



# ANDERSON SERANGOON JUNIOR COLLEGE

## H2 MATHEMATICS

Preliminary Examination Paper 1

9758/01

3 hours

Additional Material(s): Printed Answer Booklet

25 Aug 2025

CANDIDATE  
NAME

CLASS

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### READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Answer all questions.

Write your answers on the Printed Answer Booklet. Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet.

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.

You are expected to use an approved graphing calculator.

Unsupported answers from a graphing calculator are allowed unless a question specifically states otherwise.

Where unsupported answers from a graphing calculator are **not** allowed in a question, you must present the mathematical steps using mathematical notations and not calculator commands. You must show all necessary working clearly.

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

This document consists of 6 printed pages and 2 blank pages.

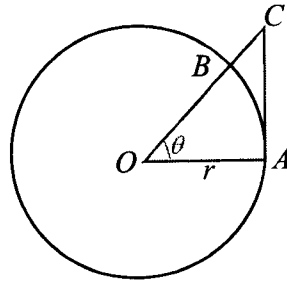
- 1 A cubic curve passes through the points  $(2, 3)$  and  $(-3, -22)$ . Find the equation of the curve if it has a stationary point at  $(1, -6)$ . [4]

- 2 (a) Show that  $\cos 3\theta = 4\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta$ . [3]

- (b) Hence, or otherwise, evaluate  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin 2\theta \cos 3\theta \, d\theta$  exactly. [4]

- 3 (a) Given that  $\theta$  is small, show that  $\sec \theta \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2}\theta^2$ . [2]

- (b) The diagram below shows a circle, centre  $O$  and radius  $r$ , with points  $A$  and  $B$  on the circumference such that  $\angle AOB = \theta$  radians, where  $\theta$  is small.  $AC$  is a tangent to the circle at  $A$  and  $OBC$  is a straight line.



- (i) Show that the length of chord  $AB$  can be approximated by  $r\theta$ . [2]

- (ii) Hence show that the perimeter of triangle  $ABC$  can be approximated by  $r\theta(a + b\theta)$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants to be determined. [4]

- 4 The Folium of Descartes is a curve, defined by the equation  $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$ , where  $a$  is a real constant. It is given that  $a \neq 0$  for this question.

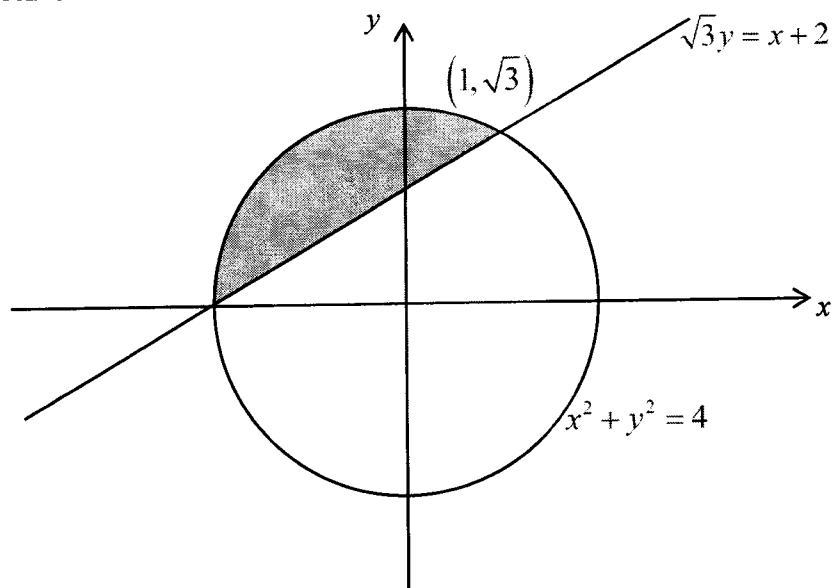
- (a) Show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{ay - x^2}{y^2 - ax}$ . [2]

- (b) The point  $\left(\frac{3a}{2}, \frac{3a}{2}\right)$  lies on this curve. Show that the equation of the normal at this point on the curve is independent of the value of  $a$ . [2]

- (c) Given that the curve has a stationary point at  $(pa, qa)$ , where  $p$  and  $q$  are positive constants, find the exact values of  $p$  and  $q$ . You need not determine the nature of this stationary point. [4]

