Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information					
Candidate surname			Other names		
Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)	Centre	Number	Car	ndidate Number	
Monday 12 November 2018					
Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes) Paper F		Paper R	Reference 1MA1/3H		
Mathematics Paper 3 (Calculator) Higher Tier					
You must have: Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser, calculator. Tracing paper may be used.					

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.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided there may be more space than you need.
- You must **show all your working**.
- Diagrams are **NOT** accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.
- Calculators may be used.
- If your calculator does not have a π button, take the value of π to be 3.142 unless the question instructs otherwise.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80
- 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.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.





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Please note that these worked solutions have neither been provided nor approved by Pearson Education and may not necessarily constitute the only possible solutions. Please refer to the original mark schemes for full guidance.

Any writing in blue indicates what must be written in order to answer the questions and get the marks. The worked solutions have been designed to show the smallest amount of work which needs to be done to answer the question.

Anything written in green in a cloud doesn't have to be written in the exam.

Anything written in orange in a rectangle doesn't have to be written in the exam and is there to show what should be put into a calculator or measured using a ruler or protractor.

If you find any mistakes or have any requests or suggestions, please send an email to curtis@cgmaths.co.uk



Answer ALL questions.	
Write your answers in the spaces provided.	
You must write down all the stages in your working.	
(a) Write 7357 correct to 3 significant figures.	
Only the first three figures are quoted. All other figures become 0. The 5 rounds to a 6 as there is a 7 in the next place	7360 (1)
(b) Work out $\frac{\sqrt{17+4^2}}{7.3^2}$	
Write down all the figures on your calculator display.	
Type into the calculator	
	0.1077981356
(Total for Questio	
	,
Last year Jo paid £245 for her car insurance. This year she has to pay £883 for her car insurance.	
Work out the percentage increase in the cost of her car insurance.	
883-245 Z45 × 100 Using the percentage change formula: (new - old)/old x 100	
	260.4 %
(Total for Questio	on 2 is 3 marks)
² .CG Maths.	

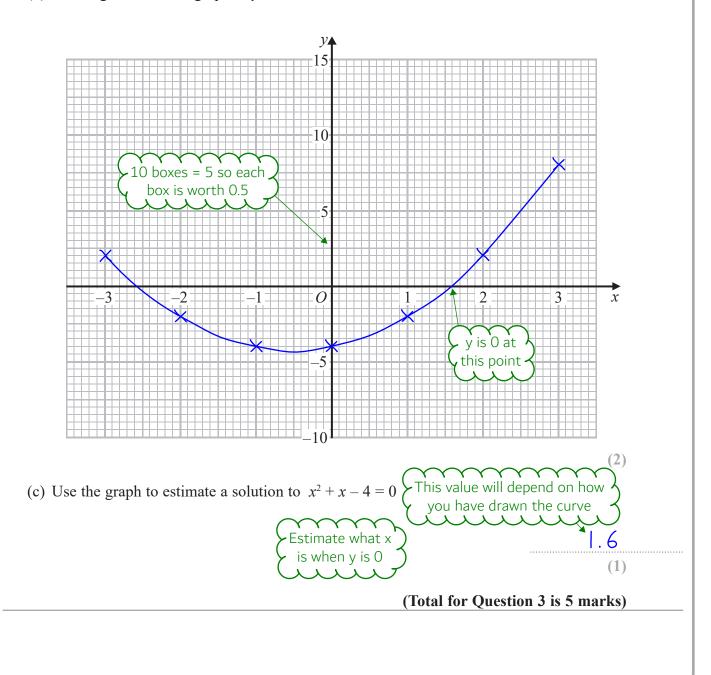
3 (a) Complete this table of values for $y = x^2 + x - 4$

