

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Geometrical instruments Electronic calculator

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Center number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

If work is needed for any question it must be shown in the space provided.

Electronic calculators should be used.

If the degree of accuracy is not specified in the question, and if the answer is not exact, give the answer to three significant digits.

Give answers in degrees to one decimal place.

For π , use either your calculator value or 3.142.

The number of points is given in parentheses [] at the end of each question or part question. The total of the points for this paper is 130.

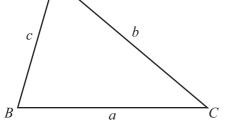
Write your calculator model in the box below.

This document consists of **20** printed pages.



Formula List

For the equation	$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
Lateral surface area, A, of cyli	nder of radius <i>r</i> , height <i>h</i> .	$A = 2\pi rh$
Lateral surface area, A , of con	e of radius r, sloping edge l.	$A = \pi r l$
Surface area, A, of sphere of r	adius <i>r</i> .	$A = 4\pi r^2$
Volume, <i>V</i> , of pyramid, base a	rea A, height h.	$V = \frac{1}{3}Ah$
Volume, <i>V</i> , of cone of radius <i>r</i>	, height <i>h</i> .	$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$
Volume, V, of sphere of radius	<i>r.</i>	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
A		$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$

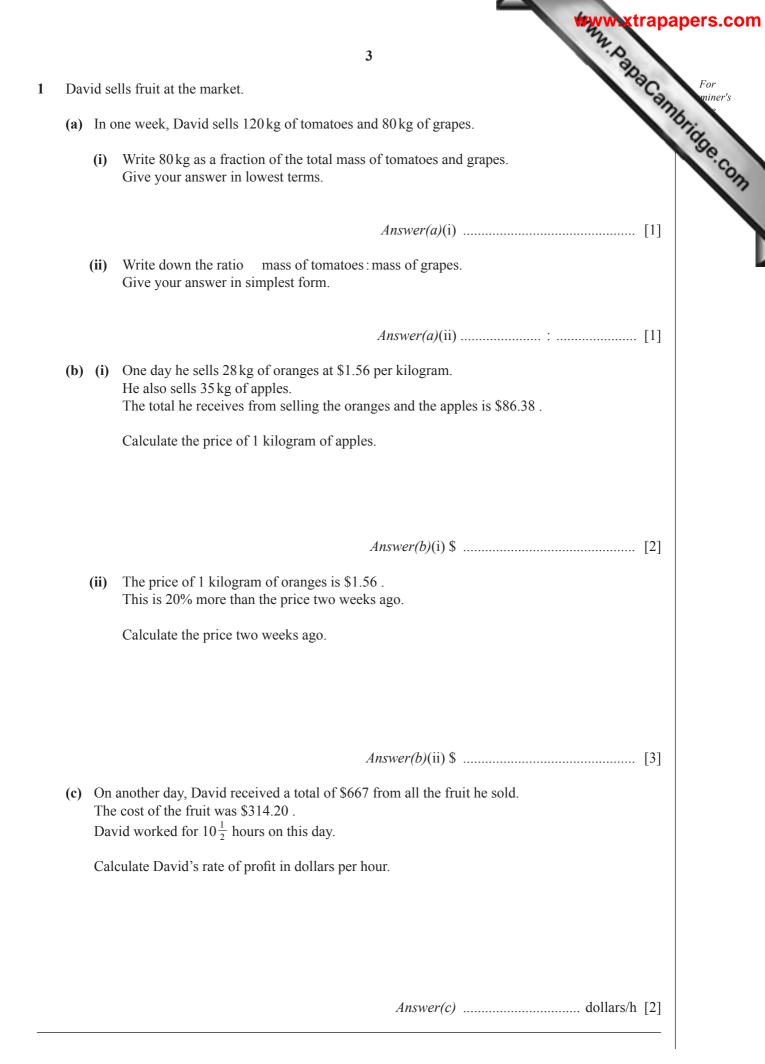


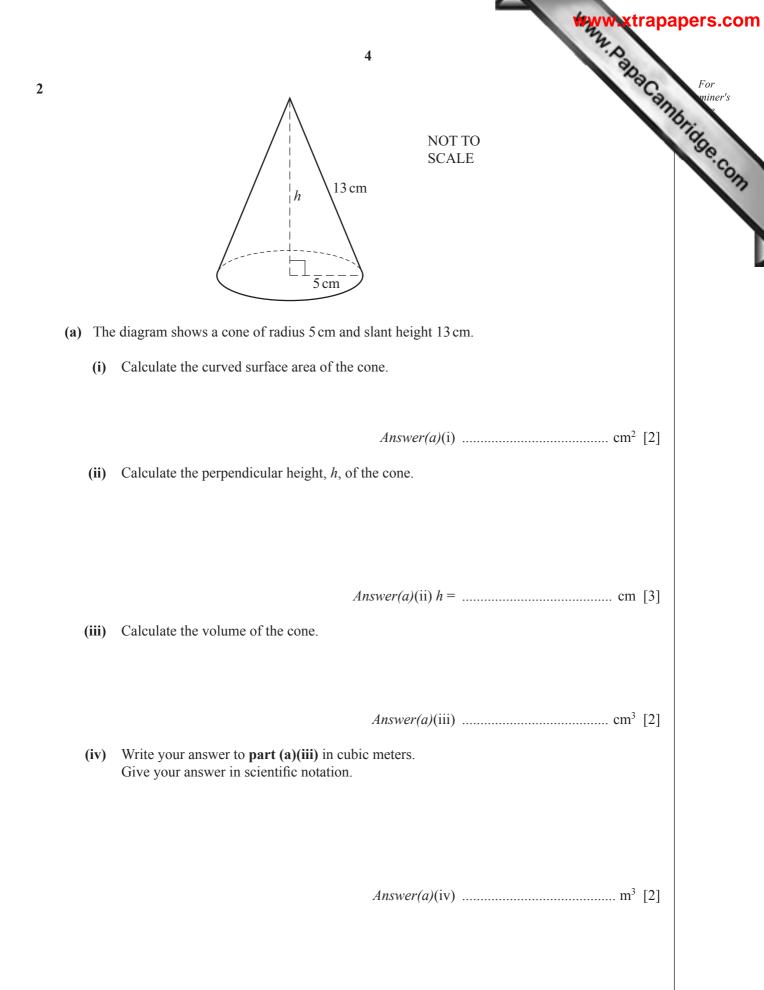
$\frac{a}{\sin A} =$	$=\frac{b}{\sin B}=$	$=\frac{c}{\sin C}$
$a^2 = b^2$	$+ c^2 - 2b$	$bc \cos A$
Area =	$\frac{1}{2}bc\sin \theta$	A

