

CANDIDATE
NAME

--

CENTRE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--

CANDIDATE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--

FURTHER MATHEMATICS

9231/21

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.

- 1 A particle P oscillates in simple harmonic motion between the points A and B , where $AB = 6$ m. The period of the motion is $\frac{1}{2}\pi$ s. Find the speed of P when it is 2 m from B . [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 2 Two uniform small smooth spheres A and B have equal radii and masses $5m$ and $2m$ respectively. Sphere A is moving with speed u on a smooth horizontal surface when it collides directly with sphere B which is moving towards it with speed $2u$. The coefficient of restitution between the spheres is e .

(i) Show that the speed of B after the collision is $\frac{1}{7}u(1 + 15e)$ and find an expression for the speed of A . [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

In the collision, the speed of A is halved and its direction of motion is reversed.

(ii) Find the value of e . [2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(iii) For this collision, find the ratio of the loss of kinetic energy of A to the loss of kinetic energy of B . [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

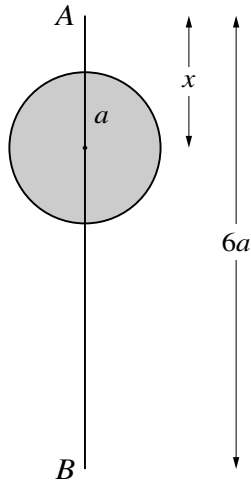
.....

.....

.....

.....

3



A uniform disc, of radius a and mass $2M$, is attached to a thin uniform rod AB of length $6a$ and mass M . The rod lies along a diameter of the disc, so that the centre of the disc is a distance x from A (see diagram).

- (i) Find the moment of inertia of the object, consisting of disc and rod, about a fixed horizontal axis l through A and perpendicular to the plane of the disc. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(iii) Given that the period of the motion is $\frac{1}{7}\pi$ s, find the value of λ . [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

6 The continuous random variable X has probability density function f given by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{80} \left(3\sqrt{x} - \frac{8}{\sqrt{x}} \right) & 4 \leq x \leq 16, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(i) Find the distribution function of X . [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

The random variable Y is defined by $Y = \sqrt{X}$.

(ii) Find the probability density function of Y . [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

7 The random variable T is the lifetime, in hours, of a particular type of battery. It is given that T has a negative exponential distribution with mean 500 hours.

(i) Write down the probability density function of T . [1]

.....
.....
.....
.....

(ii) Find the probability that a randomly chosen battery of this type has a lifetime of more than 750 hours. [3]

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(iii) Find the median value of T . [3]

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(ii) State, with a reason, whether any assumptions about the distributions of employees’ salaries are needed for the test in part **(i)**. [1]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(ii) Find a 95% confidence interval for the population mean height of students at this college. [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 10 For a random sample of 10 observations of pairs of values (x, y) , the equation of the regression line of y on x is $y = 1.1664 + 0.4604x$. It is given that

$$\Sigma x^2 = 1419.98 \quad \text{and} \quad \Sigma y^2 = 439.68.$$

The mean value of y is 6.24.

- (i) Find the equation of the regression line of x on y . [6]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(ii) Find the product moment correlation coefficient.

[2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(iii) Test at the 5% significance level whether there is evidence of positive correlation between the two variables. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

11 Answer only **one** of the following two alternatives.

EITHER

A particle P of mass m is free to move on the smooth inner surface of a fixed hollow sphere of radius a . The centre of the sphere is O and the point C is on the inner surface of the sphere, vertically below O . The points A and B on the inner surface of the sphere are the ends of a diameter of the sphere. The diameter AOB makes an acute angle α with the vertical, where $\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$, with A below the horizontal level of B . The particle is projected from A with speed u , and moves along the inner surface of the sphere towards C . The normal reaction forces on the particle at A and C are in the ratio $8 : 9$.

(i) Show that $u^2 = 4ag$. [6]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

OR

A machine is used to produce metal rods. When the machine is working efficiently, the lengths, x cm, of the rods have a normal distribution with mean 150 cm and standard deviation 1.2 cm. The machine is checked regularly by taking random samples of 200 rods. The latest results are shown in the following table.

Interval	$146 \leq x < 147$	$147 \leq x < 148$	$148 \leq x < 149$	$149 \leq x < 150$
Observed frequency	1	2	23	52
	$150 \leq x < 151$	$151 \leq x < 152$	$152 \leq x < 153$	$153 \leq x < 154$
	69	36	15	2

As a first check, the sample is used to calculate an estimate for the mean.

- (i) Show that an estimate for the mean from this sample is close to 150 cm. [2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

As a second check, the results are tested for goodness of fit of the normal distribution with mean 150 cm and standard deviation 1.2 cm. The relevant expected frequencies, found using the normal distribution function given in the List of Formulae (MF10), are shown in the following table.

Interval	$x < 147$	$147 \leq x < 148$	$148 \leq x < 149$	$149 \leq x < 150$
Observed frequency	1	2	23	52
Expected frequency	1.24	8.32	30.94	59.50
	$150 \leq x < 151$	$151 \leq x < 152$	$152 \leq x < 153$	$153 \leq x$
	69	36	15	2
	59.50	30.94	8.32	1.24

- (ii) Show how the expected frequency for $151 \leq x < 152$ is obtained. [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.