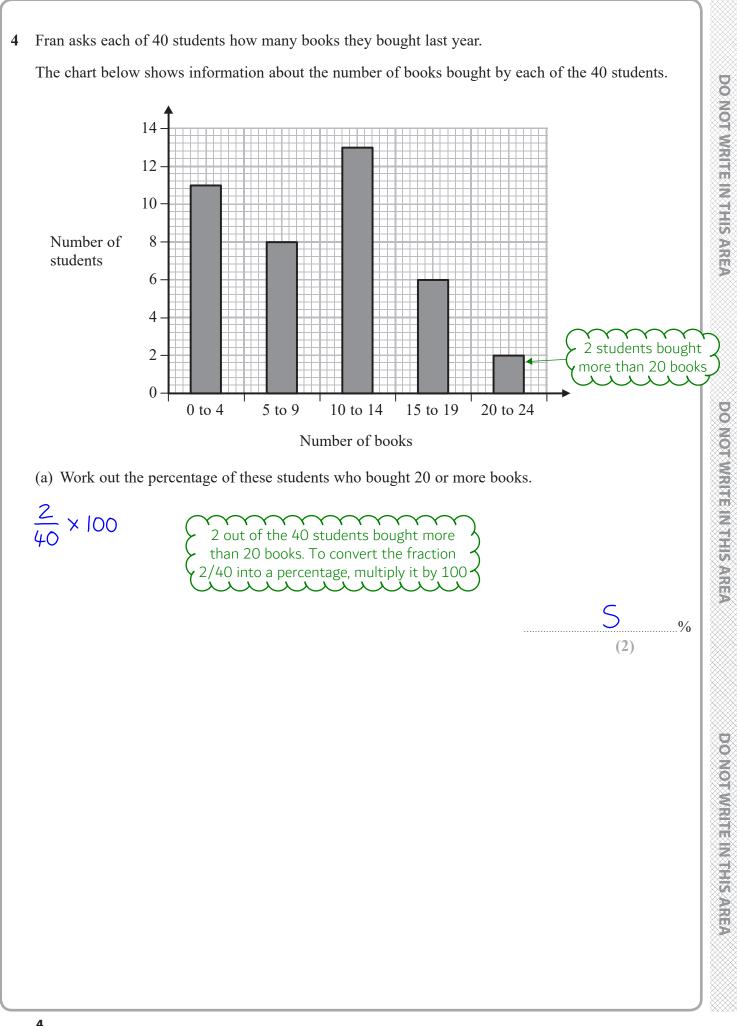
x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
У	2	-2	-4	-4	-2	2	8

Use table mode by pressing Menu then 3. Type in f(x) = x² + x - 4. Start: -3. End: 3. Step: 1

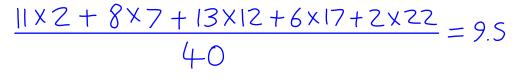
(2)

(b) On the grid, draw the graph of $y = x^2 + x - 4$ for values of x from -3 to 3





(b) Show that an estimate for the mean number of books bought is 9.5 You must show all your working.



Mean = total/number. To estimate the total,
 multiply the number of students for each
 category by the mid point of the number of books
 for that category then add together all the results.
 The number is 40 as there are 40 students

(4)

(Total for Question 4 is 6 marks)

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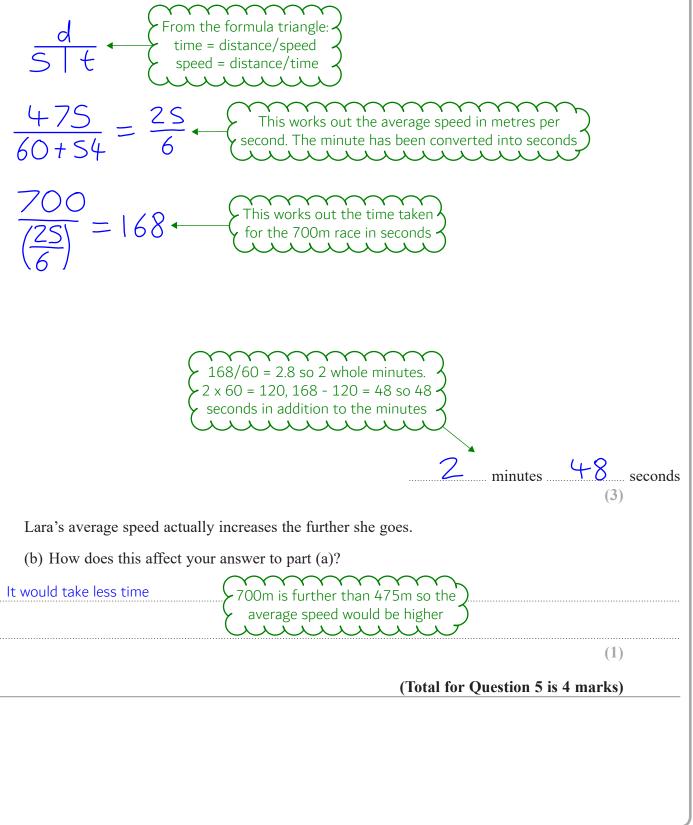
5

5 Lara is a skier.

She completed a ski race in 1 minute 54 seconds. The race was 475 m in length.

