Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
International GCSE**

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Tuesday 15 January 2019

Morning (Time: 2 hours)

Paper Reference **4MA1/2H**

Mathematics A

Level 1/2
Unit 2H

You must have:
Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser, calculator. Tracing paper may be used.

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Without sufficient working, correct answers may be awarded no marks.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need.*
- **Calculators may be used.**
- You must **NOT** write anything on the formulae page.
  Anything you write on the formulae page will gain NO credit.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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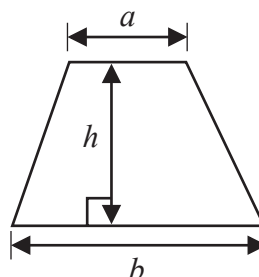Pearson

Arithmetic series

Sum to n terms, $S_n = \dfrac{n}{2}\ [2a + (n-1)d]$
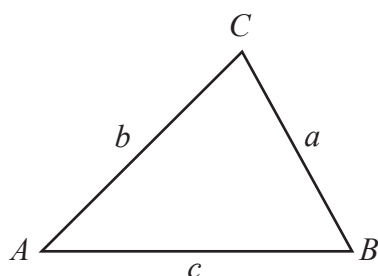
The quadratic equation

The solutions of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ where $a \neq 0$ are given by:

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

Area of trapezium $= \dfrac{1}{2}(a + b)h$

Trigonometry

In any triangle ABC

Sine Rule $\quad \dfrac{a}{\sin A} = \dfrac{b}{\sin B} = \dfrac{c}{\sin C}$

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

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

Volume of cone $= \dfrac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

Curved surface area of cone $= \pi r l$
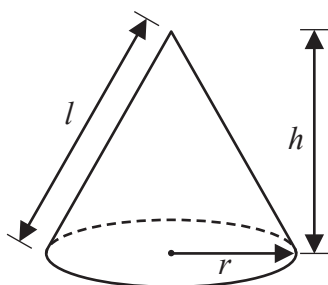
Volume of prism
= area of cross section × length

Volume of cylinder $= \pi r^2 h$
**Curved surface area
of cylinder** $= 2\pi r h$

Volume of sphere $= \dfrac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Surface area of sphere $= 4\pi r^2$

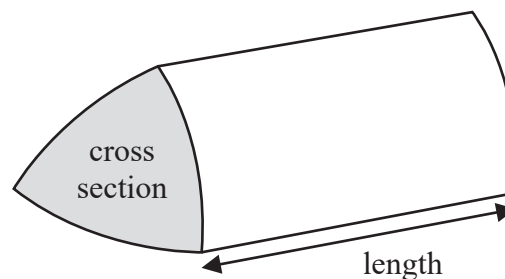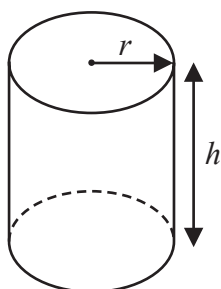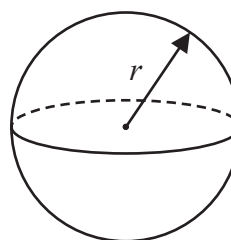**Answer ALL TWENTY THREE questions.**

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all the stages in your working.

1   A plane has a length of 73 metres.

A scale model is made of the plane.
The scale of the model is 1 : 200

Work out the length of the scale model.
Give your answer in centimetres.

$$= 73/200 \times 100$$
$$= 73/2$$
$$= 36.5 \, cm$$

.... cm

(Total for Question 1 is 3 marks)

2   Here are the first five terms of an arithmetic sequence.

3   7   11   15   19   23

Write down an expression, in terms of *n*, for the *n*th term of this sequence.

$4n - 3$

....

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 There are 90 counters in a bag.
   Each counter in the bag is either red or blue so that

   the number of red counters : the number of blue counters = 2 : 13

   $12 \quad 78$ tot $= 15$ per $= \frac{90}{15} = 6$

   $2 \times 6 = 12, 13 \times 6 = 78$

   Li is going to put some more red counters in the bag so that

   the probability of taking at random a red counter from the bag is $\frac{1}{3}$ tot $= 4$

   Work out the number of red counters that Li is going to put in the bag.

