

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Edexcel Certificate
Edexcel
International GCSE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Mathematics A

Paper 4H



Higher Tier

Wednesday 16 May 2012 – Morning

Time: 2 hours

Paper Reference

4MA0/4H
KMA0/4H

You must have:

Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser, calculator. Tracing paper may be used.

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Without sufficient working, correct answers may be awarded no marks.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- **Calculators may be used.**
- You must **NOT** write anything on the formulae page.
Anything you write on the formulae page will gain NO credit.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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6/6/6/6/3

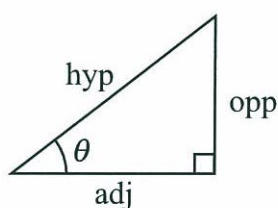
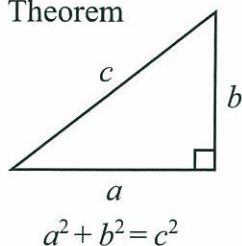


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PEARSON

FORMULAE SHEET – HIGHER TIER

Pythagoras' Theorem

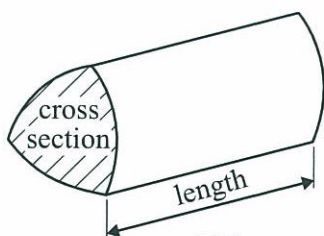


$$\begin{aligned} \text{adj} &= \text{hyp} \times \cos \theta \\ \text{opp} &= \text{hyp} \times \sin \theta \\ \text{opp} &= \text{adj} \times \tan \theta \end{aligned}$$

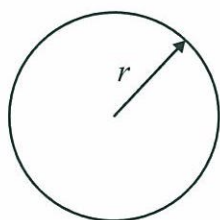
or $\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$$

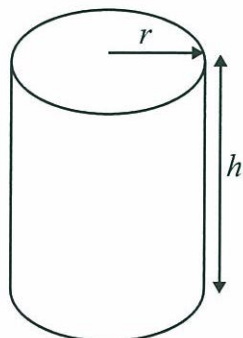


$$\text{Volume of prism} = \text{area of cross section} \times \text{length}$$



$$\text{Circumference of circle} = 2\pi r$$

$$\text{Area of circle} = \pi r^2$$

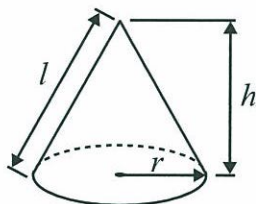


$$\text{Volume of cylinder} = \pi r^2 h$$

$$\text{Curved surface area of cylinder} = 2\pi r h$$

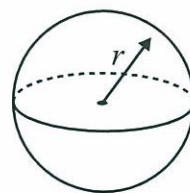
$$\text{Volume of cone} = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$$

$$\text{Curved surface area of cone} = \pi r l$$

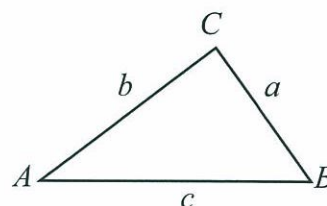


$$\text{Volume of sphere} = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$\text{Surface area of sphere} = 4\pi r^2$$



In any triangle ABC

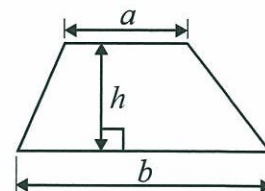


$$\text{Sine rule: } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\text{Cosine rule: } a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$\text{Area of triangle} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$

$$\text{Area of a trapezium} = \frac{1}{2} (a + b) h$$



The Quadratic Equation

The solutions of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, where $a \neq 0$, are given by

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$



Answer ALL TWENTY TWO questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all the stages in your working.

- 1 Work out the value of $\frac{6.6 \times 1.2}{4.4 - 2.75}$

4.8

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

- 2 A group of students take a test.
The group consists of 12 boys and 8 girls.
The mean mark for the boys is 18
The mean mark for the girls is 16.5
Calculate the mean mark for the whole group.