- 5 The curve  $C$  has equation given by  $y = \frac{1+3x-18x^2}{9x+3}$ .
- (a) Without the use of a calculator, find the range of values that  $y$  can take. [4]
- (b) Sketch the graph of  $C$  indicating clearly its asymptotes and stationary points. [3]
- (c) State a sequence of transformations that will transform the curve  $C$  to the curve with equation  $y = \frac{1+3(2x-1)-18(2x-1)^2}{9(2x-1)+3}$ . [2]
- 6 It is given that  $\sum_{r=1}^n \frac{7r+4}{r(r+1)(r+2)} = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{2}{n+1} - \frac{5}{n+2}$ .
- (a) Find  $\sum_{r=7}^{2n} \frac{7r-3}{r^3-r}$  giving your answers in terms of  $n$ . [4]
- (b) Show algebraically that  $(r+1)^3 > r(r+1)(r+2)$  for all positive integers  $r$ . [2]
- (c) Hence show that  $\sum_{r=1}^n \frac{7r+4}{(r+1)^3} < \frac{9}{2}$ . [3]

7 Curve  $C$  is a circle with radius 2 and center at the origin with equation  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ . Line  $L$  has the equation  $\sqrt{3}y = x + 2$ . The diagram below shows the shaded region  $A$  which is enclosed between  $C$  and  $L$ .



- (a) Use the substitution  $x = 2 \sin \theta$  to show that the area of region  $A$  can be written in the expression  $\int_b^a 4 \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta - c$ , where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are exact constants to be determined. Hence evaluate this area exactly. [6]
- (b) The region  $B$  is bounded by the curve  $C$ , the line  $L$  and the line  $x = 2$ . Find the volume generated when region  $B$  is rotated through  $2\pi$  radians about the  $y$ -axis. Give your answer to two decimal places. [3]
- 8 (a) (i) The ninth, fifth and second terms of an arithmetic progression are successive terms of a geometric progression with first term  $a$  and common ratio  $r$ , where  $r \neq 1$  and  $a > 0$ . Find the value of  $r$  and deduce that the geometric series is convergent. [3]
- (ii) Using the value of  $r$  found in (i), find the least value of  $n$  such that the sum of all the terms after the  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of the geometric progression is less than 1% of its sum of the first  $n$  terms. [3]
- (b) The sum,  $S_n$ , of the first  $n$  terms of another sequence is given by  $S_n = n \ln 2^{q(n+1)}$ , where  $q$  is a constant. Prove that the sequence follows an arithmetic progression. [4]

- 9 The line  $\ell$  has the equation  $\frac{x-a}{2} = y-2 = \frac{1-2z}{b}$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are real constants. The plane  $\pi$  has the equation  $3x - y + 4z = 10$ .

(a) Given that the line  $\ell$  and the plane  $\pi$  do not intersect, show that  $a \neq \frac{10}{3}$  and  $b = \frac{5}{2}$ .

[5]

(b) It is given that  $a = 1$  and  $b = 3$ . Find the point of intersection between the line  $\ell$  and the plane  $\pi$ .

[3]

(c) It is given now that  $a = 1$ ,  $b = \frac{5}{2}$ .

(i) Find the distance between the line  $\ell$  and the plane  $\pi$ .

[2]

(ii) Determine whether the line  $\ell$  and the origin  $O$  lie on the same side of the plane  $\pi$ . State an equation of the other plane that is equidistant from line  $\ell$  and parallel to plane  $\pi$ .

[3]

- 10 The function  $f$  is defined by

$$f: x \rightarrow 2x - \frac{1}{2x}, \quad 0 < x < 2.$$

It is given that  $f^{-1}$  exists.

(a) Define  $f^{-1}$  in a similar form.

[3]

(b) Sketch the graphs of  $y = f(x)$  and  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  on the same diagram.

[2]

(c) The region  $R$  is bounded by the curve  $y = f^{-1}(x)$ ,  $y = x$  and the  $y$ -axis. Find the exact area of  $R$ .

[3]

(d) Another function  $g$  is defined by

$$g: x \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{3x-11} & \text{for } x \leq 3, \\ \left| x - \frac{1}{3}x^2 \right| & \text{for } 3 < x \leq 5. \end{cases}$$

Show that the composite function  $gf$  exists and find the range of  $gf$ .