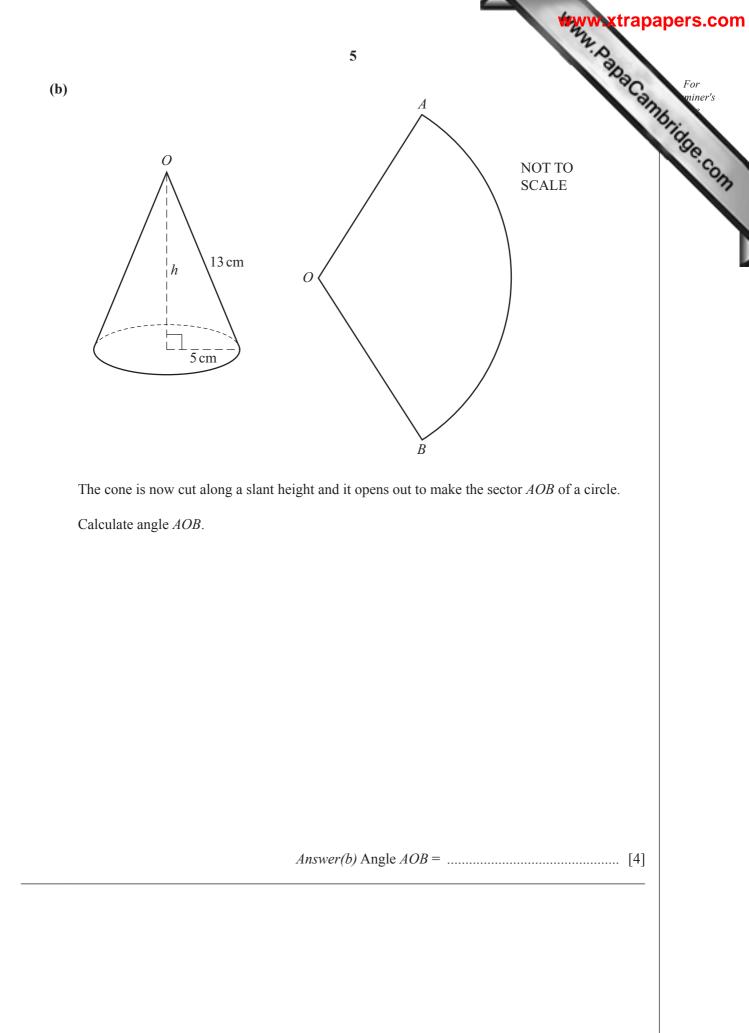
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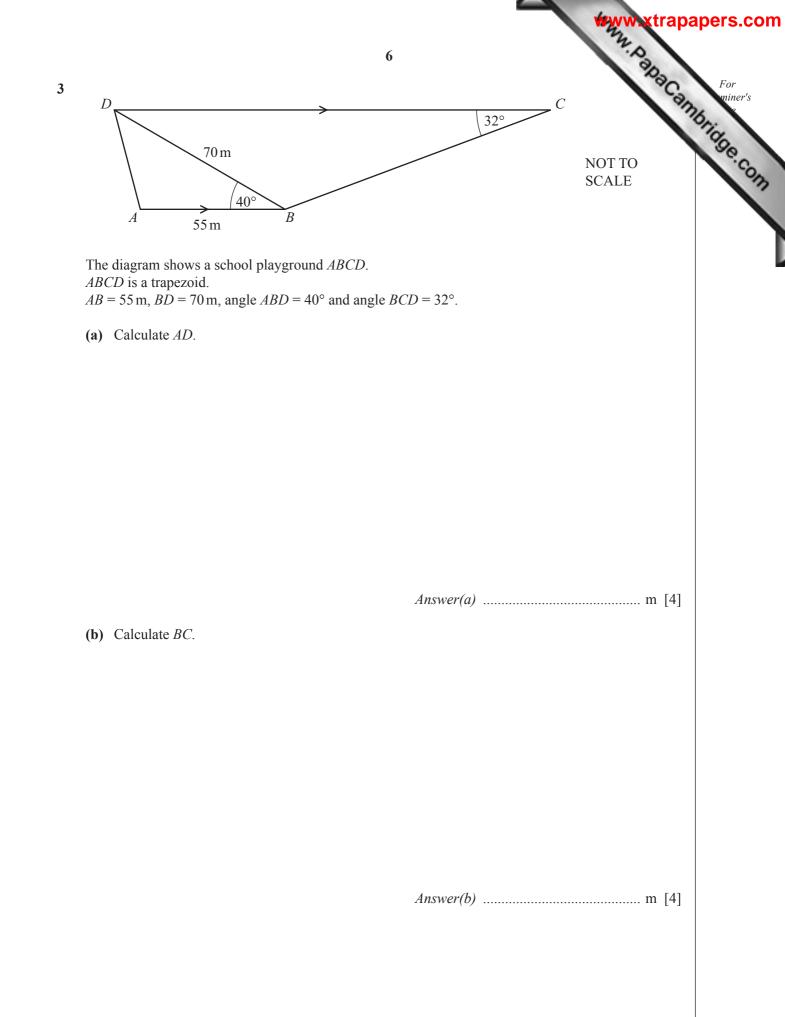
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