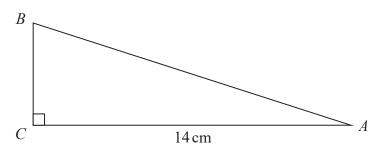
Lara assumes that her average speed is the same for each race.

(a) Using this assumption, work out how long Lara should take to complete a 700 m race. Give your answer in minutes and seconds.



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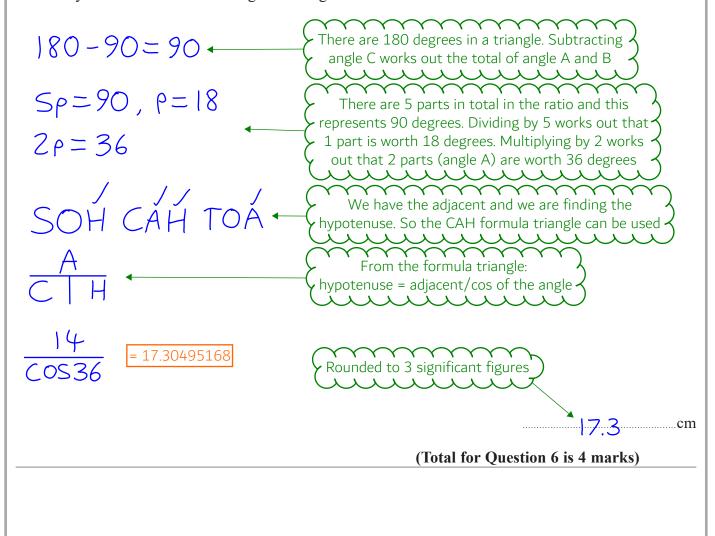
6 *ABC* is a right-angled triangle.



AC = 14 cm.Angle $C = 90^{\circ}$

size of angle B : size of angle A = 3:2

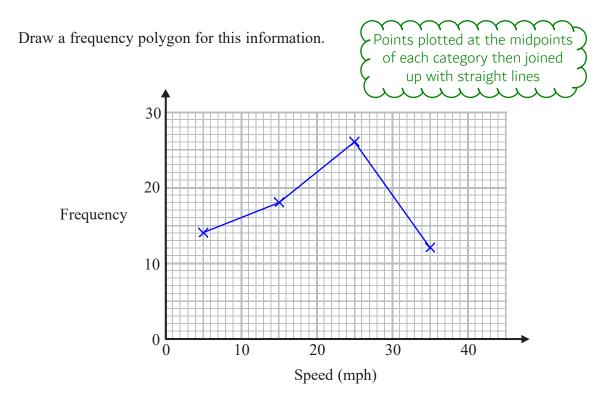
Work out the length of *AB*. Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.



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7 The table gives information about the speeds of 70 cars.

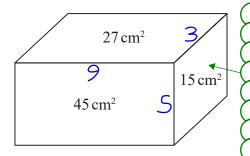
Speed (s mph)	Frequency
$0 < s \leqslant 10$	14
$10 < s \leqslant 20$	18
$20 < s \leqslant 30$	26
$30 < s \leqslant 40$	12



(Total for Question 7 is 2 marks)

8 The diagram shows a solid metal cuboid.

The areas of three of the faces are marked on the diagram. The lengths, in cm, of the edges of the cuboid are whole numbers.



Area of rectangle = length x width The factor pairs of 15 are 1 and 15, 3 and 5. So the length and width of this face could be 15cm and 1cm or 3cm and 5cm. The sides of 15cm and 1cm don't work with the other faces so they must be 5cm and 3cm.

> 5 x 3 = 15 9 x 5 = 45

9 x 3 = 27

The metal cuboid is melted and made into cubes. Each of the cubes has sides of length 2.5 cm.

Work out the greatest number of these cubes that can be made.

