

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**Advanced Subsidiary General Certificate of Education
Advanced General Certificate of Education****MATHEMATICS****4721**

Core Mathematics 1

Monday **23 MAY 2005** Morning 1 hour 30 minutesAdditional materials:
Answer booklet
Graph paper
List of Formulae (MF1)**TIME** 1 hour 30 minutes**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures unless a different degree of accuracy is specified in the question or is clearly appropriate.
- **You are not permitted to use a calculator in this paper.**

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 72.
- Questions carrying smaller numbers of marks are printed earlier in the paper, and questions carrying larger numbers of marks later in the paper.
- **You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.**

**WARNING****You are not allowed to use
a calculator in this paper.**

This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.

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- 1 Solve the inequality $x^2 - 6x - 40 \geq 0$. [4]
- 2 (i) Express $3x^2 + 12x + 7$ in the form $3(x + a)^2 + b$. [4]
(ii) Hence write down the equation of the line of symmetry of the curve $y = 3x^2 + 12x + 7$. [1]
- 3 (i) Sketch the curve $y = x^3$. [1]
(ii) Describe a transformation that transforms the curve $y = x^3$ to the curve $y = -x^3$. [2]
(iii) The curve $y = x^3$ is translated by p units, parallel to the x -axis. State the equation of the curve after it has been transformed. [2]
- 4 Solve the equation $x^6 + 26x^3 - 27 = 0$. [5]
- 5 (a) Simplify $2x^{\frac{2}{3}} \times 3x^{-1}$. [2]
(b) Express $2^{40} \times 4^{30}$ in the form 2^n . [2]
(c) Express $\frac{26}{4 - \sqrt{3}}$ in the form $a + b\sqrt{3}$. [3]
- 6 Given that $f(x) = (x + 1)^2(3x - 4)$,
(i) express $f(x)$ in the form $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$, [3]
(ii) find $f'(x)$, [2]
(iii) find $f''(x)$. [2]

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7 (i) Calculate the discriminant of each of the following:

(a) $x^2 + 6x + 9$,

(b) $x^2 - 10x + 12$,

(c) $x^2 - 2x + 5$.

[3]

(ii)

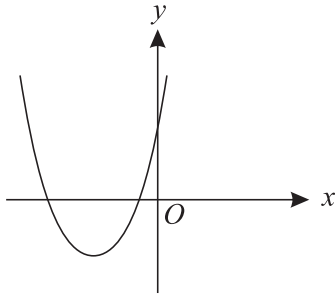


Fig. 1

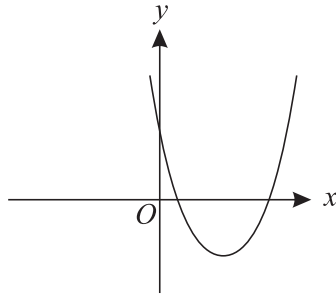


Fig. 2

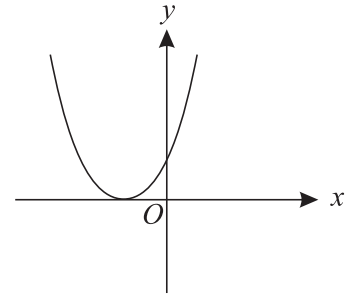


Fig. 3

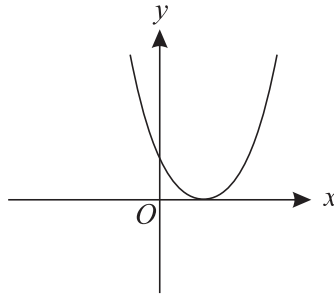


Fig. 4

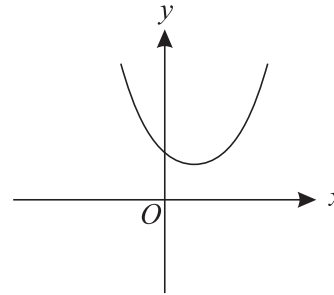


Fig. 5

State with reasons which of the diagrams corresponds to the curve

(a) $y = x^2 + 6x + 9$,

(b) $y = x^2 - 10x + 12$,

(c) $y = x^2 - 2x + 5$.

[4]

8 (i) Describe completely the curve $x^2 + y^2 = 25$.

[2]

(ii) Find the coordinates of the points of intersection of the curve $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ and the line $2x + y - 5 = 0$.

[6]

[Questions 9 and 10 are printed overleaf.]

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- 9 (i) Find the gradient of the line l_1 which has equation $4x - 3y + 5 = 0$. [1]
- (ii) Find an equation of the line l_2 , which passes through the point $(1, 2)$ and which is perpendicular to the line l_1 , giving your answer in the form $ax + by + c = 0$. [4]
- The line l_1 crosses the x -axis at P and the line l_2 crosses the y -axis at Q .
- (iii) Find the coordinates of the mid-point of PQ . [3]
- (iv) Calculate the length of PQ , giving your answer in the form $\frac{\sqrt{a}}{b}$, where a and b are integers. [3]
- 10 (i) Given that $y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 9x$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$. [2]
- (ii) Find the coordinates of the stationary points on the curve $y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 9x$. [3]
- (iii) Determine whether each stationary point is a maximum point or a minimum point. [3]
- (iv) Given that $24x + 3y + 2 = 0$ is the equation of the tangent to the curve at the point (p, q) , find p and q . [5]