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Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

A-level MATHEMATICS

Paper 1

Wednesday 5 June 2019

Morning

Time allowed: 2 hours

Materials

- You must have the AQA Formulae for A-level Mathematics booklet.
- You should have a graphical or scientific calculator that meets the requirements of the specification.

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 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.
- 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 100.

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	
Question	Mark
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TOTAL	



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

- 1** Given that $a > 0$, determine which of these expressions is **not** equivalent to the others.

Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

$$-2 \log_{10} \left(\frac{1}{a} \right) \quad 2 \log_{10} (a) \quad \log_{10} (a^2) \quad -4 \log_{10} (\sqrt{a})$$

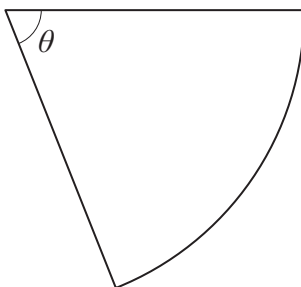
- 2** Given $y = e^{kx}$, where k is a constant, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{kx} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = ke^{kx} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = kxe^{kx-1} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{kx}}{k}$$

- 3** The diagram below shows a sector of a circle.



The radius of the circle is 4 cm and $\theta = 0.8$ radians.

Find the area of the sector.

Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

$$1.28 \text{ cm}^2 \quad 3.2 \text{ cm}^2 \quad 6.4 \text{ cm}^2 \quad 12.8 \text{ cm}^2$$



6 The function f is defined by

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 1), x \geq 0$$

6 (a) Find the range of f .

[1 mark]

6 (b) (i) Find $f^{-1}(x)$

[3 marks]

6 (b) (ii) State the range of $f^{-1}(x)$

[1 mark]



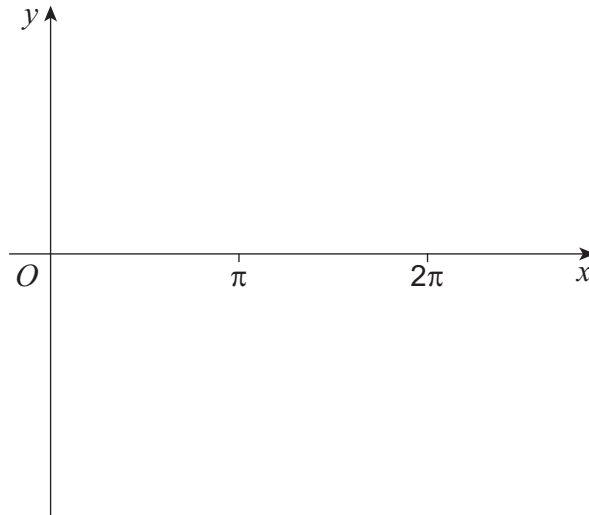
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7 (a) By sketching the graphs of $y = \frac{1}{x}$ and $y = \sec 2x$ on the axes below, show that the equation

$$\frac{1}{x} = \sec 2x$$

has exactly one solution for $x > 0$

[3 marks]



7 (b) By considering a suitable change of sign, show that the solution to the equation lies between 0.4 and 0.6

[2 marks]

7 (c) Show that the equation can be rearranged to give

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} x$$

[2 marks]



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7 (d) (i) Use the iterative formula

