**NAME:…………………….………………ADM NO. ……………..…….…**

**SIGNATURE: …………………...……….. CLASS: ...........................................**

**121/2**

**F4 MATHEMATICS**

**PAPER 2**

**JUNE, 2022**

**TIME: 2 ½ HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

* Write your name and Admission number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.
* This paper consists of two sections: Section I and Section II.
* Answer ALL questions in section 1 and ONLY FIVE questions from section II
* All answers and workings must be written on the question paper in the spaces provided below each question.
* Show all the steps in your calculation, giving your answer at each stage in the spaces below each question.
* Non – Programmable silent electronic calculators and KNEC mathematical tables may be used, except where stated otherwise.

**FOR EXAMINERS USE ONLY**

**SECTION I**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **TOTAL** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**SECTION II GRAND TOTAL**

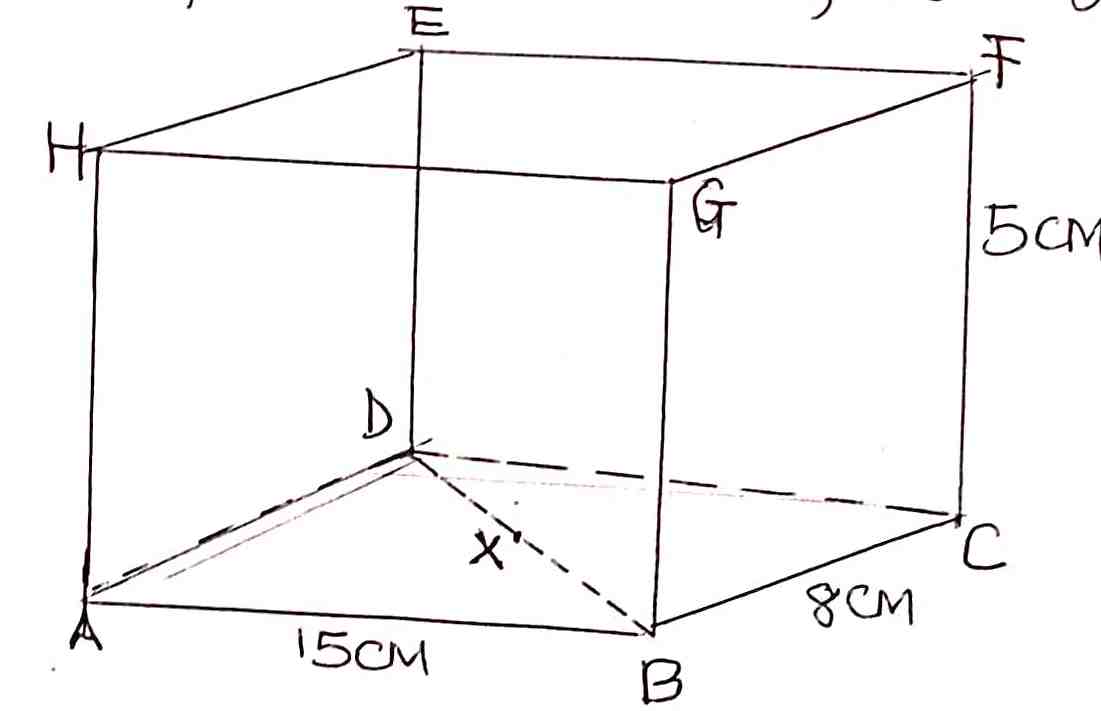
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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **17** | **18** | **19** | **20** | **21** | **22** | **23** | **24** | **TOTAL** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

***This paper consists of 13 printed pages. Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all pages are printed as indicated and that no pages are missing.***

**SECTION I**

**Answer all questions in the spaces provided**

1. Ballast, sand and cement are mixed in the ratio 6:4:3. The cost of 6 tonnes of sand is sh. 6000, 7 tonnes of ballast cost sh. 9100 and 3 tonnes of cement cost sh. 24000. Calculate the cost of 10 tonnes of the mixture to the nearest shilling. (3mks)
2. The 2nd term of an A.P is three times the 7th term. If the 9th term is 1, find the 1st term and the common difference. (3mks)
3. Given that x=2-√3, simplify x2-x√3. (3mks)
4. Write the expansion of . Hence, use the expansion to find the value of (1.96)5 correct to 3 decimal places. (4mks)
5. The figure below shows a cuboid labeled ABCDEFGH. Point x is the mid-point of BD. AB=15cm, BC=8cm and CF=5cm.