   $\frac{12 + x}{78} = \frac{1}{3}$

   $\frac{12 + x}{26} = 1$

   $12 + x = 26$

   $x = 14$

   $90 \div (2 + 13) = 6$

   $6 \times 2 = 12$

   $3(12 + x) = 90 + x$
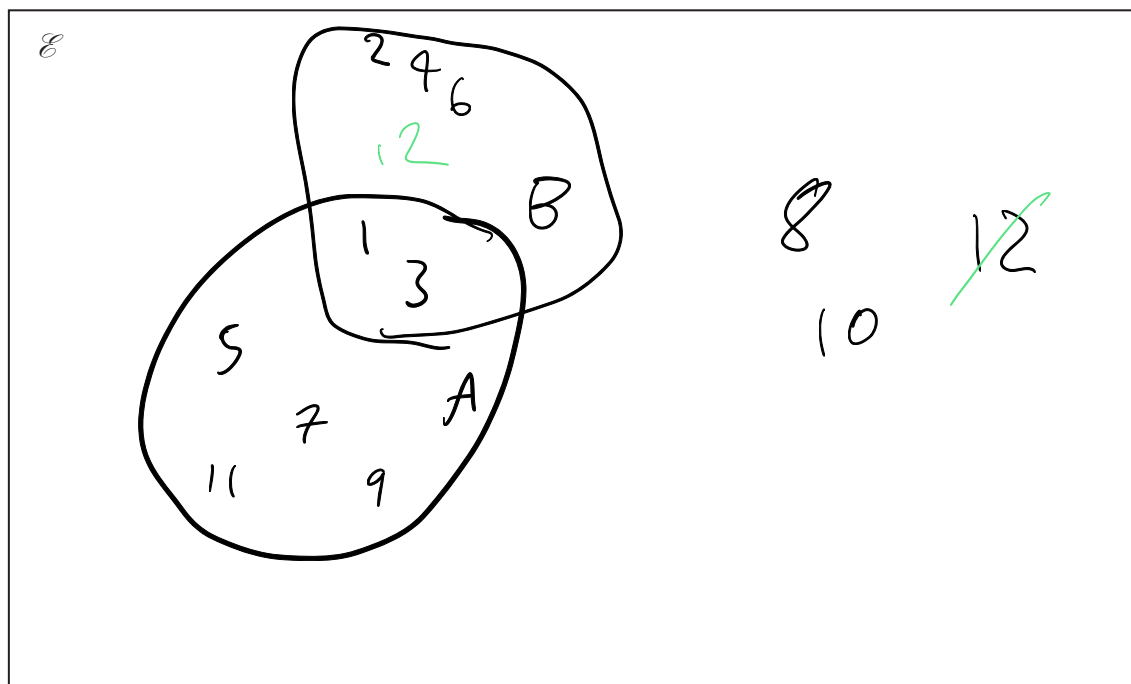
   27

   14

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

4 $\mathscr{E} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12\}$

$A = \{\text{odd numbers}\}$

$A \cap B = \{1, 3\}$

$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12\}$

Draw a Venn diagram to show this information.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

Turn over ▶

5 Calvin has 12 identical rectangular tiles.
He arranges the tiles to fit exactly round the edge of a shaded rectangle, as shown in the diagram below.