[2]

- 11** In a chemical reaction, compounds  $X$  and  $Y$  react to form a product. Let  $x$  and  $y$  denote the concentrations, in mol per kilolitres (mol/kL), of  $X$  and  $Y$  respectively, at time  $t$  minutes after the start of the experiment.

The initial concentrations of  $X$  and  $Y$  are given by  $x_0$  and  $y_0$  mol/kL.

- (a)** In a particular experiment where  $Y$  is present in excess, the reaction rate can be modeled as a pseudo-first-order reaction, leading to the differential equation  $\frac{dx}{dt} = -ax$ , where  $a$  is a positive constant.

**(i)** Solve this differential equation, expressing  $x$  in terms of  $t$ ,  $x_0$  and  $a$ . [3]

**(ii)** The half-life of the reaction, denoted by  $t_{0.5}$ , is defined as the time taken for the concentration of  $X$  to decrease to half its initial value. Show that  $t_{0.5} = \frac{\ln 2}{a}$ . [2]

- (b)** In another experiment conducted by a chemist, the rate of the reaction is directly proportional to the product of the concentration of  $X$  and the square of the concentration of  $Y$ . It is also known that at any instance during the reaction, every 1 mol of  $X$  reacts with every 2 mol of  $Y$ , giving the equation  $y_0 - y = 2(x_0 - x)$ .

The initial concentrations of  $X$  and  $Y$  are 1 mol/kL and 4 mol/kL respectively.

**(i)** Show that  $\frac{dx}{dt} = -bx(x+1)^2$ , where  $b$  is a positive constant. [2]

- (ii)** It is given that the concentration of  $X$  is 0.5 mol/kL at the instance 1 min after the start of the experiment. Find the concentration of  $X$  at the instance 2 min after the start of the experiment, giving your answer to 3 significant figures. [6]

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# ANDERSON SERANGOON JUNIOR COLLEGE

## H2 MATHEMATICS

Preliminary Examination Paper 2 (100 marks)

9758/02

3 hours

Additional Material(s): Printed Answer Booklet  
MF27 Formula Booklet

01 September 2025

CANDIDATE  
NAME

CLASS

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## Section A: Pure Mathematics [40 marks]

- 1 Relative to the origin  $O$ , the position vectors of two points  $A$  and  $B$  are  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  respectively. The length of  $\mathbf{a}$  is  $k$  units and  $\mathbf{b}$  is a unit vector. The angle between  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  is  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  radians.

It is given that the point  $M$  lies on the line segment  $AB$  such that  $AM:AB$  is 3:4, find exact area of  $\triangle OAM$ , giving your answer in terms of  $k$ . [4]

2 (a) Without the use of a graphing calculator, solve the inequality  $\frac{x+4}{x+1} \geq \frac{x+2}{2}$ . [3]

(b) Hence solve  $1 + \frac{3}{e^x + 1} \geq \frac{e^x + 2}{2}$ . [2]

3 (a) Given that  $y = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5}x$ , show that  $(25 + x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ . [2]

(b) By further differentiation of this result, find the Maclaurin's series of  $y$  up to and including the term in  $x^3$ . [3]

- 4 The curve  $C$  is defined by the parametric equations

$$x = \cos t + \frac{1}{2} \cos 5t, \quad y = \sin t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 5t \quad \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

(a) Find the coordinates of the point on the curve  $C$  corresponding to  $t = 0$ . [1]

Another curve  $D$  has the following parametric equations.

$$x = 2 + \sqrt{k} \cos \theta, \quad y = \frac{3}{2} \sin \theta \quad \text{for } 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \text{ and } k > 0.$$

(b) Find the cartesian equation for curve  $D$ . [2]

(c) Sketch the curves  $C$  and  $D$  on the same diagram. [2]

(d) Hence determine the range of values of  $k$  such that the equation

$$\frac{(\cos t + 0.5 \cos 5t - 2)^2}{k} + \frac{4(\sin t + 0.5 \sin 5t)^2}{9} = 1$$

has no real solutions. [1]

5 (a) Solve the following integral.

(i)  $\int \frac{1-2x}{\sqrt{3+2x-x^2}} dx$ . [2]

(ii)  $\int x \ln(2-x^2) dx$ , where  $-\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2}$ . [3]

(b) A function  $f$  is defined by  $f(x) = e^x - 2$ .

