OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Friday 23 May 2025 – Afternoon

AS Level Mathematics B (MEI)

H630/02 Pure Mathematics and Statistics

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

185721277 6

You must have:
- the Printed Answer Booklet
- a scientific or graphical calculator

QP

INSTRUCTIONS
- Use black ink. You can use an HB pencil, but only for graphs and diagrams.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided in the **Printed Answer Booklet**. If you need extra space use the lined pages at the end of the Printed Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Printed Answer Booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Where appropriate, your answer should be supported with working. Marks might be given for using a correct method, even if your answer is wrong.
- Give your final answers to a degree of accuracy that is appropriate to the context.
- Do **not** send this Question Paper for marking. Keep it in the centre or recycle it.

INFORMATION
- The total mark for this paper is **70**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets **[ ]**.
- This document has **12** pages.

ADVICE
- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

© OCR 2025 [603/0991/X]

OCR is an exempt Charity

Formulae AS Level Mathematics B (MEI) (H630)

Binomial series

$$(a+b)^n = a^n + {}^n\mathrm{C}_1 a^{n-1}b + {}^n\mathrm{C}_2 a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots + {}^n\mathrm{C}_r a^{n-r}b^r + \ldots + b^n \qquad (n \in \mathbb{N}),$$

where ${}^n\mathrm{C}_r = {}_n\mathrm{C}_r = \binom{n}{r} = \dfrac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

$$(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 + \ldots + \frac{n(n-1)\ldots(n-r+1)}{r!}x^r + \ldots \qquad (|x| < 1,\ n \in \mathbb{R})$$

Differentiation from first principles

$$\mathrm{f}'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\mathrm{f}(x+h) - \mathrm{f}(x)}{h}$$

Sample variance

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1}S_{xx} \text{ where } S_{xx} = \Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \Sigma x_i^2 - \frac{(\Sigma x_i)^2}{n} = \Sigma x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2$$

Standard deviation, $s = \sqrt{\text{variance}}$

The binomial distribution

If $X \sim \mathrm{B}(n, p)$ then $\mathrm{P}(X = r) = {}^n\mathrm{C}_r p^r q^{n-r}$ where $q = 1 - p$

Mean of X is np

Kinematics

Motion in a straight line

$v = u + at$

$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$

$s = \frac{1}{2}(u+v)t$

$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$

$s = vt - \frac{1}{2}at^2$

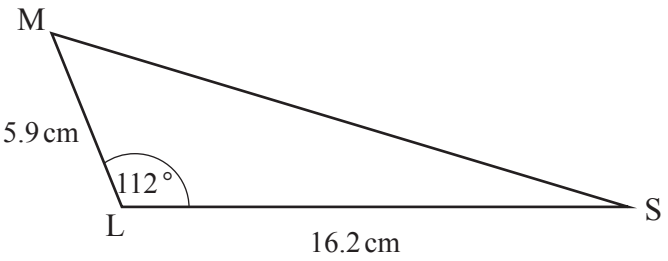
© OCR 2025

1 You are given that b, c and d are integers greater than 1.

(a) State the value of $\left(\frac{c}{d}\right)^0$. **[1]**

(b) State the value of $\log_b b$. **[1]**

2 Triangle LMS is shown in the diagram.



LS = 16.2 cm, LM = 5.9 cm and angle MLS = 112°.