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

67 cm

$w+(w-h)$

$3w+w-h$

123 cm
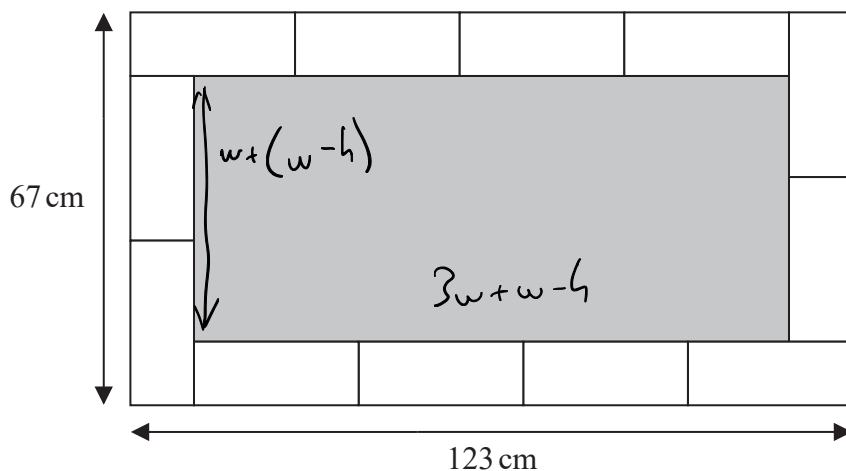
Work out the area of the shaded rectangle.

$2w+h=67$
$-\ 4w+h=123$
—————————
$2w\qquad =56$
$w\qquad =28$

$2w+h=67$
$h=67-56$
$=11$

$I_w = w+w-h$
$= 56-11$
$= 45$

$I_h = 4w-h$
$= 56\times2-11$
$= 45+56$
$= 101$

$I_A = 45\times101 = 4545$

.... cm²

(Total for Question 5 is 5 marks)

6 (a) Find the highest common factor (HCF) of 96 and 120

$96 = 2^5 \times 3$

$120 = 2^3 \times 3 \times 5$

$HCF = 2^3 \times 3 = 24$

(2)

$A = 2^3 \times 5 \times 7^2 \times 11 \times 1$ No3

$B = 2^4 \times 7 \times 11 \times 1$ No5, No3

$C = 3 \times 5^2 \times 1$ No2

(b) Find the lowest common multiple (LCM) of A, B and C.

$HCF = 1$

$LCM = ABC$

$= 2^7 \times 3 \times 5^3 \times 7^3 \times 11^2$

$= 398, 428, 800$

(2)

(Total for Question 6 is 4 marks)

646,800

Turn over ▶

7 Jenny invests $8500 for 3 years in a savings account.
She gets 2.3% per year compound interest.

(a) How much money will Jenny have in her savings account at the end of 3 years?
Give your answer correct to the nearest dollar.

$$-8500 \times 1.023^3$$
$$= 9100.09$$

$ ....9100.09............

(3)

Rami bought a house on 1st January 2015

In 2015, the house increased in value by 15%
In 2016, the house decreased in value by 8%

On 1st January 2017, the value of the house was $687700

(b) What was the value of the house on 1st January 2015?

$$= 687,700 \div 0.92 \div 1.15$$
$$= 699,338.37$$

$ ....649,338.37............

(3)

(Total for Question 7 is 6 marks)

8 A block of wood has a mass of 3.5 kg.
The wood has density 0.65 kg/m³

(a) Work out the volume of the block of wood.
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

$$D = \frac{M}{V}$$

$$V = \frac{M}{D}$$

$$= \frac{3.5}{0.65}$$

$$\sim 5.38$$

.... m³

(3)

(b) Change a speed of 630 kilometres per hour to a speed in metres per second.

$$= 630 \div 3600 \times 1000$$

$$= 630 \div 3.6$$

$$= 175 \, m/s$$

.... m/s

(3)

(Total for Question 8 is 6 marks)