$$\text{Mean for whole group} = \frac{\text{Sum of boys' scores} + \text{Sum of girls' scores}}{12 + 8}$$

$$= \frac{12(18) + 8(16.5)}{20}$$

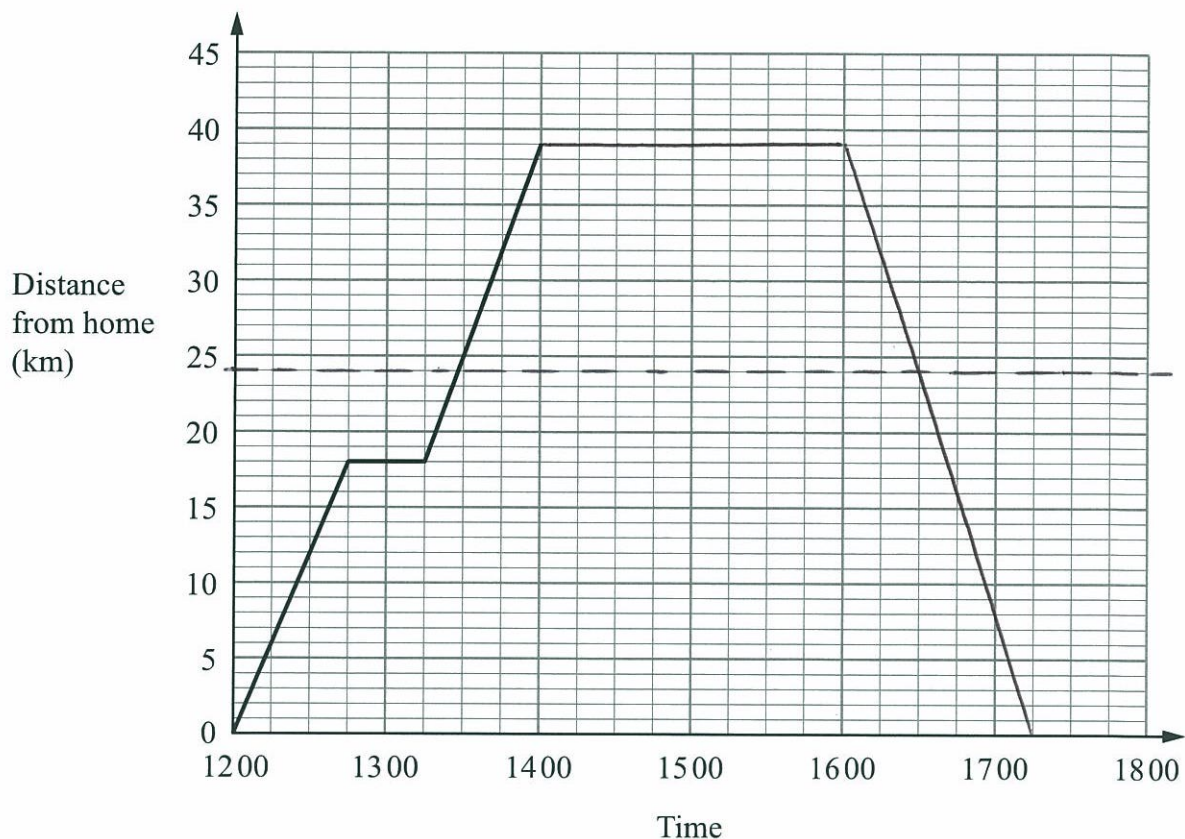
$$= \frac{348}{20} = 17.4$$

17.4

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)



- 3 Bhavik left his home at 12 00 to cycle to Sam's house.
On the way Bhavik stopped for a rest, and then continued his journey.
The distance-time graph shows his journey.



- (a) (i) For how many minutes did Bhavik stop for a rest?

30 minutes

- (ii) After his rest, how many more kilometres did Bhavik cycle to Sam's house?

$$39 - 18 = 21 \text{ km}$$

21 km
(2)

- (b) Bhavik stayed at Sam's house for 2 hours.
He then cycled back to his home.
He arrived home at 17 15.

Show all this information on the graph.

(2)

- (c) Write down the times at which Bhavik was 24 kilometres from his home.

~ 13.28

16.30

(2)



- (d) Work out the average speed, in kilometres per hour, of Bhavik's journey from Sam's house back to his home.