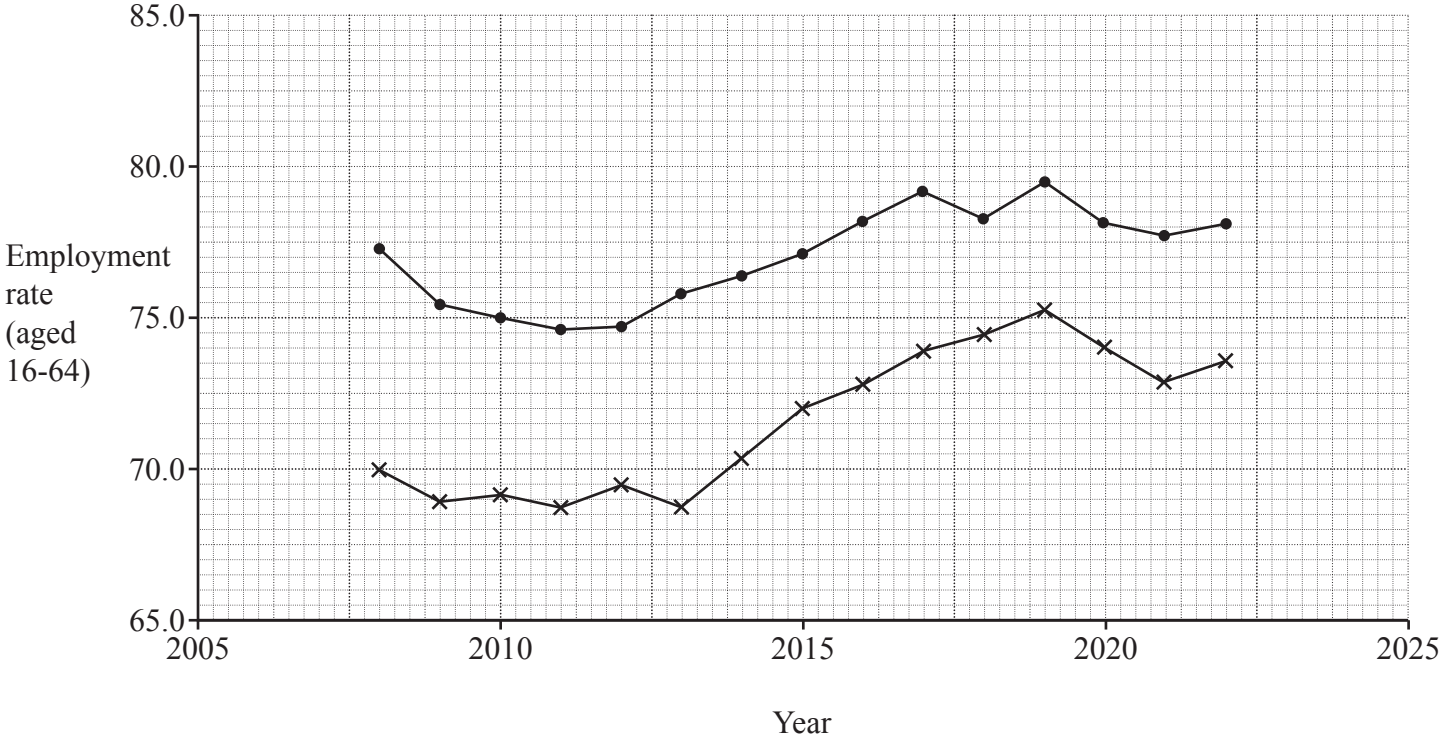
Determine the area of triangle LMS. **[2]**

3 You are given that $5\sin\theta = 9\cos\theta$ and $0° < \theta < 360°$.

Determine the possible values of θ correct to **3** significant figures. **[2]**

4 The pre-release material contains data for percentage employment rates in different areas of England.

The diagram shows percentage employment rates between 2008 and 2022 for the North West of England and the South East of England.



(a) Use your knowledge of the pre-release material to explain whether Series 1 (the lower time series) or Series 2 (the upper time series) represents the data for the South East of England. **[1]**

A student uses the LINEST function to model the data for Series 2.