Turn over ▶

9 Solve the simultaneous equations

$$(A)\ 4x + 5y = 4$$
$$(B)\ 2x - y = 9$$

Show clear algebraic working. $\times$

$(S8)\ 10x - 5y = 45$

$14x = 49$
$x = 3.5$

$2x - y = 9$
$7 - y = 9$
$y = 2$

$x = \underline{3.5}$

$y = \underline{-2}$
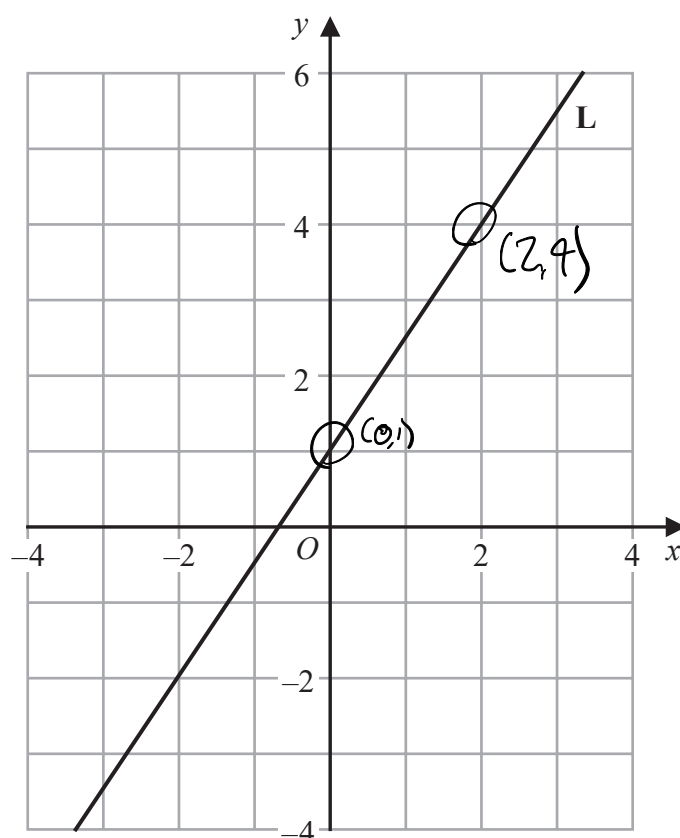
(Total for Question 9 is 3 marks)

10 The line **L** is drawn on the grid.

Find an equation for **L**.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4-1}{2-0} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$$

$$y = 1.5x + 1$$

....

(Total for Question 10 is 3 marks)

P 5 9 0 1 9 A 0 1 1 2 4

11 Twenty students took a Science test and a Maths test.

Both tests were marked out of 50

The table gives information about their results.

	Median	Interquartile range
Science	27	18
Maths	24.5	11

Use this information to compare the Science test results with the Maths test results.
Write down **two** comparisons.

1 *There was a greater range of Science scores.*

2 *The Maths scores were lower.*

(Total for Question 11 is 2 marks)

12 (a) Simplify n^0

1

(1)

(b) Simplify $(3x^2y^5)^3$

$27x^6y^{15}$

(2)

(c) Factorise fully $2e^2 - 18$

$= 2(e^2 - 9)$

$= 2(e + 3)(e - 3)$

(2)

(d) Make r the subject of $m = \sqrt{\dfrac{6a + r}{5r}}$

$m^2 = \dfrac{6a + r}{5r}$

$5rm^2 = 6a + r$

$5rm^2 - r = 6a$

$r(5m^2 - 1) = 6a$

$r = \dfrac{6a}{5m^2 - 1}$

(4)

(Total for Question 12 is 9 marks)

13 The frequency table gives information about the numbers of mice in some nests.

Number of mice	Frequency
5	4
6	13
7	16
8	x
9	6

The mean number of mice in a nest is 7

Work out the value of x.

$$\frac{5 \times 4 + 6 \times 13 + 7 \times 16 + 9 \times 6 + 8x}{4 + 13 + 16 + x + 6} = 7$$

