

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

meel@justmaths.co.uk

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
International GCSE**

Centre Number

--	--	--	--	--

Candidate Number

--	--	--	--	--

Thursday 5 November 2020

Morning (Time: 2 hours)

Paper Reference **4MA1/2H**

Mathematics A
Paper 2H
Higher Tier

WORKED
SOLUTIONS



You must have: Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, pair of 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 ►

P62657A

©2020 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1/



P 6 2 6 5 7 A 0 1 2 4


Pearson

International GCSE Mathematics

Formulae sheet – Higher Tier

Arithmetic series

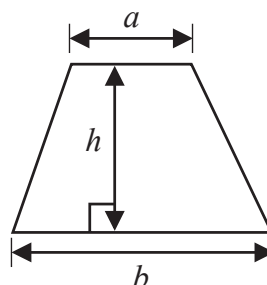
Sum to n terms, $S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$

The quadratic equation

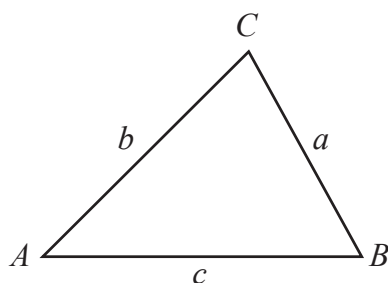
The solutions of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ where $a \neq 0$ are given by:

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

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



Trigonometry



In any triangle ABC

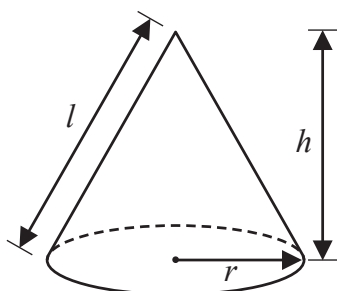
Sine Rule $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

Cosine Rule $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$

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

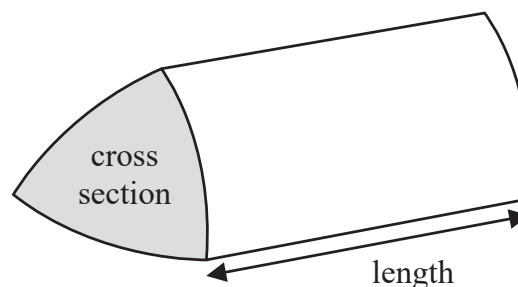
Volume of cone = $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

Curved surface area of cone = $\pi r l$



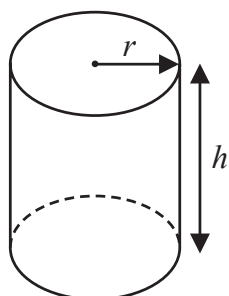
Volume of prism

= area of cross section \times length



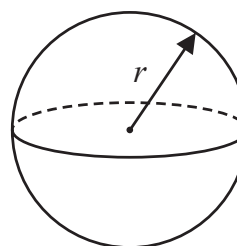
Volume of cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$

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



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

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



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



Answer ALL TWENTY ONE questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all the stages in your working.

- 1 (a) Simplify $g^6 \times g^4$

$$g^{6+4}$$

$$g^{10}$$

(1)

- (b) Simplify $k^{10} \div k^3$

$$k^{10-3}$$

$$k^7$$

(1)

- (c) Simplify $(3cd^4)^2$

$$3^2 c^2 d^{4 \times 2}$$

$$9c^2d^8$$

(2)

- (d) Solve the inequality $4x + 7 > 2$

$$-7 \quad -7$$

$$4x > -5$$

$$x > -\frac{5}{4}$$

$$x > -1.25$$

(2)

(Total for Question 1 is 6 marks)



- 2 The table shows information about the lengths of time, in minutes, 120 customers spent in a supermarket.

Length of time (L minutes)	Frequency
$20 < \overset{25}{L} \leq 30$	6
$30 < \overset{35}{L} \leq 40$	26
$40 < \overset{45}{L} \leq 50$	31
$50 < \overset{55}{L} \leq 60$	40
$60 < \overset{65}{L} \leq 70$	17

120

- (a) Write down the modal class.

