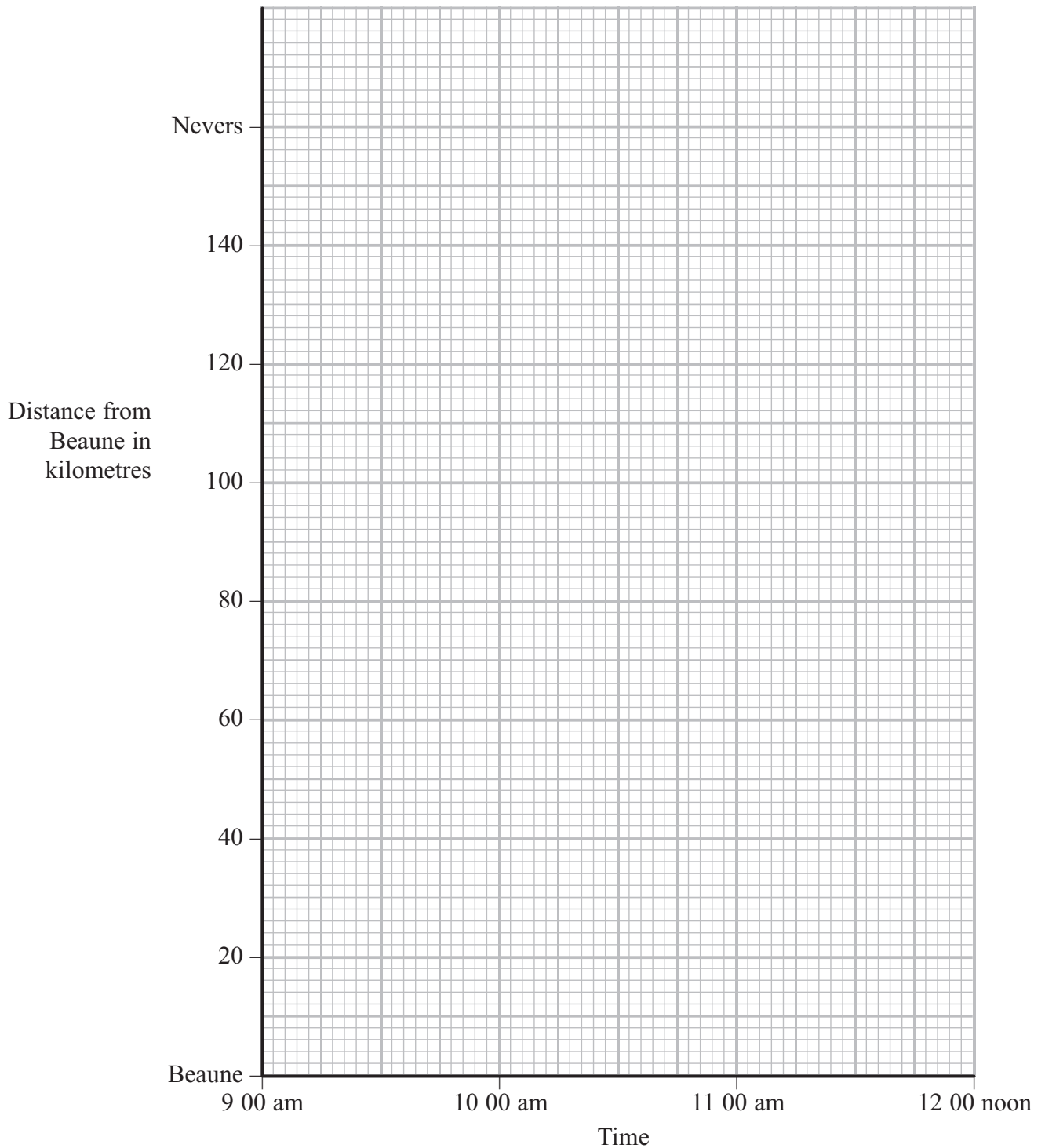


Question 5 continued

(Total for Question 5 is 6 marks)





Question 6 continued

Use the grid on page 13 if you need to redraw your graph.

