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Surname		
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Candidate signature	I declare this is my own work.	

# A-level **MATHEMATICS**

Paper 1

Tuesday 6 June 2023

Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours

#### **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 need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do **not** write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- 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 100.

#### 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
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16	
TOTAL	



### Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

Find the coefficient of  $x^7$  in the expansion of  $(2x-3)^7$ 1

Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

$$-2187$$

$$-128$$

128

Given that  $y = 2x^3$  find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 2

Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = 5x^2$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = 6x^2$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{x^4}{2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 5x^2 \qquad \qquad \frac{dy}{dx} = 6x^2 \qquad \qquad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^4}{2} \qquad \qquad \frac{dy}{dx} = 6x^3$$



The curve with equation  $y = \ln x$  is transformed by a stretch parallel to the x-axis with 3 scale factor 2

Find the equation of the transformed curve.

Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln x$$

$$y = 2 \ln x$$

$$y = 2 \ln x \qquad \qquad y = \ln \frac{x}{2} \qquad \qquad y = \ln 2x$$

$$y = \ln 2x$$

Given that  $\theta$  is a small angle, find an approximation for  $\cos 2\theta$ 4

Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

$$1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2} \qquad \qquad 2 - 2\theta^2 \qquad \qquad 1 - 2\theta^2$$

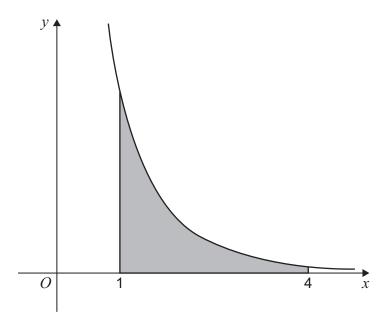
$$2-2\theta^2$$

$$1-2\theta^2$$

$$1-\theta^2$$

Turn over for the next question

5 The graph of  $y = \frac{5}{e^x - 1}$  is shown in the diagram below.



The trapezium rule with 6 ordinates (5 strips) is to be used to find an approximation for the shaded area.

The values required to obtain this approximation are shown in the table below.

х	1	1.6	2.2	2.8	3.4	4
y	2.90988	1.26485	0.62305	0.32374	0.17263	0.09329

**5 (a)** Use the trapezium rule with 6 ordinates (5 strips) to find an approximate value for the shaded area.

Give your answer to four decimal places.

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5 (b)	Using your answer to part (a) deduce an estimate for $\int_1^4 \frac{20}{e^x - 1} dx$	[1 mark]
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6	Show that the equation	
		$2\log_{10} x = \log_{10} 4 + \log_{10} (x+8)$
	has exactly one solution.	
	Fully justify your answer.	[5 marks]
		[e mame]



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7 (a)	Given that $n$ is a positive integer, express	
	7 7	
	$\frac{7}{3+5\sqrt{n}}-\frac{7}{5\sqrt{n}-3}$	
	$3+5\sqrt{n}$ $5\sqrt{n}-3$	
	as a single fraction not involving surds.	
	as a single fraction flot involving sures.	[3 marks]
		[5 marks]
7 (b)	Honor doduce that	
7 (b)	Hence, deduce that	
	7 7	
	$\frac{7}{3+5\sqrt{n}}-\frac{7}{5\sqrt{n}-3}$	
	is a rational number for all positive integer values of $n$	
	a a constant and an promise and general and a	[1 mark]
		• •



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8	Show that		
	ĺ	$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x \sin 4x)  \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{\pi}{8}$	
	J	0 `	[6 marks]



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9	The points $P$ and $Q$ have coordinates (-6, 15) and (12, 19) respectively.	
9 (a) (i)	Find the coordinates of the midpoint of PQ	[4
		[1 mark]
9 (a) (ii)	Find the equation of the perpendicular bisector of PQ	
	Give your answer in the form $ax + by = c$ where $a$ , $b$ and $c$ are integers.	[4 marks]



9 (b) (i)	A circle passes through the points <i>P</i> and <i>Q</i>	
	The centre of the circle lies on the line with equation $2x - 5y = -30$	
	Find the equation of the circle.	
		[3 marks]
9 (b) (ii)	The circle intersects the coordinate axes at <i>n</i> points.	
	State the value of <i>n</i>	[1 mark]

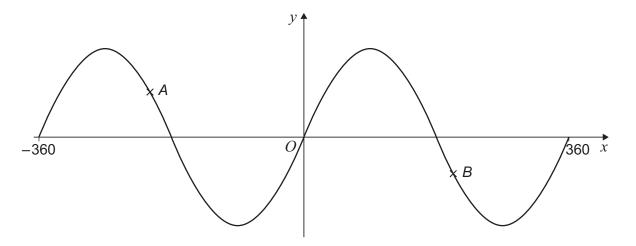


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10 The curve with equation

$$y = \sin x^{\circ}$$

for  $-360 \le x \le 360$  is shown below.