$50 < L \leq 60$

(1)

- (b) Work out an estimate for the mean length of time spent by the 120 customers in the supermarket.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 25 \times 6 + 35 \times 26 + 45 \times 31 + 55 \times 40 + 65 \times 17 \\
 &= 150 + 910 + 1395 + 2200 + 1105 \\
 &= 5760
 \end{aligned}$$

Est.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Mean} &\Rightarrow 5760 \div 120 \\
 &= 48
 \end{aligned}$$

48

minutes

(4)

(Total for Question 2 is 5 marks)



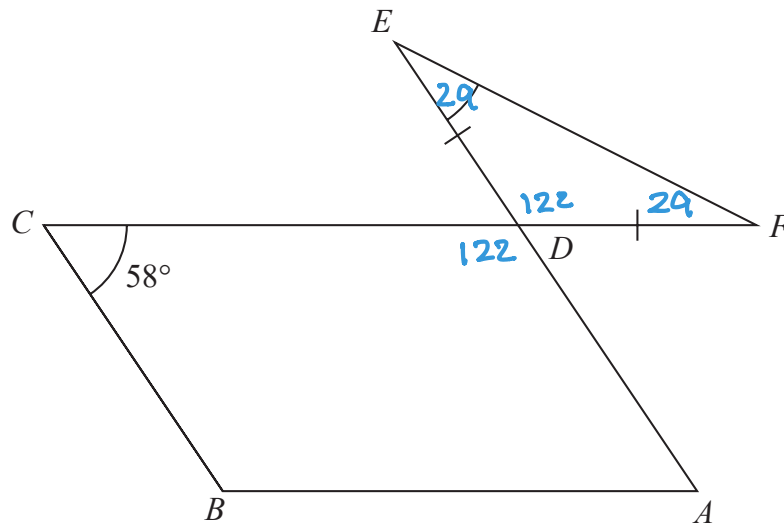


Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn

The diagram shows a parallelogram $ABCD$ and an isosceles triangle DEF in which $DE = DF$

CDF and ADE are straight lines.

Angle $BCD = 58^\circ$

Work out the size of angle DEF .

Give a reason for each stage of your working.

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{CDA} &= 180 - 58 \\ &= 122\end{aligned}$$

contenar angles are equal

$$\hat{EDF} = 122$$

vertically opposite angles are equal

$$\hat{DEF} = \hat{DFE}$$

2 angles in an isosceles are equal

$$\frac{180 - 122}{2} = 29$$

29

(Total for Question 3 is 5 marks)



- 4 Andreas, Isla and Paulo share some money in the ratios 3 : 2 : 5

The **total** amount of money that Isla and Paulo receive is £76 more than the amount of money that Andreas receives.

Andreas buys a video game for £48.50 with some of his share of the money.

Work out how much money Andreas has left from his share of the money when he has bought the video game.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & I & P \\ 3 & 2 & 5 \\ \hline & 7 & \end{array}$$
$$\hline 76 \div 4 = 19$$
$$\begin{array}{ccc} 3 \times 19 & 2 \times 19 & 5 \times 19 \\ = 57 & = 38 & 95 \end{array}$$
$$57 - 48.50 = 8.50$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 38 + 95 \\ = 133 \\ 133 - 57 \\ = 76 \checkmark \end{array}$$

£ 8.50

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)



- 5 Himari's annual salary is 3 130 000 Japanese Yen (JPY).
She gets a salary increase of 4%
- (a) Work out Himari's salary after this increase.

$$3\,130\,000 \times 1.04$$

3 255 200 JPY
(3)

Kaito bought a car.

The value of the car when Kaito bought it was 750 000 JPY.

At the end of each year, the value of his car had depreciated by 15%

- (b) Work out the value of Kaito's car at the end of 3 years.
Give your answer correct to the nearest JPY.

