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# INTERNATIONAL AS MATHEMATICS

(9660/MA01) Unit P1 Pure Mathematics

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

#### **Materials**

- For this paper you must have the Oxford International AQA Booklet of Formulae and Statistical Tables (enclosed).
- You may use a graphic calculator.

#### Instructions

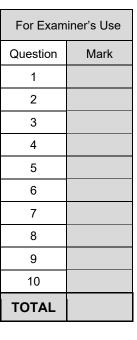
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.

#### **Advice**

- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks may be lost.





# Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

1 (a) The line L has equation

$$ax + 6y = 6$$

where a is a constant.

**1** (a) (i) Find the value of a for which L passes through the point (2, -2) Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

\_9

-3

3

9

1 (a) (ii) Find the value of a for which L does not intersect the line with equation 5x + 2y = 6 Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

-15

-5

5

15

1	(b)	The line with equation $5x + 2y = 6$ is translated onto the line $K$ by the vector	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$
		Find the equation of <i>K</i>	
		Give your answer in the form $bx + cy = d$ , where $b$ , $c$ and $d$ are constants.	[2 marks]
		Answer	

Turn over for the next question

2		The line $J$ passes through the points $(-2, 1)$ and $(4, 13)$	
2	(a)	Find the equation of <i>J</i>	
		Give your answer in the form $y = mx + c$ where $m$ and $c$ are integers.	[3 marks]
		<i>y</i> =	
2	(b) (i)	Determine the number of distinct real solutions of the equation	
		$3x^2 - 4x + 8 = 2x + 5$ Justify your answer.	
			[3 marks]
		Answer	
2	(b) (ii)	Describe the relationship between <i>J</i> and the curve with equation	
		$y = 3x^2 - 4x + 8$	
			[1 mark]

Under a stretch parallel to the <i>y</i> -axis, the curve with equation $y = f(x)$ is mapped to curve with equation $y = a f(x)$ , where $a$ is a constant.
Under this transformation, the point $\left(2,3-\sqrt{7}\right)$ on $y=\mathbf{f}(x)$ is mapped to the point $\left(2,9+5\sqrt{7}\right)$
Show that the value of $a$ can be written in the form $b+c\sqrt{7}$ , where $b$ and $c$ are integer
Full marks will not be awarded for calculator-only working in this question.  [5 marks will not be awarded for calculator-only working in this question.

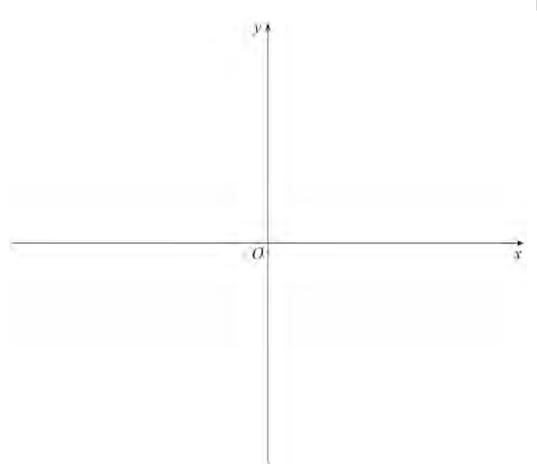


4	It is given that $f(x) = 4x^2 + 12x + 23$	
4 (a)	Express $f(x)$ in the form $a(x+b)^2+c$ where $a$ , $b$ and $c$ are constants.	[3 marks]
	Answer	



4 (b) Sketch the curve with equation y = f(x) on the axes below, showing the coordinates of the vertex and the coordinates of any points where the curve crosses the axes.