**10 (a)** Point A on the curve has coordinates (a, 0.5)

10 (a) (i)	Find the value of a
------------	---------------------

**10 (a) (ii)** State the value of  $\sin (180^{\circ} - a^{\circ})$ 

[1	mark



10 (b)	Point <i>B</i> on the curve has coordinates $\left(b, -\frac{3}{7}\right)$	
	Find the exact value of $\sin{(b^{\circ}-180^{\circ})}$	[2 marks]
10 (b) (ii)	Find the exact value of $\cos b^\circ$	[3 marks]



11	The $n$ th term of a sequence is $u_n$	
	The sequence is defined by	
	$u_{n+1} = pu_n + 70$	
	where $u_1 = 400$ and $p$ is a constant.	
11 (a)	Find an expression, in terms of $p$ , for $u_2$	[1 mark]
		[
11 (b)	3	
11 (b) (i)	Show that $p$ satisfies the equation	
	$200p^2 + 35p - 156 = 0$	[3 marks]



11 (b) (ii)	It is given that the sequence is a decreasing sequence.	
	Find the value of $u_4$ and the value of $u_5$	[3 marks]
11 (c)	The limit of $u_n$ as $n$ tends to infinity is $L$	
11 (c) (i)	Write down an equation for $L$	[1 mark]
44 ( ) (")		
11 (c) (ii)	Find the value of $L$	[1 mark]



One of the rides at a theme park is a room where the floor and ceiling both move up and down for  $10\pi$  seconds.

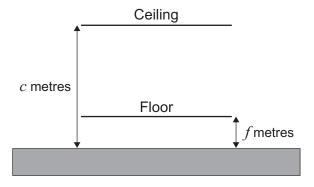
At time t seconds after the ride begins, the distance f metres of the floor above the ground is

$$f = 1 - \cos t$$

At time t seconds after the ride begins, the distance c metres of the ceiling above the ground is

$$c = 8 - 4 \sin t$$

The ride is shown in the diagram below.



12 (a)	Show that the initial distance between the floor and ceiling is 8 metres.		



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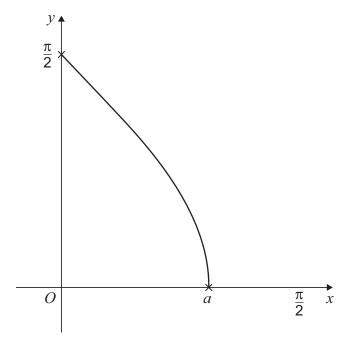
b)	Show that the distance $d$ metres between the floor and ceiling at time $t$ i	s given by
	$d = 7 + R\cos\left(t + \alpha\right)$	
	where $R$ and $\alpha$ are positive constants to be found.	[5 mar
)	Hence, find the minimum distance between the ceiling and the floor.	
	Give your answer to the nearest centimetre.	[2 mar



The function f is defined by

$$f(x) = \arccos x \text{ for } 0 \le x \le a$$

The curve with equation y = f(x) is shown below.



**13 (a)** State the value of a

[1	mark]
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13 (b) (i) On the diagram above, sketch the curve with equation

$$y = \cos x$$
 for  $0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

and

sketch the line with equation

$$y = x$$
 for  $0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

[4 marks]

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13 (b) (ii)	Explain why the solution to the equation		
	$x - \cos x = 0$		
	must also be a solution to the equation		
	$\cos x = \arccos x$ [1 mark]		

Question 13 continues on the next page



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	v 00	sx = 0	
		3 <i>x</i> — 0	
Give your answer to fou	r decimal places.		[3 m
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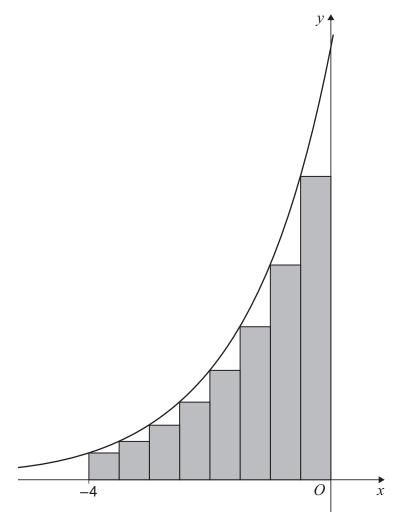
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14 (a) (i)	Given that	
		$y = 2^x$
	dv	y – 2
	write down $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$	
	<del>4.0</del>	[1 mark]
44 ( ) (11)		
14 (a) (II)	Hence find	
		$\int 2^x dx$
		[2 marks]
		[2 marks]



**14 (b)** The area, A, bounded by the curve with equation  $y = 2^x$ , the x-axis, the y-axis and the line x = -4 is approximated using eight rectangles of equal width as shown in the diagram below.