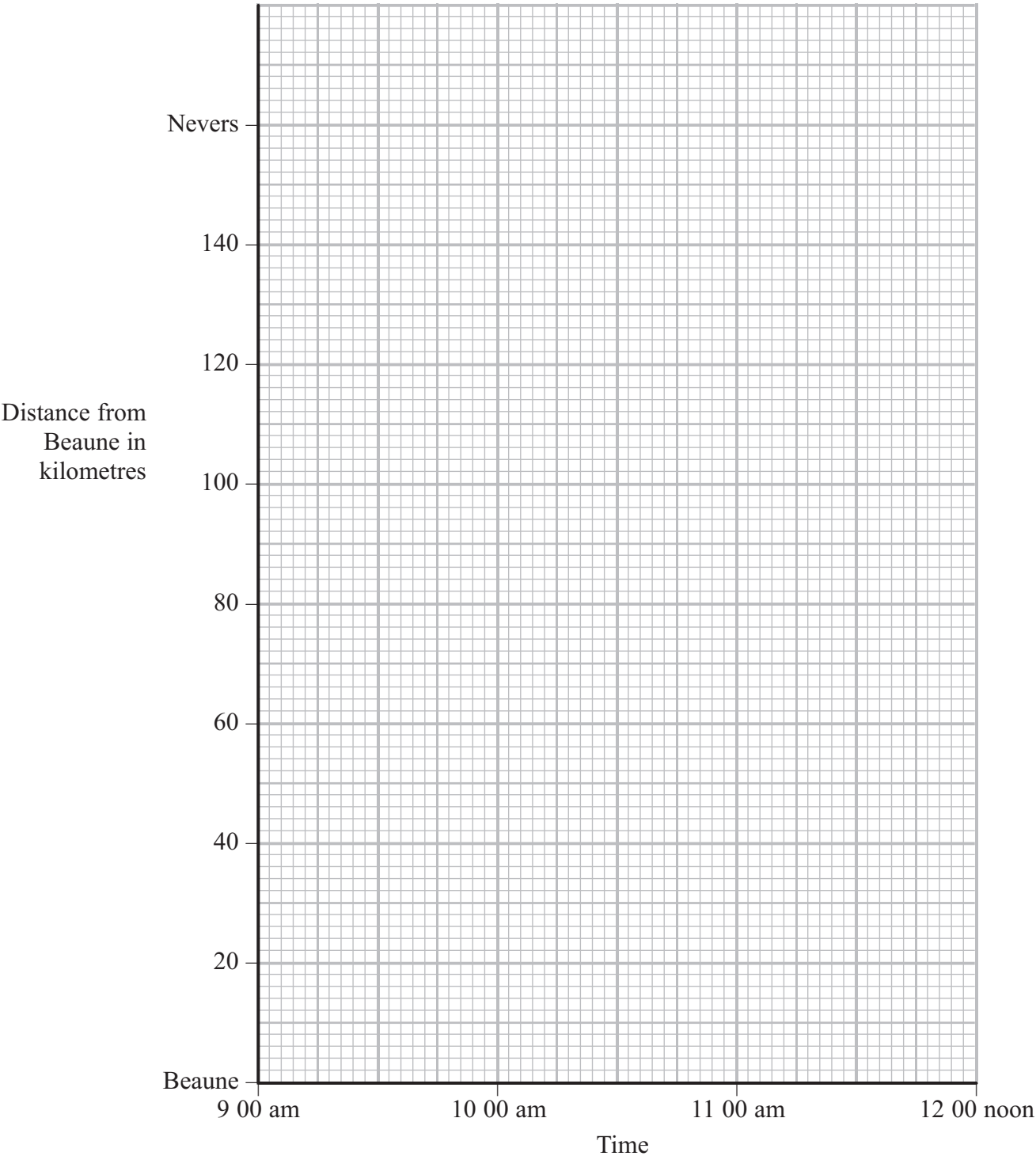


Question 6 continued



Question 6 continued

Use this grid if you need to redraw your graph.