(b) Assuming that a straight line model is reasonable, use your knowledge of the pre-release material to explain whether it would be appropriate to use this model to calculate an estimate of the percentage employment rate in Cornwall, in the South West of England, in 2011. **[1]**

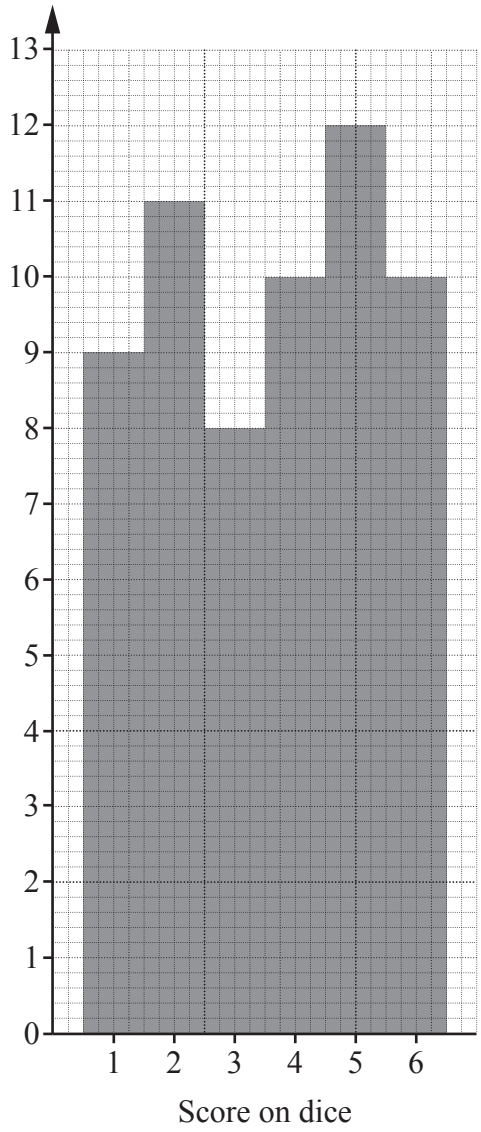
© OCR 2025

BLANK PAGE

5 All members of a class of year 9 pupils are asked to roll a **fair** dice a number of times, record the results and represent them using a suitable diagram.

Kai's diagram is shown in **Fig. 5.1**.

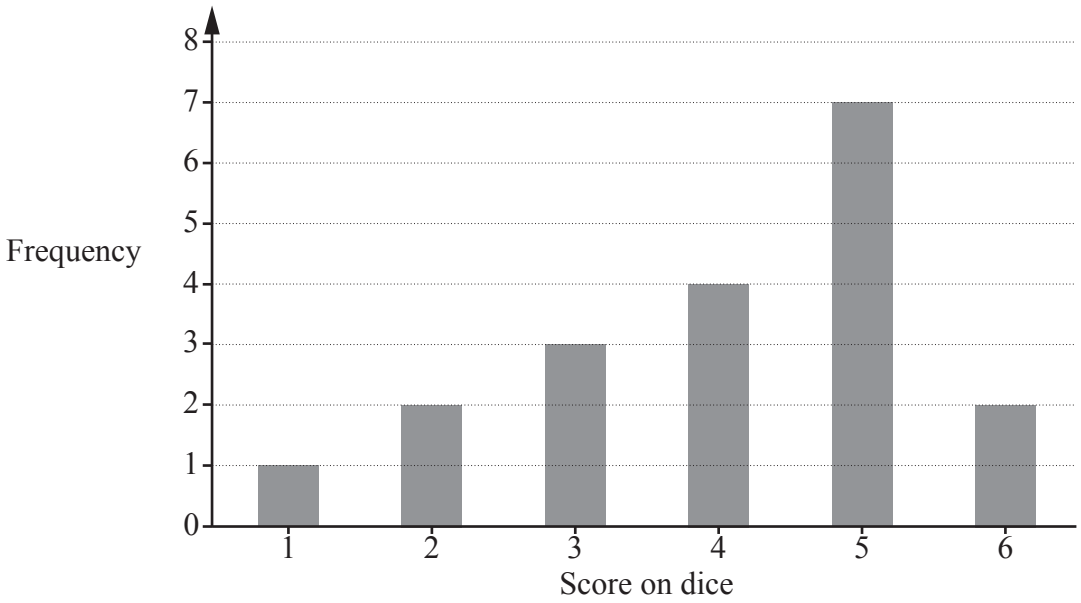
Fig. 5.1



(a) Explain why Kai's diagram is unsuitable for these data. **[1]**

Zayn's diagram is shown in **Fig. 5.2**.

