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Candidate number

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# AS MATHEMATICS

## Paper 1

Wednesday 15 May 2019

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

### 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 80.

### 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
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
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8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
<b>TOTAL</b>	



**Section A**

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

**1** State the number of solutions to the equation  $\tan 4\theta = 1$  for  $0^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$

Circle your answer.

**[1 mark]**

1

2

4

8

**2** Dan believes that

for every positive integer  $n$ , at least one of  $2^n - 1$  and  $2^n + 1$  is prime.

Which value of  $n$  shown below is a counter example to Dan's belief?

Circle your answer.

**[1 mark]**

$n = 3$

$n = 4$

$n = 5$

$n = 6$







**5 (a)** Sketch the curve  $y = g(x)$  where

$$g(x) = (x + 2)(x - 1)^2$$

**[3 marks]**

**5 (b)** Hence, solve  $g(x) \leq 0$

**[2 marks]**

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**Turn over ►**



**6 (a) (i)** Show that  $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$  is one solution of the equation

$$6 \sin^2 \theta + 5 \cos \theta = 7$$

**[2 marks]**

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**6 (a) (ii)** Find all the values of  $\theta$  that solve the equation

$$6 \sin^2 \theta + 5 \cos \theta = 7$$

for  $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$

Give your answers to the nearest degree.

**[2 marks]**

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**10** On 18 March 2019 there were 12 hours of daylight in Inverness.

On 16 June 2019, 90 days later, there will be 18 hours of daylight in Inverness.

Jude decides to model the number of hours of daylight in Inverness,  $N$ , by the formula

$$N = A + B \sin t^\circ$$

where  $t$  is the number of days after 18 March 2019.

**10 (a) (i)** State the value that Jude should use for  $A$ .

[1 mark]

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**10 (a) (ii)** State the value that Jude should use for  $B$ .

[1 mark]

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**10 (a) (iii)** Using Jude's model, calculate the number of hours of daylight in Inverness on 15 May 2019, 58 days after 18 March 2019.

[1 mark]

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**10 (a) (iv)** Using Jude's model, find how many days during 2019 will have at least 17.4 hours of daylight in Inverness.

**[4 marks]**

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**10 (a) (v)** Explain why Jude's model will become inaccurate for 2020 and future years.

**[1 mark]**

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**10 (b)** Anisa decides to model the number of hours of daylight in Inverness with the formula

$$N = A + B \sin\left(\frac{360}{365}t\right)^\circ$$

Explain why Anisa's model is better than Jude's model.

**[1 mark]**

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**Turn over ►**



## Section B

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

- 11** A ball moves in a straight line and passes through two fixed points, *A* and *B*, which are 0.5 m apart.

The ball is moving with a constant acceleration of  $0.39 \text{ m s}^{-2}$  in the direction *AB*.

The speed of the ball at *A* is  $1.9 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

Find the speed of the ball at *B*.

Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

$2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

$3.2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

$3.8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

$4 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

- 12** A particle *P*, of mass *m* kilograms, is attached to one end of a light inextensible string.

The other end of this string is held at a fixed position, *O*.

*P* hangs freely, in equilibrium, vertically below *O*.

Identify the statement below that correctly describes the tension, *T* newtons, in the string as *m* varies.

Tick (✓) **one** box.

[1 mark]

*T* varies along the string, with its greatest value at *O*

*T* varies along the string, with its greatest value at *P*

$T = 0$  because the system is in equilibrium

*T* is directly proportional to *m*



**Turn over for the next question**

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**13** A car, starting from rest, is driven along a horizontal track.

The velocity of the car,  $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$ , at time  $t$  seconds, is modelled by the equation

$$v = 0.48t^2 - 0.024t^3 \text{ for } 0 \leq t \leq 15$$

**13 (a)** Find the distance the car travels during the first 10 seconds of its journey.

**[3 marks]**

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**13 (b)** Find the maximum speed of the car.

Give your answer to three significant figures.

**[4 marks]**

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**13 (c)** Deduce the range of values of  $t$  for which the car is modelled as decelerating. **[2 marks]**

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**14** Two particles,  $A$  and  $B$ , lie at rest on a smooth horizontal plane.

$A$  has position vector  $\mathbf{r}_A = (13\mathbf{i} - 22\mathbf{j})$  metres

$B$  has position vector  $\mathbf{r}_B = (3\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j})$  metres

**14 (a)** Calculate the distance between  $A$  and  $B$ .

**[2 marks]**

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**14 (b)** Three forces,  $\mathbf{F}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{F}_2$  and  $\mathbf{F}_3$  are applied to particle  $A$ , where

$$\mathbf{F}_1 = (-2\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j}) \text{ newtons}$$

$$\mathbf{F}_2 = (6\mathbf{i} - 10\mathbf{j}) \text{ newtons}$$

Given that  $A$  remains at rest, explain why  $\mathbf{F}_3 = (-4\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j})$  newtons

**[1 mark]**

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**14 (c)** A force of  $(5\mathbf{i} - 12\mathbf{j})$  newtons, is applied to  $B$ , so that  $B$  moves, from rest, in a straight line towards  $A$ .

$B$  has a mass of  $0.8 \text{ kg}$

**14 (c) (i)** Show that the acceleration of  $B$  towards  $A$  is  $16.25 \text{ ms}^{-2}$

**[2 marks]**

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**14 (c) (ii)** Hence, find the time taken for  $B$  to reach  $A$ .

Give your answer to two significant figures.

**[2 marks]**

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**15** A tractor and its driver have a combined mass of  $m$  kilograms.

The tractor is towing a trailer of mass  $4m$  kilograms in a straight line along a horizontal road.

The tractor and trailer are connected by a horizontal tow bar, modelled as a light rigid rod.

A driving force of 11 080 N and a total resistance force of 160 N act on the tractor.

A total resistance force of 600 N acts on the trailer.

The tractor and the trailer have an acceleration of  $0.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$

**15 (a)** Find  $m$ .

**[3 marks]**

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**15 (b)** Find the tension in the tow bar.

**[2 marks]**

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