Volume of a cuboid = length x width x height A

olume of a cube = length

 $\frac{9 \times 3 \times 5}{2 \times 3} = 8.64$ Dividing the volumes works out how many cubes can be made

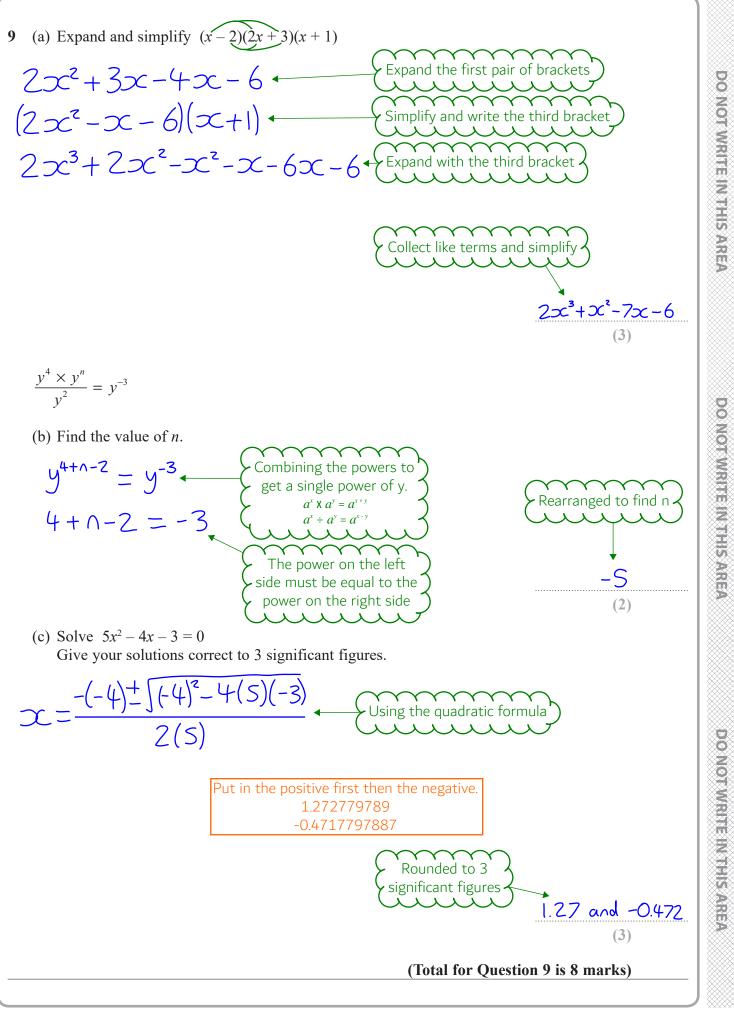
We are looking for a whole number of cubes so we need to round down

(Total for Question 8 is 5 marks)



9

8



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10 $f(x) = 4\sin x^\circ$

(a) Find f(23)

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

 $4 \sin 23$ =1.562924514

g(x) = 2x - 3

(b) Find fg(34)

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

Fg(34) = 45in(2(34)-3) = 3.625231148

7	Substitute g(x) for x in f(x) to \downarrow
5	get fg(x). fg(x) = $4\sin(2x - 3)$.
(·	Then substitute 34 for x in fg(x) $)$
	Time

 $h(x) = (x + 4)^2$

Ivan needs to solve the following equation h(x) = 25

He writes

 $(x + 4)^2 = 25$ x + 4 = 5x = 1

This is not fully correct.

(c) Explain why.

The square root of 25 is also -5

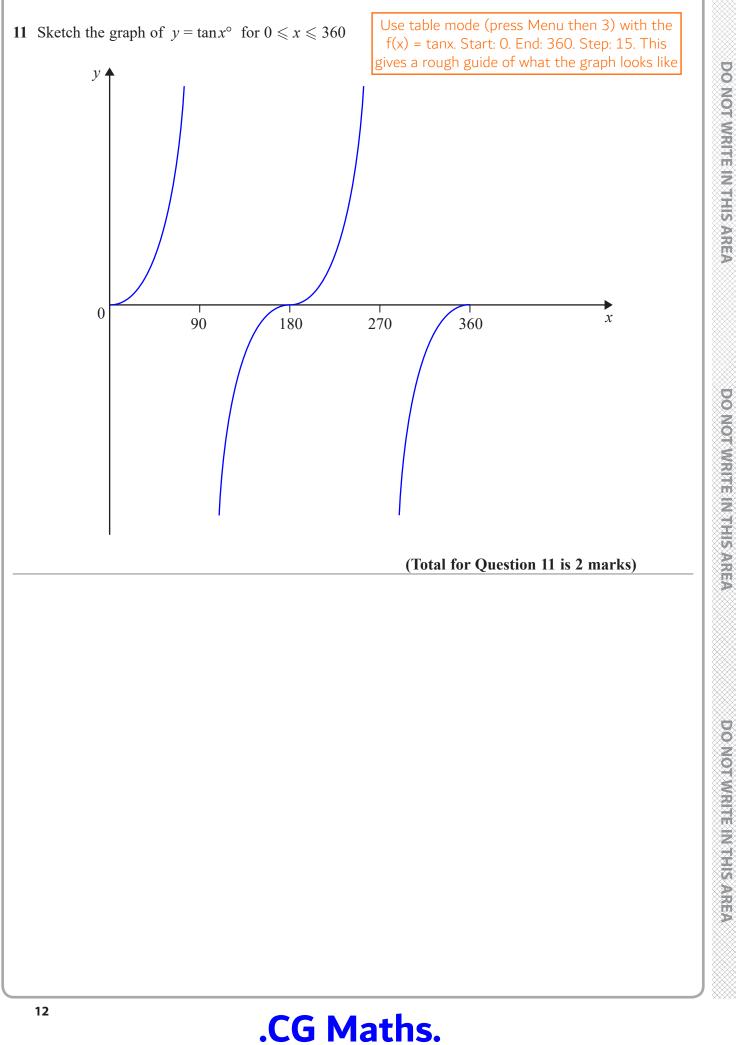
<u>3.63</u> (2)