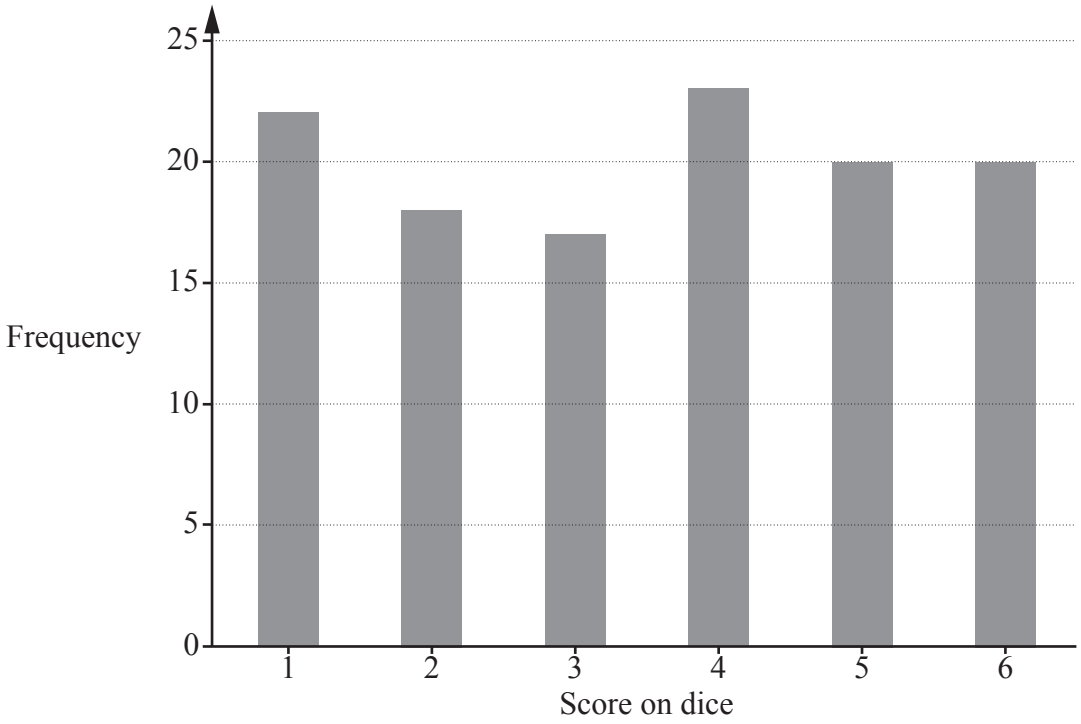
Fig. 5.2



(b) Describe the shape of the distribution in Zayn's diagram. **[1]**

Ali's diagram is shown in **Fig. 5.3**.

Fig. 5.3



(c) Explain whose diagram is likely to be the most representative of the probability distribution of the score on a fair dice. **[1]**

6 The equation of a curve is

$y = x^4 - 8x^3 + 20.$

(a) Show that the gradient function, $\frac{dy}{dx}$, is

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x^2(x-6).$ **[2]**

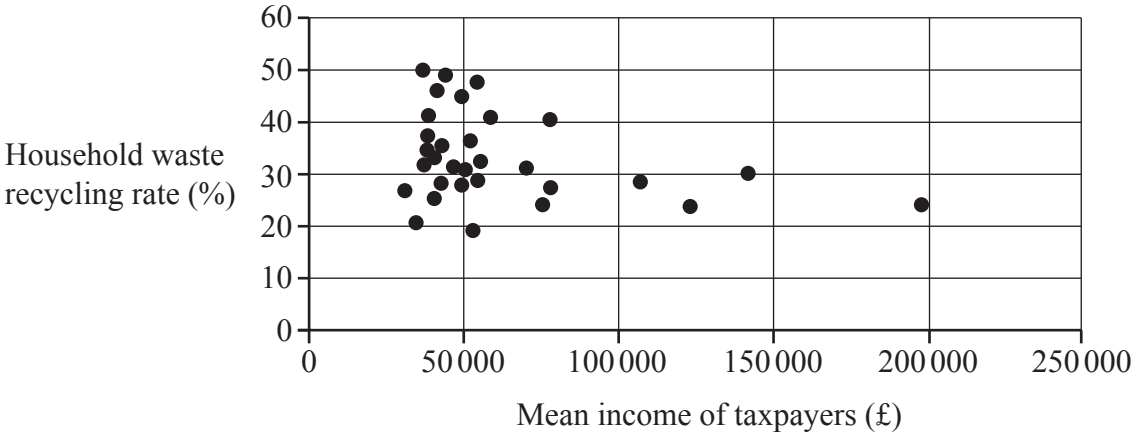
(b) **(i)** On the axes in the Printed Answer Booklet, sketch the gradient function of y. **[2]**