[3 marks]



**4** (c) State the range of values of k for which the equation f(x) = k has no real roots.

[1 mark]

Answer

**4** (d) Find the shortest distance between the curves with equations y = f(x) and y = -f(x)

[1 mark]

Answer

8



		Aı	nswer	
5	(b) (i)	Find the possible values of $k$	[:	2 marks]
5	(b)	The third term $u_3 = 33$		
			[:	3 marks]
5	(a)	Show that	$u_3 = 25k^2 + 15k + 15$	
		The first term $u_1 = 25$		
		where $k$ is a non-zero constant.		
			$u_{n+1} = k u_n + 15$	
		The sequence is defined by		
5		The $n$ th term of a sequence is $u_n$		



5	(b) (ii)	It is given that the sequence has only positive terms and converges to a limit ${\cal T}$	
		Find the value of $T$ [2 marks]	
		T =	
		Turn over for the next question	



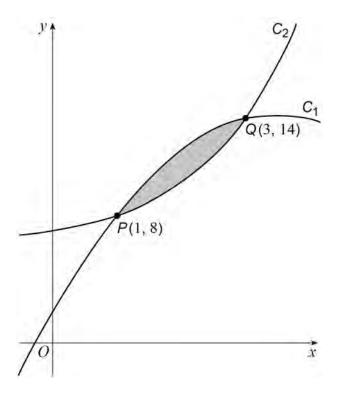
6	The polynomial $p(x)$ is given by $p(x) = x^3 + 8x^2 + 14x - 8$
6 (a)	The remainder when $p(x)$ is divided by $(x-2m)$ is four times the remainder when $p(x)$ is divided by $(x-m)$ , where $m$ is a constant.
	Show that $m^3 - 7m + 6 = 0 \label{eq:marks}$ [4 marks]



6	(b) (i)	Use the Factor Theorem to show that $(m-2)$ is a factor of $m^3 - 7m + 6$
		[2 marks]
_	// \ /!!\	
6	(D) (II)	Hence, by writing $m^3 - 7m + 6$ as the product of a linear factor and a quadratic factor,
		find the values of $m$ for which
		$m^3 - 7m + 6 = 0$
		[3 marks]
		Answer

In the diagram below, curves  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  intersect at the points P(1, 8) and Q(3, 14)The equation of  $C_1$  is  $y = 2 + 7x - x^2$ 

The equation of  $C_2$  is  $y = 6 + 2^x$ 



**7** (a) (i) Find  $\int (2+7x-x^2) dx$ 

[2 marks]

Answer \_

7 (a) (ii) Show that  $\int_{1}^{3} (2+7x-x^2) dx = 23\frac{1}{3}$ 

[2 marks]

	write e the x	

	$\int_{0}^{3} (6+2^{x}) dx$
	Give your answer to three decimal places.
	[4 marks]
	Answer
(i)	Using your answers to <b>parts</b> (a) and (b), find an approximate value for the area of the shaded region.
	Give your answer to two decimal places.  [2 marks]
	[Z marks]
	Answer
(ii)	State, with a reason, whether your answer to <b>part (c)(i)</b> is an overestimate or an
	underestimate for the value of the area of the shaded region.  [2 marks]



8	The curve with equation
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$$y = 3x^{\frac{2}{3}} \left( x^2 - bx^{\frac{2}{3}} + 4x^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right)$$

where b is a constant, has a stationary point P at x = 8

8	(a)	Find the value of $\boldsymbol{b}$			[5 marks]





8 (b)	The tangent to the curve at $P$ intersects the $y$ -axis at the point $ig(0,cig)$		Do not write outside the box
	Find the value of $oldsymbol{c}$	[2 marks]	
			7
	c =		<u>'</u>
	Turn over for the next question		



9		The curve <i>C</i> has equation $y = 2x^2 - 10x + 13$
		The line <i>L</i> has equation $x + 2y = 5$
9	(a) (i)	Show that the $y$ -coordinates of the points of intersection of $L$ and $C$ satisfy the equation
		$8y^2 - 21y + 13 = 0$
		$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \text{ marks} \end{bmatrix}$
9	(a) (ii)	Honor find the coordinates of the points of intersection of / and C
3	(a) (II)	Hence find the coordinates of the points of intersection of <i>L</i> and <i>C</i> [3 marks]
		Answer



