

| Please write clearly in | ו block capitals. | | |
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| Centre number | | Candidate number | |
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| Forename(s) | | | |
| Candidate signature | | | |

INTERNATIONAL AS **MATHEMATICS**

(9660/MA01) Unit P1 - Pure Mathematics

Monday 20 May 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 (enclosed).
- 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 | | |
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| Question | Mark | |
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| | Answ | er all questions | in the spaces provide | ed. | Do not w. outside t box | rite the |
|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | The first three terms of | f a sequence are | u_1, u_2 and u_3 | | | |
| | The <i>n</i> th term of the sec | quence is u_n whe | ere | | | |
| | | | $u_{n+1} = u_n + 7$ | | | |
| | The fifth term $u_5 = 40$ | | | | | |
| 1 (a) (i) | Find the value of u_1 | | | | | |
| | Circle your answer. | | | | [1 mark] | |
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| | 5 | 7 | 12 | 19 | | |
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| 1 (a) (ii) | Find the value of <i>n</i> for | which $u_n = 75$ | | | | |
| | Circle your answer. | | | | [1 mark] | |
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| (b) | The <i>n</i> th term of the sequence can be written in the form | outside the box |
| | u = nn + a | |
| | $u_n pn + q$ | |
| | where p and q are integers. | |
| | Find the value of p and the value of q . | |
| | [2 marks] | |
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| | <i>p</i> = <i>q</i> = | |
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| 2 | The polynomial $p(x)$ is given by | |
|--------------|--|-----------|
| | $p(x) = (x + 6)(x^2 + bx + c)$ | |
| | where b and c are integers. | |
| 2 (a) | The remainder when $p(r)$ is divided by $(r-2)$ is -8 | |
| 2 (u) | Use the Remainder Theorem to show that | |
| | 2b + c = -5 | |
| | | [2 marks] |
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| 2 (b) | Given that $(x - 1)$ is a factor of $p(x)$, use the Factor Theorem to show that | |
| | b + c = -1 | |
| | | [2 marke] |
| | | [2 marks] |



Do not write outside the Using parts (a) and (b), find the value of b and the value of c. 2 (c) [2 marks] *b* = _____ *c* = ____ Hence calculate the coefficient of x in the expansion of p(x). 2 (d) [1 mark] Answer Turn over for the next question



box

[2 marks]

| 3 | Harry uses the quadratic formula to solve the equation |
|---|--|
| | |

$$ax^2 + (k-6)x + c = 0$$

where a, c and k are real numbers.

Harry knows the values of a and c, but does not know the value of k.

He substitutes (k - 6) and the values of *a* and *c* into the quadratic formula and correctly finds that

$$x = \frac{-(k-6) \pm \sqrt{(k-6)^2 - 64}}{16}$$

3 (a) Find the value of *a* and the value of *c* that Harry uses.

a =

c =



| (b) | Given that the equation has real roots, find the range of values for k . | | Do not wn outside th box |
|-----|--|-------------|--------------------------------|
| | Show clearly each step of your working. | | |
| | | [4 marks] | |
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Do not write outside the The diagrams below show a rectangle and a triangle. 4 box The rectangle has length $3+2\sqrt{5}$ and area $16+7\sqrt{5}$ The triangle has sides of length $4 + 3\sqrt{5}$, $4 - \sqrt{5}$, and *x*. The perimeter of the rectangle is equal to the perimeter of the triangle. х $4 - \sqrt{5}$ $3 + 2\sqrt{5}$ $4 + 3\sqrt{5}$ Not drawn to scale Find the value of x in the form $a + b\sqrt{5}$, where a and b are integers. Show clearly each step of your working. [7 marks]