(ii) State the coordinates of the intercepts of the gradient function of y. **[1]**

(c) Hence state the range of values of x for which $y = x^4 - 8x^3 + 20$ is an increasing function. Express your answer in set notation. **[1]**

7 The pre-release material contains data on household waste recycling rates and mean income of taxpayers in different areas of England.

The scatter diagram shows the household waste recycling rates and mean income of taxpayers for different areas of London in 2020/21.



(a) Initially Umi thinks that the scatter diagram suggest that there is some negative correlation between household recycling rates and mean income of taxpayers.

Explain why Umi might believe this is the case. **[1]**

Having inspected the diagram more closely, Umi believes that there are **4** outliers.

(b) On the copy of the diagram in the **Printed Answer Booklet**, circle these four outliers. **[1]**

The table below shows further analysis of mean income of taxpayers and household waste recycling rates in 2020/21 in areas of London.

	Lower Quartile	Upper Quartile
Mean income of taxpayers (£)	40 350	64 300
Household waste recycling rate (%)	27.80	38.85

(c) Use a suitable calculation to explain whether or not this information supports Umi's statement. **[2]**

Umi removes all 4 points which they believe represent outliers and draws a new scatter diagram.

(d) Describe the correlation between household waste recycling rates and mean income of taxpayers in London suggested by Umi's **new** diagram. **[1]**

8 The probability function of a discrete random variable X is

$$\mathrm{P}(X = r) = \frac{k}{r},\ r = 1, 2, 3, 4,$$

where k is a constant.

(a) Determine the value of k. **[2]**

Two independent readings of X are taken. These are denoted by X_1 and X_2.

(b) Determine $\mathrm{P}(X_1 + X_2 = 7)$. **[2]**

9 A triangular number is any number of the form $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$, where n is a positive integer.

Prove that the sum of any **two consecutive** triangular numbers is a perfect square. **[3]**

10 Two market researchers, Riley and Ryan, are commissioned by a supermarket to investigate the total amount spent by shoppers in a single transaction.

Riley is instructed to collect data from 25 shoppers aged 18–39 and 25 shoppers aged 40–65.

Ryan is instructed to collect data from 30 shoppers aged 40–65 and 20 shoppers aged over 65.

(a) State the sampling method Riley and Ryan are using. **[1]**

(b) Explain whether this sampling method is random. **[1]**

The mean amount spent for each group is shown in the table.

	Riley's data		Ryan's data	
Age	18–39	40–65	40–65	over 65
Sample Size	25	25	30	20
Mean Amount Spent	£93.21	£38.22	£87.34	£65.22

(c) Find the mean of all the 100 transactions. **[2]**

A member of the supermarket management team states that one of the mean amounts for the 40–65 age group must be wrong.