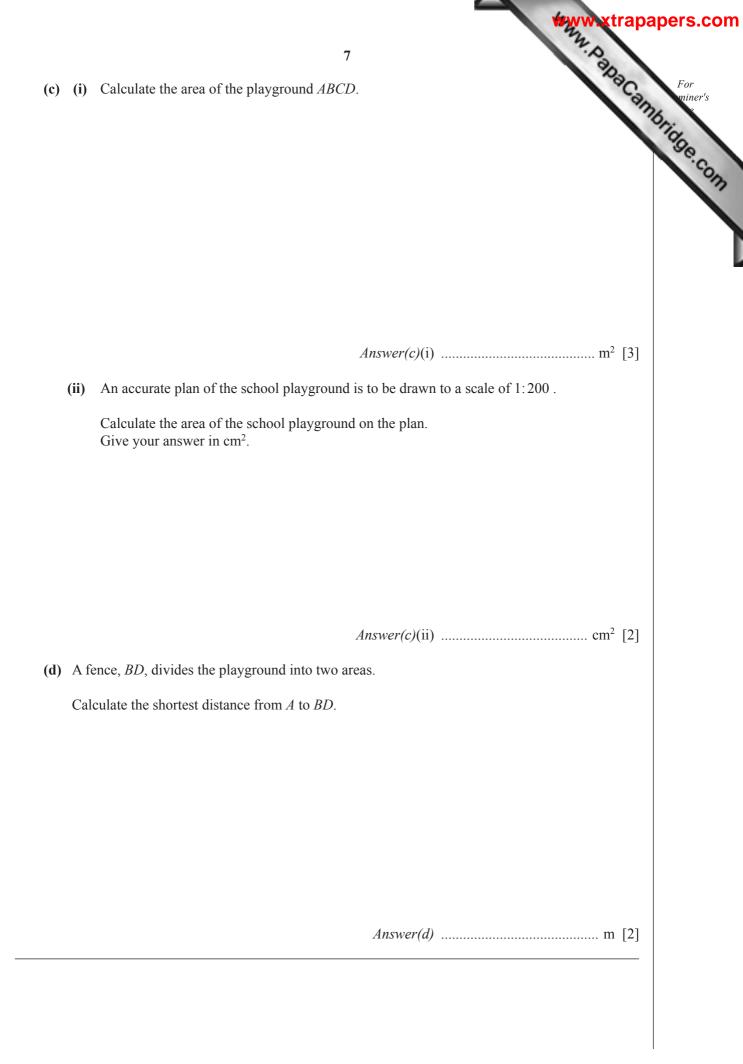
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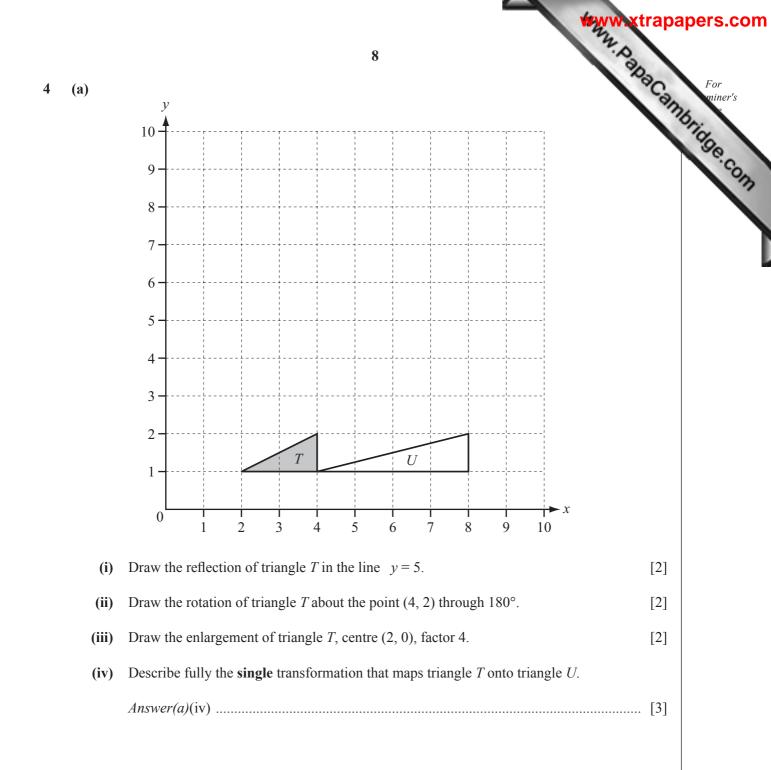


