ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE FORM 6 INTERNAL EXAMINATION 2021 - 2022

MATHEMATICS Compulsory Part PAPER 1

Section B

Question-Answer Book

21/4 hours

This paper must be answered in English.

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Write your Name, Class and Class number in the spaces provided on the right. Circle your Group Number.
- 2. This paper consists of THREE sections, A(1), A(2) and B.
- 3. Attempt **ALL** questions in this paper. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this Question-Answer Book. Do not write in the margins. Answers written in the margins will not be marked.
- 4. Graph paper and supplementary answer sheets will be supplied on request. Write your Name, Class and Class number in the spaces provided, mark the question number box, and fasten them with string INSIDE this book.
- 5. Unless otherwise specified, all working must be clearly shown.
- 6. Unless otherwise specified, numerical answers should be either exact or correct to 3 significant figures.
- 7. The diagrams in this paper are not necessarily drawn to scale.

B

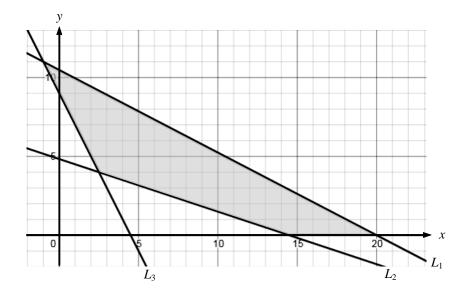
Name					
Class				()
	G1 FBL	G2 LMW	G3	WH	P
Group	G4 TH	G5 PSK	G6	LTN	1
	G7 HL				

Question No.	Marks
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
Total	

).		G(n) be the <i>n</i> th term of a geometric sequence. It is given that $G(5) = 192$
		G(4) = 48.
	(a)	Find $G(1)$. (2 marks)
	(b)	If the difference between the sum of the first n terms and the sum of the first $2n$ terms
		of the sequence $G(n)$ is less than 1.5×10^{22} , find the greatest possible value of n .
		(4 marks)

The equations of L_1 , L_2 and L_3 are 11x+21y-220=0, 2x+6y-29=0 and 2x+y-9=0 respectively.

- (a) It is given that *R* represents the solution of a system of inequalities. Write down the system of inequalities. (2 marks)
- (b) Find the least value of 7x + 5y, where (x, y) is an integral point (with x and y being integers) lying in R. (3 marks)



Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

18. (a) Figure 18(a) shows a piece of paper card ADBC in the form of a quadrilateral with AB = 40 cm and AC = 21 cm. It is also given that $\angle ADB = 86^{\circ}$, $\angle DBC = 89^{\circ}$ $\angle BCA = 110^{\circ}$ and $\angle BAD = 35^{\circ}$. Find the length of AD. (2 marks)

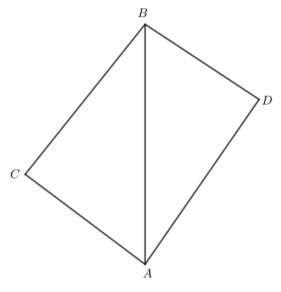
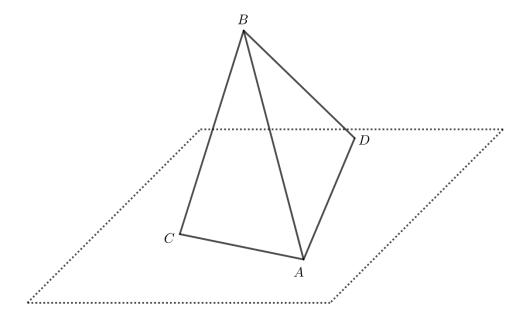


Figure 18(a)

- (b) The paper card described in (a) is folded along AB such that AC and AD lie on the horizonal ground as shown in figure 18(b). The distance between C and D on the horizontal ground is 30 cm.
 - (i) Find $\angle CAD$.
 - (ii) Someone claims that the angle between the plane ABC and the plane ABD is greater than 105° . Do you agree? Explain your answer.

(5 marks)

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.



- 19. Let $f(x) = 3x^2 6kx + 12x + 3k^2 6k + 12$ and g(x) = -f(-x) + c where k and c are constants. On the same rectangular coordinate system, denote the vertex of the graph of y = f(x) and the vertex of the graph of y = g(x) by P and Q respectively. It is known that the mid-point of P and Q is (0, 8).
 - (a) Using the method of completing the square, express the coordinates of P in terms of k. (2 marks)
 - (b) Write down the value of c.

(1 mark)

- (c) Given a circle $C: 5x^2 + 5y^2 66x + 32y 576 = 0$ and a straight line L: y = mx + 8 where m is a constant with m > 1. L cuts C at two points $A(x_A, y_A)$ and $B(x_B, y_B)$, where $x_B > x_A$.
 - (i) Express the x-coordinates of A and B in terms of m.
 - (ii) Show that the distance between A and B is $\sqrt{m^2+1}(x_B-x_A)$.
 - (iii) Let G be the centre of C. If the distance between A and B is 10, find the radius of the inscribed circle of $\triangle ABG$.
 - (iv) When the distance between A and B is 10, is it possible for Q to be the centre of the inscribed circle of $\triangle ABG$. Explain your answer.

(9 marks)

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.



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