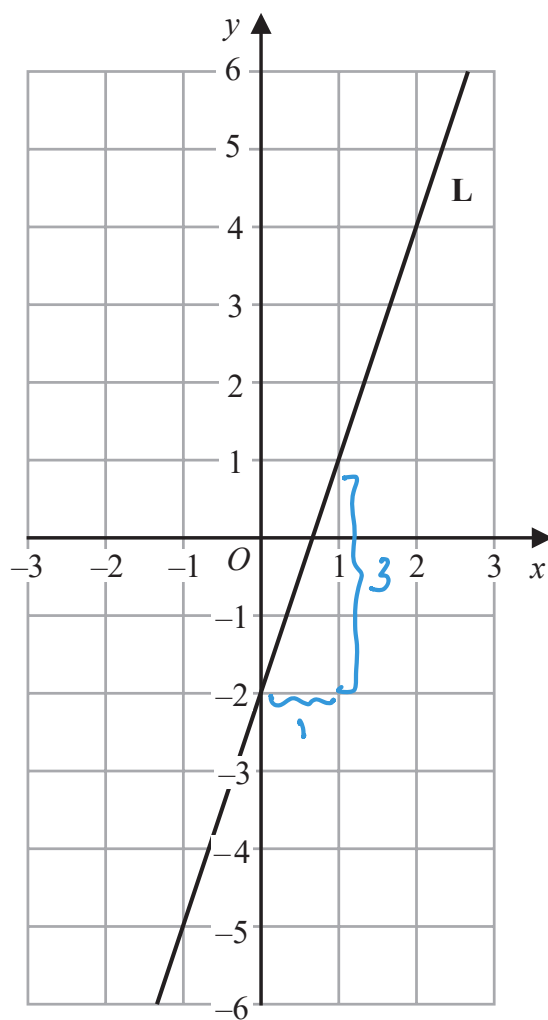
$$\begin{aligned} 750\,000 \times 0.85^3 \\ = 460\,593.75 \\ \uparrow \end{aligned}$$

460 594 JPY
(3)

(Total for Question 5 is 6 marks)



- 6 The line **L** is shown on the grid.



Find an equation for **L**.

$$\text{intercept} = -2$$

$$\text{gradient} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

$$y = 3x - 2$$

(Total for Question 6 is 2 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



- 7 The diagram shows a right-angled triangle.

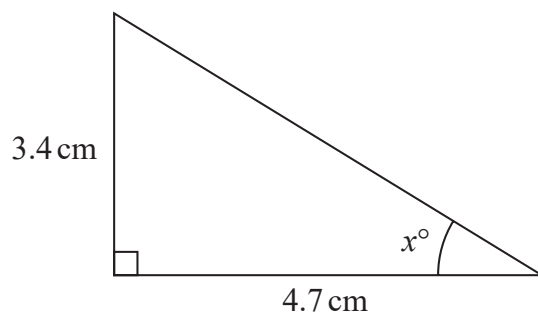


Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn

Calculate the value of x .
Give your answer correct to one decimal place.

$$\tan x = \frac{3.4}{4.7}$$

$$x = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3.4}{4.7}\right)$$

$$= 35.882\dots$$

↑
(1dp)

$$x = 35.9$$

(Total for Question 7 is 3 marks)



- 8 The diagram shows an isosceles triangle.

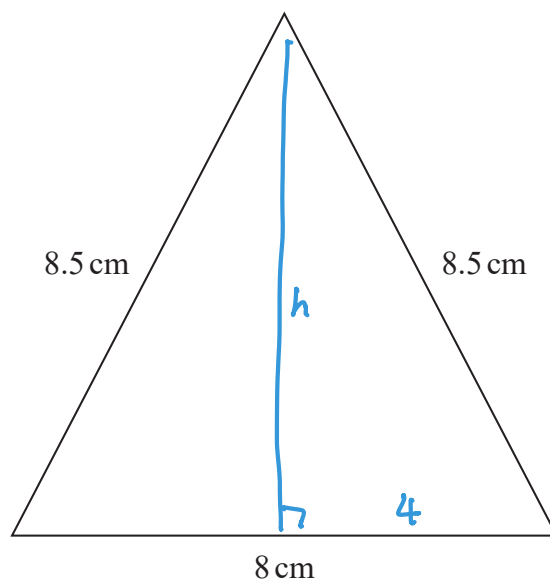


Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn

Work out the area of the triangle.

$$h^2 = 8.5^2 - 4^2$$
$$= 56.25$$

$$h = \sqrt{56.25}$$
$$= 7.5$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 7.5$$
$$= 30$$

.....30.....cm²

(Total for Question 8 is 4 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



- 9 The diagram shows a solid cylinder with radius 3 m.

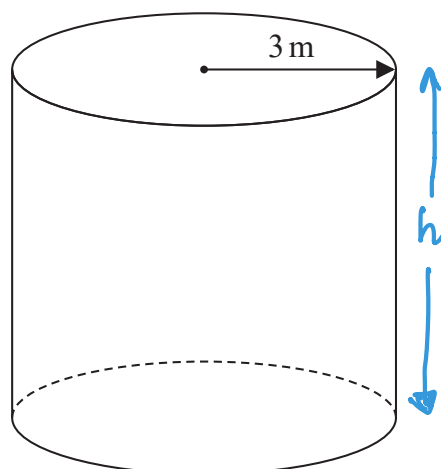


Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn

The volume of the cylinder is $72\pi \text{ m}^3$

Calculate the **total** surface area of the cylinder.