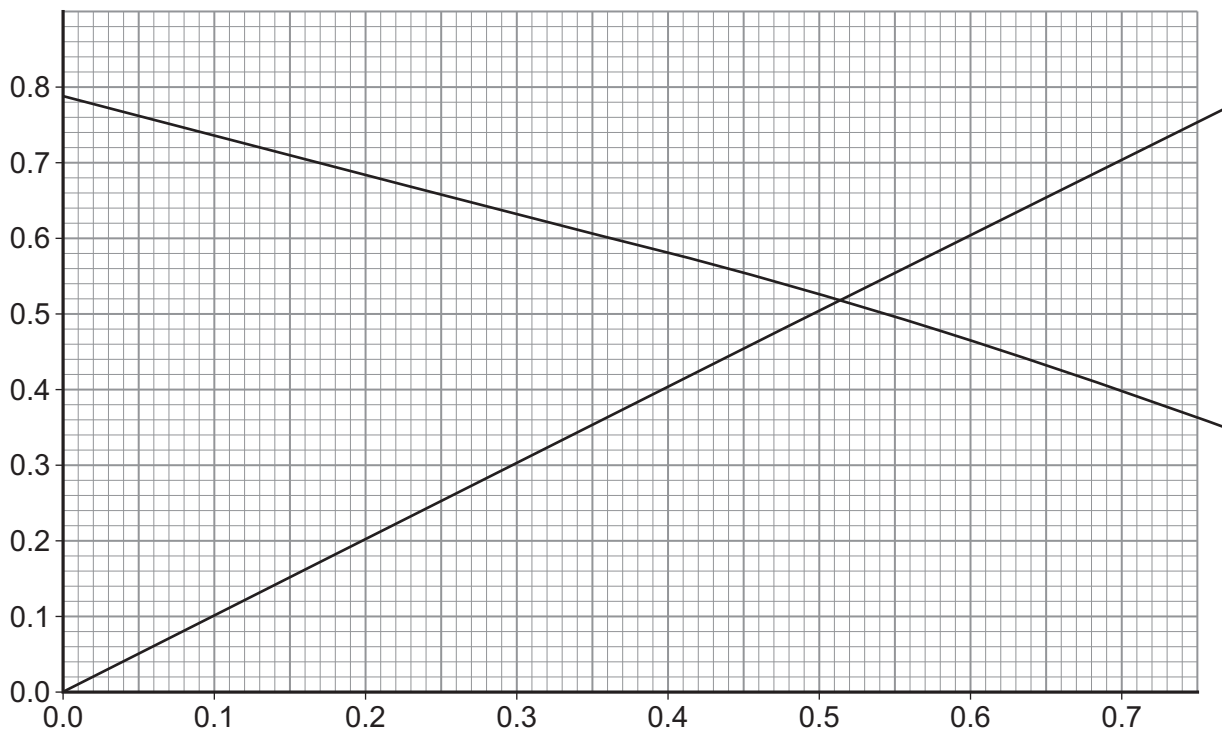
$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} x_n$$

with $x_1 = 0.4$, to find x_2 , x_3 and x_4 , giving your answers to four decimal places.

[2 marks]

7 (d) (ii) On the graph below, draw a cobweb or staircase diagram to show how convergence takes place, indicating the positions of x_2 , x_3 and x_4 .

[2 marks]



Turn over ►



8 $P(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n k^3 - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k^3$ where n is a positive integer.

8 (a) Find $P(3)$ and $P(10)$

[2 marks]

8 (b) Solve the equation $P(n) = 1.25 \times 10^8$

[2 marks]



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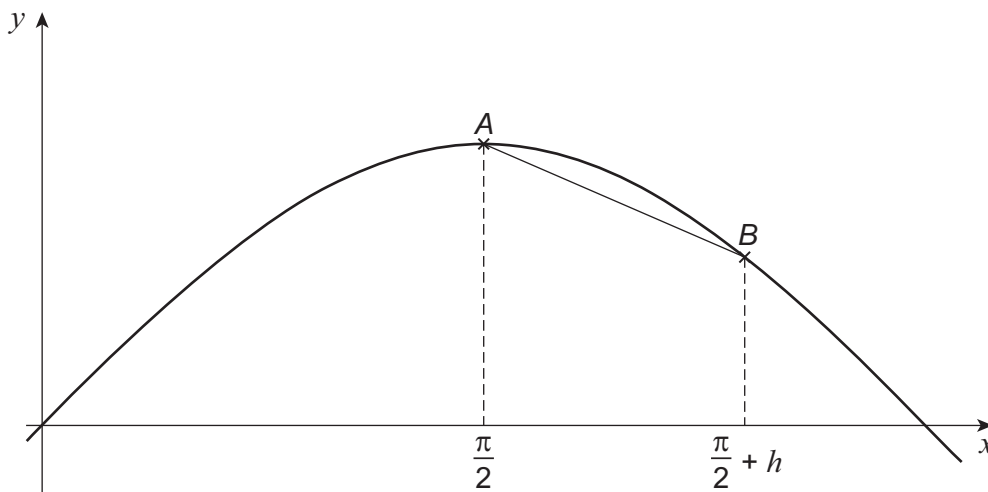
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11