(d) Explain why there is insufficient evidence to support this statement. **[1]**

11 A circle has centre (4, –1) and radius 13.

(a) Write down the equation of the circle. **[2]**

(b) Determine the equation of the tangent to the circle at the point (9, 11). **[4]**

12 The equation of a curve is $\mathrm{f}(x) = 3x^2 + 2x$.

(a) Determine an expression for the gradient of the chord joining the points $(a, \mathrm{f}(a))$ and $(a+h, \mathrm{f}(a+h))$. Express your answer as simply as possible in terms of a and h. **[3]**

(b) Use your answer to part **(a)** to determine an expression for the gradient of $\mathrm{f}(x)$ at the point where $x = a$. **[1]**

© OCR 2025

13 In this question you must show detailed reasoning

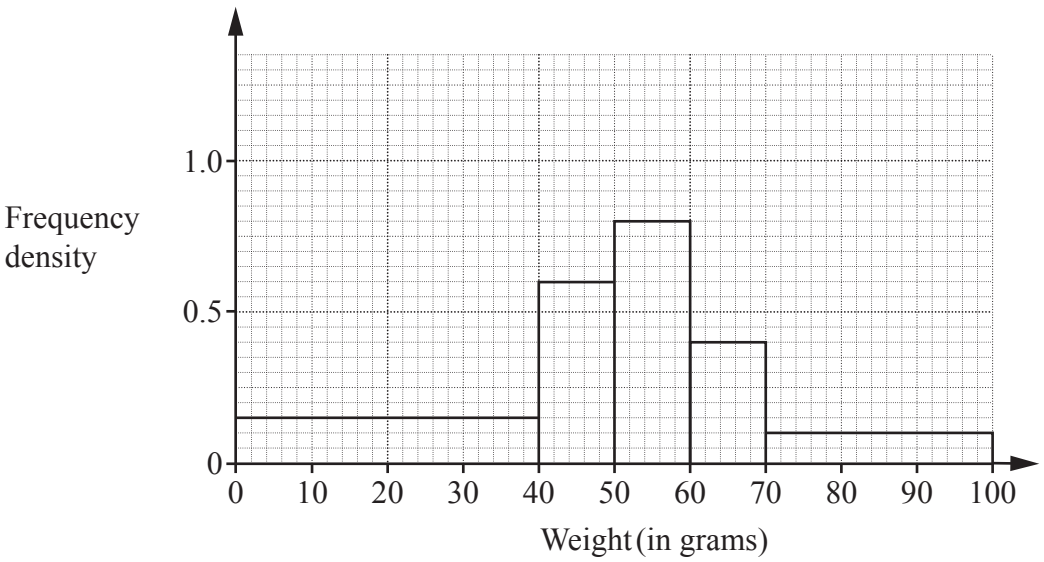
Determine the **exact** value of

$$\int_1^8 \left(\frac{6}{(\sqrt{x})^3} + \frac{2}{x^2} \right) \mathrm{d}x,$$

giving your answer in its simplest form. **[6]**

14 An environmental scientist is monitoring the fish population in a river. One day he catches some fish from a certain pool on the river. He weighs each fish before returning them all unharmed to the river.

The results are displayed in the histogram.



(a) Use the information in the histogram to determine an estimate of the percentage of fish in the river that weigh at least 40 grams. **[3]**

(b) Identify a limitation of your answer to part **(a)**. **[1]**

15 (a) On the axes in the Printed Answer Booklet, sketch the graph of $y = 3^x$. **[2]**

(b) Determine the **exact** coordinates of the points of intersection of the curve $y = 3^x$ with the curve $y = 3^{2x} - 6 \times 3^x + 12$. **[5]**

Turn over for question 16

16 According to government statistics, 6.45% of people in Britain are vegetarian.

A researcher believes the percentage of people who are vegetarian in the village where she lives might be different.

There are 484 people living in this village.

The researcher randomly selects 78 people from the village and establishes that 12 of them are vegetarian.

(a) Explain whether the 78 people selected form a sample or a population. **[1]**

(b) Conduct a hypothesis test at the 5% level to determine whether there is any evidence to support the researcher's belief that the percentage of people in her village who are vegetarian is different to 6.45%. **[7]**

(c) State the probability that the null hypothesis is incorrectly rejected. **[1]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact The OCR Copyright Team, The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA.

OCR is part of Cambridge University Press & Assessment, which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

© OCR 2025