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

$$\cancel{\pi} r^2 \times h = 72\cancel{\pi}$$

$$3^2 \times h = 72$$

$$h = \frac{72}{9} = 8$$

surface area

$$2 \times \pi r^2 + \pi \times d \times h$$

$$= 2 \times \pi \times 3^2 + \pi \times 6 \times 8$$

$$= 66\pi$$

$$= 207.345\dots$$

↑
(3.s.f.)

207.....m²

(Total for Question 9 is 5 marks)



- 10 The table shows information about the number of minutes each of 120 buses was late last Monday.

Number of minutes late (L)	Frequency
$0 < L \leq 10$	10
$10 < L \leq 20$	16
$20 < L \leq 30$	44
$30 < L \leq 40$	29
$40 < L \leq 50$	15
$50 < L \leq 60$	6

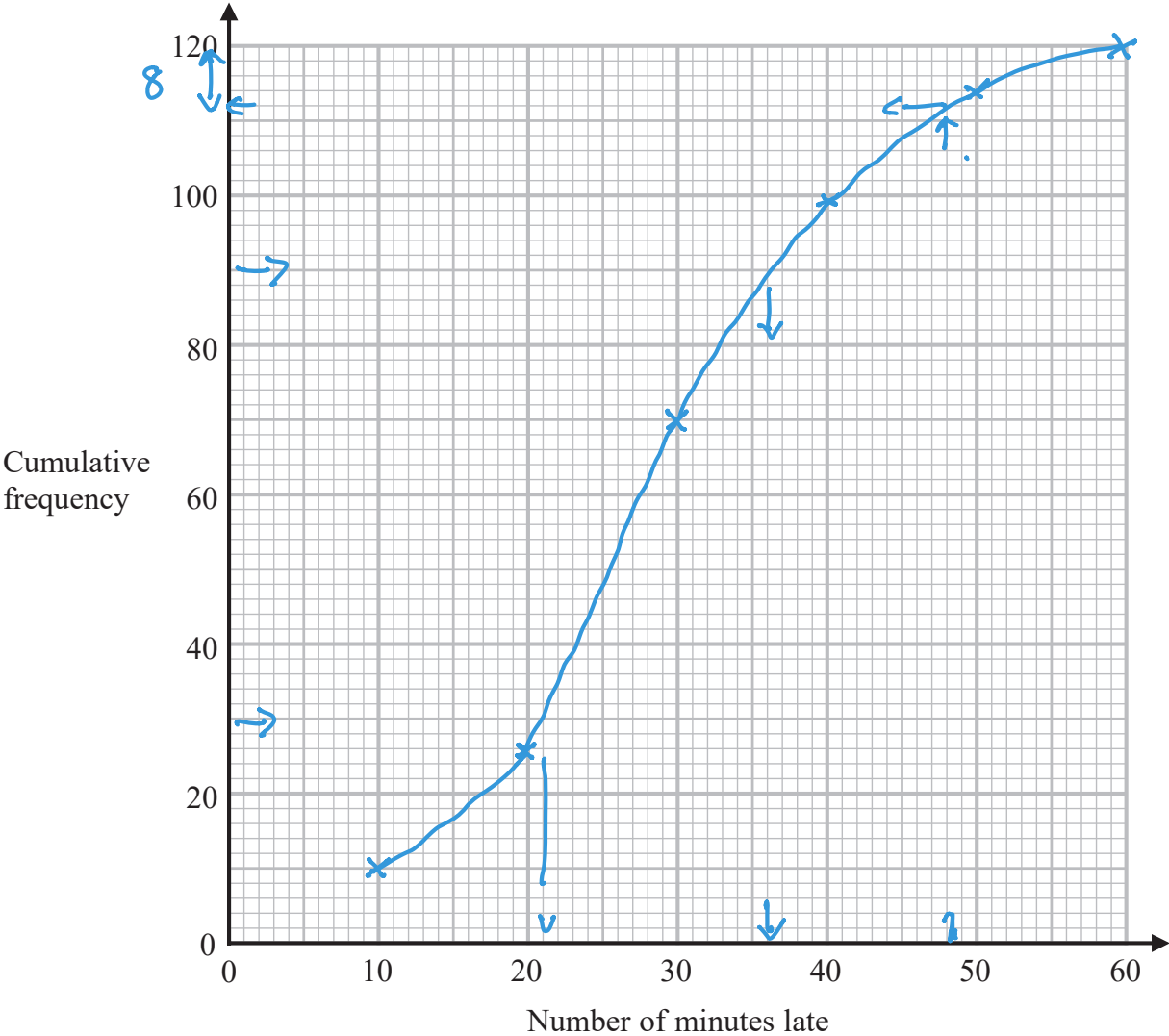
- (a) Complete the cumulative frequency table below.