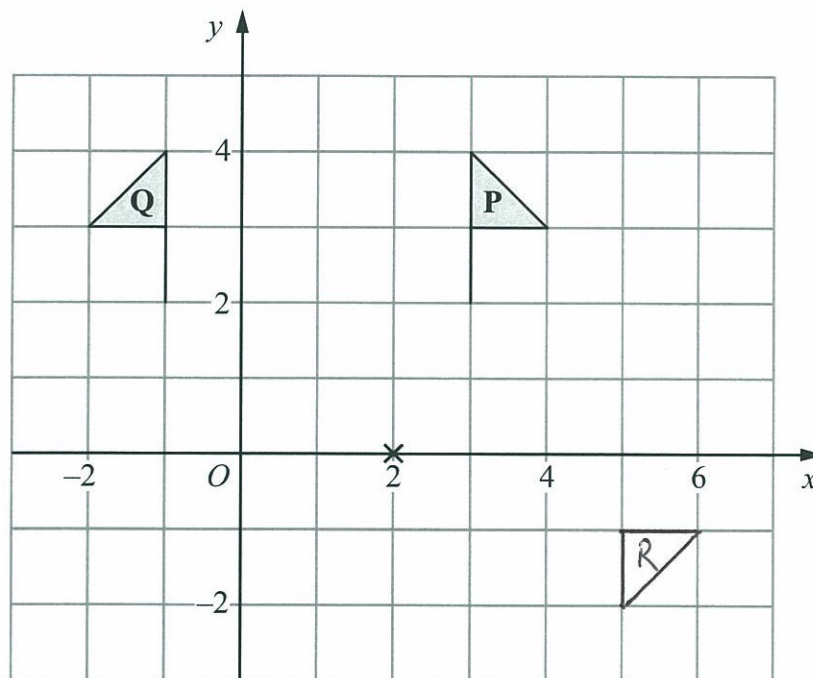
Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.

$$\text{Average Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{39 \text{ km}}{1.25 \text{ hrs}} = 31.2 \text{ km/hr}$$

31.2 km/h
(3)

(Total for Question 3 is 9 marks)

4



- (a) Describe fully the single transformation that maps shape **P** onto shape **Q**.

A reflection in the line $x = 1$

(2)

- (b) On the grid, rotate shape **P** 90° clockwise about the point (2, 0).
Label the new shape **R**.

(2)

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)



- 5 (a) Show that $\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{7}{15} = 1\frac{5}{7}$

$$\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{15}{7} = \frac{60}{35} = \frac{12}{7} = 1\frac{5}{7}$$

(2)

- (b) Show that $5\frac{1}{4} - 1\frac{2}{3} = 3\frac{7}{12}$

$$\frac{21}{4} - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{63 - 20}{12} = \frac{43}{12} = 3\frac{7}{12}$$

(3)

(Total for Question 5 is 5 marks)

6

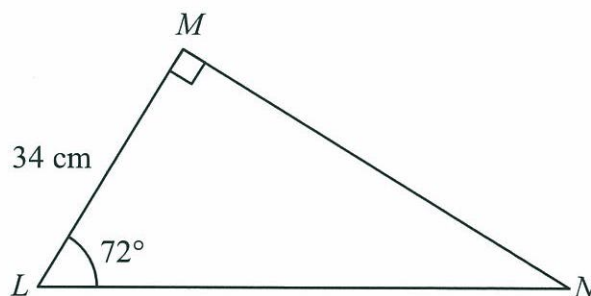


Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn

Calculate the length of MN .
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

$$MN = 34 \tan 72^\circ = 105 \text{ cm (3 s.f.)}$$

105 cm

(Total for Question 6 is 3 marks)



7 Showing clear algebraic working, solve the simultaneous equations

$$3a + 2b = 1 \quad \dots \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$a + 2b = 5 \quad \dots \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2}: \quad 2a &= -4 \\ \Rightarrow a &= -\frac{4}{2} = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{In } \textcircled{2}, \quad 2b - 2 &= 5 \\ \Rightarrow b &= \frac{5+2}{2} = 3.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$a = -2$$

$$b = 3.5$$

(Total for Question 7 is 3 marks)

8 Express 300 as a product of its prime factors.

$$300 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$$

$$2^2 \times 3 \times 5^2$$

(Total for Question 8 is 3 marks)



- 9 The table shows information about the snowfall in Ottawa in January one year.