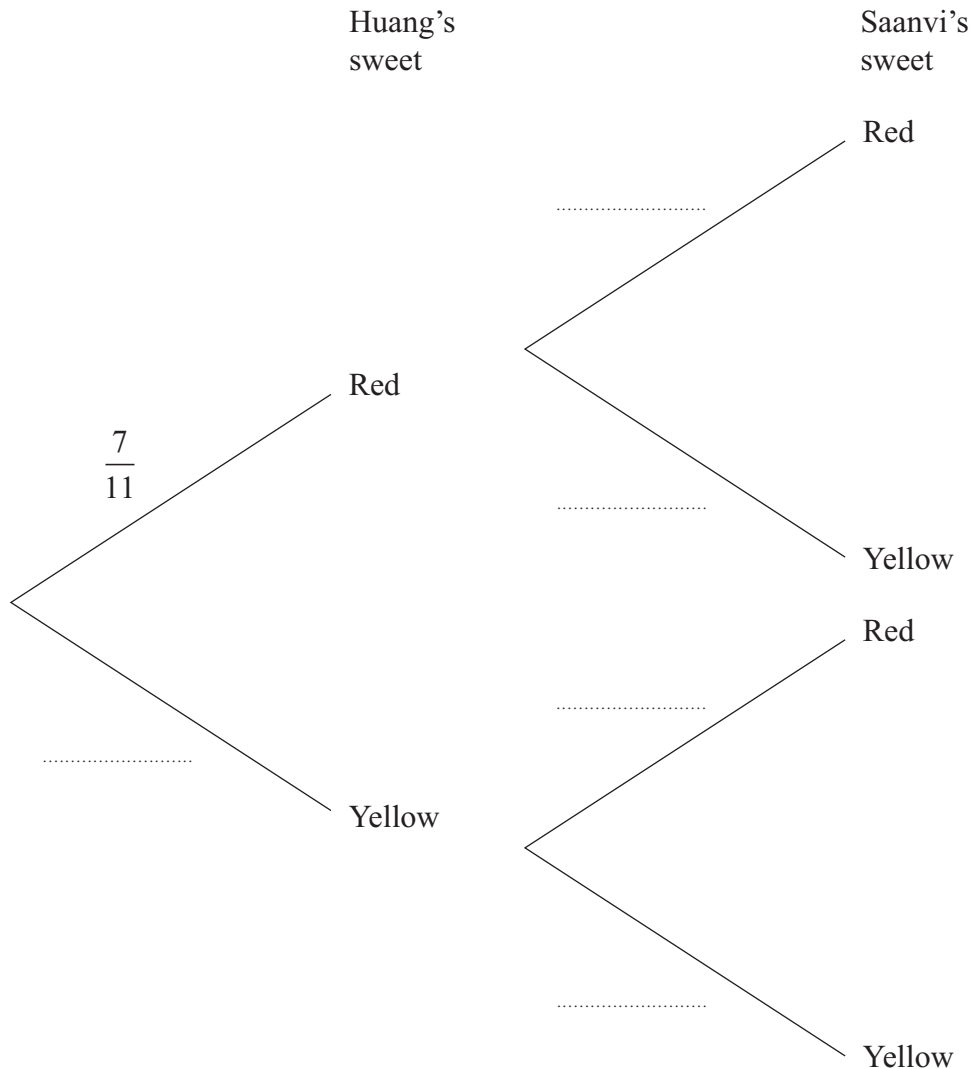
(Total for Question 6 is 9 marks)



- 7 A bag contains 7 red sweets and 4 yellow sweets.
Huang is going to take a sweet at random from the bag and eat the sweet.
Saanvi is then going to take at random a sweet from the bag and eat the sweet.

(a) Complete the probability tree diagram.

(3)



(b) Calculate the probability that

- (i) Huang's sweet is red and Saanvi's sweet is yellow,
- (ii) at least one of the sweets taken is yellow.

(5)

Given that Saanvi's sweet is yellow,

(c) show that the probability that Huang's sweet was yellow is 0.3

(3)

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Question 7 continued

(Total for Question 7 is 11 marks)





Question 8 continued

(Total for Question 8 is 11 marks)