Jodie is attempting to use differentiation from first principles to prove that the gradient of $y = \sin x$ is zero when $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

Jodie's teacher tells her that she has made mistakes starting in Step 4 of her working. Her working is shown below.



Step 1 Gradient of chord $AB = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + h\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{h}$

Step 2 $= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos(h) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \sin(h) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{h}$

Step 3 $= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\cos(h) - 1}{h}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \frac{\sin(h)}{h}$

Step 4 For gradient of curve at A ,

let $h = 0$ then

$$\frac{\cos(h) - 1}{h} = 0 \text{ and } \frac{\sin(h)}{h} = 0$$

Step 5 Hence the gradient of the curve at A is given by

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \times 0 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \times 0 = 0$$



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Complete Steps 4 and 5 of Jodie's working below, to correct her proof.

[4 marks]

Step 4 For gradient of curve at A ,

Step 5 Hence the gradient of the curve at A is given by

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12 (a) Show that the equation

$$2 \cot^2 x + 2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 x = 1 + 4 \operatorname{cosec} x$$

can be written in the form

$$a \operatorname{cosec}^2 x + b \operatorname{cosec} x + c = 0$$

[2 marks]



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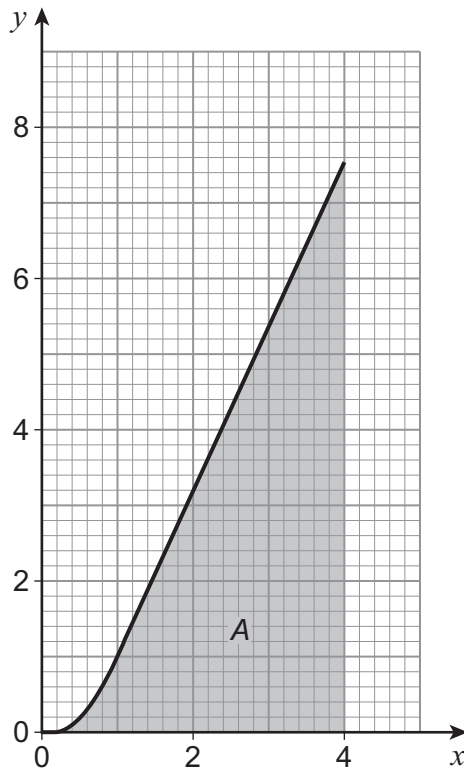
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14 The graph of $y = \frac{2x^3}{x^2 + 1}$ is shown for $0 \leq x \leq 4$



Caroline is attempting to approximate the shaded area, A , under the curve using the trapezium rule by splitting the area into n trapezia.

14 (a) When $n = 4$

14 (a) (i) State the number of ordinates that Caroline uses.

[1 mark]

14 (a) (ii) Calculate the area that Caroline should obtain using this method.

Give your answer correct to two decimal places.

[3 marks]



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14 (c)

Explain what would happen to Caroline's answer to part **(a)(ii)** as $n \rightarrow \infty$

[1 mark]



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2 3

- 15 (a)** At time t hours **after a high tide**, the height, h metres, of the tide and the velocity, v knots, of the tidal flow can be modelled using the parametric equations

$$v = 4 - \left(\frac{2t}{3} - 2\right)^2$$

$$h = 3 - 2\sqrt[3]{t-3}$$

High tides and low tides occur alternately when the velocity of the tidal flow is zero.

