

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
TOTAL	



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2015

Mathematics

MPC1

Unit Pure Core 1

Wednesday 13 May 2015 9.00 am to 10.30 am

<p>For this paper you must have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the blue AQA booklet of formulae and statistical tables. <p>You must not use a calculator.</p>	
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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.



J U N 1 5 M P C 1 0 1

Answer **all** questions.

Answer each question in the space provided for that question.

- 1** The line AB has equation $3x + 5y = 7$.
- (a) Find the gradient of AB . [2 marks]
- (b) Find an equation of the line that is perpendicular to the line AB and which passes through the point $(-2, -3)$. Express your answer in the form $px + qy + r = 0$, where p , q and r are integers. [3 marks]
- (c) The line AC has equation $2x - 3y = 30$. Find the coordinates of A . [3 marks]

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2

The point P has coordinates $(\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{3})$ and the point Q has coordinates $(\sqrt{5}, 4\sqrt{5})$.
 Show that the gradient of PQ can be expressed as $n + \sqrt{15}$, stating the value of the integer n .

[5 marks]

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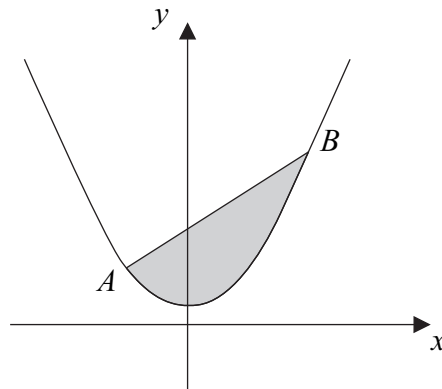
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- 3 The diagram shows a sketch of a curve and a line.



The curve has equation $y = x^4 + 3x^2 + 2$. The points $A(-1, 6)$ and $B(2, 30)$ lie on the curve.

- (a) Find an equation of the tangent to the curve at the point A . [4 marks]
- (b) (i) Find $\int_{-1}^2 (x^4 + 3x^2 + 2) dx$. [5 marks]
- (ii) Calculate the area of the shaded region bounded by the curve and the line AB . [3 marks]

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4 A circle with centre C has equation $x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 6y - 40 = 0$.

(a) Express this equation in the form

$$(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = d$$

[3 marks]

(b) (i) State the coordinates of C .

[1 mark]

(ii) Find the radius of the circle, giving your answer in the form $n\sqrt{2}$.

[2 marks]

(c) The point P with coordinates $(4, k)$ lies on the circle. Find the possible values of k .

[3 marks]

(d) The points Q and R also lie on the circle, and the length of the chord QR is 2. Calculate the shortest distance from C to the chord QR .

[2 marks]

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5 (a) Express $x^2 + 3x + 2$ in the form $(x + p)^2 + q$, where p and q are rational numbers. **[2 marks]**

(b) A curve has equation $y = x^2 + 3x + 2$.

(i) Use the result from part **(a)** to write down the coordinates of the vertex of the curve. **[2 marks]**

(ii) State the equation of the line of symmetry of the curve. **[1 mark]**

(c) The curve with equation $y = x^2 + 3x + 2$ is translated by the vector $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

Find the equation of the resulting curve in the form $y = x^2 + bx + c$.

[3 marks]

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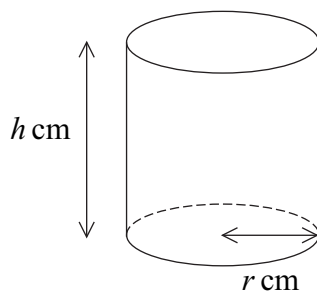
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- 6** The diagram shows a cylindrical container of radius r cm and height h cm. The container has an **open** top and a circular base.



The **external** surface area of the container's curved surface and base is 48π cm².

When the radius of the base is r cm, the volume of the container is V cm³.

- (a) (i)** Find an expression for h in terms of r . **[3 marks]**

- (ii)** Show that $V = 24\pi r - \frac{\pi}{2}r^3$. **[2 marks]**

- (b) (i)** Find $\frac{dV}{dr}$. **[2 marks]**

- (ii)** Find the positive value of r for which V is stationary, and determine whether this stationary value is a maximum value or a minimum value. **[4 marks]**

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7 (a) Sketch the curve with equation $y = x^2(x - 3)$. **[3 marks]**

(b) The polynomial $p(x)$ is given by $p(x) = x^2(x - 3) + 20$.

(i) Find the remainder when $p(x)$ is divided by $x - 4$. **[2 marks]**

(ii) Use the Factor Theorem to show that $x + 2$ is a factor of $p(x)$. **[2 marks]**

(iii) Express $p(x)$ in the form $(x + 2)(x^2 + bx + c)$, where b and c are integers. **[2 marks]**

(iv) Hence show that the equation $p(x) = 0$ has exactly one real root and state its value. **[3 marks]**

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8 A curve has equation $y = x^2 + (3k - 4)x + 13$ and a line has equation $y = 2x + k$, where k is a constant.

(a) Show that the x -coordinate of any point of intersection of the line and curve satisfies the equation

$$x^2 + 3(k - 2)x + 13 - k = 0$$

[1 mark]

(b) Given that the line and the curve do not intersect:

(i) show that $9k^2 - 32k - 16 < 0$;

[3 marks]

(ii) find the possible values of k .

[4 marks]

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END OF QUESTIONS

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