1.56

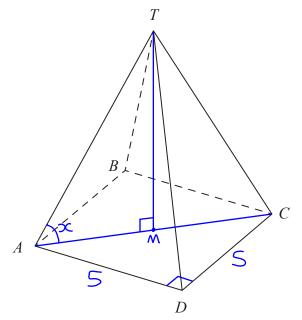
(1)

(Total for Question 10 is 4 marks)





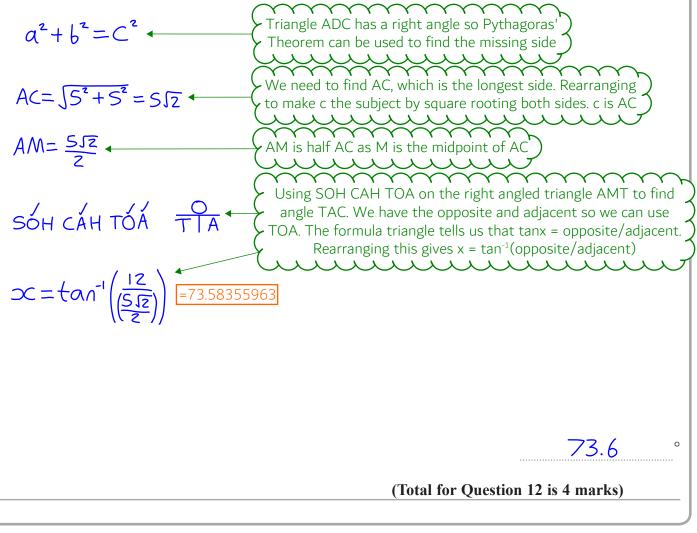
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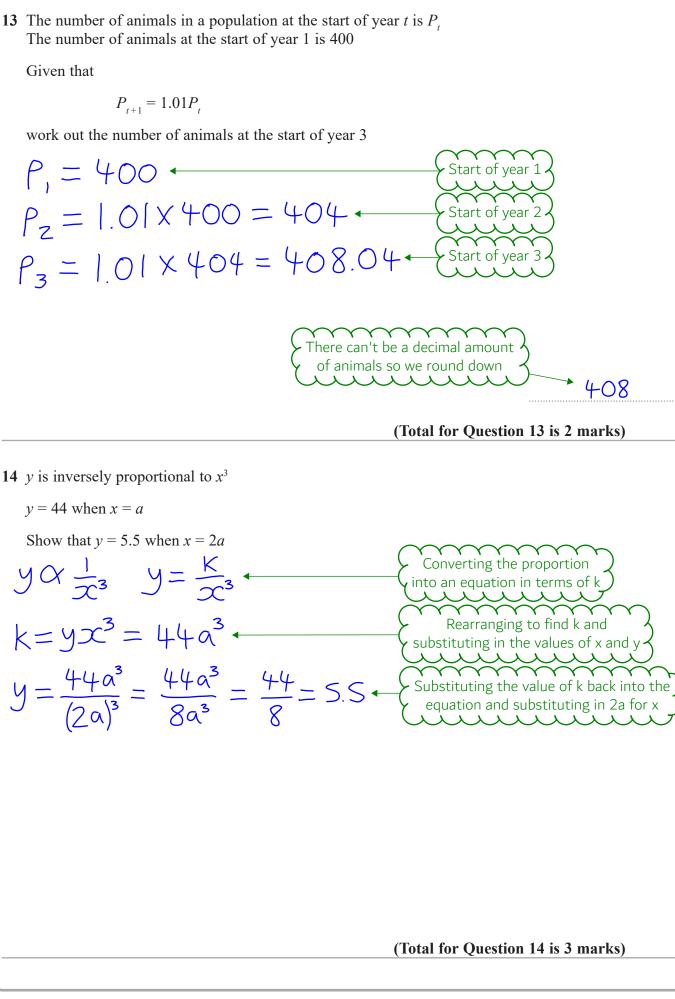