Snowfall (s cm)	Number of days
$0 \leq s < 2$	19
$2 \leq s < 4$	8
$4 \leq s < 6$	3
$6 \leq s < 8$	0
$8 \leq s < 10$	1

Work out an estimate for the total snowfall in January.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum (m \times f) &= 19(1) + 8(3) + 3(5) + 0(7) + 1(9) \\ &= 67 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

67 cm

(Total for Question 9 is 3 marks)

- 10 (a) Expand and simplify

(i) $5(2x + 1) - 3(3x - 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} 10x + 5 - 9x + 3 \\ = x + 8 \end{aligned}$$

$x + 8$

(ii) $(y + 5)(y - 7)$

$$\begin{aligned} y^2 - 7y + 5y - 35 \\ = y^2 - 2y - 35 \end{aligned}$$

$y^2 - 2y - 35$
(4)

- (b) Make r the subject of the formula $V = \pi r^2 h$ where r is positive.

$$r^2 = \frac{V}{\pi h}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \sqrt{\frac{V}{\pi h}}$$

$r = \sqrt{\frac{V}{\pi h}}$

(2)

(Total for Question 10 is 6 marks)



11 The mass of the Space Shuttle is 7.8×10^4 kilograms.

(a) Write 7.8×10^4 as an ordinary number.

78,000



78,000

(1)

The Space Shuttle docks with the International Space Station.

The mass of the International Space Station is 4.62×10^5 kilograms.

(b) Calculate the total mass of the Space Shuttle and the International Space Station.
Give your answer in standard form.

$$7.8 \times 10^4 + 4.62 \times 10^5$$

$$= 5.4 \times 10^5 \text{ kg}$$

5.4×10^5

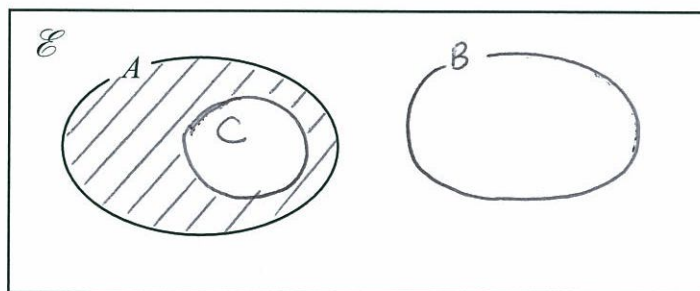
kg

(2)

(Total for Question 11 is 3 marks)

12 A , B and C are three sets.

$$A \cap B = \emptyset \text{ and } C \subset A$$



(a) Complete the Venn diagram to show the sets B and C

(2)

(b) On the Venn diagram, shade the region that represents $A \cap C'$

(1)

(Total for Question 12 is 3 marks)

