Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Time 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper reference **WMA11/01**

Mathematics

International Advanced Subsidiary/Advanced Level
Pure Mathematics P1

You must have:
Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Yellow), calculator

Total Marks

Candidates may use any calculator permitted by Pearson regulations. Calculators must not have the facility for symbolic algebra manipulation, differentiation and integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- If pencil is used for diagrams/sketches/graphs it must be dark (HB or B).
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions and ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need.*
- You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear. Answers without working may not gain full credit.
- Inexact answers should be given to three significant figures unless otherwise stated.

Information

- A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.
- There are 10 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 75.
- 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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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Pearson

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1. Find

$$\int 12x^3 + \frac{1}{6\sqrt{x}} - \frac{3}{2x^4}\,\mathrm{d}x$$

giving each term in simplest form.

(5)

Leave blank

Question 1 continued

(Total 5 marks)

Q1

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2. **In this question you must show all stages of your working.**

Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

A curve has equation

$$y = 3x^5 + 4x^3 - x + 5$$

The points P and Q lie on the curve.

The gradient of the curve at both point P and point Q is 2

Find the x coordinates of P and Q.

(5)

Leave blank

Question 2 continued

(Total 5 marks)

Q2

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3. (i) Solve

$$\frac{3}{x} > 4$$

(3)

(ii)

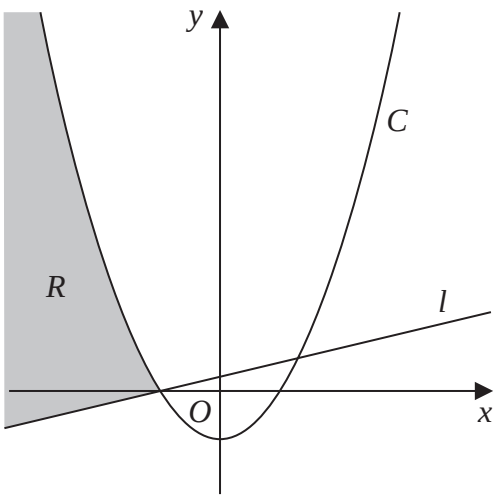

Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a sketch of the curve C and the straight line l.

The infinite region R, shown shaded in Figure 1, lies in quadrants 2 and 3 and is bounded by C and l only.

Given that

- l has a gradient of 3
- C has equation $y = 2x^2 - 50$
- C and l intersect on the negative x-axis

use inequalities to define the region R.

(3)

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Question 3 continued

(Total 6 marks)

Q3

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4.

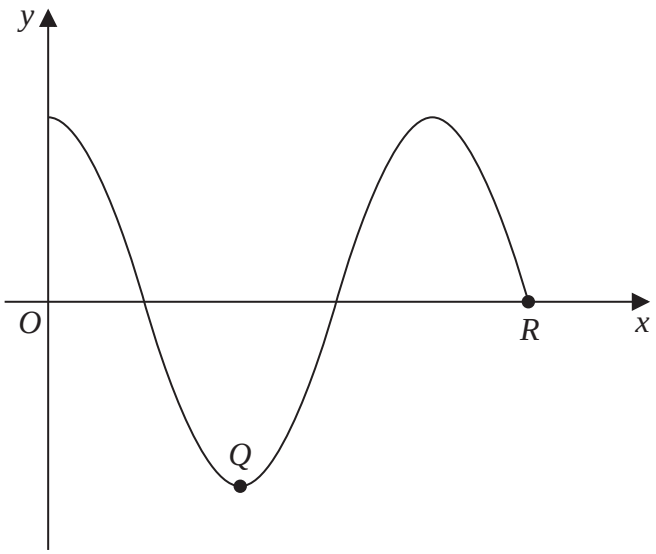

Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a sketch of the curve with equation $y = f(x)$, where

$$f(x) = \cos 2x^{\circ} \qquad 0 \leqslant x \leqslant k$$

The point Q and the point $R(k, 0)$ lie on the curve and are shown in Figure 2.

(a) State

(i) the coordinates of Q,

(ii) the value of k.

(3)

(b) Given that there are exactly two solutions to the equation

$$\cos 2x^{\circ} = p \qquad \text{in the region } 0 \leqslant x \leqslant k$$

find the range of possible values for p.

(2)

Leave blank

Question 4 continued

Q4

(Total 5 marks)

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5. The line l_1 has equation $3y - 2x = 30$

The line l_2 passes through the point $A(24, 0)$ and is perpendicular to l_1

Lines l_1 and l_2 meet at the point P

(a) Find, using algebra and showing your working, the coordinates of P.

(5)

Given that l_1 meets the x-axis at the point B,

(b) find the area of triangle BPA.

(3)

Leave blank

Question 5 continued

Leave blank

Question 5 continued

Leave blank

Question 5 continued

(Total 8 marks)

Q5

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6. **In this question you must show all stages of your working.**

Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

A curve C has equation $y = f(x)$ where

$$f(x) = 2(x + 1)(x - 3)^2$$

(a) Sketch a graph of C.

Show on your graph the coordinates of the points where C cuts or meets the coordinate axes.

(3)

(b) Write $f(x)$ in the form $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$, where a, b, c and d are constants to be found.

(3)

(c) Hence, find the equation of the tangent to C at the point where $x = \frac{1}{3}$

(4)

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Question 6 continued

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Question 6 continued

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Question 6 continued

(Total 10 marks)

Q6

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7.