1. Calculate the length XC. (2mks)
2. Calculate the angle <FXC (2mks)
3. The area A of a sector of a circle of radius r varies jointly as r2 and Ѳ, the angle of the sector at the centre of the circle. If A=30cm2, r=8cm, and Ѳ=24o, find A when Ѳ=48o and r=4cm. (3mks)
4. The figure below shows a circle and a point R outside the circle.

R

1. Locate the centre of the circle. (1mk)
2. Using a ruler and a pair of compasses only, construct two tangents to the circle from R. (3mks)
3. Solve for y in (3mks)
4. Find the percentage error in calculating the area of a square of length 20cm. (3mks)
5. An old laptop has a cash price of sh 18000. A trader offers a down payment of sh 5000 and 15 monthly installments of shs. 1050 each. Calculate the rate of compound interest charged per month for the laptop. (3mks)
6. Find the inverse of the matrix 1 1 hence determine the point of intersection of the

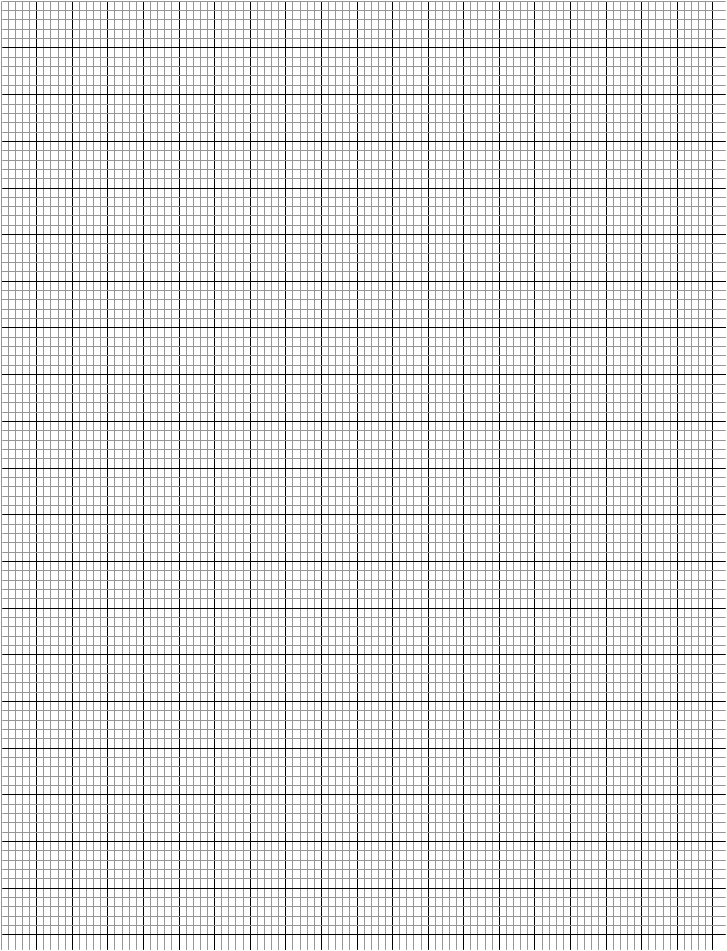
3 1

Lines y + x = 7

3x + y = 15 (3mks)

1. A bag contains 3 blue marbles, 4 white marbles and 3 red ones. Two marbles are drawn from the bag, one at a time without replacement. Find the probability that one of them is red and the other is white. (3mks)
2. Draw the line of best fit for the values of E and C given in the table below: (3mks)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| E | 4 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 19 |
| c | 15.1 | 20.2 | 23.9 | 27.3 | 30.1 | 33.1 |



b. Write the equation connecting E and C. (1mk)

1. Given that cos Ѳ = 0.6 and Ѳ is an acute angle, find.
2. Ѳ (1mk)
3. Tan Ѳ (2mks)
4. Find the position vector of a point p that divides AB in the ratio 3:5, where OA= 3

2

1

and OB = 4 (2mks)

2

5

1. The positions of points A and B are A(25oN, 45oE) and B(25oN, 63oE) respectively. Calculate the distance between the points along the latitude. (take the radius of the earth to be 6370km) (2mks)