(i) Sketch the graph of  $y = |f(x)|$ , indicating clearly the equation(s) of asymptote(s), if any. [2]

(ii) Hence find  $\int_0^{\ln 3} |f(x)| dx$ , giving your answer in exact form. [3]

6 The points  $P$  and  $Q$  are represented by the complex numbers  $p$  and  $q$  respectively, where

$$p = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i, \quad \arg(q) = \frac{2}{3}\pi \quad \text{and} \quad |q| = 2.$$

(a) Find  $|p|$  and  $\arg(p)$  in exact form. [2]

(b) Sketch the points  $P$  and  $Q$  on an Argand diagram. [2]

(c) Use the Argand diagram to deduce  $\operatorname{Re}(q)$  and  $\operatorname{Im}(q)$ , giving your answers in exact form. [2]

(d) The point  $R$  is represented by the complex number  $p+q$ . What can you deduce about the shape of quadrilateral  $OPRQ$ , where  $O$  is the origin? [1]

(e) By considering  $\arg(p+q)$  or otherwise, show that  $\tan\left(\frac{11}{24}\pi\right) = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} + 2$ . [3]

[Turn Over

**Section B: Probability and Statistics [60 marks]**

- 7 Anthony plays a game using a four-sided fair die with the numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 printed on its sides. Anthony rolls the die and should the outcome be a prime number, he wins an amount equivalent to that number in dollars. Conversely, if the outcome is a non-prime number, Anthony will lose an amount equivalent to that number in dollars. The random variable  $X$  represents the amount of money Anthony wins in a roll of the die.
- (a) Tabulate the probability distribution of  $X$  and find the value of  $E(X)$ . [2]
- (b) Find the value of the variance of  $X$ . [1]
- (c) The random variables  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are two independent observations of  $X$ . By drawing a table of outcomes for  $|X_1 + X_2|$  or otherwise, find  $E(|X_1 + X_2|)$ . [2]

Assume now that a biased six-sided die with numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 printed on its sides, is used instead for the same game. It is known that for this biased die, the probability of obtaining a “3” is  $p$ , the probability of obtaining a “5” is  $2p$  and the remaining four numbers each have an equal probability of occurring.

- (d) Find the exact value of  $p$  for the game to be fair using the biased die. [3]
- 8 A study was conducted on a group of pre-diabetic seniors to examine whether the number of hours of exercise per week ( $t$ ) has any effect on their fasting blood sugar levels ( $S$ , measured in mg/dL). The results were as follows.

$t$	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.5	4.2
$S$	119	108	100	95	93	88	86	85

- (a) Draw the scatter diagram for these values, labelling the axes. [1]
- (b) Comment on whether a linear model would be appropriate, referring both to the scatter diagram and the context of the question. [2]
- (c) By considering the shape of the following graphs, explain which model is the most appropriate for the data collected, where  $a$  and  $b$  are positive constants.

$$\text{A: } S = a + bt^2, \quad \text{B: } S = a + \frac{b}{t}, \quad \text{C: } S = a + b \ln t. \quad [1]$$

Using the appropriate model selected above, find

- (d) the value of the product moment correlation coefficient, [1]
- (e) the equation of the regression line of  $S$  on  $t$ , and hence find an estimate of the exercise time required for the fasting blood sugar to be 99 mg/dL. Comment on the reliability of your answer. [3]

- 9 In this question, you should state clearly all the distributions that you use, together with the values of the appropriate parameters.

A toy designer creates weighted wooden blocks used in balance-based educational toys. There are two types of blocks: cylindrical blocks and cuboidal blocks. The mass, in grams, of each cylindrical block and cuboidal block follow a normal distribution with the following parameters:

	Mean	Standard Deviation
cylindrical block	280	6
cuboidal block	220	5

- (a) Find the probability that the mass of a randomly selected cylindrical block exceeds the mass of a randomly selected cuboidal block by more than 65 grams. [2]
- (b) The probability that the total of twice the mass of a cylindrical block and thrice the mass of a cuboidal block being less than  $M$  g is 0.355. Find the value of  $M$ , giving your answer to the nearest integer. [2]

To build a deluxe seesaw model, the designer uses:

- 2 cylindrical blocks,
- 3 cuboidal blocks,
- 7 screws,
- 1 wooden plank.