A high tide occurs at 2 am.

- 15 (a) (i)** Use the model to find the height of this high tide.

[1 mark]

- 15 (a) (ii)** Find the time of the first **low** tide after 2 am.

[3 marks]

- 15 (a) (iii)** Find the height of this low tide.

[1 mark]



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15 (b) Use the model to find the height of the tide when it is flowing with maximum velocity. **[3 marks]**

15 (c) Comment on the validity of the model. **[2 marks]**

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16 (a) $y = e^{-x}(\sin x + \cos x)$

Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

Simplify your answer.

[3 marks]

16 (b) Hence, show that

$$\int e^{-x} \sin x \, dx = ae^{-x}(\sin x + \cos x) + c$$

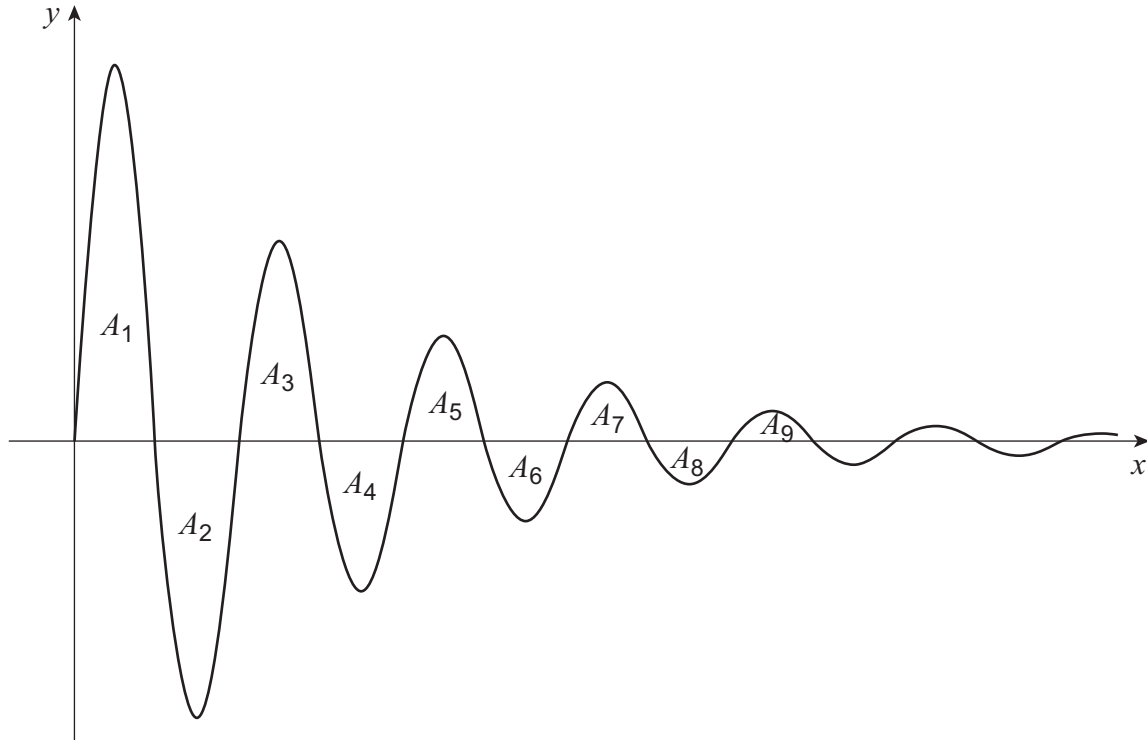
where a is a rational number.

[2 marks]



16 (c) A sketch of the graph of $y = e^{-x} \sin x$ for $x \geq 0$ is shown below.

The areas of the finite regions bounded by the curve and the x -axis are denoted by $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n, \dots$



16 (c) (i) Find the exact value of the area A_1

[3 marks]

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