

# EXEMPLAR OF NEW FORMAT

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		2



**GCE AS/A LEVEL**

2300U10-1



**SUMMER 2019**

## **MATHEMATICS – AS unit 1 PURE MATHEMATICS A**

2 hours 30 minutes

### **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

In addition to this examination paper, you will need:

- a Formula Booklet;
- a calculator.

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

You may use a pencil for graphs and diagrams only.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you run out of space, use the additional page(s) at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

### **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The maximum mark for this paper is 120.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

Sufficient working must be shown to demonstrate the **mathematical** method employed.

Answers without working may not gain full credit.

Unless the degree of accuracy is stated in the question, answers should be rounded appropriately.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1	6	
2	7	
3	6	
4	15	
5	3	
6	5	
7	6	
8	8	
9	12	
10	13	
11	4	
12	6	
13	11	
14	6	
15	4	
16	8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	



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4. The line  $L_1$  passes through the points  $A(-1, 3)$  and  $B(2, 9)$ . The line  $L_2$  has equation  $2y + x = 25$  and intersects  $L_1$  at the point  $C$ .  $L_2$  also intersects the  $x$ -axis at the point  $D$ .

(a) Show that the equation of the line  $L_1$  is  $y = 2x + 5$ . [3]

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(b) (i) Find the coordinates of the point  $D$ .  
(ii) Show that  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  are perpendicular.  
(iii) Determine the coordinates of  $C$ . [5]

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7. Given that  $a, b$  are integers, simplify the following. Show all your working.

(a)  $\frac{2\sqrt{3}+a}{\sqrt{3}-1}$

[3]

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(b)  $\frac{2\sqrt{6b^2}}{\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{27} + \sqrt{192}$

[3]

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(b) Given that  $y = \frac{16}{5}x^{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{48}{x}$ , find the value of  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  when  $x = 16$ .

[3]

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- (c) Sketch the curve  $C$ , clearly labelling the stationary points and the point where the curve crosses the  $y$ -axis. [2]

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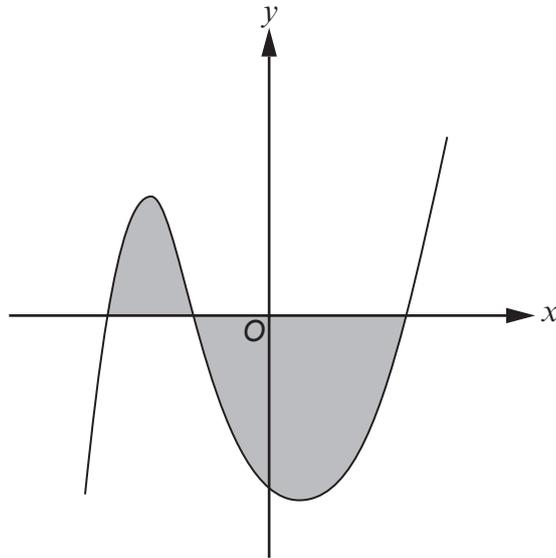


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16. The diagram below shows a curve with equation  $y = (x + 2)(x - 2)(x + 1)$ .



Calculate the total area of the two shaded regions.

[8]

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