The blocks are drilled before assembly to fit screws:

- Each cylindrical block loses 5% of its mass after drilling.
- Each cuboidal block loses 3% of its mass after drilling.

The masses of the remaining components follow a normal distribution with the following parameters:

	Mean	Standard Deviation
screw	8	1.2
wooden plank	540	8

When assembling the deluxe seesaw model, all of its components are chosen at random.

- (c) Find the probability that the total mass of all the modified components in a deluxe seesaw model is more than 1785 g. [4]

[Turn Over

**10** Green Earth Factory produces solar panels. On average, 2% of the solar panels produced are found to contain defects. The solar panels are packed in batches of 10.

- (a) State, in the context of solar panel production, two assumptions needed for the number of defective solar panels in a batch to be well modelled by a binomial distribution. [2]

It is now given that the number of defective solar panels per batch follows a binomial distribution.

- (b) Find the probability that a batch contains at least 2 defective solar panels. [2]

As part of Green Plan initiative, the Education Department plans to install solar panels on the rooftops of 100 primary schools to reduce carbon footprint. Each school will be fitted with 10 solar panels, and the school will lodge a complaint if there are at least two defective panels in their allocation.

- (c) Find the probability that at most 5 schools lodge complaints. [2]

Green Earth Factory also produces LED lights with a defect rate of 1%. The number of defective LED lights also follows a binomial distribution. As part of the same green initiative, the Education Department orders installations for the 100 primary schools, with each school receiving another 25 LED lights. For quality control purposes, the Education Department will fine the factory if the total number of defective items (combining both solar panels and LED lights) across all 100 schools exceeds 50 units.

- (d) By using an approximation, find the probability that Green Earth Factory receives a fine. [5]

- 11 (a)** In a survey conducted by a library, a group of 100 members were asked the number of days in a month they visit the library. The results are shown below:

	1 or less	2 to 4	5 or more
Male	15	25	22
Female	20	$18 - n$	$n$

A member is selected at random from the group. The events are defined as follows:

- $A$ : The member visits the library on 4 days or less in a month.  
 $B$ : The member visits the library on 2 days or more in a month.  
 $F$ : The member is a female.

Find the following probabilities in terms of  $n$ .

- (i)  $P(A \cup B)$  [1]  
(ii)  $P(F | A')$  [2]  
(iii) Given that  $P(A \cap B) = \frac{3}{10}$ , find the value of  $n$ . Hence determine if  $A$  and  $B$  are independent, justifying your answer. [3]
- (b)** A librarian is organising a large community reading event. To manage registration, he needs to create 4-letter access codes for the participants using the letters from the word BOOKKEEPER.
- (i) How many access codes can be formed if all 4 letters are distinct from one another? [1]  
(ii) Find the total number of access codes that can be created given that there is no restriction. [3]
- To run an event, the librarian plans to select a team of 12 volunteers from a group of 18. The volunteers comprise three age groups: 5 youths, 6 young adults, and 7 seniors.
- (iii) In how many ways can the team be formed if at least one volunteer must be chosen from each age group? [3]

- 12 Flour is packed in bags of 1.5 kg, as stated on the packaging, by two separate machines *A* and *B* in a factory. During a quality control inspection, the production manager selects a random sample of 40 bags filled by machine *A* for checking. The masses,  $x$  kg, of these 40 bags are recorded as follows.

$$\sum x = 60.32 \quad \sum x^2 = 90.993$$

- (a) State what it means for a sample to be random in this context. [1]
- (b) Find unbiased estimates of the population mean and variance of the mass of the filled bags. [2]
- (c) Test, at the 5% level of significance, whether machine *A* produces overweight bags. You should state your hypotheses and define any symbols you use. [5]
- (d) Explain in the context of the question, the meaning of ' $p$ -value'. [1]
- (e) The manager also wants to test whether the mean mass of the bags filled by machine *B* differs from 1.5 kg. It is known that the mass of the bags filled by machine *B* is normally distributed with variance 0.00198 kg<sup>2</sup>. A sample of size  $n$  is randomly selected and its mean is found to be 1.489 kg. Find the range of values that  $n$  can take if there is sufficient evidence to conclude that the mean mass of the filled bags differs from 1.5 kg, at the 5% level of significance. [3]