

NAME: _____ ()

CLASS: 4 ()



**ANGLICAN HIGH SCHOOL
SECONDARY FOUR
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS 2025**

S4

ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS

4049/02

Paper 2

26 August 2025

2 hours 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, index number and class 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.

Answer **all** the questions.

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.

The use of an approved scientific calculator is expected, where appropriate.

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.

The total number of marks for this paper is 90.

For Examiners' Use

Question	Marks	Question	Marks		
1		8			
2		9		Units	
3		10		Clarity / Logic	
4		11		Precision / Accuracy	
5				Total:	
6				90	
7					
Parent's Name & Signature: Date:					

This paper consists of **18** printed pages.

Mathematical Formulae**1. ALGEBRA***Quadratic Equation*

For the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$,

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Binomial expansion

$$(a+b)^n = a^n + \binom{n}{1}a^{n-1}b + \binom{n}{2}a^{n-2}b^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{r}a^{n-r}b^r + \dots + b^n,$$

where n is a positive integer and $\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} = \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-r+1)}{r!}$

2. TRIGONOMETRY*Identities*

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

$$\sec^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}^2 A = 1 + \cot^2 A$$

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

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

$$\tan(A \pm B) = \frac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \mp \tan A \tan B}$$

$$\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$$

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

$$\tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$$

Formulae for $\triangle ABC$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$\text{Area of } \triangle = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$

1 (a) Show that $\frac{4}{\cot \theta - \tan \theta} = 2 \tan 2\theta$. [4]

(b) Hence, solve the equation $\frac{4}{\cot 2x - \tan 2x} = 5$ for $0 < x < \pi$. [3]

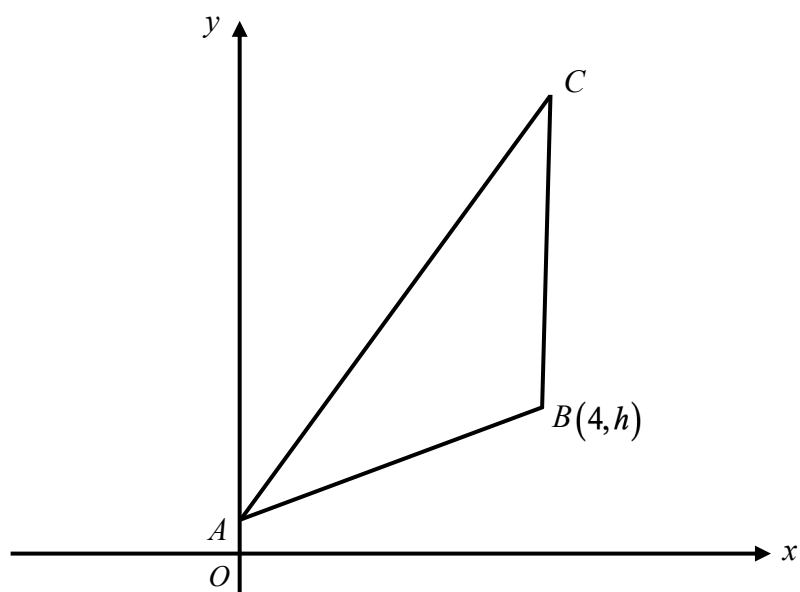
- 2 The expression $4x^3 + ax + b$, where a and b are constants, has a factor of $x - 1$, and a remainder of -9 when divided by $x + 2$.

(a) Find the value of a and of b .

[4]

- (b) Hence solve the equation $4x^3 + ax + b = 0$ expressing the non-integer roots in the form of $\frac{c + \sqrt{d}}{2}$, where c and d are constants. [4]

- 3 The diagram shows an isosceles triangle ABC , where $AB = BC$ and the line segment BC is parallel to the y -axis. Point A lies on the y -axis and the equation of line AC is $y = 2x + 3$. Point B is $(4, h)$, where h is a positive constant.



- (a) Find the coordinates of A , B and C .