9

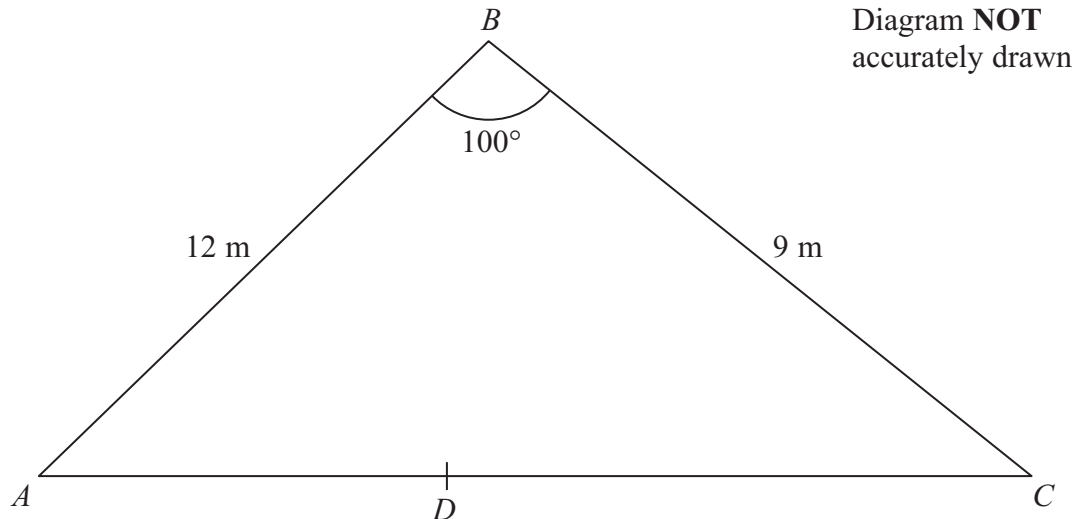


Figure 1

In Figure 1, ABC are three points on horizontal ground such that $AB = 12$ m, $BC = 9$ m and $\angle ABC = 100^\circ$

Calculate to 3 significant figures,

(a) the length, in m, of AC , (3)

(b) the size in degrees, of $\angle CAB$. (3)

D is the point on AC such that DB bisects $\angle ABC$.

(c) Calculate, giving your answer to 3 significant figures, the area in m^2 , of triangle BDC . (6)

$$[\text{Cosine rule: } a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$\text{Sine rule: } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\text{Area of triangle} = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A]$$

Question 9 continued



Question 9 continued

(Total for Question 9 is 12 marks)



10

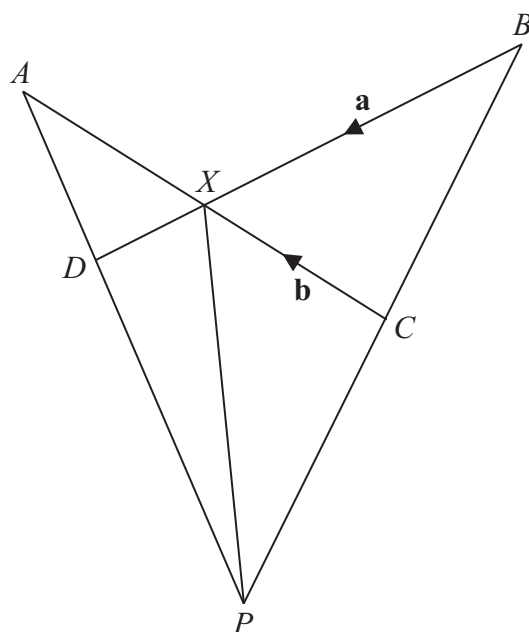
Diagram NOT
accurately drawn

Figure 2

In Figure 2, A , B , C and D are four points such that BD and CA intersect at X .

$BX : XD = 3 : 1$ and $CX : XA = 4 : 3$

$\vec{BX} = \mathbf{a}$ and $\vec{CX} = \mathbf{b}$

(a) Find, in terms of $\mathbf{a}$ or $\mathbf{b}$ or $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$,

- (i) $\vec{XD}$, (ii) $\vec{XA}$, (iii) $\vec{AD}$, (iv) $\vec{BC}$ (4)

The point P is such that ADP and BCP are straight lines.

Given that $\vec{AP} = \lambda \vec{AD}$,

- (b) show that $\vec{XP} = \frac{1}{3}\lambda \mathbf{a} + \frac{3}{4}(1 - \lambda)\mathbf{b}$ (3)

Given also that $\vec{BP} = \mu \vec{BC}$,

- (c) find an expression for $\vec{XP}$ in terms of $\mathbf{a}$, $\mathbf{b}$ and μ . (1)

- (d) Find the value of μ and the value of λ . (4)

Given that $|\mathbf{a}| = 6$ cm,

- (e) write down the length of XD . (1)

Given also that $ABCD$ is a cyclic quadrilateral and $|\mathbf{b}| = y$ cm,

- (f) find the value of y . (3)

Question 10 continued



Question 10 continued

(Total for Question 10 is 16 marks)



11 A length of wire 60 cm long is cut into two pieces. One piece of wire is bent to form a right-angled triangle ABC with $AB = 3x$ cm, $BC = 4x$ cm and $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$

(a) Find an expression, in terms of x , for the area, in cm^2 , of triangle ABC .

(b) Find an expression, in terms of x , for the perimeter, in cm, of triangle ABC .

The other piece of wire is bent to form a rectangle with sides of length y cm and $2y$ cm.

(c) Find an expression for y in terms of x . (2)

(d) Show that the total area of the triangle and the rectangle, $A \text{ m}^2$, is given by

$$A = 14x^2 - 80x + 200 \quad (3)$$

Question 11 parts (e), (f) and (g) continue on page 32.