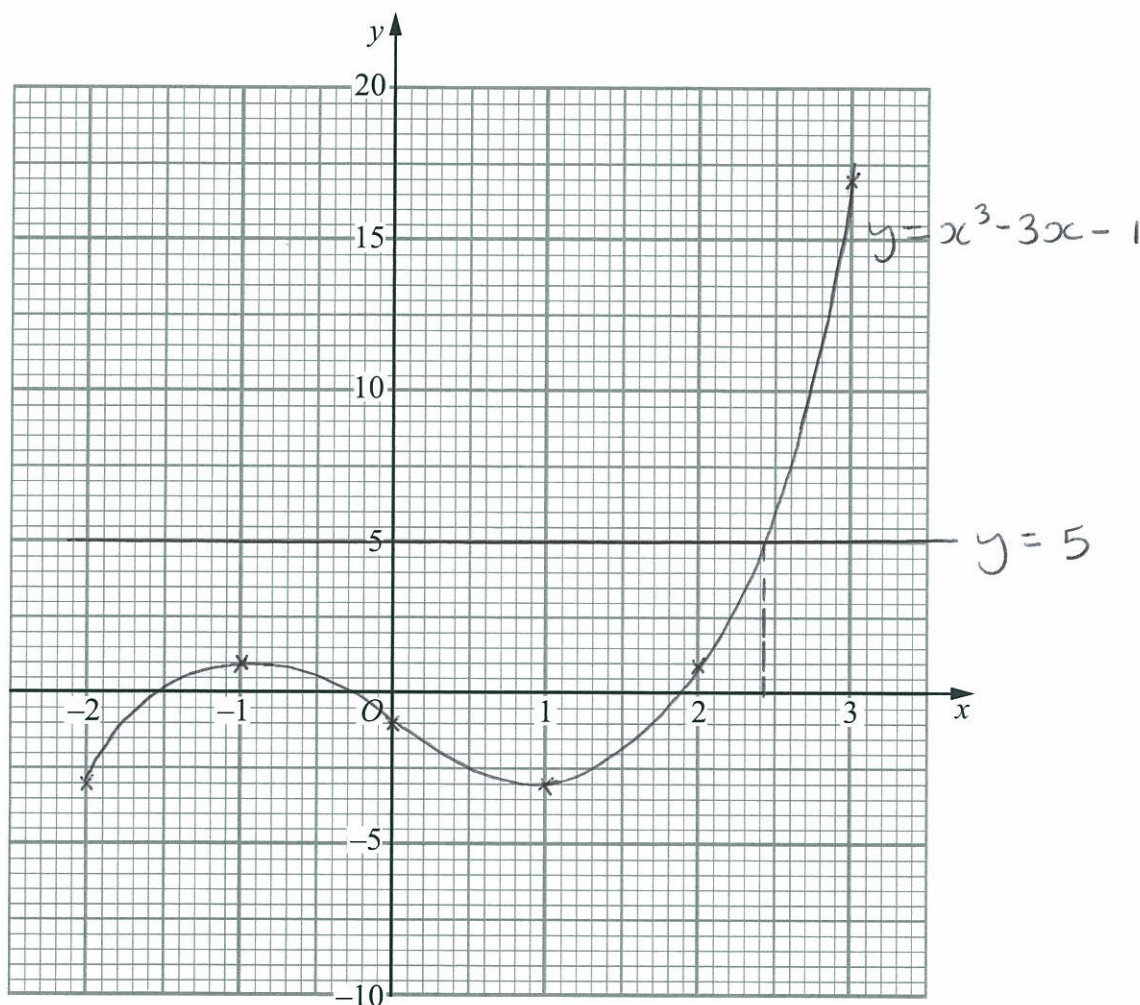


13 (a) Complete the table of values for $y = x^3 - 3x - 1$

x	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y	-3	1	-1	-3	1	17

(2)

(b) On the grid, draw the graph of $y = x^3 - 3x - 1$ for $-2 \leq x \leq 3$



(2)

(c) By drawing a suitable straight line on the grid, find an estimate for the solution of the equation $x^3 - 3x - 6 = 0$

Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.

$$x^3 - 3x - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 - 3x - 1 = 5$$

$$x = 2.4 \text{ (1d.p.)}$$

(2)



(d) For the curve with equation $y = x^3 - 3x - 1$

(i) find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 3$$

$$3x^2 - 3$$

(ii) find the gradient of the curve at the point where $x = 4$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(4) &= 3(4^2) - 3 \\ &= 3(16) - 3 \\ &= 45 \end{aligned}$$

$$45$$

(4)

(Total for Question 13 is 10 marks)

14 There are 31 students in a class.

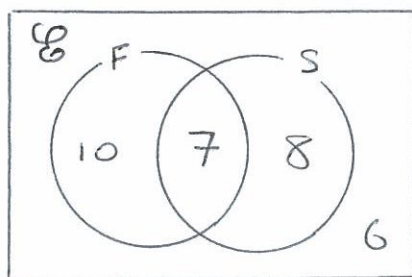
The only languages available for the class to study are French and Spanish.

17 students study French.

15 students study Spanish.

6 students study neither French nor Spanish.

Using a Venn diagram, or otherwise, work out how many students study only one language.



$$n(F \cup S) = 31 - 6 = 25$$

$$n(F \cup S) = n(F) + n(S) - n(F \cap S)$$

$$\Rightarrow n(F \cap S) = n(F) + n(S) - n(F \cup S)$$

$$= 17 + 15 - 25$$

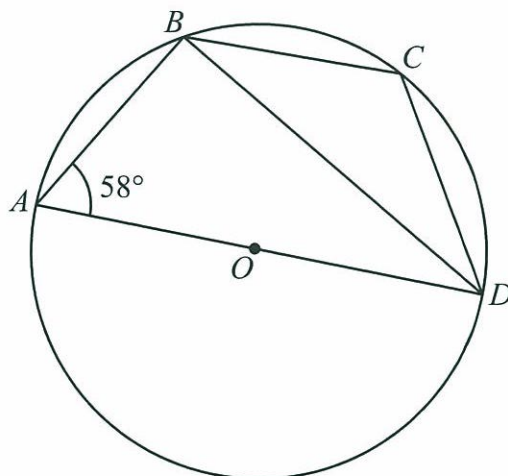
$$= 7$$

$$n((F \cap S') \cup (S \cap F')) = 10 + 8 = 18$$

$$18$$

(Total for Question 14 is 4 marks)



Diagram NOT
accurately drawn

A, B, C and D are four points on a circle, centre O .
 AD is a diameter of the circle.
 Angle $BAD = 58^\circ$

(a) Calculate the size of angle ADB .

$$ADB = 180 - 90 - 58 = 32^\circ$$

N.B: $ABD = 90^\circ$ since lines drawn from either
 end of a diameter to a point on the
 circumference form a right-angle where
 they meet.