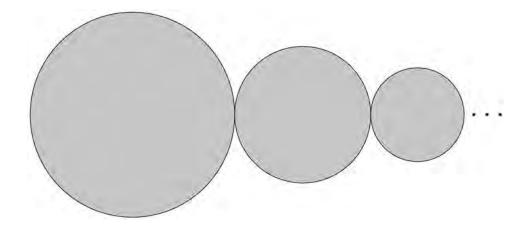
9 (	(b)	Show that <i>L</i> is a normal to <i>C</i> at one of the points of intersection.	on. <b>[4 marks</b> ]	
9	(c)	The point Q lies on C		
		The tangent to C at Q is parallel to L		
		Find the value of the <i>x</i> -coordinate of Q	[2 marks]	
		x =		

12



The diagram below shows a pattern consisting of an infinite number of circles whose centres lie on a straight line.

Each circle touches the next one at a single point.



The lengths of the diameters of successive circles form the terms of a geometric series with common ratio  $\boldsymbol{r}$ 

The sum to infinity of the lengths of the diameters of the circles is S

The diameter of the largest circle is the first term.

**10 (a)** Find the diameter of the largest circle when the common ratio  $r = \frac{3}{5}$  and S = 20

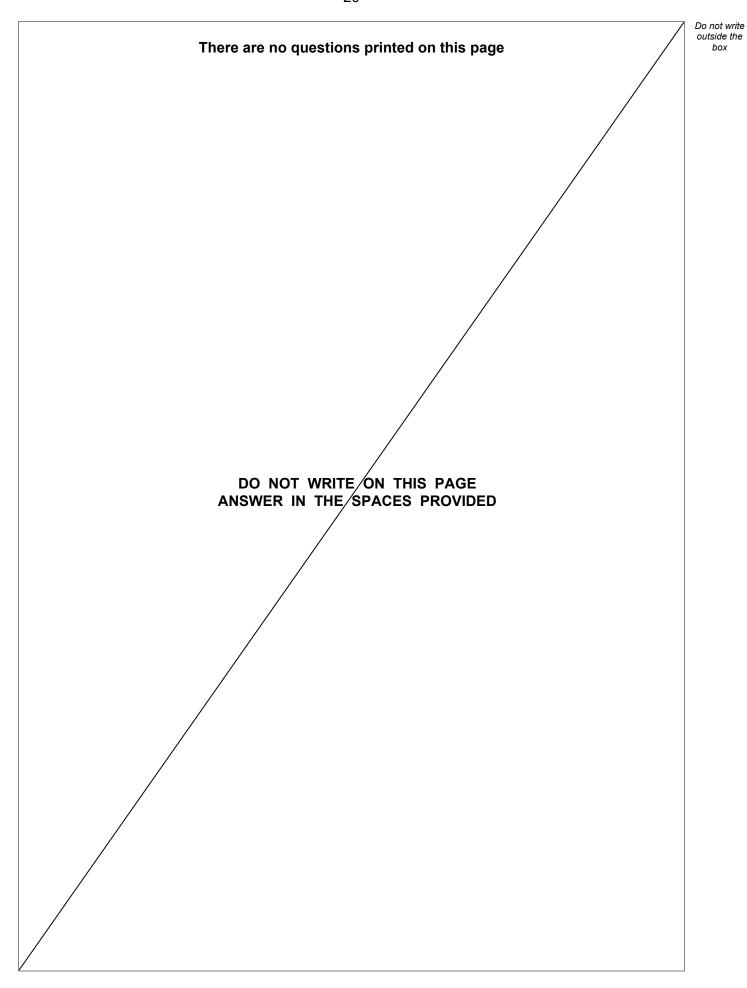
[2 marks]

A	Answer

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10	(b)	When the diameter of the largest circle is $x^2 + 1$ the diameter of the next circle in the pattern is $7x^2 + 8x + 3$	box
10	(b) (i)	Find the values of $x$ for which the common ratio $r = \frac{3}{5}$ [3 marks]	
		Answer	
10	(b) (ii)	Find the range of values of $x$ for which $S$ has a finite value. [4 marks]	
		Answer	9
		END OF QUESTIONS	







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