**14 (b) (i)** Show that the exact area of the largest rectangle is  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ 

[2 marks]
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Question 14 continues on the next page

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14 (b) (ii)	The areas of these rectangles form a geometric sequence with common rate	tio $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
	Find the exact value of the total area of the eight rectangles.	
	Give your answer in the form $k(1+\sqrt{2})$ where $k$ is a rational number.	[3 marks]



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14 (b) (iii)	More accurate approximations for $A$ can be found by increasing the number, $n$ , or rectangles used.	f
	Find the exact value of the limit of the approximations for $A$ as $n \to \infty$ [3 m	arks]
	-	
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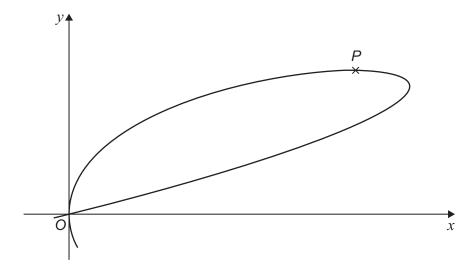


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The curve with equation

$$x^2 + 2y^3 - 4xy = 0$$

has a single stationary point at P as shown in the diagram below.



15 (a) Show that the y-coordinate of P satisfies the equation

$$y^2(y-2)=0$$

[7 marks
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45 (5)	Harris Soul the condition of D	
15 (b)	Hence, find the coordinates of P	
		[2 marks]
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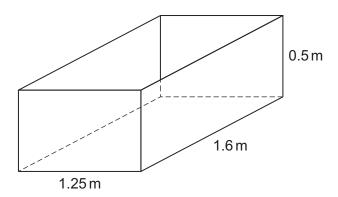


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16 (a)	Given that	
	$\frac{1}{16 - 9x^2} \equiv \frac{A}{4 - 3x} + \frac{B}{4 + 3x}$	
	find the values of $A$ and $B$	[3 marks]



**16 (b)** An empty container, in the shape of a cuboid, has length 1.6 metres, width 1.25 metres and depth 0.5 metres, as shown in the diagram below.



The container has a small hole in the bottom.

Water is poured into the container at a rate of 0.16 cubic metres per minute.

At time t minutes after the container starts to be filled, the depth of water is d metres and water leaks out at a rate of  $0.36d^2$  cubic metres per minute.

At time t minutes after the container starts to be filled, the volume of water in the container is V cubic metres.

**16 (b) (i)** Show that

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}V}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{16 - 9V^2}{100}$$

[4 marks]

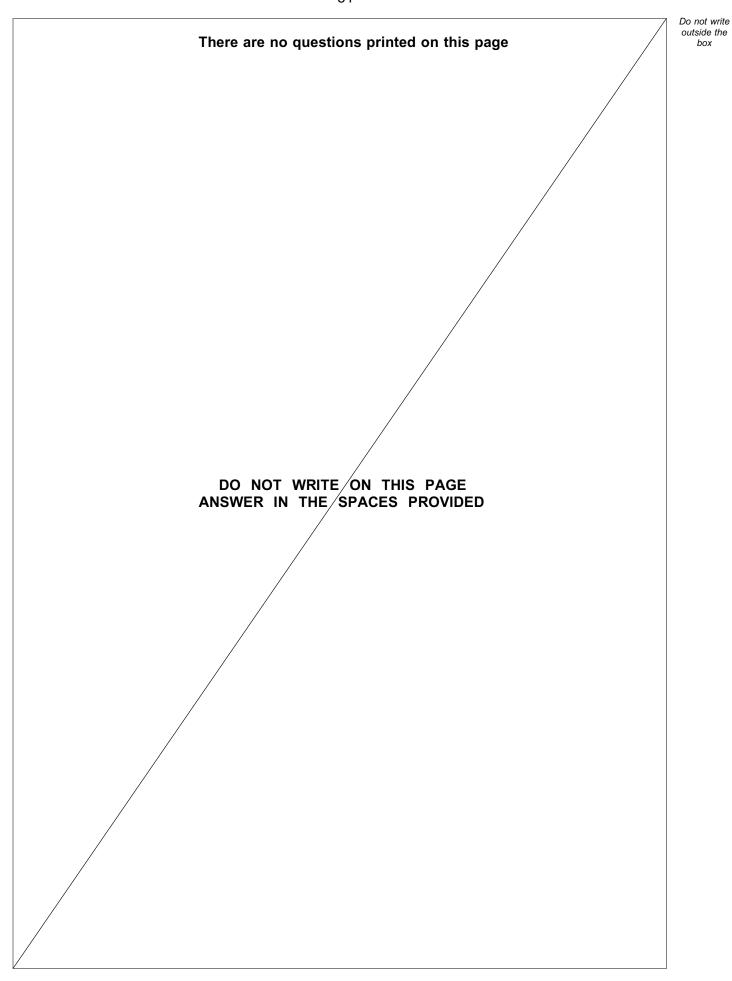



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16 (b) (ii)	Hence, find $t$ in terms of $V$	[5 marks]
16 (b) (iii)	Determine how long it takes to fill the container with water.	
	Give your answer to the nearest minute.	[2 marks]
	END OF QUESTIONS	







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