Centre Number			Candidate Number		
Surname					
Other Names					
Candidate Signature					



General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Examination January 2013

Mathematics

MPC1

Unit Pure Core 1

Monday 14 January 2013 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

• the blue AQA booklet of formulae and statistical tables. You must **not** use a calculator.



Question Mark 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 TOTAL

For Examiner's Use

Examiner's Initials

Time allowed

• 1 hour 30 minutes

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.
- Write the question part reference (eg (a), (b)(i) etc) in the left-hand margin.
- You must answer each question in the space provided for that question. If you require extra space, use an AQA supplementary answer book; do not use the space provided for a different question.
- Do not write outside the box around each page.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks for method may be lost.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.
- The use of calculators is not permitted.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.

Advice

- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.
- You do not necessarily need to use all the space provided.



Answer all questions.

2

Answer each question in the space provided for that question.

1 The point A has coordinates (-3, 2) and the point B has coordinates (7, k).

The line AB has equation 3x + 5y = 1.

(a) (i) Show that k = -4.

(1 mark)

(ii) Hence find the coordinates of the midpoint of AB.

(2 marks)

(b) Find the gradient of AB.

(2 marks)

- (c) A line which passes through the point A is perpendicular to the line AB. Find an equation of this line, giving your answer in the form px + qy + r = 0, where p, q and r are integers. (3 marks)
- (d) The line AB, with equation 3x + 5y = 1, intersects the line 5x + 8y = 4 at the point C. Find the coordinates of C. (3 marks)

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A bird flies from a tree. At time t seconds, the bird's height, y metres, above the horizontal ground is given by

$$y = \frac{1}{8}t^4 - t^2 + 5$$
, $0 \le t \le 4$

- (a) Find $\frac{dy}{dt}$. (2 marks)
- (b) (i) Find the rate of change of height of the bird in metres per second when t = 1.

 (2 marks)
 - (ii) Determine, with a reason, whether the bird's height above the horizontal ground is increasing or decreasing when t = 1. (1 mark)
- (c) (i) Find the value of $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$ when t=2. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Given that y has a stationary value when t=2, state whether this is a maximum value or a minimum value. (1 mark)

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3 (a) (i)	Express	$\sqrt{18}$ in the	form $k\sqrt{2}$,	where k is	an integer			(1 mark)
	(ii)	Simplify	$\sqrt{8} \sqrt{18 + \sqrt{3}}$	$\overline{\overline{2}}$.					(3 marks)
(b)	Express	$\frac{7\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}}$	in the form	$m+\sqrt{n}$,	where m a	nd <i>n</i> are i	ntegers.	(4 marks)
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4 (a) (i	i)	Express $x^2 - 6x + 11$ in the form $(x - p)^2 + q$.	(2 marks)
(i	ii)	Use the result from part (a)(i) to show that the equation $x^2 - 6x + 11 = 0$ real solutions.	has no (2 marks)
(b)		A curve has equation $y = x^2 - 6x + 11$.	
(i	i)	Find the coordinates of the vertex of the curve.	(2 marks)
(i	ii)	Sketch the curve, indicating the value of y where the curve crosses the y -ax	is. (3 marks)
(i	iii)	Describe the geometrical transformation that maps the curve with equation $y = x^2 - 6x + 11$ onto the curve with equation $y = x^2$.	(3 marks)

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5 The polynomial p(x) is given by

$$p(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 3x + 18$$

- Use the Remainder Theorem to find the remainder when p(x) is divided by x + 1.

 (2 marks)
- **(b) (i)** Use the Factor Theorem to show that x 3 is a factor of p(x). (2 marks)
 - (ii) Express p(x) as a product of linear factors. (3 marks)
- Sketch the curve with equation $y = x^3 4x^2 3x + 18$, stating the values of x where the curve meets the x-axis. (3 marks)

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6 The gradient, $\frac{dy}{dx}$, of a curve at the point (x, y) is given by

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = 10x^4 - 6x^2 + 5$$

The curve passes through the point P(1, 4).

- Find the equation of the tangent to the curve at the point P, giving your answer in the form y = mx + c. (3 marks)
- **(b)** Find the equation of the curve.

(5 marks)

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7	A circle	with centre	C(-3)) has	equation
1	A CIICIE	WILL COLLE	$z \cup (-3, 2)$	21 Has	cuuanon

$$x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 4y = 12$$

- (a) Find the y-coordinates of the points where the circle crosses the y-axis. (3 marks)
- (b) Find the radius of the circle. (3 marks)
- (c) The point P(2, 5) lies outside the circle.
 - (i) Find the length of *CP*, giving your answer in the form \sqrt{n} , where *n* is an integer.

 (2 marks)
 - (ii) The point Q lies on the circle so that PQ is a tangent to the circle. Find the length of PQ.

QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 7



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- A curve has equation $y = 2x^2 x 1$ and a line has equation y = k(2x 3), where k is a constant.
 - (a) Show that the x-coordinate of any point of intersection of the curve and the line satisfies the equation

$$2x^{2} - (2k+1)x + 3k - 1 = 0 (1 mark)$$

- **(b)** The curve and the line intersect at two distinct points.
 - (i) Show that $4k^2 20k + 9 > 0$. (3 marks)
 - (ii) Find the possible values of k. (4 marks)

QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 8



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	END OF QUESTIONS













