

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Forename(s)

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Candidate signature

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# INTERNATIONAL AS MATHEMATICS

(9660/MA01) Pure Mathematics Unit P1

Tuesday 15 January 2019 07:00 GMT Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

## Materials

- For this paper you must have the Oxford International AQA booklet of formulae and statistical tables.
- You may use a graphics 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.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
<b>TOTAL</b>	



Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

**1** The line  $L_1$  has equation  $3x - 2y + 5 = 0$

**1 (a) (i)** Find the  $x$ -coordinate of the point where  $L_1$  crosses the  $x$ -axis.

Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

$$-\frac{5}{3}$$

$$-\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{5}{3}$$

**1 (a) (ii)** Find the gradient of  $L_1$

Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

$$-3$$

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

$$\frac{3}{2}$$

$$3$$

**1 (b)** The line  $L_2$  is perpendicular to  $L_1$ . Both lines cross the  $y$ -axis at the same point.

Find the equation of  $L_2$ , giving your answer in the form  $y = mx + c$

[2 marks]

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$y =$  \_\_\_\_\_



- 2 (a)** Given that  $p^4 = 16a^{20}b^8$ , where  $p > 0$ , find  $p$  in terms of  $a$  and  $b$ , giving your answer in its simplest form.

[2 marks]

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$$p = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

- 2 (b)** Let  $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$  and  $z = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2$

Express  $z$  in the form  $x^k$ , where  $k$  is rational.

[3 marks]

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$$z = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$



**3** It is given that  $f(x) = 2x^2 - 16x + 38$

**3 (a)** Express  $f(x)$  in the form  $a(x - b)^2 + c$ , where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are positive integers.

**[3 marks]**

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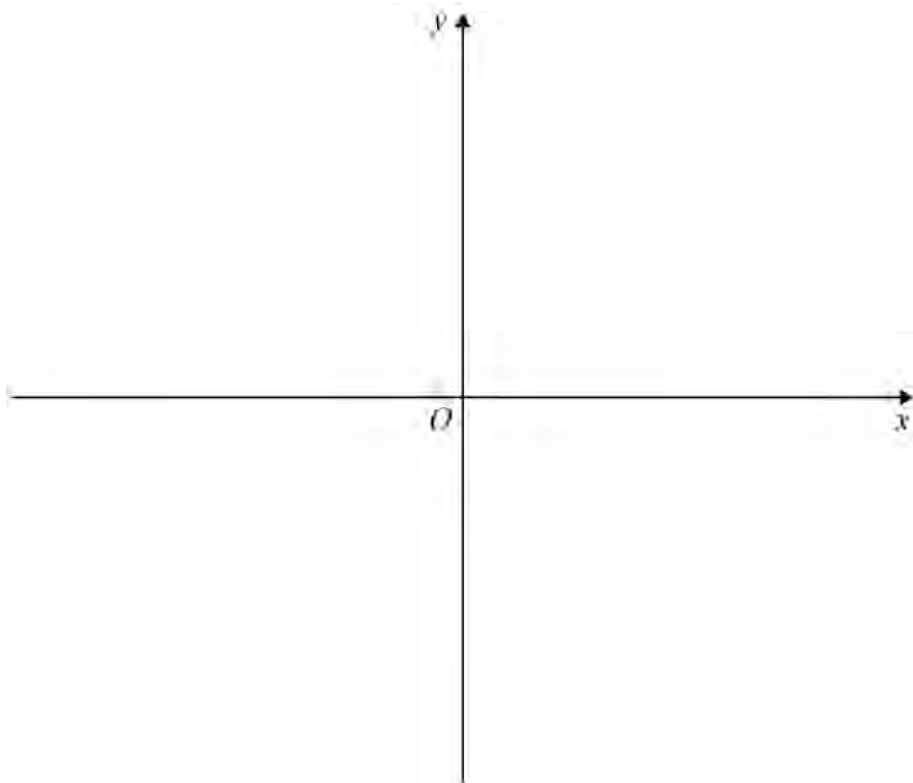
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$f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**3 (b)** The curve  $C$  with equation  $y = f(x)$  crosses the  $y$ -axis at the point  $A$  and has a vertex at  $B$ .

Sketch the graph of  $C$ , showing the coordinates of  $A$  and  $B$ .

**[3 marks]**



**[1 mark]**

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**[4 marks]**

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Answer

- 4 (a)** The first four terms of the binomial expansion of  $(1 - 3x)^6$  are

$$1 - 18x + px^2 + qx^3$$

where  $p$  and  $q$  are constants.

Show that  $p = 135$  and find the value of  $q$ .

**[3 marks]**

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$q =$  \_\_\_\_\_



**4 (b)** Find the coefficient of  $x^3$  in the expansion of

$$\left(1 + \frac{x}{5}\right)(1 - 3x)^6$$

**[3 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

6

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**



**[5 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_





**5 (b)** The point  $A(-3, 56)$  lies on the curve  $C$ .

**5 (b) (i)** Verify that  $A$  is a stationary point.

[1 mark]

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**5 (b) (ii)** Find the value of  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  at  $A$ .

[2 marks]

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

**5 (b) (iii)** Using your answer to part **(b)(ii)**, explain whether  $A$  is a maximum or a minimum.

[1 mark]

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**5 (c)** The point  $B\left(1\frac{2}{3}, 5\frac{5}{27}\right)$  is the only other stationary point of  $C$ .

State the possible values of  $x$  for which  $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 15x + 20$  is a decreasing function.

[1 mark]

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_





- 6 (b) (i)** State, with a reason, whether your approximation in part **(a)** is an over-estimate or an under-estimate of the value of the integral.

**[2 marks]**

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- 6 (b) (ii)** Explain how you could obtain a better approximation to the value of the integral using the trapezium rule.

**[1 mark]**

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**Turn over for the next question**

**7**

**Turn over ►**



**7**

$$y = 2ax^3 - 7bx$$

where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants, is translated by the vector  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$  to give the curve  $C$ .

**7 (a)**

$$y = 2ax^3 - 6ax^2 + (6a - 7b)x - 2a + 7b + 4$$

**[3 marks]**

[illegible]

Find the value of  $a$  and the value of  $b$ .

[illegible]
$$a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \qquad b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

10

**8 (a)** Show that  $p$  satisfies

**[4 marks]**

[illegible]

**8 (b) (i)** find the value of  $d$ ;

**[3 marks]**

[illegible]

$$d =$$



**[4 marks]**

$$\sum_{n=1}^k u_n = 138$$

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$k =$  \_\_\_\_\_

11



- 9 The polynomial  $p(x)$  is given by

$$p(x) = x^3 + ax^2 - x - 21$$

where  $a$  is a constant.

The remainder when  $p(x)$  is divided by  $(x + 2)$  is  $-7$

- 9 (a) Use the Remainder Theorem to show that  $a = 5$

[2 marks]

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- 9 (b) Use the Factor Theorem to show that  $(x + 3)$  is a factor of  $p(x)$ .

[2 marks]

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**[6 marks]**

$$\int \frac{x^3 + 5x^2 - x - 21}{\sqrt{x}(x + 3)} dx$$

Answer

**Turn over ►**



- 10** A geometric series has positive common ratio  $(k^4 - 4k^2 - 11)$ , where the constant  $k$  is real.

The sum to infinity of this series does not exist.

- 10 (a)** By substituting  $y = k^2$ , show that

$$y^2 - 4y - 12 \geq 0$$

**[2 marks]**

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Fully justify your answer.

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

**6**



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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**





[illegible]



