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# A-level **MATHEMATICS**

Unit Pure Core 4

Friday 15 June 2018

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

## **Materials**

For this paper you must have:

• the blue 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.
- 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.

#### 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.

For Examiner's Use		
Examine	r's Initials	
Question	Mark	
1		
2		
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6		
7		
8		
TOTAL		



# Answer all questions.

Answer each question in the space provided for that question.

1 (a) Express  $\frac{10+24x-12x^2}{(3-x)(1+4x)}$  in the form  $A+\frac{B}{3-x}+\frac{C}{1+4x}$ , where A, B and C are integers.

[4 marks]

**(b)** Hence find  $\int_0^2 \frac{10+24x-12x^2}{(3-x)(1+4x)} dx$ , giving your answer in the form  $p+q \ln 3$ .

[5 marks]

QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 1
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QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 1
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- The angle  $\alpha$  is **acute** and  $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ . The angle  $\beta$  is **obtuse** and  $\sin \beta = \frac{1}{3}$ .
  - (a) Show that  $\tan \alpha = \sqrt{2}$  and find an exact value for  $\tan \beta$ .

[3 marks]

(b) Hence show that  $\tan(\alpha-\beta)$  can be written as  $p\sqrt{2}$ , where p is a rational number. [2 marks]

QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 2



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Find the binomial expansion of  $(1-9x)^{\frac{2}{3}}$  up to and including the term in  $x^2$ . 3 (a) [2 marks]

**(b) (i)** Find the binomial expansion of  $(64-9x)^{\frac{2}{3}}$  up to and including the term in  $x^2$ . **[3 marks]** 

(ii) Use your expansion from part (b)(i) to find an estimate for  $67^{\frac{2}{3}}$ , giving your answer in the form  $p + \frac{q}{r}$  where p, q and r are positive integers with q < r.

[2 marks]

QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 3
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QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 3



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4	The polynomial	f(x) is	defined by	f(x) =	: 18x <sup>3</sup> -	$-3x^{2}-$	- 28x –	- 12

(a) (i) Use the Factor Theorem to show that (3x + 2) is a factor of f(x).

[2 marks]

(ii) Express f(x) as a product of linear factors.

[3 marks]

**(b)** The function g is defined for all real values of  $\theta$  by

$$g(\theta) = 18\sin 2\theta \cos \theta - 3\cos 2\theta + 20\sin \theta + 27$$

- (i) Show that the equation  $g(\theta)=0$  can be written as f(x)=0, where  $x=\sin\theta$ . [4 marks]
- (ii) Hence solve the equation  $g(\theta)=0$ , giving your answers, in radians, to three significant figures in the interval  $0\leqslant\theta\leqslant2\pi$ .

[2 marks]

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In a conservation area, a disease is spreading amongst two species of wild animal, *P* and *Q*, which is reducing their numbers.

Previous experience has shown that the number of each of the species  ${\cal P}$  and  ${\cal Q}$  can be modelled by

$$p(t) = 4500e^{-\frac{1}{20}t}$$
 and  $q(t) = 3000e^{-\frac{1}{40}t}$  respectively

where *t* is the time in weeks after the disease is first detected.

This outbreak of the disease was first detected on 1 May.

- (a) Use the two models to find:
  - (i) the number of species P on 1 May;

[1 mark]

(ii) the number of species  ${\cal Q}$  after 36 weeks from 1 May, giving your answer to the nearest 10;

[1 mark]

(iii) after how many weeks the number of species P will first fall below 1500.

[2 marks]

(b) Use logarithms and the two models to calculate the value of t when the number of species Q will be four times that of species P. Give your answer to the nearest whole number.

[3 marks]

- (c) When t = T the number of species Q first exceeds that of species P by 300.
  - (i) Use this information and the two models to derive a quadratic equation in x where  $x=\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{40}T}$  .

[2 marks]

(ii) Hence find the number of days after 1 May when this difference of 300 animals will first occur. Give your answer to the nearest day.

[3 marks]

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**6** A curve is defined by the equation

$$\cos 3y + y\sin^2 3x = x + k$$

The point  $P\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$  lies on this curve.

(a) Find the exact value of the constant k.

[1 mark]

**(b)** Find an expression for  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

[6 marks]

(c) Find the equation of the tangent to the curve at P, giving your answer in the form y = mx + c.

[2 marks]

QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 6



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7 (a) Using a suitable substitution, or otherwise, find

$$\int \frac{x}{(7+2x^2)^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

[3 marks]

**(b)** Solve the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x e^{4y}}{(7 + 2x^2)^2}$$

given that y = 0 when x = 2.

Give your answer in the form y = f(x).

[6 marks]

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**8** The points A and C have coordinates (3, -1, 2) and (0, -1, -2) respectively.

The line 
$$l$$
 has equation  $\mathbf{r}=\begin{bmatrix}3\\-1\\2\end{bmatrix}+\lambda\begin{bmatrix}-1\\3\\4\end{bmatrix}$  .

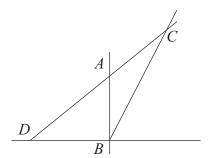
(a) (i) The point *B* lies on *l* where  $\lambda = 2$ . Find the coordinates of *B*.

[1 mark]

(ii) Find the **acute** angle ABC, giving your answer to the nearest  $0.1^{\circ}$ .

[5 marks]

**(b)** The point D lies on a line through C and A such that angle ABD is a right angle.



The point E completes the rectangle ABDE. Find the coordinates of E.

[7 marks]

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# **END OF QUESTIONS**

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