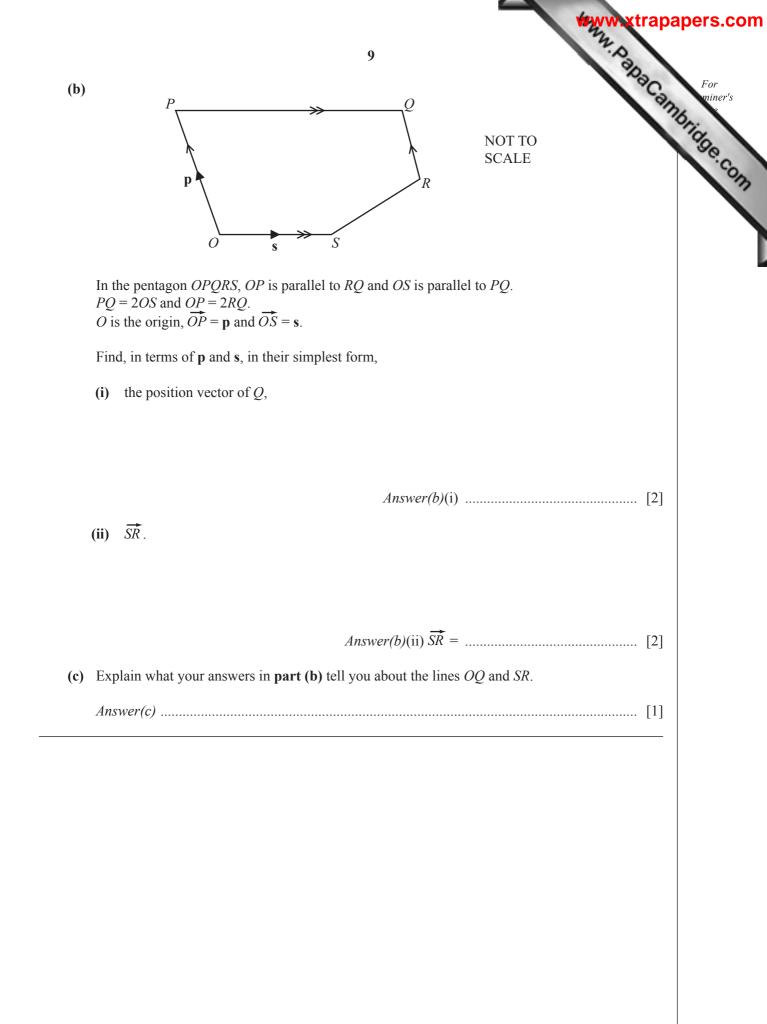


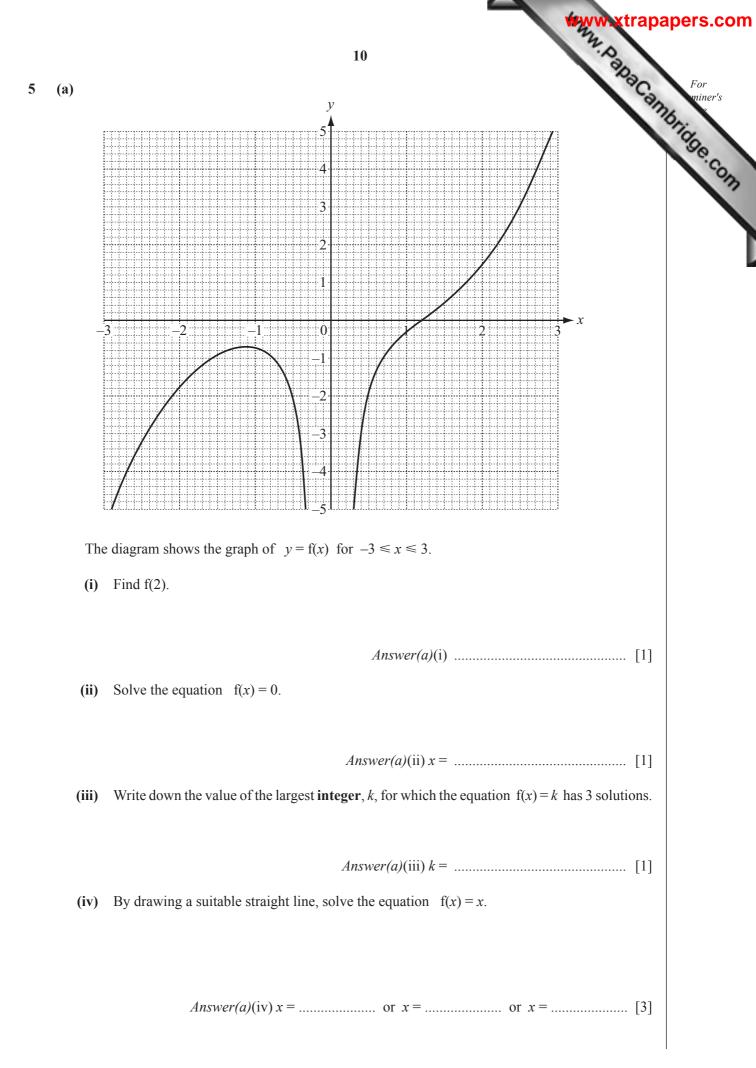


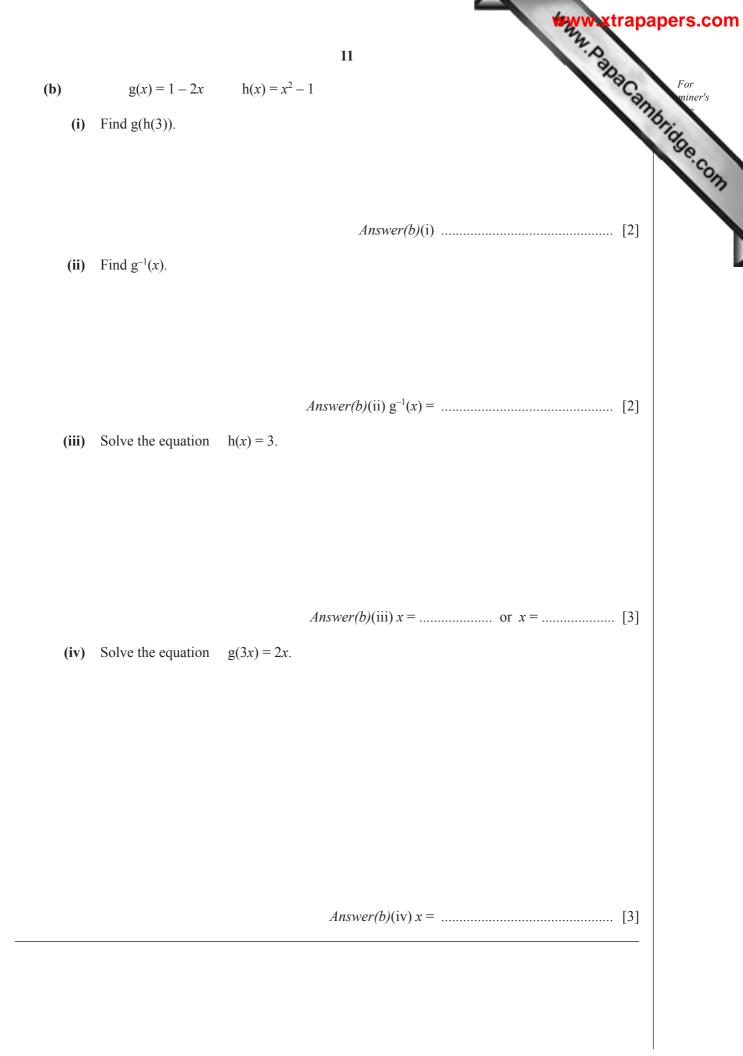












12 120 students are asked to answer a question. The time, <i>t</i> seconds, taken by each student to answer the question is measured. The frequency table shows the results.								
