### Name:

**Total Marks:** 

## Pure

# **Mathematics 1**

### **Advanced Subsidiary**

**Practice Paper M9** 

Time: 2 hours



#### **Information for Candidates**

- This practice paper is an adapted legacy old paper for the Edexcel GCE AS Level Specifications
- There are 14 questions in this question paper
- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets.
- Full marks may be obtained for answers to ALL questions

#### Advice to candidates:

- You must ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
- You must show sufficient working to make your methods clear to the Examiner
- Answers without working may not gain full credit



Giving your answer in set notation, find the set of values of x for which

(a) 
$$4x - 3 > 7 - x$$
 (2)

(b) 
$$2x^2 - 5x - 12 < 0$$
 (4)

(c) **both** 
$$4x - 3 > 7 - x$$
 **and**  $2x^2 - 5x - 12 < 0$ 

(1)

#### **Question 2**

The equation  $x^2 + 3px + p = 0$ , where *p* is a non-zero constant, has equal roots.

| (+)<br>(Tatal 4 modes) |
|------------------------|
| (I otal 4 marks)       |

#### **Question 3**

The curve C has equation

 $y = x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 9, \quad x > 0$ 

The point *P* has coordinates (2, 7).

| (a) | Show that <i>P</i> lies on <i>C</i> .   | (1) |  |
|-----|---|-----|--|
| (b) | Find the equation of the tangent to C at P, giving your answer in the form $y = mx + c$ , |     |  |
| whe | ere <i>m</i> and <i>c</i> are constants.  | (5) |  |

The point Q also lies on C.

Given that the tangent to C at Q is perpendicular to the tangent to C at P,

(c) show that the *x*-coordinate of Q is  $\frac{1}{3}(2+\sqrt{6})$ . (5) (Total 11 marks)



- (a) Factorise completely  $x^3 6x^2 + 9x$  (3)
- (b) Sketch the curve with equation

$$y = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x$$

showing the coordinates of the points at which the curve meets the *x*-axis. (4)

Using your answer to part (b), or otherwise,

(c) sketch, on a separate diagram, the curve with equation

$$y = (x - 2)^3 - 6(x - 2)^2 + 9(x - 2)$$

showing the coordinates of the points at which the curve meets the x-axis.

(Total 9 marks)

(2)

(4)

#### **Question 5**



Figure 1

The points A and B have coordinates (6, 7) and (8, 2) respectively.

The line / passes through the point A and is perpendicular to the line AB, as shown in Figure 1.

(a) Find an equation for *I* in the form ax + by + c = 0, where *a*, *b* and *c* are integers.



| (b) | the coordinates of C,                                | (2) |
|-----|--|-----|
|     |  |     |
| (c) | the area of $\triangle OCB$ , where O is the origin. | (2) |

(c) the area of  $\triangle OCB$ , where O is the origin.

#### **Question 6**

| The circle C has equation   |     |
|---|-----|
| $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 4y = 12$  |     |
| (a) Find the centre and the radius of <i>C</i> .  | (5) |
|   |     |
| The point $P(-1, 1)$ and the point $Q(7, -5)$ both lie on C.                              |     |
| (b) Show that <i>P</i> Q is a diameter of <i>C</i> .                                      | (2) |
|   |     |
| The point <i>R</i> lies on the positive <i>y</i> -axis and the angle $PRQ = 90^{\circ}$ . |     |
| (c) Find the coordinates of <i>R</i> .  | (4) |

#### (Total 11 marks)

(Total 8 marks)

#### **Question 7**

(a) Find the value of *y* such that

$$\log_2 y = -3 \tag{2}$$

(b) Find the values of x such that

$$\frac{\log_2 32 + \log_2 16}{\log_2 x} = \log_2 x \tag{5}$$

(Total 7 marks)



Rabbits were introduced onto an island. The number of rabbits, *P*, *t* years after they were introduced is modelled by the equation

$$P = 80e^{\frac{1}{5}t}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, \ t \ge 0$$

- (a) Write down the number of rabbits that were introduced to the island. (1)
- (b) Find the number of years it would take for the number of rabbits to first exceed 1000.

(c) Find 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}P}{\mathrm{d}t} = 50$$
. (2)

(d) Find *P* when 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}P}{\mathrm{d}t} = 50.$$
 (3)

(2)

#### **Question 9**

(i) Solve, for  $-180^{\circ} \le \theta < 180^{\circ}$ ,

$$(1+\tan\theta)(5\sin\theta-2)=0.$$
<sup>(4)</sup>

(ii) Solve, for  $0 \le x < 360^\circ$ ,

$$4\sin x = 3\tan x. \tag{6}$$

#### (Total 10 marks)

#### **Question 10**

Use calculus to find the value of

$$\int_{1}^{4} (2x+3\sqrt{x}) dx$$
(5)
(Total 5 marks)

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Sketch the gradient function for the following graph stating clearly the coordinates of any turning points and where the graph cuts the axes.



(Total 3 marks)

#### **Question 12**

Find the set of values for which  $\frac{2}{x+3} < 5$ , for which  $x \neq -3$ 

(Total 6 marks)

#### **Question 13**





The graph of  $\log_{10} y$  against x is a straight line as shown in Figure 1

- (i) Find the equation for  $\log_{10} y$  in terms of x
- (ii) Find the equation for y in terms of x

(3)

#### (Total 5 marks)



Two forces  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  are given by the vectors  $F_1 = (-3i - 4j) N$  and  $F_2 = (pi - 3pj) N$ . The resultant of the forces  $F_1$  and  $F_2$ , R acts in a direction which is parallel to the vector (3i - 4j).

| (i)  | Show that p = $-\frac{24}{5}$     | (3) |
|------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| (ii) | Find the resultant force <b>R</b> | (1) |

(iii) Find the angle between **R** and the vector **i** to the nearest degree (2)

(Total 6 marks)

**TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 100 MARKS**