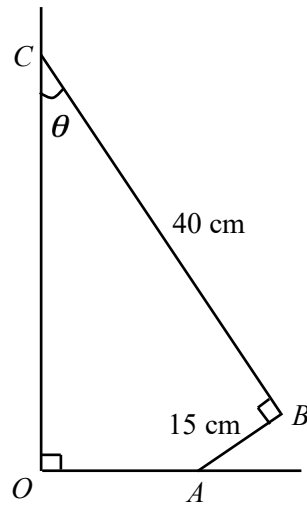
[4]

Given that the point D is such that $ABCD$ is a kite, and the line segment CD is parallel to the x -axis.

- (b) Find the coordinates of D . [4]

- (c) Find the area of the kite $ABCD$. [2]

- 4 In the diagram, it is given that $AB = 15$ cm, $BC = 40$ cm and $\angle OCB = \theta$. The vertical line OC is perpendicular to OA and AB is perpendicular to BC .



- (a) Show that $OC = 15\sin\theta + 40\cos\theta$. [2]
- (b) Express OC in the form $R\sin(\theta + \alpha)$, where R is a positive constant and α is an acute angle in degrees. [3]
- (c) Given that OC is at the maximum, determine the shortest distance of B to OC . [3]

5 (a) Show $\frac{d}{dx}[\ln(\tan 3x)] = \frac{k}{\sin 6x}$, stating the value of the constant k . [4]

(b) Differentiate $\ln \sqrt{\frac{7x}{x^2 - 1}}$ with respect to x . [3]

- 6 The curve $y = f(x)$ is such that $f''(x) = 2e^x + e^{-2x}$.

The y -axis is a normal to the curve at the point Q , where $y = 1$.

- (a) Show that Q is a stationary point.

[2]

- (b) Hence, find an expression for $f(x)$.

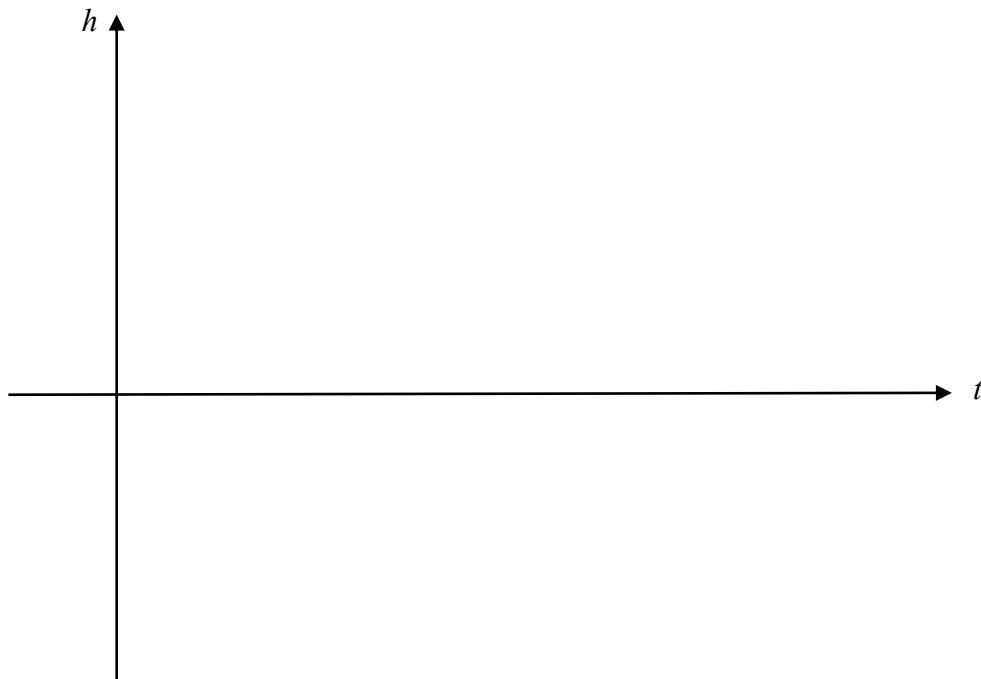
[6]

- 7 A waterwheel rotates at 1 revolution per 12 seconds. Initially, Point A , marked on the highest point of the rim of the wheel is 6 m above the water surface. It reaches 2 m below the water surface 6 seconds later.