Number of minutes late (L)	Cumulative frequency
$0 < L \leq 10$	10
$0 < L \leq 20$	26
$0 < L \leq 30$	70
$0 < L \leq 40$	99
$0 < L \leq 50$	114
$0 < L \leq 60$	120

(1)



(b) On the grid, draw a cumulative frequency graph for your table.



(2)

(c) Use your graph to find an estimate for the interquartile range.

$$LQ = 21 \quad VQ = 36$$

$$IQR = 36 - 21$$

.....15.....minutes
(accept 14-18) (2)

(d) Use your graph to find an estimate for the number of buses that were more than 48 minutes late last Monday.

.....8.....
(accept 7-10) (2)

(Total for Question 10 is 7 marks)



11 (a) Simplify fully $(8e^{15})^{\frac{2}{3}}$

$$(\sqrt[3]{8})^2 e^{15 \times \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$4e^{10}$$

(2)

(b) Express $\left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^{-4}$ in the form ay^n where a and n are integers.

$$\left(\frac{2}{y}\right)^4 = 2^4 y^{-4}$$

$$16y^{-4}$$

(2)

(c) Solve $\frac{4x-2}{3} - \frac{5-3x}{4} = 6$

Show clear algebraic working.

$$12 \times \frac{4x-2}{3} - 12 \times \frac{5-3x}{4} = 12 \times 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 16x - 8 - 15 + 9x = 72$$

$$\Rightarrow 25x = 72 + 23$$

$$25x = 95$$

$$x = \frac{95}{25}$$

$$x = 3.8$$

(4)

(Total for Question 11 is 8 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



12 Given that $\frac{3^x}{9^{3x}} = 81$

$$9^{3x} = (3^2)^{3x} = 3^{6x}$$

$$81 = 3^4$$

find the value of x .

Show clear algebraic working.

$$\frac{3^x}{3^{6x}} = 3^4$$

$$3^{x-6x} = 3^4$$

$$\text{so } x - 6x = 4$$

$$-5x = 4$$

$$x = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$x = -0.8$$

(Total for Question 12 is 3 marks)

13 Use algebra to show that $0.\overline{681} = \frac{15}{22}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100x = 68.\overline{181} \\ x = 0.\overline{681} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$99x = 67.5$$

$$x = \frac{67.5}{99}$$

$$x = \frac{675}{990}$$

$$\frac{675}{990} \stackrel{\div 45}{=} \frac{15}{22} \quad \text{as required.}$$

(Total for Question 13 is 2 marks)



14 $\mathcal{E} = \{\text{integers } x \text{ such that } 10 \leq x \leq 25\}$

$$A = \{x : x < 18\}$$

$$B = \{x : 13 \leq x < 22\}$$

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21

(a) Write down $n(A)$

8

(1)

(b) List the members of the set $(A \cup B)'$

22 23 24 25

(2)

(c) List the members of the set $A' \cap B$

$A' = 18 \ 19 \ 20 \ 21 \ 22 \ 23 \ 24 \ 25$
 $\checkmark \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark$

18 19 20 21

(2)

$C \subset A$, $C \subset B$ and $n(C) = 5$

(d) List the members of the set C

13 14 15 16 17

(1)

(Total for Question 14 is 6 marks)



15 Make x the subject of $y = \frac{5-2x}{x+3}$

$$y(x+3) = 5-2x$$

$$yx + 3y = 5-2x$$

$$yx + 2x = 5-3y$$

$$x(y+2) = 5-3y$$

$$x = \frac{5-3y}{y+2}$$

$$x = \frac{5-3y}{y+2}$$

(Total for Question 15 is 4 marks)



16 Solve the simultaneous equations

$$\begin{aligned} 3xy - y^2 &= 8 \\ x - 2y &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Show clear algebraic working.