$AB = 5 \,\mathrm{m}$

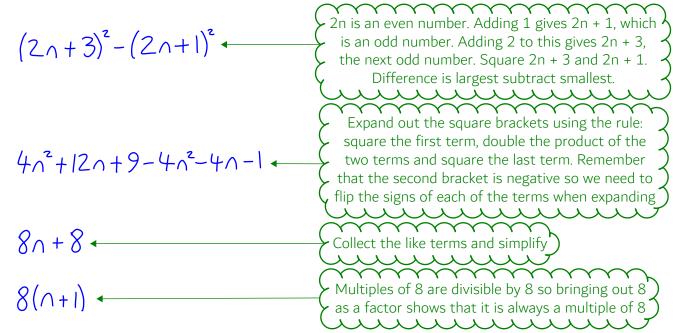
The vertex T is 12 m vertically above the midpoint of AC.

Calculate the size of angle TAC.





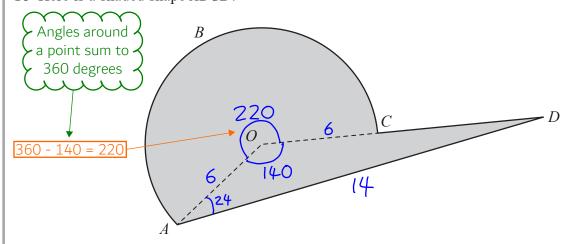
15 Prove algebraically that the difference between the squares of any two consecutive odd numbers is always a multiple of 8



(Total for Question 15 is 3 marks)

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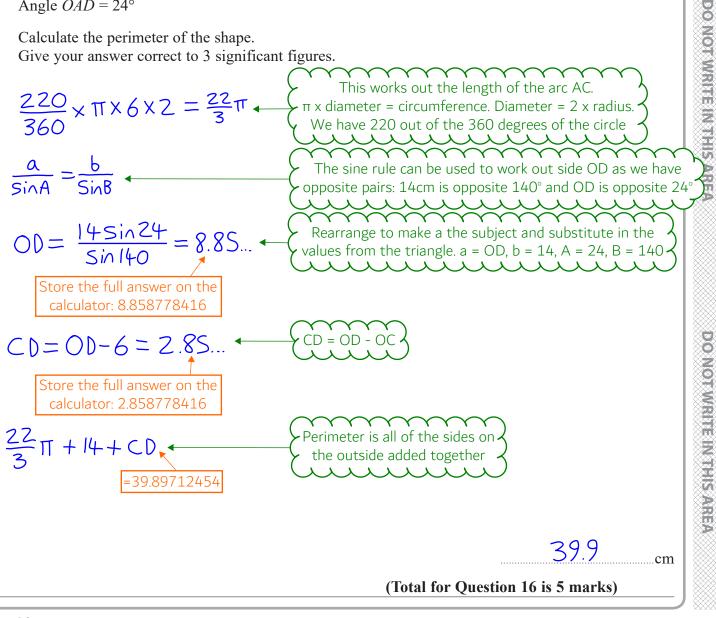
16 Here is a shaded shape *ABCD*.



The shape is made from a triangle and a sector of a circle, centre O and radius 6 cm. OCD is a straight line.

 $AD = 14 \,\mathrm{cm}$ Angle $AOD = 140^{\circ}$ Angle $OAD = 24^{\circ}$

Calculate the perimeter of the shape. Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.



