

**UGANDA ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION**  
**MOCK EXAMINATION**  
**MATHEMATICS**  
**PAPER 2 (APPLIED MATHEMATICS)**

**TIME: 2½ HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

- This paper consists of two sections: **Section A** and **Section B**.
- **Section A is compulsory.** It contains **one (1) question** on Numerical Concepts.
- **Section B** consists of two parts:
  - **Part (i): Statistics and Probability** (Contains two questions; answer only **one**).
  - **Part (ii): Mechanics** (Contains two questions; answer only **one**).
- In total, candidates must answer **three (3) questions**: the single question in Section A, one from Section B Part (i), and one from Section B Part (ii).
- Graph paper and mathematical tables/calculators are provided where necessary.
- Clearly show all necessary steps, reasoning, and working.
- Where applicable, take acceleration due to gravity,  $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ .

**SECTION A (COMPULSORY)**

***ANSWER THE SINGLE QUESTION IN THIS SECTION.***

**Question 1 (Numerical Concepts)**

(a) Two physical measurements,  $x$  and  $y$ , are recorded by an agricultural drone tracking soil moisture levels. The values are given as  $x = 5.68$  and  $y = 3.42$ , each rounded to two decimal places.

1. Determine the absolute error intervals for both  $x$  and  $y$ .
2. Find the maximum possible absolute error and maximum percentage error when evaluating the quotient function:

$$Z = (x + y) / (x - y)$$

(b) A civil engineering firm models the structural deflection curve of a newly constructed pedestrian bridge over a river stream using the polynomial equation:

$$f(x) = x^3 - 4x - 9 = 0$$

1. Show that a real root for this equation lies within the open interval  $(2, 3)$ .
2. Use the linear interpolation method twice (two iterations) to approximate the value of this root correct to three significant figures.

**SECTION B**

***ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM PART (I) AND ONE QUESTION FROM PART (II).***

**PART (I): STATISTICS & PROBABILITY**

**Question 2**

A district medical team carries out a health assessment across rural communities, recording the body mass index (BMI) scores of a sample of elderly citizens. The grouped frequency distribution table below shows the results:

<b>BMI Range</b>	<b>15 – 19</b>	<b>20 – 24</b>	<b>25 – 29</b>	<b>30 – 34</b>	<b>35 – 39</b>	<b>40 – 44</b>
<b>Number of Citizens (<i>f</i>)</b>	6	14	22	18	8	2

(a) Using an assumed mean of  $A = 27$ , calculate the actual mean and standard deviation of the BMI scores for this sample group.

(b)

1. Construct a cumulative frequency curve (Ogive) to represent this health data.
2. From your Ogive, estimate the median BMI score and the semi-interquartile range.
3. Health specialists classify individuals with a BMI above  $32.5$  as high-risk. Use your graph to estimate the percentage of this population that falls into the high-risk category.

### Question 3

(a) To improve logistics and mitigate post-harvest crop loss, a cooperative stores grain in two distinct silos,  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ .

- Silo  $S_1$  contains 60 bags of high-grade maize and 40 bags of standard-grade maize.
- Silo  $S_2$  contains 30 bags of high-grade maize and 70 bags of standard-grade maize.

A severe weather warning prompts a farmer to randomly select a silo, and from it, two bags of maize are extracted sequentially without replacement.

1. Construct a fully labeled probability tree diagram illustrating this selection process.
2. Find the probability that both chosen bags are of high-grade maize.
3. Given that the two extracted bags are found to be of completely different grades, calculate the conditional probability that they were taken out of Silo  $S_1$ .

(b) The discrete random variable  $X$  represents the number of solar-powered water pumps breaking down weekly in a sub-county. Its probability distribution is given by the function:

$$P(X = x) = kx^2 \text{ for } x = 1, 2, 3$$

$$P(X = x) = k(8 - x) \text{ for } x = 4, 5$$

$$P(X = x) = 0 \text{ otherwise}$$

1. Find the exact value of the constant  $k$ .
2. Calculate the expected value  $E(X)$  and the variance  $\text{Var}(X)$  of weekly pump failures.