Question 11 continued

Question 11 continues on the next page.



Question 11 continued

(e) Complete the following table of values for $A = 14x^2 - 80x + 200$

x	0	1	2	3	4	5
A	200		96		104	150

(2)

(f) On the grid, plot the points from your completed table and join them to form a smooth curve.

(3)

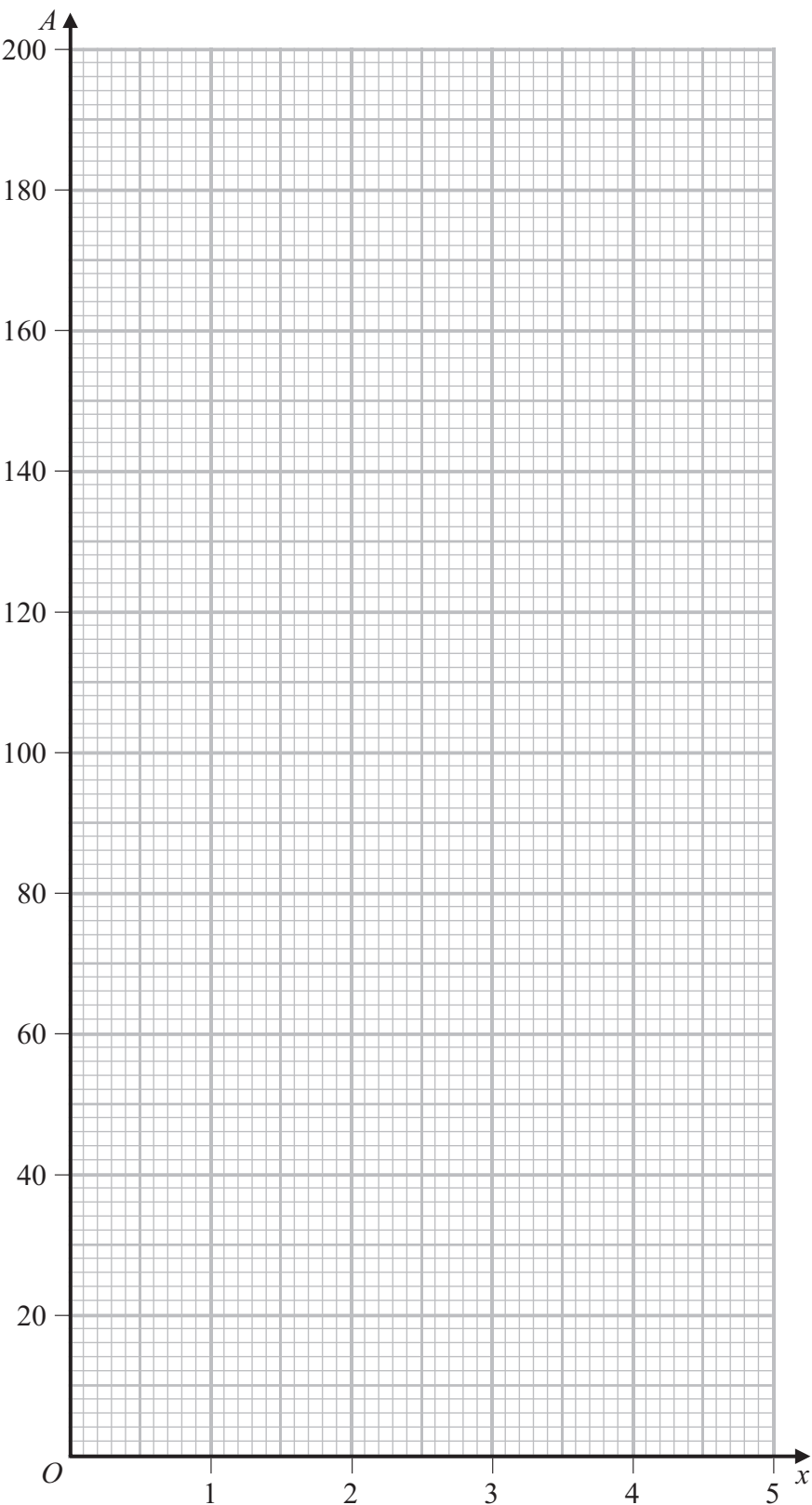
The total area of the triangle and the rectangle is 120 cm^2

(g) Using your graph or otherwise, find the area, to the nearest cm^2 , of the larger of the two possible triangles.

(3)



Question 11 continued



(Total for Question 11 is 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 100 MARKS



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