Time	$0 < t \le 10$	$10 < t \le 20$	$20 < t \le 30$	$30 < t \le 40$	$40 < t \le 50$	$50 < t \le 60$	°.Co.	
Frequency	6	44	40	14	10	6		

(a) Calculate an estimate of the mean time.

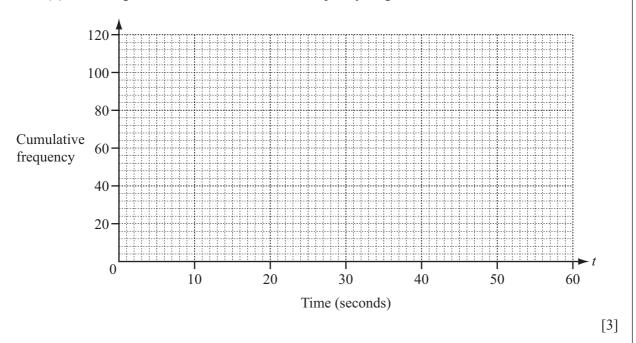
Answer(a) s [4]

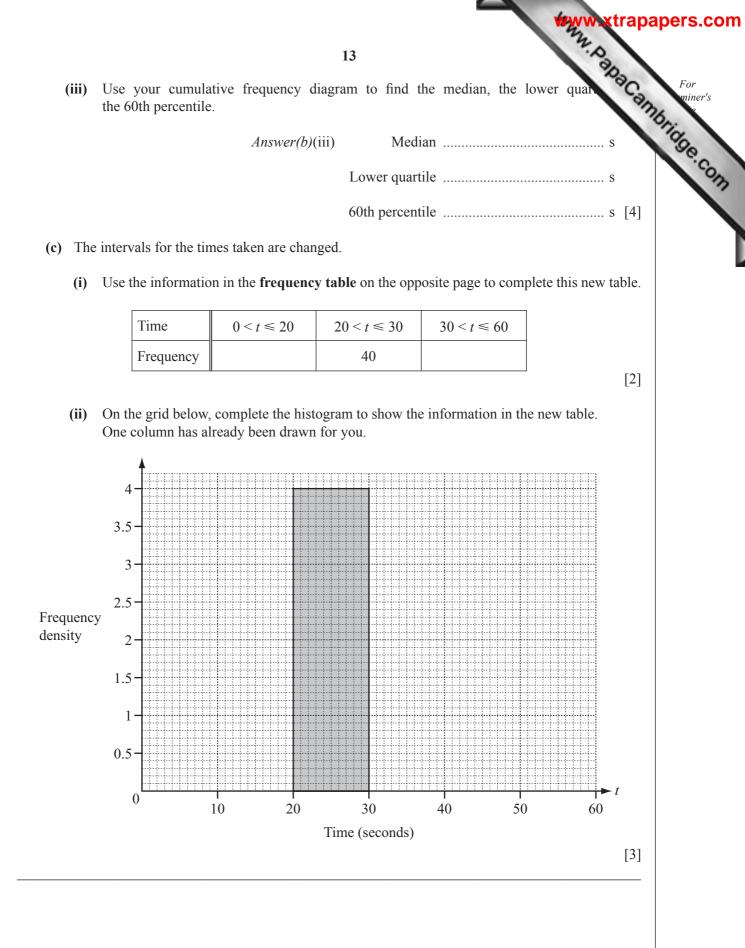
(b) (i) Complete the cumulative frequency table.