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ \hline (2) \end{array}^\circ$$

(b) (i) Calculate the size of angle BCD .

$$BCD = 180 - 58 = 122^\circ$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 122 \\ \hline \end{array}^\circ$$

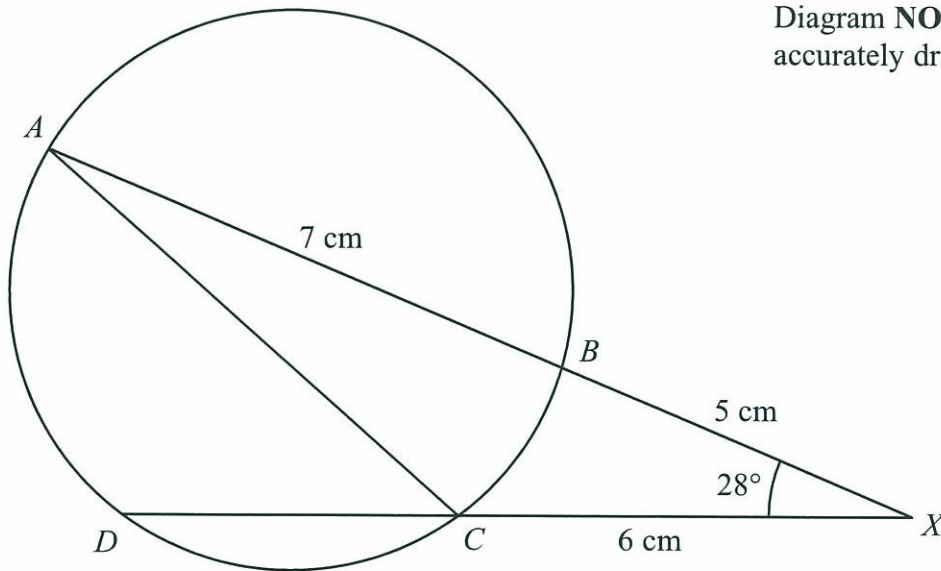
(ii) Give a reason for your answer.

Opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral
 add to 180° .

(2)

(Total for Question 15 is 4 marks)



Diagram NOT
accurately drawn

A, B, C and D are four points on a circle.
 ABX and DCX are straight lines.
 $AB = 7$ cm, $BX = 5$ cm and $CX = 6$ cm.
 Angle $BXC = 28^\circ$

- (a) Calculate the length of AC .
 Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

Cosine Rule: $\begin{array}{c} b \quad c \\ \triangle A \\ a \end{array} \quad a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$

$$AC = \sqrt{12^2 + 6^2 - 2(12)(6) \cos 28^\circ}$$

$$= 7.27 \text{ cm (3 s.f.)}$$

7.27 cm
(3)

- (b) Calculate the length of DC .

Intersecting chords theorem:

$$XC \times XD = XB \times XA$$

$$\text{Let } DC = x. \text{ Then } 6(6 + x) = 5(12)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{60}{6} - 6 = 4 \text{ cm}$$

4 cm
(3)