$$\frac{264 + 8x}{39 + x} = 7$$

$$264 + 8x = 273$$
$$8x = 9$$
$$x \approx 1$$
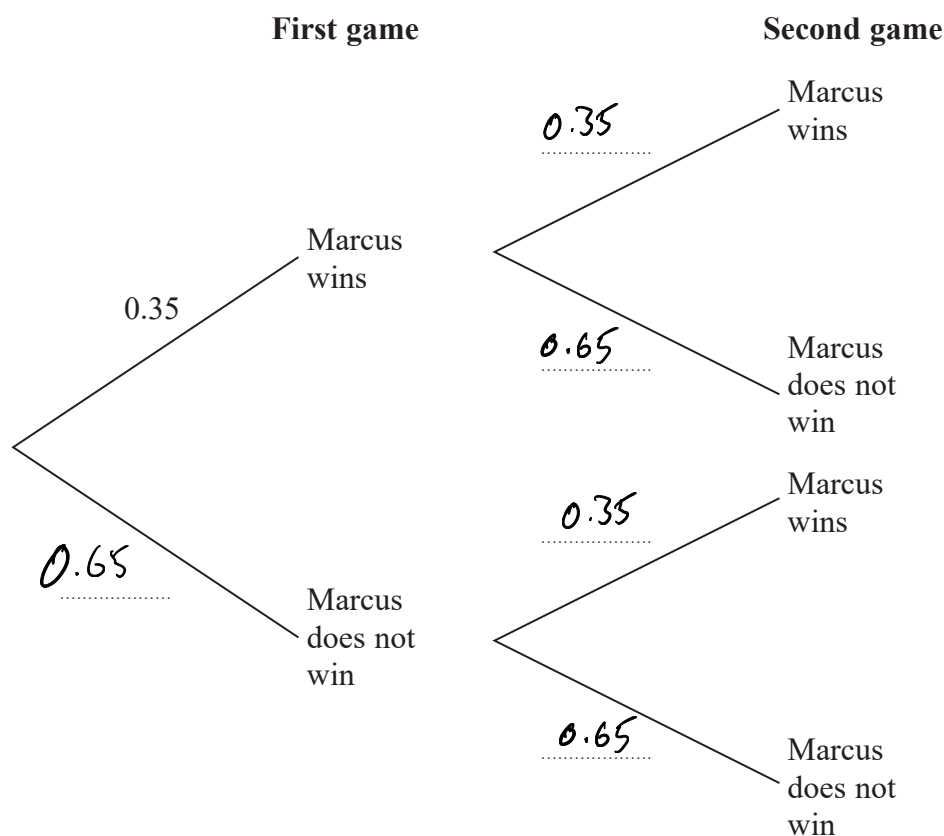
$x =$ ....19.......

(Total for Question 13 is 4 marks)

14 Marcus plays two games of tennis.
For each game, the probability that Marcus wins is 0.35

(a) Complete the probability tree diagram.

First game		Second game

First game:
- 0.35 — Marcus wins
- 0.65 — Marcus does not win

Second game (from Marcus wins):
- 0.35 — Marcus wins
- 0.65 — Marcus does not win

Second game (from Marcus does not win):
- 0.35 — Marcus wins
- 0.65 — Marcus does not win

(2)

(b) Work out the probability that Marcus wins at least one of the two games of tennis.

$$= 0.65 \times 0.35 + 0.35 \times 0.65 + 0.35^2$$
$$= 0.4555$$

(3)

(Total for Question 14 is 5 marks)

Turn over ▶

15 The diagram shows a trapezium.

$(x + 5)$

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

$(2x - 3)$

$(3x - 2)$
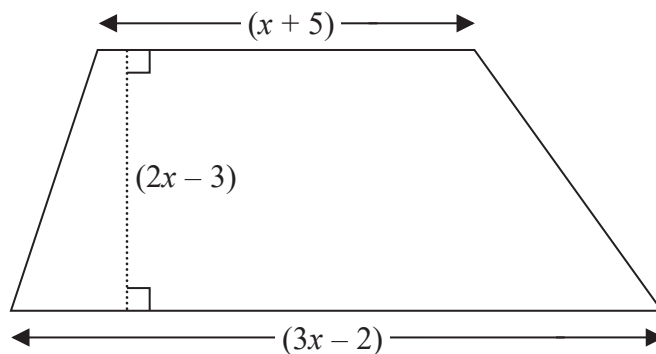
All measurements shown on the diagram are in centimetres.