$$x = 1 + 2y$$

$$3 \times (1 + 2y)y - y^2 = 8$$

$$(3 + 6y)y - y^2 = 8$$

$$3y + 6y^2 - y^2 - 8 = 0$$

$$5y^2 + 3y - 8 = 0$$

$$(5y + 8)(y - 1) = 0$$

$$y = -\frac{8}{5}$$

$$y = 1$$

$$x = 1 + 2\left(-\frac{8}{5}\right)$$

$$x = 1 + 2 \times 1$$

$$= 3$$

$$= -\frac{11}{5}$$

$$= -2.2$$

$$x = -2.2$$

$$y = -1.6$$

$$x = 3$$

$$y = 1$$

(Total for Question 16 is 5 marks)

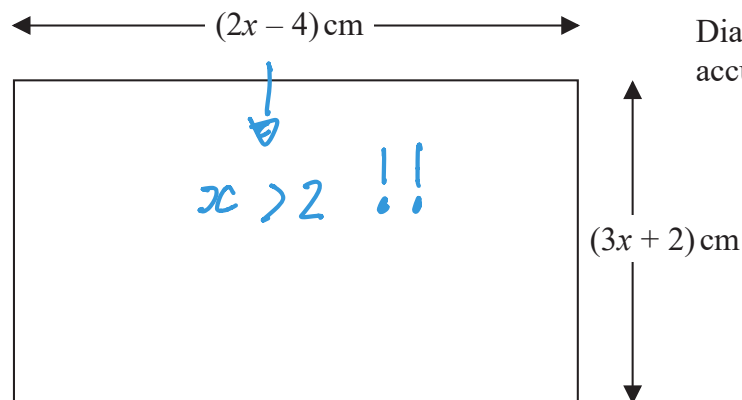
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



17 The diagram shows a rectangle.



The area of the rectangle is $A \text{ cm}^2$

Given that $A < 3x + 27$

find the range of possible values for x .

$$(2x - 4)(3x + 2) < 3x + 27$$

$$6x^2 + 4x - 12x - 8 - 3x - 27 < 0$$

$$6x^2 - 11x - 35 < 0$$

$$(2x - 7)(3x + 5) < 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$3.5$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$-\frac{5}{3}$$

not valid

$$2 < x < 3.5$$

(Total for Question 17 is 5 marks)



18 The diagram shows cuboid $ABCDEFGH$.

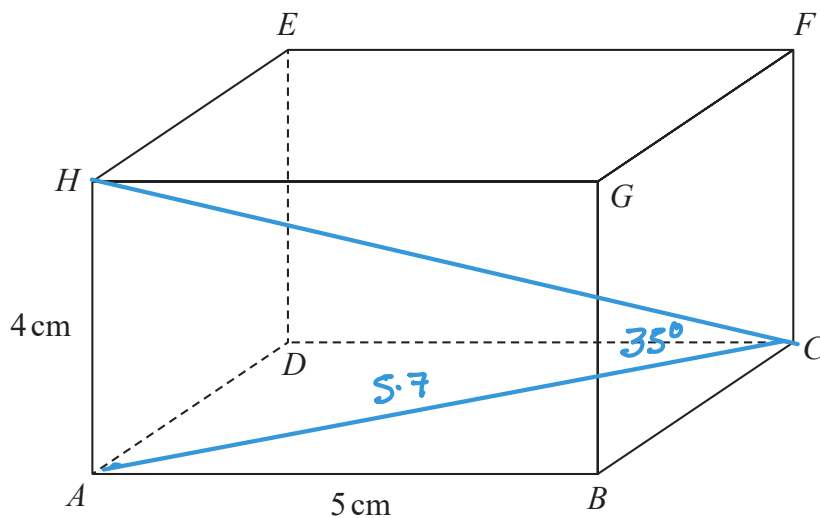


Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn

$$AB = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$AH = 4 \text{ cm}$$

The size of the angle between CH and the plane $ABCD$ is 35°

Calculate the volume of the cuboid.