### PART (II): MECHANICS

### Question 4

(a) A delivery truck leaves a central depot and travels along a straight stretch of highway. It starts from rest and accelerates uniformly at a rate of  $1.5 \text{ m/s}^2$  until it reaches a cruising speed of  $24 \text{ m/s}$ . The truck maintains this constant speed for a duration of  $T$  seconds to cover a long, open distance. It then approaches a security checkpoint, decelerating uniformly at  $2.0 \text{ m/s}^2$  until it comes to a complete halt.

1. Sketch a well-labeled velocity-time graph for the truck's entire journey.
2. Given that the total displacement between the depot and the checkpoint is exactly  $1.8 \text{ km}$ , calculate the value of the time duration  $T$ .
3. Determine the total time elapsed from the moment the truck started moving to the moment it stopped at the checkpoint.

(b) A heavy crate of humanitarian aid weighing  $50 \text{ kg}$  rests on a rough offloading ramp inclined at an angle of  $25^\circ$  to the horizontal. The coefficient of kinetic friction between the surface of the crate and the ramp is  $\mu = 0.35$ . A winch exerts a structural tension force  $P$  acting parallel to and up the incline. Calculate the value of  $P$  required to pull the crate up the ramp with a uniform acceleration of  $1.2 \text{ m/s}^2$ .

### Question 5

(a) An environmental research buoy of mass  $8 \text{ kg}$  floating in a tidal channel is simultaneously acted upon by three horizontal meteorological force vectors:

$$F_1 = (2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}) \text{ N}$$

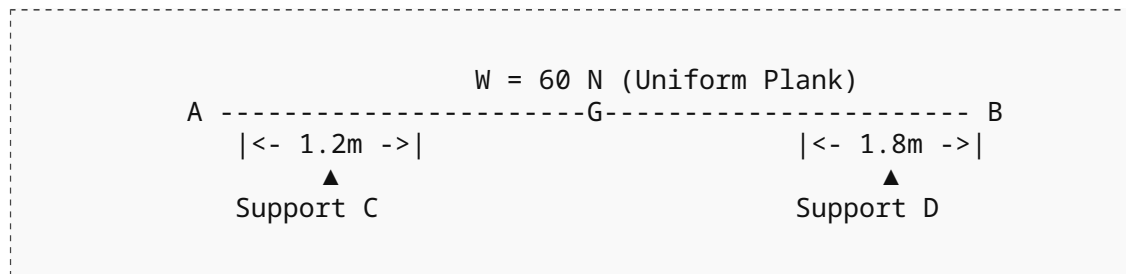
$$F_2 = (-5\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}) \text{ N}$$

$$F_3 = (4\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j}) \text{ N}$$

If the buoy accelerates at a rate of  $\mathbf{a} = (0.5\mathbf{i} + 0.75\mathbf{j}) \text{ m/s}^2$ :

1. Determine the exact numerical values of the constants  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$ .
2. Calculate the magnitude of the resultant force acting on the buoy and the precise angle it makes with the unit vector  $\mathbf{i}$ .

(b)



A uniform scaffolding plank  $AB$  used in constructing a rural school block has a length of  $7.0 \text{ m}$  and a weight of  $60 \text{ N}$ . The plank rests horizontally in static equilibrium on two smooth wooden trestle supports placed at positions  $C$  and  $D$ , where  $AC = 1.2 \text{ m}$  and  $BD = 1.8 \text{ m}$  (as shown in the schematic above).

A mason weighing  $750 \text{ N}$  steps onto the plank at end  $A$  and walks slowly toward end  $B$ .

1. Calculate the initial vertical reaction forces exerted by the supports  $C$  and  $D$  before the mason steps onto the plank.
2. Determine the maximum distance past support  $D$  toward the outer edge  $B$  that the mason can safely walk before the scaffolding structure begins to tilt and fail.