The area of the trapezium is 133 cm²

(a) Show that $8x^2 - 6x - 275 = 0$

$$A = \frac{a+b}{2}h$$

$$133 = \frac{x+5+3x-2}{2}(2x-3)$$

$$133 = \frac{4x+3}{2}(2x-3)$$

$$266 = (4x+3)(2x-3)$$

$$266 = 8x^2 + 6x - 12x - 9$$

$$8x^2 - 6x - 275 = 0$$

(3)

(b) Find the value of x.
Show your working clearly.

$$8x^2 - 6x = 275$$

$$2(4x^2 - 3x) = 275$$

$$2(2x - \frac{3}{4})^2 - \frac{9}{16}) = 275$$

$$2(2x - \frac{3}{4})^2 = 276\frac{1}{8} = \frac{2209}{8}$$

$$(2x - \frac{3}{4})^2 = \frac{2209}{16}$$

$$2x - \frac{3}{4} = \pm\frac{47}{4}$$

$$2x = \pm\frac{47}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$2x = \frac{3 \pm 47}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm 47}{8}$$

$$= 6.25 \text{ or } -3.5$$

$x =$ ....

(3)

(Total for Question 15 is 6 marks)

16 The diagram shows two mathematically similar vases, **A** and **B**.
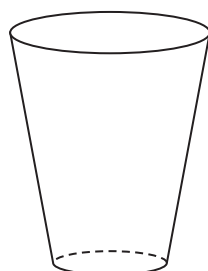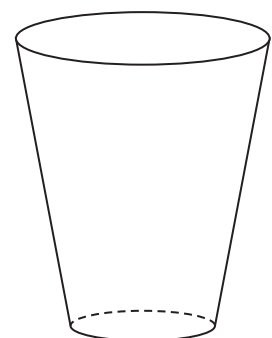
Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

A   **B**

A has a volume of $405\,cm^3$
B has a volume of $960\,cm^3$

B has a surface area of $928\,cm^2$

Work out the surface area of **A**.

$A_v \times Sf^3 = B_v$

$SF = \sqrt[3]{\dfrac{960}{405}}$

$= 1\frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$

$A_{SA} = \dfrac{B_{SA}}{SF^2}$

$= \dfrac{928}{\left(\frac{16}{9}\right)}$

$= 522$

.... cm^2

(Total for Question 16 is 3 marks)

17 f is the function such that $f(x) = 4 - 3x$

(a) Work out f(5)

$$= 4 - 15$$
$$= -11$$

-11

(1)

g is the function such that $g(x) = \dfrac{1}{1-2x}$

(b) Find the value of x that cannot be included in any domain of g

$$1 - 2x = 0$$
$$2x = 1$$
$$x = 0.5$$

(1)

(c) Work out fg(−1.5)

$$= f\left(\frac{1}{1-3}\right)$$

$$= f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$= 4 - 3 \times \frac{1}{4}$$
$$= 4 - \frac{3}{4}$$
$$= 3\frac{1}{4}$$

(2)

(Total for Question 17 is 4 marks)

18 $P = \dfrac{a}{m-x}$

$x = 8$ correct to 1 significant figure $LB = 7.5$

$a = 4.6$ correct to 2 significant figures $LB = 4.55$

$m = 20$ correct to the nearest 10 $UB = 25$

Calculate the lower bound of P.
Show your working clearly.