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

$$\tan 35 = \frac{4}{AC}$$

$$AC = \frac{4}{\tan 35} = 5.7125 \dots$$

$$BC^2 = 5.71^2 - 5^2$$

$$= 7.6337$$

$$BC = \sqrt{7.6337}$$

$$= 2.76 \dots$$

$$\text{Volume} = 2.76 \dots \times 5 \times 4$$

$$= 55.2583 \dots$$

↑
(3sf)

$$55.3 \text{ cm}^3$$

(Total for Question 18 is 5 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



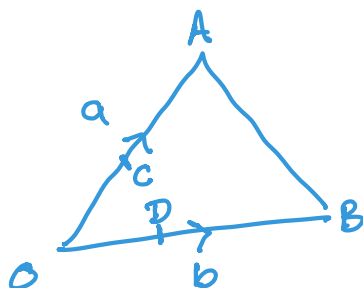
19 OAB is a triangle.

$$\vec{OA} = \mathbf{a} \quad \vec{OB} = \mathbf{b}$$

The point C lies on OA such that $OC : CA = 1 : 2$

The point D lies on OB such that $OD : DB = 1 : 2$

Using a vector method, prove that $ABDC$ is a trapezium.



$$\vec{AB} = \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}$$

$$\vec{OC} = \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{a}$$

$$\vec{OD} = \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{b}$$

$$\vec{CD} = \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}) - \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{b}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}\mathbf{a} + \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{b}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a})$$

$\therefore \vec{CD} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{AB}$ so AB and CD are parallel and $ABDC$ is a trapezium.

(Total for Question 19 is 3 marks)



20 A bag contains X counters.

There are only red counters and blue counters in the bag.

There are 4 more blue counters than red counters in the bag.

Finty takes at random 2 counters from the bag.

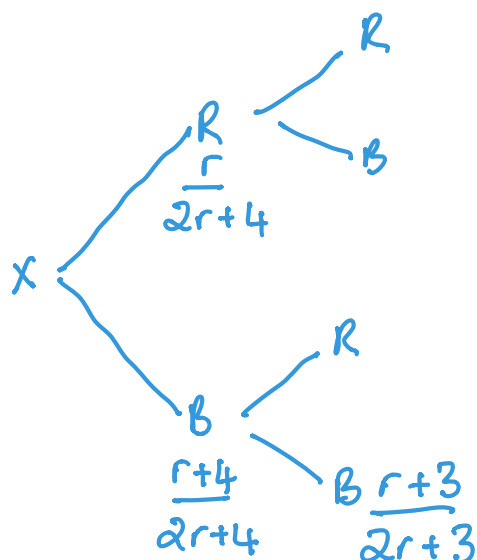
The probability that Finty takes 2 blue counters from the bag is $\frac{3}{8}$

Work out the value of X .

Show clear algebraic working.

$$\text{if red} = r \quad \text{blue} = r + 4$$

$$\text{Total } X = 2r + 4$$



$$\frac{r+4}{2r+4} \times \frac{r+3}{2r+3} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{(r+4)(r+3)}{(2r+4)(2r+3)} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{r^2 + 7r + 12}{4r^2 + 6r + 8r + 12} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$8(r^2 + 7r + 12) = 3(4r^2 + 14r + 12)$$

$$8r^2 + 56r + 96 = 12r^2 + 42r + 36$$

$$0 = 4r^2 - 14r - 60$$

$$2r^2 - 7r - 30 = 0$$

$$r = 6$$

$$\therefore X = 2 \times 6 + 4$$

$$= 16$$

16

(Total for Question 20 is 5 marks)



21 The function f is such that $f(x) = 5 + 6x - x^2$ for $x \leq 3$

(a) Express $5 + 6x - x^2$ in the form $p - (x - q)^2$ where p and q are constants.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 5 - (x^2 - 6x) \\
 & = 5 - [(x - 3)^2 - 9] \\
 & = 5 - (x - 3)^2 + 9 \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad 14 - (x - 3)^2 \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad (2)
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Using your answer to part (a), find the range of values of x for which $f^{-1}(x)$ is positive.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & y = 14 - (x - 3)^2 \\
 & (x - 3)^2 = 14 - y \\
 & x = 3 \pm \sqrt{14 - y} \\
 & f^{-1}(x) = 3 \pm \sqrt{14 - x} \text{ but given } x \leq 3 \\
 & \text{so } f^{-1}(x) = 3 - \sqrt{14 - x} \\
 & 0 = 3 - \sqrt{14 - x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$14 - x = 9$$

$$14 - 9 = x$$

$$x = 5$$

$$\text{L Bound} \qquad \text{UB} = 14$$

$$5 < x \leq 14$$

(5)

(Total for Question 21 is 7 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 100 MARKS