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| The equation of L_3 is $2x - 3y - 9 = 0$ Show that the lines L_2 and L_3 are perpendicular. | |
|--|-----------|
| Show that the lines L_2 and L_3 are perpendicular. | |
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| | [3 marks] |
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| The length of the line segment AC is $2\sqrt{13}$ | |
| Find the area of the triangle ACD. | [6 marks] |
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| 7 | In the diagram below, the line <i>L</i> touches the curve <i>C</i> at the point <i>P</i> . | outside the box |
| | The equation of <i>L</i> is $3x - 2y + 12 = 0$ | |
| | The equation of <i>C</i> is $y = 4 + \frac{7}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}x^{2}$ | |
| | P -4 $-1/08$ x | |
| | | |
| 7 (a) | Find the coordinates of the point <i>P</i> . [5 marks] | |
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| 7 (b) | Find $\int \left(4 + \frac{7}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right) dx$ [2 marks] | Do not write outside the box |
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| | Answer | |
| 7 (c) | The curve <i>C</i> passes through the point $(-1, 0)$ | |
| | Find the area of the shaded region bounded by the curve <i>C</i> , the line <i>L</i> and the <i>x</i> -axis. [4 marks] | |
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| | Answer | 11 |



| 8 (a) | Three consecutive terms in a geometric series are | Do not writ outside the box |
|------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | <i>k</i> , 250 and 25 <i>k</i> | |
| | where $k > 0$ | |
| 8 (a) (i) | Find the value of the common ratio of the series. | |
| | [2 marks] | |
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| | Answer | |
| 8 (a) (ii) | Given that 250 is the fourth term in the series, find the first term. | |
| | [2 marks] | |
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| ٩ | | The curve C has equation $y = 4r^{\frac{1}{3}}(r-3) + 11$ | box |
| 3 | | The curve c has equation $y = 4x^2(x - 3) + 11$ | |
| 9 | (a) (i) | Find $\frac{dy}{dy}$ | |
| Ŭ | (") (") | dx | |
| | | [3 marks] | |
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| 9 | (a) (ii) | The curve <i>C</i> has one stationary point, <i>P</i> . | |
| 9 | (a) (ii) | The curve <i>C</i> has one stationary point, <i>P</i> . Find the <i>x</i> -coordinate of <i>P</i> . | |
| 9 | (a) (ii) | The curve <i>C</i> has one stationary point, <i>P</i> . Find the <i>x</i> -coordinate of <i>P</i> . [3 marks] | |
| 9 | (a) (ii) | The curve <i>C</i> has one stationary point, <i>P</i> . Find the <i>x</i> -coordinate of <i>P</i> . [3 marks] | |
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| 9 | (a) (ii) | The curve <i>C</i> has one stationary point, <i>P</i> . Find the <i>x</i> -coordinate of <i>P</i> . [3 marks] | |
| 9 | (a) (ii) | The curve <i>C</i> has one stationary point, <i>P</i> . Find the <i>x</i> -coordinate of <i>P</i> . [3 marks] | |
| 9 | (a) (ii) | The curve C has one stationary point, P. Find the <i>x</i> -coordinate of P. [3 marks] | |
| 9 | (a) (ii) | The curve <i>C</i> has one stationary point, <i>P</i> . Find the <i>x</i> -coordinate of <i>P</i> . [3 marks] | |
| 9 | (a) (ii) | The curve C has one stationary point, P. Find the x-coordinate of P. [3 marks] | |
| 9 | (a) (ii) | The curve <i>C</i> has one stationary point, <i>P</i> . Find the <i>x</i> -coordinate of <i>P</i> . [3 marks] | |
| 9 | (a) (ii) | The curve <i>C</i> has one stationary point, <i>P</i> . Find the <i>x</i> -coordinate of <i>P</i> . [3 marks] | |
| 9 | (a) (ii) | The curve <i>C</i> has one stationary point, <i>P</i> . Find the <i>x</i> -coordinate of <i>P</i> . [3 marks] [3 marks] [3 marks] [3 marks] [4 marks] [5 ma | |



| 9 (| b) | Determine whether <i>P</i> is a maximum or minimum point. | Do not write outside the box |
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| | | Justify your answer. [4 marks] | |
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| 10 | The first four terms of the expansion of $(1 + (k + 1)x)^n$ are | |
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| | $1 + 12x + ax^2 + 3ax^3 + \dots$ | |
| | where n is a positive integer, and k and a are positive constants. | |
| | | |
| 10 (a) | Show that | |
| | (n-2)(k+1) = 9 | [4 marks] |
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| Find the exact value of the coefficient of x | [6 |
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