17 The table shows information about the distances 570 students travelled to a university open day.

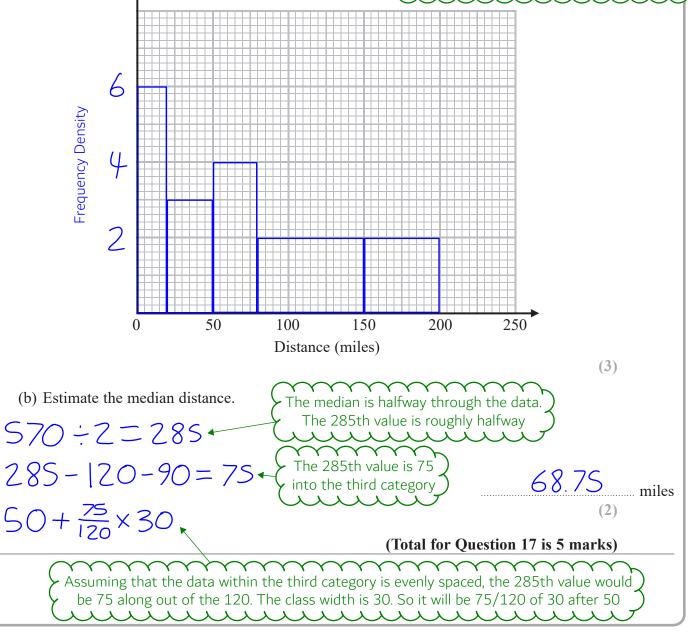
Distance (<i>d</i> miles)	Frequency	Frequency) density
$0 < d \leqslant 20$	120	6 ← <u>120 ÷ 20</u>
$20 < d \leqslant 50$	90	3 ← 90 ÷ 30
$50 < d \leqslant 80$	120	4 1 20 ÷ 30
$80 < d \leqslant 150$	140	2 ← <u>140 ÷ 70</u>
$150 < d \leqslant 200$	100	2 ← <u>100 ÷ 50</u>

(a) Draw a histogram for the information in the table.

Frequency = class width x frequency density Frequency density = frequency/class width

17

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18 A high speed train travels a distance of 487 km in 3 hours.

1

The distance is measured correct to the nearest kilometre. The time is measured correct to the nearest minute.



By considering bounds, work out the average speed, in km/minute, of the train to a suitable degree of accuracy.

You must show all your working and give a reason for your answer.

$$S_{v} = \frac{d_{v}}{t_{v}} = \frac{487.5}{179.5}$$

$$= 2.715877437$$

$$S_{v} = \frac{d_{v}}{t_{v}} = \frac{486.5}{180.5}$$

$$= 2.695290859$$
From the formula triangle, speed = distance/time
U stands for upper bound and L stands for lower
bound. 487km is to the nearest 1km so it could be
1/2 km more than this. 3 hours is 180 minutes
and is to the nearest 1 minute so could be up to
1/2 minute less than this
487km is to the nearest 1km so it could be 1/2 km
lower than this. 3 hours is 180 minutes and is to
the nearest 1 minute so could be up to 1/2 minute
more than this.

Both the upper and lower bound round to 2.7 to 1 decimal place

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km/minute

(Total for Question 18 is 5 marks)

2.7

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19 Solve algebraically the simultaneous equations

 $2x^2 - y^2 = 17$ x + 2y = 1x = 1 - 2yRearrange the second equation to make x the subject Substitute x for 1 - 2y in the first $2(1-2y)^2 - y^2 = 17$ equation to eliminate the x terms Expand out the brackets using square the first term, $Z - 8y + 8y^2 - y^2 = 17$ double the product of the two terms, square the last term and multiply each of the new terms by 2 Collect the like terms, simplify and arrange $7y^2 - 8y - 15 = 0$ into the quadratic form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ 7 x - 15 = -105. What multiplies to give -105 and add to give -8? 7 and -15 do (we can use table mode on $7y^{2}+7y-15y-15=0$ the calculator to help find the factor pairs of 105 by using the function f(x) = 105/x with start: 1, end: 30 and step: 1). Split the middle term into 7y and -15y Factorise the left two terms and 7y(y+1)-15(y+1)=0the right two terms separately (7y-15)(y+1)=0Bring into a fully factorised form Either 7y - 15 = 0 or y + 1 = 0. Rearrange y=15 or y=-1+ both of these equations to find y $x = 1 - 2\left(\frac{15}{7}\right) = -\frac{23}{7}$ Substitute the y values into x = 1 - 2y to find the x values x = |-7(-1)| = 3x=-= y=== or x=3 y=-1

(Total for Question 19 is 5 marks)

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