**SECTION II**

***Answer any FIVE questions from this section***

1. A metal water pipe has an internal radius of 10cm. the pipe is made of a metal of uniform thickness of 1cm.
2. Find the volume, in cubic centimeters of metal used to make a portion of the pipe, 5m long. (4mks)
3. Given that the metal used to make the pipe has a density of 8.5g/cm3, find the mass of the piece of pipe in kilograms. (3mks)
4. Water runs through the pipe at a rate of 30cm per second. Find the time taken to fill a water tank of capacity 50000 litres. (3mks)
5. The table below shows the distribution of masses of a sample of students in a certain school.

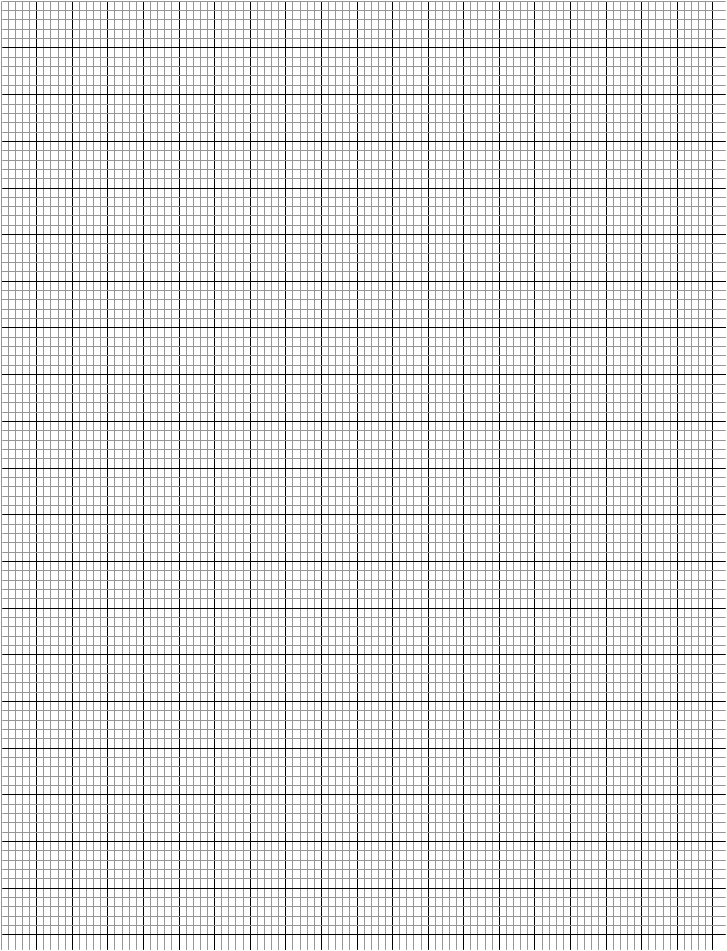
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mass (kg) | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 |
| No. of pupils | 1 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 8 | 4 | 3 |

Using 47 as your assumed mean, calculate:

1. The actual mean mass. (5mks)
2. The standard deviation of the mass. (5mks)
3. The length and breadth of a rectangle are given as (6x-1) and (x-2) metres respectively. If the length and breadth are each increased by 4 metres, the new area is three times that of the original rectangle.
4. Form an equation in x and solve it. (4mks)
5. Find the dimensions of the original rectangle. (2mks)
6. Express the increase in area as a percentage of the original area. (4mks)
7. The equation of a curve is given by y = 1+ 3sinx.
8. Complete the table below for y=1+3sinx correct to 1 decimal place. (2mks)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| xo | 0 | 30 | 60 | 90 | 120 | 150 | 180 | 210 | 240 | 270 | 300 | 330 | 360 |
| Y=1+3sinx | 1 |  | 3.6 |  |  |  | 1 | -0.5 |  |  | -1.6 |  |  |

1. i. On the grid provided, draw the graph of y=1+3sinx for 0≤x≤360o. (3mks)



ii. State the period of the curve y=1+3sinx. (1mk)