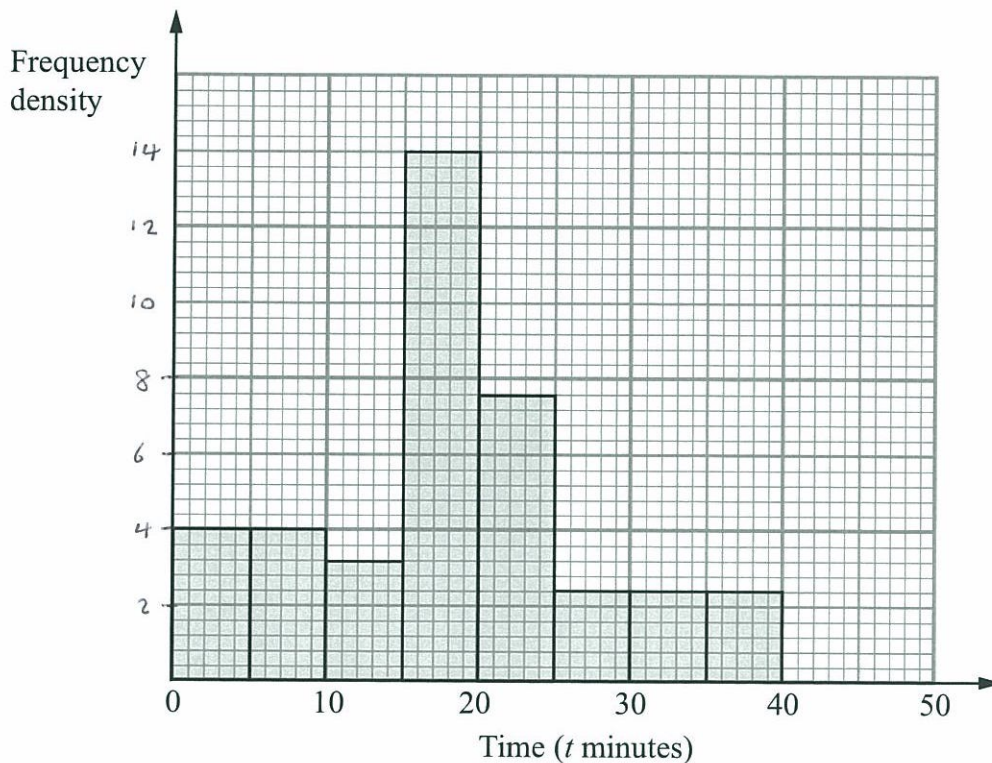
$$\therefore DC = 4 \text{ cm.}$$

(Total for Question 16 is 6 marks)



- 17 The histogram shows information about the times, t minutes, patients spent at a doctors' surgery on one day.

No patient spent more than 40 minutes at the surgery.



- (a) Calculate the percentage of the patients who spent between 25 and 40 minutes at the surgery.

$$\frac{3.6}{20} \times 100 = 18\%$$

$$\frac{18}{(3)} \%$$

- (b) 16 patients spent between 10 and 15 minutes at the surgery.

Calculate the total number of patients at the surgery that day.

$$F.D. = \frac{F}{C.W.}$$

$$\Rightarrow F.D._{10-15} = \frac{16}{5} = 3.2$$

$$\text{Total no. of patients} = 4(5) + 3.2(5) + 14(5) + 7.6(5) + 2.4(15) = 200$$

$$\frac{200}{(2)}$$

(Total for Question 17 is 5 marks)



18 Bill and Jo play some games of table tennis.

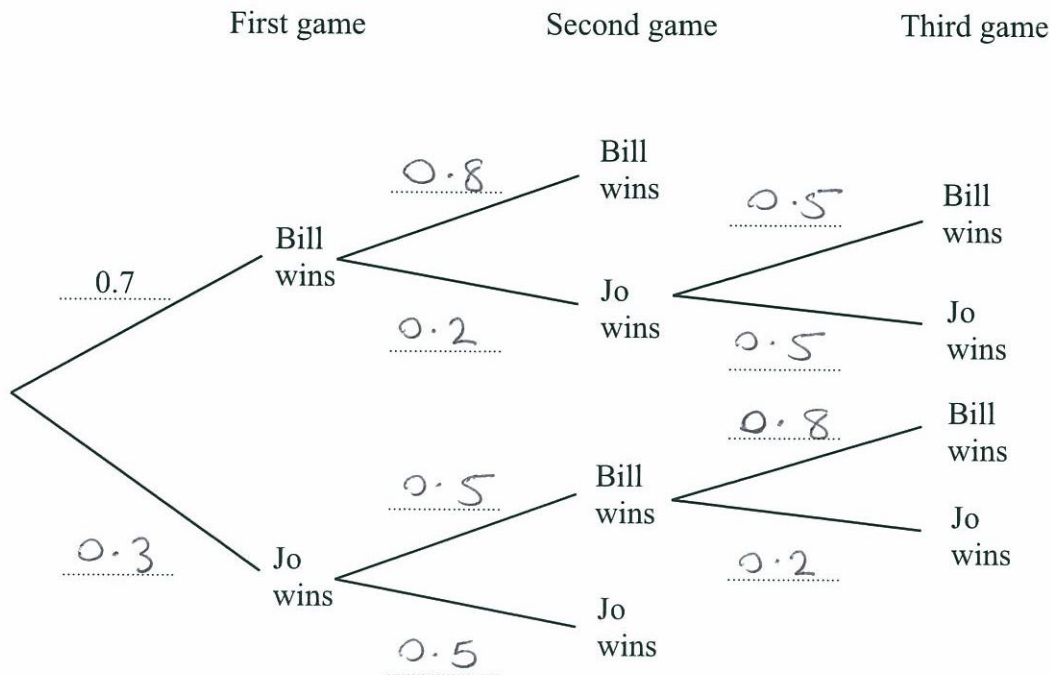
The probability that Bill wins the first game is 0.7

When Bill wins a game, the probability that he wins the next game is 0.8

When Jo wins a game, the probability that she wins the next game is 0.5

The first person to win two games wins the match.