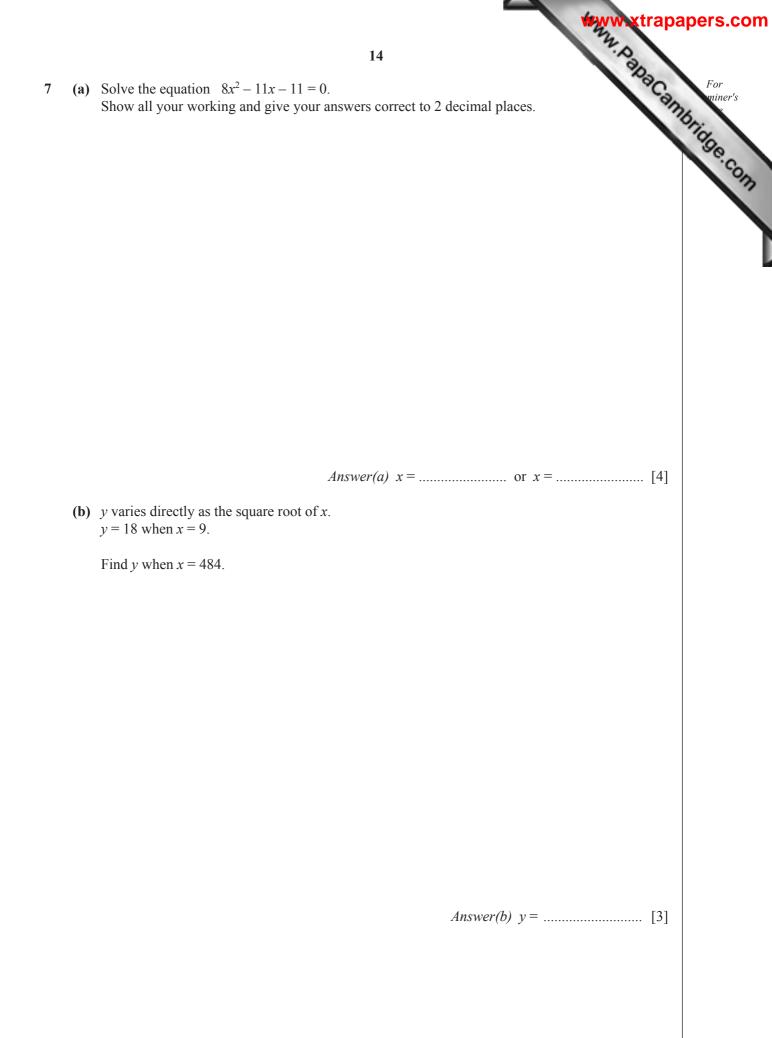
Time	<i>t</i> ≤ 10	<i>t</i> ≤ 20	<i>t</i> ≤ 30	<i>t</i> ≤ 40	<i>t</i> ≤ 50	$t \le 60$
Cumulative frequency	6			104		120

[2]

On the grid below, draw a cumulative frequency diagram to show this information. (ii)



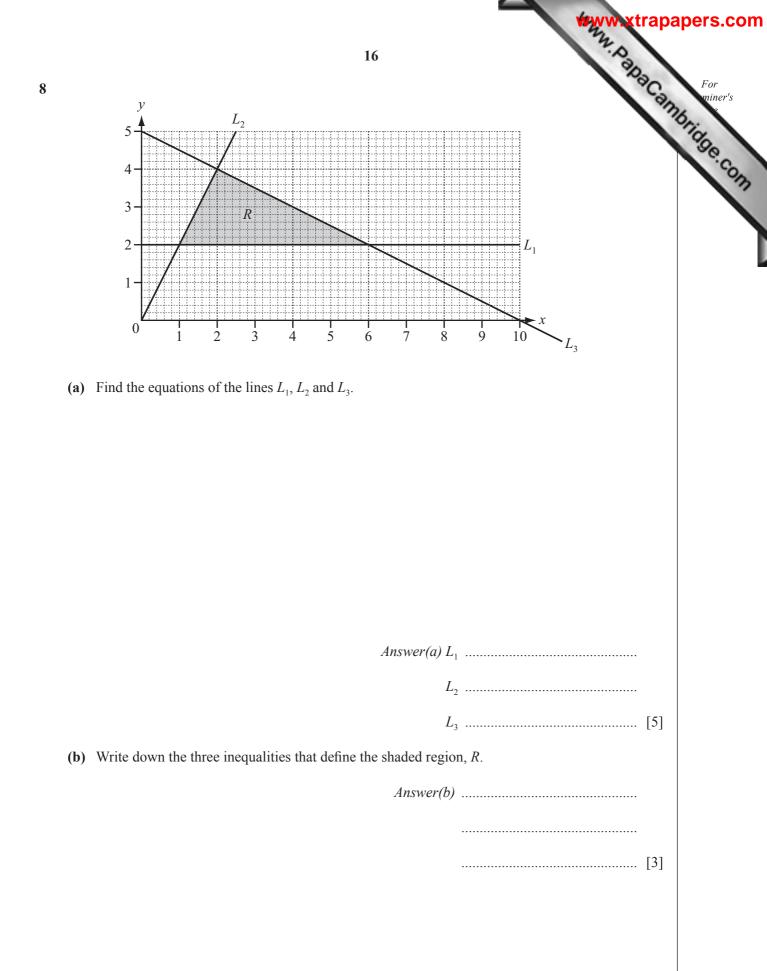




(c) Sara spends x on pens which cost 2.50 each. She also spends (x - 14.50) on pencils which cost 0.50 each. The **total** of the number of pens and the number of pencils is 19.