$$= \frac{7.5}{25 - 4.55}$$

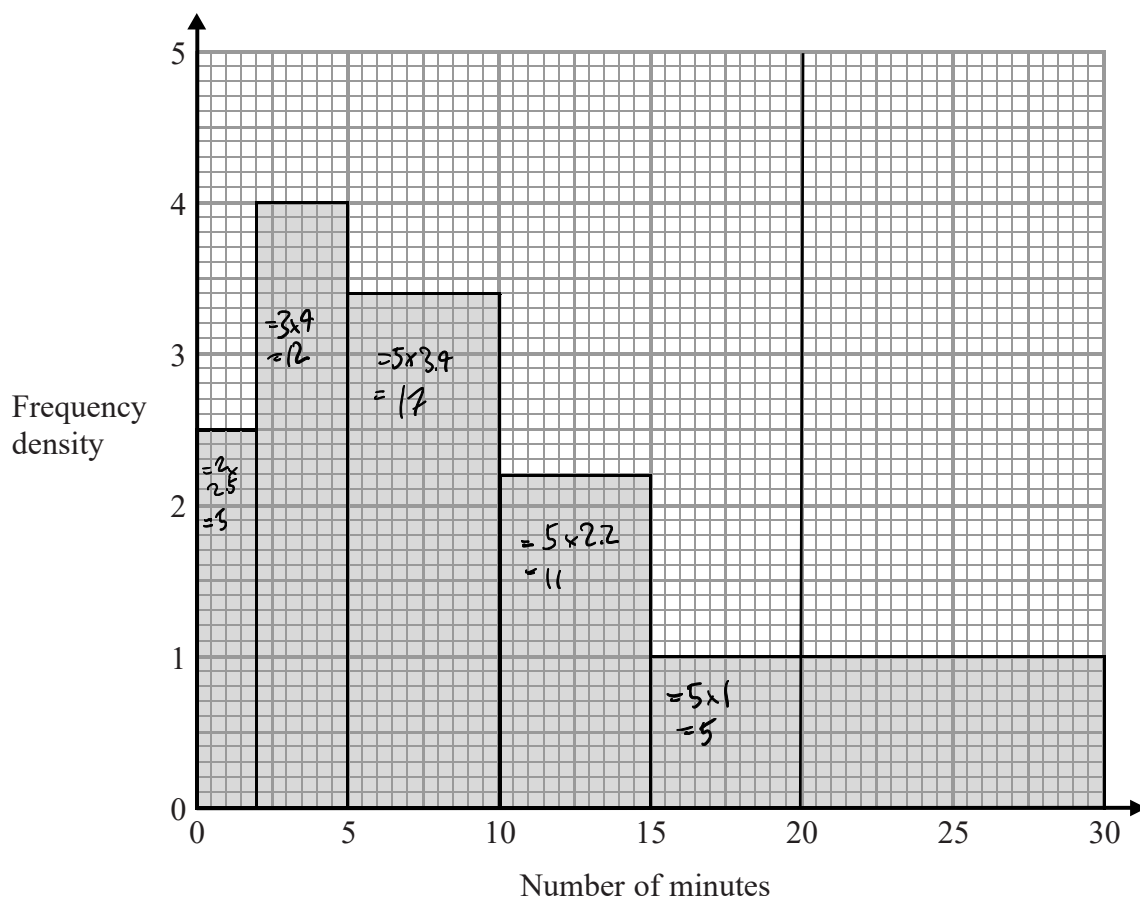$$= \frac{7.5}{20.45} = 0.366$$

....

(Total for Question 18 is 4 marks)

19 The histogram shows information about the numbers of minutes some people waited to be served at a Post Office.

Frequency density

=3×4
=12

=5×3.4
=17

=2×
2.5
=5

=5×2.2
=11

=5×1
=5

Number of minutes

Work out an estimate for the proportion of these people who waited longer than 20 minutes to be served.

$= 5 + 12 + 17 + 11 + 5$

$=$

50

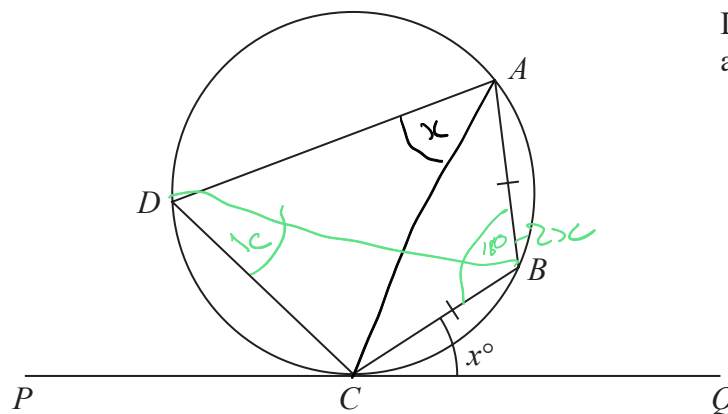...

(Total for Question 19 is 3 marks)

20

Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

A, *B*, *C* and *D* are points on a circle.
PCQ is a tangent to the circle.
AB = *CB*.

Angle *BCQ* = *x*°

Prove that angle *CDA* = 2*x*°
Give reasons for each stage in your working.