The motion of point A can be modelled using the trigonometric equation $h = b \cos(kt) + 2$, where the height of point A above the water surface, h , is a function of time t , in seconds.

- (a) Show that $b = 4$ and $k = \frac{\pi}{6}$. [2]

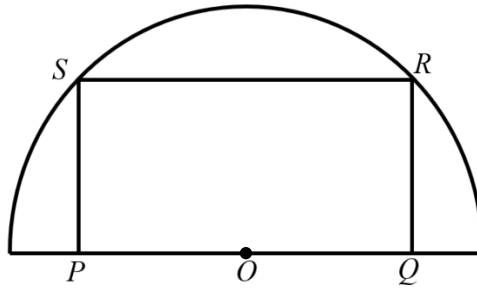
- (b) On the axes below, sketch the graph of h , for $0 \leq t \leq 18$. [3]



A similar waterwheel at a different location has a point, B , marked on its rim. The motion of point B is modelled by the equation $h_B = 4 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}t\right) + 4$.

- (c) By drawing a suitable straight line on the same axes above, determine the number of time(s) when point B touches the water surface from $0 \leq t \leq 18$. [2]

- 8 In the figure, $PQRS$ is a rectangle which fits inside a semicircle of radius 8 cm and centre O .

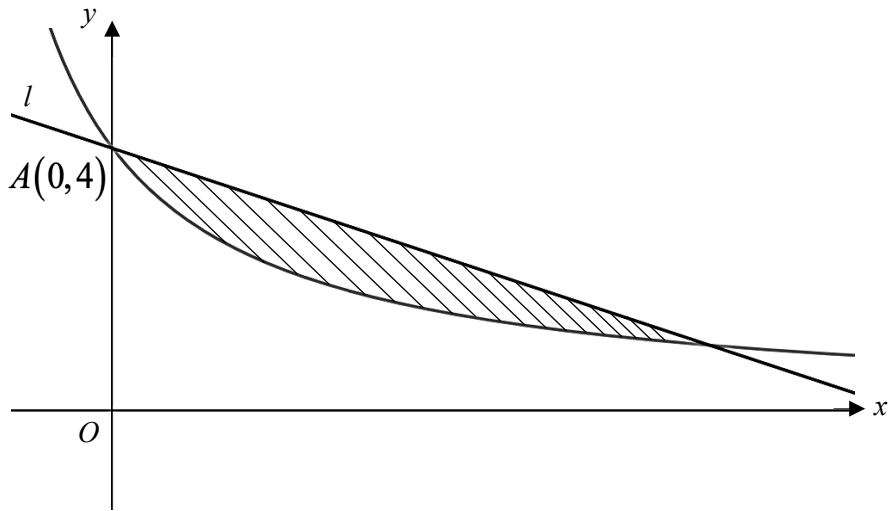


If $PQ = x$ cm and $QR = y$ cm,

- (a) Show that the area of the rectangle, $A \text{ cm}^2$, is given by $A = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{256 - x^2}$. [3]

- (b) The maximum area is obtained when the value of x , which can vary, gives a stationary value of A . Find the maximum value of A . [6]

- 9 The diagram shows part of the curve $y = \frac{8}{2+3x}$. A line, l , passes through the curve at point $A(0,4)$ and is parallel to the tangent to the curve at $x = -2$.



- (a) Show that the equation of line l is $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 4$. [3]

- (b) Find the area of the shaded region and leave your answer in the form $a + b \ln 2$. [6]

- 10** A particle travels in a straight line such that at time t seconds after leaving a point A , which has a displacement of 2 metres from a fixed point O , its velocity, $v \text{ ms}^{-1}$ is given by

$$v = 3t^2 - 21t + 18.$$

Find,

- (a)** the minimum velocity of the particle, [3]

- (b)** the time(s) at which the particle is instantaneously at rest, [1]

(c) the total distance travelled in the first 7 seconds.

[6]

- 11 (a) Given the function $y = \frac{m-2x}{x^2-3}$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$. [3]

- (b) Hence, find the range of values of m such that the function $y = \frac{m-2x}{x^2-3}$ is always increasing. [4]

END OF PAPER