1. On the same grid draw the graph of y=tanx for 90o≤x≤270o. (3mks)

1. Use the graphs to solve the equation 1+3sinx=tanx for 90o≤x≤270o. (3mks)
2. Mrs. Kihara is a clerk on a basic monthly salary of ksh. 16000. She also gets a house allowance of ksh. 12000. A medical allowance of ksh. 3060 and a commuter allowance of ksh. 4635. She has a life insurance policy for which she pays ksh 800 per month. She claims personal relief of shs. 1056 and insurance relief of kshs. 120 per month. Use the tax table below;

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Income in K£ per month** | **Rate (%)** |
| 1-484 | 10 |
| 485-940 | 15 |
| 941-1396 | 20 |
| 1397-1852 | 25 |
| Over 1852 | 30 |

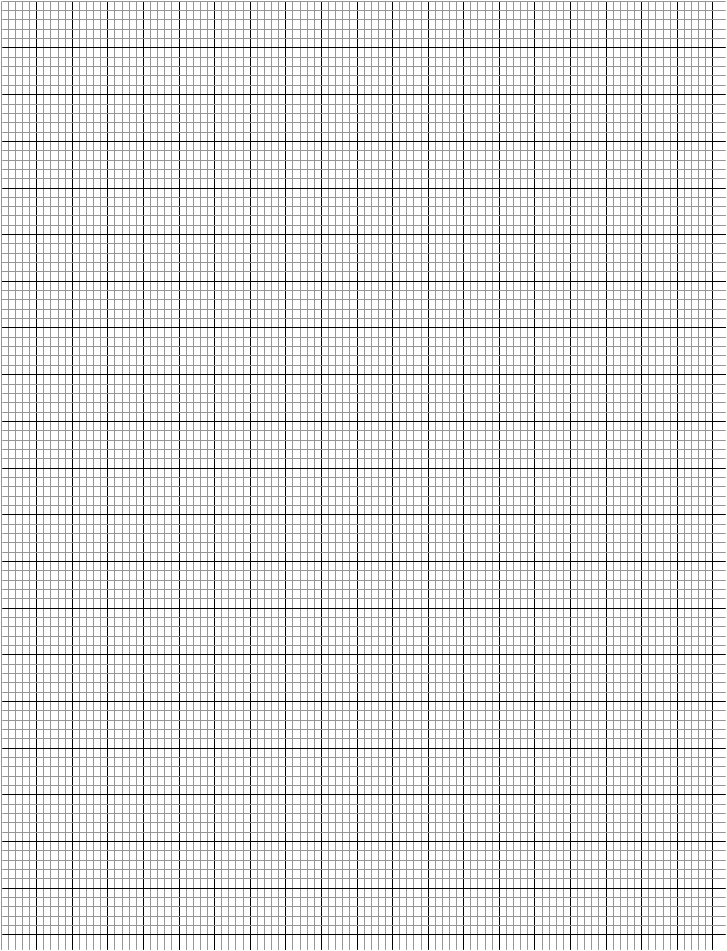
1. Calculate Mrs. Kihara’s taxable income in K£. (3mks)
2. Using the table above, calculate her PAYE. (4mks)
3. In addition to the PAYE, the following deductions are made on her pay every month NHIF ksh. 600. Co-operative share Khs. 4800. Calculate her net salary.

(3mks)

1. A quadrilateral with vertices at K(1,1) L(4,1) M(2,3 and N(1,3) is transformed by a matrix. T = 1 3 to a quadrilateral K΄L΄M΄N΄.

0 1

1. Determine the coordinates of the image. (3mks)
2. On the grid provided draw the object and the image. (2mks)



1. Describe fully the transformation which maps KLMN onto K΄L΄M΄N΄. (2mks)
2. Find a matrix which maps K΄L΄M΄N΄ onto KLMN. (3mks)
3. a) Complete the table for the function for the range

(2mks)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| x | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

b) Using trapezium rule, find the area bounded by the curve, lines x=-2 and x=8 (3mks)

c) Using mid-ordinate with 5 strips, find the area bounded by the curve, lines x=-2 and x=8 (3mks)

d) Find the exact area of the region described in 23 (c) above. (2mks)

1. A body moves in a straight line such that at any time t seconds, its distance S metres from the starting point is given by .
2. How fast is the body moving at:
3. T= 1 second (2mks)
4. T=3 seconds (2mks)
5. Calculate the maximum displacement from the starting point that the body achieves. (3mks)
6. Calculate the acceleration of the body during the motion. (1mk)
7. After how long will the body be back at the starting point? (2mks)