(a) Complete the probability tree diagram.



(3)

(b) Calculate the probability that Bill wins the match.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\text{Bill wins match}) &= P(BB \text{ OR } BJ B \text{ OR } JBB) \\
 &= 0.7(0.8) + 0.7(0.2)(0.5) + 0.3(0.5)(0.8) \\
 &= 0.75
 \end{aligned}$$

0.75

(3)

(Total for Question 18 is 6 marks)



19

$$f(x) = 3x - 2$$

$$g(x) = \frac{10}{x+2}$$

(a) Express the inverse function f^{-1} in the form $f^{-1}(x) = \dots$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+2}{3} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

(b) Find $gf(x)$

Simplify your answer.

$$gf(x) = \frac{10}{3x-2+2} = \frac{10}{3x}$$

$$gf(x) = \frac{10}{3x} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

(Total for Question 19 is 4 marks)

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20 Show that $(6 - \sqrt{8})^2 = 44 - 24\sqrt{2}$

Show each stage of your working clearly.

$$\begin{aligned} & (6 - \sqrt{8})(6 - \sqrt{8}) \\ &= 36 - 6\sqrt{8} - 6\sqrt{8} + (\sqrt{8})(\sqrt{8}) \\ &= 36 - 12\sqrt{8} + 8 \\ &= 44 - 12\sqrt{4 \times 2} \\ &= 44 - 12\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{2} \\ &= 44 - 12(2)\sqrt{2} \\ &= 44 - 24\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

(Total for Question 20 is 3 marks)

21 Solve $\frac{5}{(x+2)} + \frac{9}{(x-2)} = 2$

Show clear algebraic working.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{5(x-2) + 9(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-2)} = 2 \\ \Rightarrow & 5x - 10 + 9x + 18 = 2(x^2 - 4) \\ \Rightarrow & 2x^2 - 8 - 5x - 9x + 10 - 18 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & 2x^2 - 14x - 16 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & (2x + 2)(x - 8) = 0 \\ \therefore & x = \frac{0 - 2}{2} = -1 \\ & \text{or } x = 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = -1 \text{ or } 8$$

(Total for Question 21 is 5 marks)



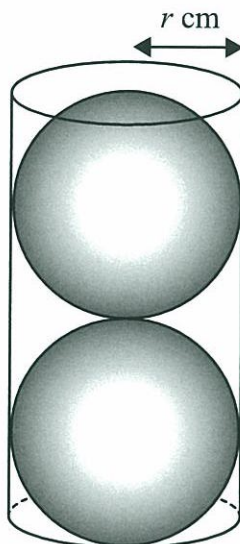


Diagram NOT
accurately drawn

Two solid spheres, each of radius r cm, fit exactly inside a hollow cylinder.

The radius of the cylinder is r cm.

The height of the cylinder is equal to $4r$ cm.

The volume of the space inside the cylinder, not occupied by the spheres, is $\frac{125}{6}\pi$ cm³

Calculate the value of r .

Show your working clearly.

$$\text{Volume of cylinder} - \text{Volume of 2 spheres} = \frac{125}{6}\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow 4r\pi r^2 - 2\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)\pi r^3 = \frac{125\pi}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\pi r^3 - \frac{8}{3}\pi r^3 = \frac{125\pi}{6}$$

$$r^3\left(4\pi - \frac{8}{3}\pi\right) = \frac{125\pi}{6}$$

$$r^3 = \frac{125\pi}{6} \div \frac{4\pi}{3} = \frac{125\pi}{6} \times \frac{3}{4\pi} = \frac{3(125)\pi}{24\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow r^3 = \frac{125}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{125}{8}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{125}}{\sqrt[3]{8}} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$r = 2.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore r = 2.5 \text{ cm}$$

(Total for Question 22 is 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 100 MARKS



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