(Total for Question 20 is 5 marks)

P 5 9 0 1 9 A 0 2 1 2 4

21 Line **L** has equation $4y - 6x = 33$

Line **M** goes through the point A (5, 6) and the point B (−4, k)

L is perpendicular to **M**.

Work out the value of k.

$L: \quad 4y - 6x = 33$

$4y = 6x + 33$

$y = \frac{6}{4}x + \frac{33}{4}$

$y = 1.5x + 8\frac{1}{4}$

$m = 1.5, \text{ neg inv} = -\frac{2}{3}$

$M; \quad m = -\frac{2}{3}$

$y = -\frac{2x}{3} + c$

$6 = \frac{-2 \times 5}{3} + c$

$c = 6 + \frac{16}{3}$

$= 9\frac{1}{3}$

$y = \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$

$3y = 2x + 1$

$k = \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$

$= \frac{2 \times -4}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$
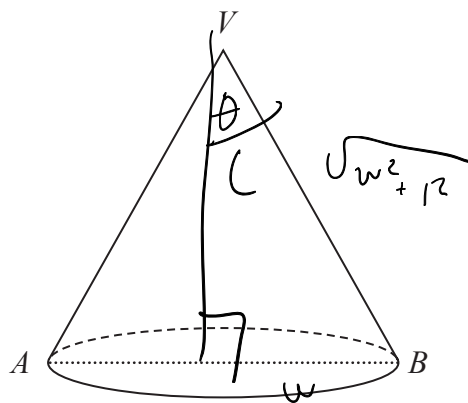
$= \frac{-8}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{-7}{3}$

$\frac{k - 6}{-9 - 5} \simeq -\frac{2}{3}$

12

$-2\frac{1}{3}$

(Total for Question 21 is 4 marks)

22 The diagram shows a cone.

Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn

$\sqrt{w^2 + l^2}$

AB is a diameter of the cone.
V is the vertex of the cone.

Let $w = \dfrac{AB}{2}$

Given that

the area of the base of the cone : the total surface area of the cone = 3 : 8

work out the size of angle AVB.
Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.

$$\pi \times \left(\frac{AB}{2}\right)^2 \times 3 = \left(\pi \times \left(\frac{AB}{2}\right)^2 + \pi \frac{AB}{2} l\right) \times 8$$

$$\div \pi \frac{AB}{2}$$

$$3 \frac{AB}{2} = 8\left(\frac{AB}{2} + l\right)$$

$$3AB = 16\left(\frac{AB}{2} + l\right)$$

$$3AB = 8AB + 16l$$

$$\boxed{11AB = 16l}$$

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

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\sin 90}{\sqrt{w^2 + l^2}} \times w$$
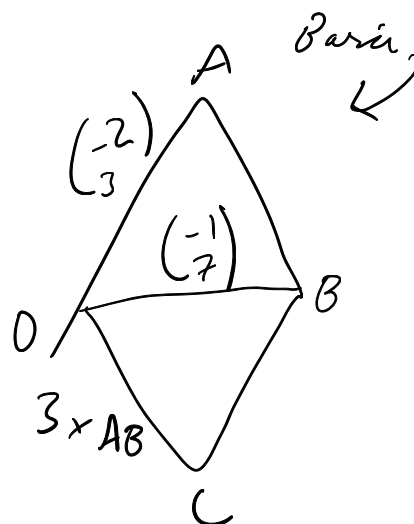
$$\sin\theta = \frac{w}{\sqrt{w^2 + l^2}}$$

?

....°

(Total for Question 22 is 6 marks)

Turn over ▶

23 *ABCD* is a trapezium.

$\overrightarrow{DC} = 3\overrightarrow{AB}$

$\overrightarrow{DA} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ $\qquad$ $\overrightarrow{DB} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$

Find the exact magnitude of $\overrightarrow{BC}$

$A = (0, 0)$
$B = (1, 4)$
$C = (5, 9)$
$D = (2, -3)$

$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$OC = 3AB = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$

$BC = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = 4\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1.2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\sqrt{4^2 + 5^2}$

$= \sqrt{41}$

4 ?

(Total for Question 23 is 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 100 MARKS