Write down and solve an equation in *x*.

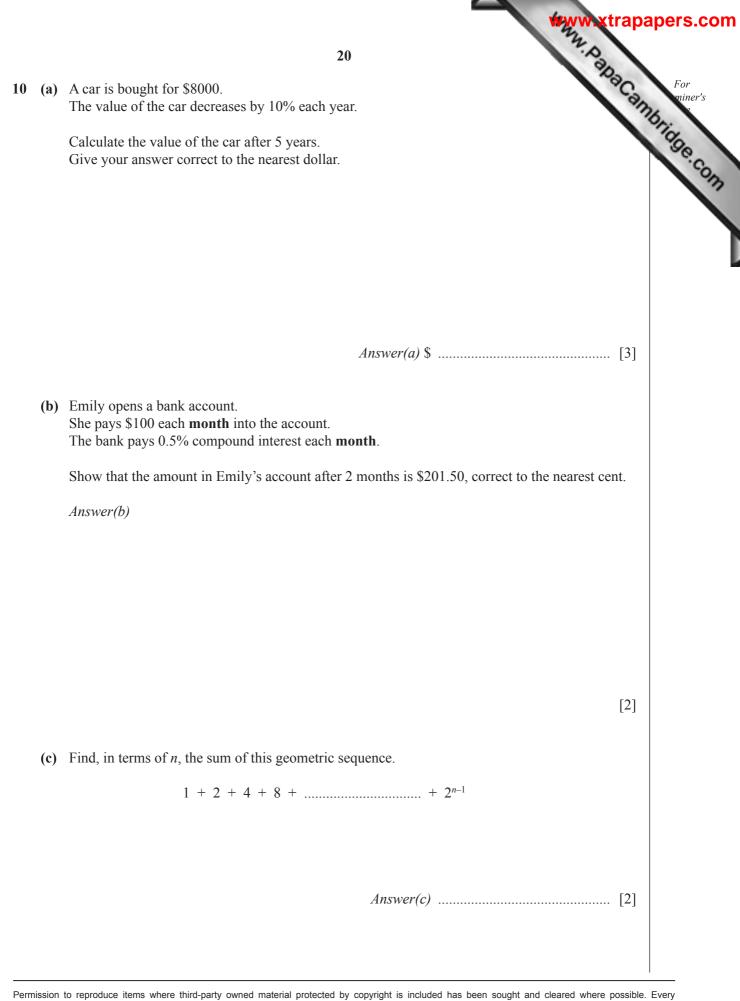
For miner's



		17	pers.co
(c)	The	17 gardener buys x bushes and y trees. e cost of a bush is \$30 and the cost of a tree is \$200. e shaded region R shows the only possible numbers of bushes and trees the gardener can buy. Find the number of bushes and the number of trees when the total cost is \$720.	For miner's
	(i)	Find the number of bushes and the number of trees when the total cost is \$720.	19e.co.
		<i>Answer(c)</i> (i) bushes trees [2]	
	(ii)	Find the number of bushes and the number of trees which give the greatest possible total cost. Write down this greatest possible total cost.	
		Answer(c)(ii) bushes	
		trees	
		Greatest possible total cost = \$	

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		1	8	N.D.
9	(a)	1	= 1	SaCa.
		1 + 2	= 3	
		1 + 2 + 3	= 6	
		1 + 2 + 3 + 4	= 10	
	(i)	Write down the next line of this pattern.		
		Answer(a)(i)		[1]
	(ii)	The sum of the first <i>n</i> integers is $\frac{n}{k}(n+1)$).	
		Show that $k = 2$.		
		Answer(a)(ii)		
				[2]
	(iii)	Find the sum of the first 60 integers.		
	(111)	The me sum of the mst oo megers.		
			Answer(a)(iii)	
	(iv)	Find <i>n</i> when the sum of the first <i>n</i> integers		[+]
	()			
		An	$swer(a)(iv) n = \dots$	[2]
	(v)	$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + x = \frac{(n-8)(n-7)}{2}$	-	
		Write x in terms of n .		
		Ar	$swer(a)(v) x = \dots$	[1]

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(b)	1 ³	19 = 1	"abac
	$1^3 + 2^3$	= 9	3
	$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3$	= 36	
	$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3$	= 100	
(i)	Complete the statement.		
	$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3 = \dots$	$=()^2$	[2]
(ii)	The sum of the first n integers is	$\frac{n}{2}(n+1).$	
	Find an expression, in terms of n ,	for the sum of the first <i>n</i> cubes.	
(iii)	Find the sum of the first 19 cubes.		[1]
		Answer(b)(iii)	[2]
	Question 10 is p	printed on the next page.	



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