

CANDIDATE
NAME

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CENTRE
NUMBER

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FURTHER MATHEMATICS

9231/22

Paper 2

October/November 2018

3 hours

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: List of Formulae (MF10)

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces at the top of this page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** the questions in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place in the case of angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.

Where a numerical value is necessary, take the acceleration due to gravity to be 10 m s^{-2} .

The use of a calculator is expected, where appropriate.

Results obtained solely from a graphic calculator, without supporting working or reasoning, will not receive credit.

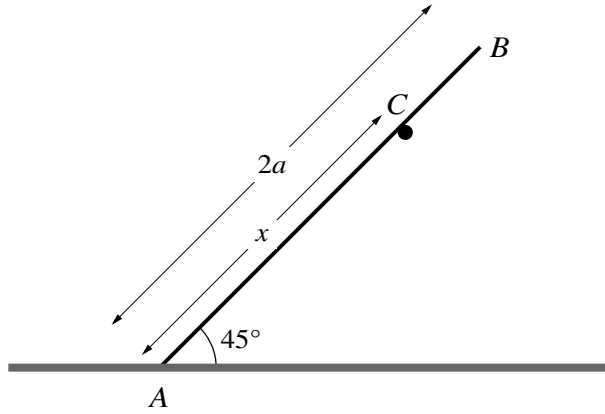
You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **22** printed pages and **2** blank pages.





A uniform rod AB of length $2a$ and weight W rests against a smooth horizontal peg at a point C on the rod, where $AC = x$. The lower end A of the rod rests on rough horizontal ground. The rod is in equilibrium inclined at an angle of 45° to the horizontal (see diagram). The coefficient of friction between the rod and the ground is μ . The rod is about to slip at A .

- (i) Find an expression for x in terms of a and μ . [5]

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(ii) Hence show that $\mu \geq \frac{1}{3}$.

[2]

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(iii) Given that $x = \frac{3}{2}a$, find the value of μ and the magnitude of the resultant force on the rod at A.

[4]

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7 The continuous random variable X has distribution function given by

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0, \\ \frac{1}{90}(x^2 + x^4) & 0 \leq x \leq 3, \\ 1 & x > 3. \end{cases}$$

The random variable Y is defined by $Y = X^2$.

(i) Find the probability density function of Y . [4]

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(ii) Find the mean value of Y . [2]

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8 Lan starts a new job on Monday. He will catch the bus to work every day from Monday to Friday inclusive. The probability that he will get a seat on the bus has the constant value p . The random variable X denotes the number of days that Lan will catch the bus until he is able to get a seat. The probability that Lan will not get a seat on the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday of his first week is 0.4096.

(i) Show that $p = 0.2$. [2]

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(ii) Find the probability that Lan first gets a seat on Monday of the second week in his new job. [2]

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9 For a random sample of 5 observations of pairs of values (x, y) , the equation of the regression line of y on x is $y = 4.2 + cx$ and the equation of the regression line of x on y is $x = 10.8 + dy$, where c and d are constants. The product moment correlation coefficient is -0.7214 and the mean value of x is 7.018 .

(i) Test at the 5% significance level whether there is evidence of non-zero correlation between the variables. [4]

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(ii) Find the values of c and d . [5]

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(iii) Use an appropriate regression line to estimate the value of x when $y = 3.5$, and comment on the reliability of your estimate. [2]

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- 10 The number of accidents, x , that occur each day on a motorway are recorded over a period of 40 days. The results are shown in the following table.

Number of accidents	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	≥ 7
Observed frequency	3	5	8	10	5	7	2	0

- (i) Show that the mean number of accidents each day is 2.95 and calculate the variance for this sample. Explain why these values suggest that a Poisson distribution might fit the data. [3]

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A Poisson distribution with mean 2.95, as found from the data, is used to calculate the expected frequencies, correct to 2 decimal places. The results are shown in the following table.

Number of accidents	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	≥ 7
Observed frequency	3	5	8	10	5	7	2	0
Expected frequency	2.09	6.18	9.11	8.96	6.61	3.90	1.92	1.23

- (ii) Show how the expected frequency of 6.61 for $x = 4$ is obtained. [2]

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The speed of the 2 kg particle is 0.4 m s^{-1} when its displacement from the centre of oscillation is 0.06 m.

(ii) Find the amplitude of the motion. [3]

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(iii) Deduce the value of M . [4]

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A second random sample of 8 ducks is taken from lake A and their masses are summarised as

$$\Sigma x = 10.24 \quad \text{and} \quad \Sigma(x - \bar{x})^2 = 0.294,$$

where \bar{x} is the sample mean. The scientist now claims that the population mean mass of ducks on lake A is greater than p kg. A test of this claim is carried out at the 10% significance level, using only this second sample from lake A. This test supports the scientist's claim.

(ii) Find the greatest possible value of p . [5]

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