AQA
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## Level 2 Certificate

FURTHER MATHEMATICS
Paper 1 Non-Calculator 8365/1

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

At the top of the page, write your surname and other names, your centre number, your candidate number and add your signature.
[Turn over]


For this paper you must have: - mathematical instruments - the Formulae Sheet (enclosed).
 You must NOT use a calculator.

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Draw diagrams in pencil.
- Answer ALL questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write on blank pages.
- 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 all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.


## INFORMATION

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You may ask for more graph paper and tracing paper. These must be tagged securely to this answer book.


## DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

# Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided. 

$1(x+1)$ is increased by $20 \%$
Its value is now the same as $(x+6)$
Work out the value of $x$. [3 marks]
$\qquad$
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$\qquad$

Answer

2 The point (-6, -4) lies on a straight line with gradient $\frac{3}{2}$

Work out the coordinates of the point where the line crosses the $y$-axis. [2 marks]
$\qquad$
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Answer ( $\qquad$
[Turn over]

$$
\text { 3(a) } \begin{aligned}
f(x) & =4-x & & 0 \leqslant x<1 \\
& =4 x-x^{2} & & 1 \leqslant x<4 \\
& =2 x-8 & & 4 \leqslant x \leqslant 6
\end{aligned}
$$

On the grid, draw the graph of $y=\mathrm{f}(x) \quad$ [4 marks]
$y$
6
5

4

3

2


3(b) $\mathbf{g}(x)=6-3 x$
Work out $\mathrm{g}^{-1}(x)$. [2 marks]

## Answer

## 4(a) Circle the value of $\tan ^{2} 30^{\circ}$ [1 mark]

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{4}
\end{array}
$$

4(b) On the axes, sketch $y=\cos x$ for $0^{\circ} \leqslant x \leqslant 360^{\circ}$ [2 marks]


## 9

$5(3 x+a)(5 x-4) \equiv 15 x^{2}-2 x+b$
Work out the values of $a$ and $b$. [3 marks]
$\qquad$

## $a=$ <br> $b=$

## [Turn over]

$6 y=2 x^{4}\left(x^{3}+2-\frac{3}{x}\right)$
Work out $\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{~d} x}$ [3 marks]

## $\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{~d} x}=$

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## [Turn over]

## 12

$7 A B C$ is a right-angled triangle with vertices $A(-1,5), B(-2,5)$ and C $\left(-1,5 \frac{3}{4}\right)$

Work out the length of BC. [3 marks]

## Answer units

## [Turn over]

## 8 Use MATRIX MULTIPLICATION to show that, in the $x=y$ plane,

- a rotation, $90^{\circ}$ anticlockwise about the origin, followed by
- a reflection in the line $y=x$ is equivalent to a reflection in the $x$-axis.
[3 marks]

15
[Turn over]


6

## 9(a) A quadratic sequence starts <br> -2 $\quad-1 \quad 4 \quad 13$

Work out an expression for the $n$th term. [3 marks]
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Answer

## 9(b) A different quadratic sequence has

 $n$th term $n^{2}+10 n$Use an algebraic method to work out how many terms in the sequence are less than 2000

Do NOT use trial and improvement.
You MUST show your working. [3 marks]

## Answer

[Turn over]

10 Rationalise and simplify fully $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3+\sqrt{3}}$ [3 marks]

## Answer

11 Expand and simplify fully $(3+2 x)^{5}$
[4 marks]
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
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$\qquad$

Answer
[Turn over]


20
12 The $\boldsymbol{n}$ th term of a sequence is $\frac{3 n^{2}}{n^{2}+2}$

12(a) One term in the sequence is $\frac{32}{11}$ Work out the value of $\boldsymbol{n}$. [2 marks]
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Answer

## 21

12(b) Write down the limiting value of the sequence as $n \rightarrow \infty \quad$ [1 mark]

## Answer

[Turn over]


22
13 Simplify fully ( $\left.6 x^{3} y^{-2}+9 x^{5} y\right) \div 3 x^{2} y^{-3}$ [3 marks]
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Answer

23
14 Rearrange ef $=\frac{5 e+4}{3}$ to make $e$ the subject. [3 marks]
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Answer

## [Turn over]

## 24

$15 B, C$ and $D$ are points on a circle, centre $P$.
$A B$ and $A C$ are tangents to the circle.
The diagram is not drawn accurately.


25
Prove that $y=90+\frac{x}{2} \quad$ [5 marks]
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[Turn over]


## 26

16 Solve the simultaneous equations
$x-y=\frac{19}{4}$
$x y=-3$
Do NOT use trial and improvement.
You MUST show your working. [6 marks]
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27
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## Answer

## 28

17 The point $P$ lies on the circle
$x^{2}+y^{2}=16$
The line $O P$ is at an angle of $60^{\circ}$ to the positive $x$-axis.

The diagram is not drawn accurately.


29
17(a) Show that the coordinates of point $P$ are (2, 2 $\sqrt{3}$ ) [2 marks]

## [Turn over]

30

## 17(b) Work out the equation of the tangent to the circle at $P$.

Write your answer in the form $x+a y=b$ where $a$ and $b$ are constants. [4 marks]
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31

## Answer

## [Turn over]

32
18 In triangle RST RS: ST=1: 4
The diagram is not drawn accurately.


Work out the exact value of $\sin \theta$.
[3 marks]
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33

## Answer

## [Turn over]

34
19 Write $6 x^{2}-24 x+17$ in the form $a(x+b)^{2}+c \quad$ where $a, b$ and $c$ are integers. [3 marks]
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35

## Answer

## [Turn over]



## 36

20 The curve $y=x^{4}-18 x^{2}$ has three stationary points.

Work out the coordinates of the three stationary points and determine their nature.

You MUST show your working. [6 marks]
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Stationary point ( $\qquad$ ,

Nature

## Stationary point (

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Nature

## Stationary point (

21 Show that

$$
\frac{4 \cos ^{2} x+3 \sin ^{2} x-4}{\cos ^{2} x} \equiv-\tan ^{2} x
$$

[3 marks]
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END OF QUESTIONS


40

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