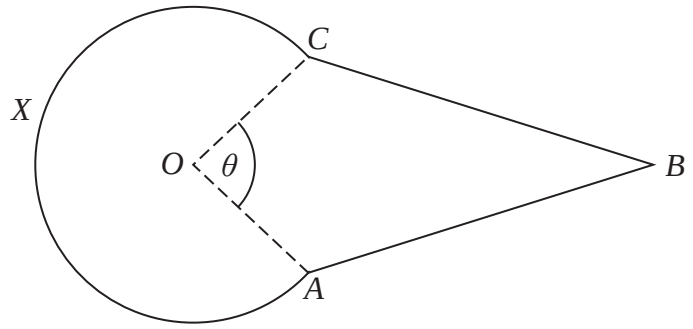

Figure 3

Figure 3 shows the design for a sign at a bird sanctuary.

The design consists of a kite *OABC* joined to a sector *OCXA* of a circle centre *O*.

In the design

- $OA = OC = 0.6\,\text{m}$
- $AB = CB = 1.4\,\text{m}$
- Angle *OAB* = Angle *OCB* = 2 radians
- Angle $AOC = \theta$ radians, as shown in Figure 3

Making your method clear,

(a) show that $\theta = 1.64$ radians to 3 significant figures,

(4)

(b) find the perimeter of the sign, in metres to 2 significant figures,

(2)

(c) find the area of the sign, in m^2 to 2 significant figures.

(4)

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Question 7 continued

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Question 7 continued

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Question 7 continued

(Total 10 marks)

Q7

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8.

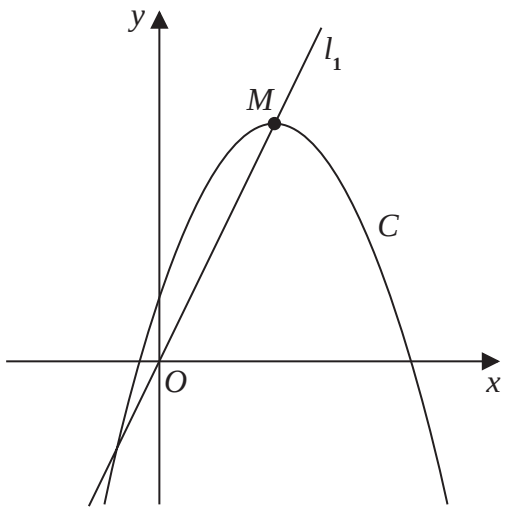

Figure 4

Figure 4 shows a sketch of the curve C with equation

$$y = 4 + 12x - 3x^2$$

The point M is the maximum turning point on C.

(a) (i) Write $4 + 12x - 3x^2$ in the form

$$a + b(x + c)^2$$

where a, b and c are constants to be found.

(ii) Hence, or otherwise, state the coordinates of M.

(5)

The line l_1 passes through O and M, as shown in Figure 4.

A line l_2 touches C and is parallel to l_1

(b) Find an equation for l_2

(5)

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Question 8 continued

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Question 8 continued

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Question 8 continued

(Total 10 marks)

Q8

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9. **In this question you must show all stages of your working.**

Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

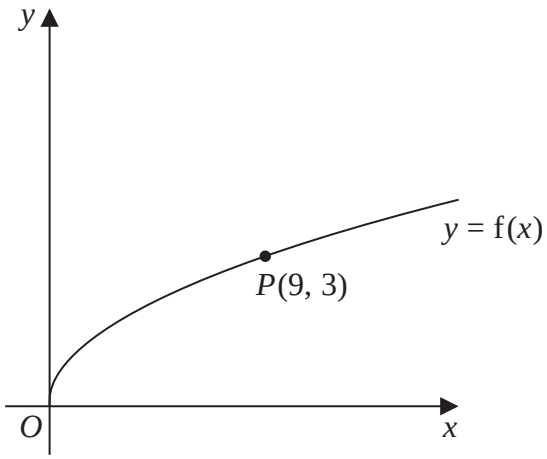

Figure 5

Figure 5 shows a sketch of the curve with equation $y = f(x)$ where

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \qquad x > 0$$

The point $P(9, 3)$ lies on the curve and is shown in Figure 5.

On the next page there is a copy of Figure 5 called Diagram 1.

(a) On Diagram 1, sketch and clearly label the graphs of

$$y = f(2x) \quad \text{and} \quad y = f(x) + 3$$

Show on each graph the coordinates of the point to which P is transformed.

(3)

The graph of $y = f(2x)$ meets the graph of $y = f(x) + 3$ at the point Q.

(b) Show that the x coordinate of Q is the solution of

$$\sqrt{x} = 3\left(\sqrt{2} + 1\right)$$

(3)

(c) Hence find, in simplest form, the coordinates of Q.

(3)

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Question 9 continued

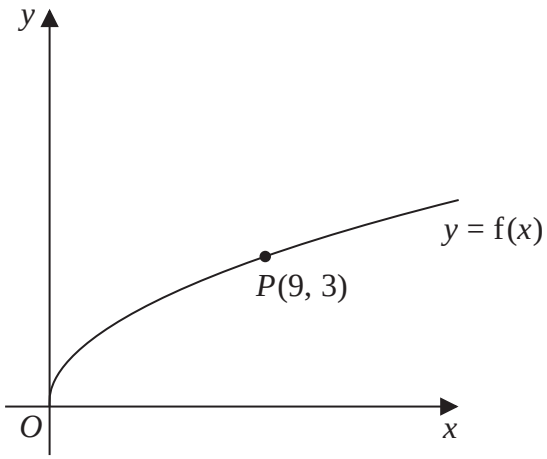

Diagram 1

Turn over for a copy of Diagram 1 if you need to redraw your graphs.

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Question 9 continued

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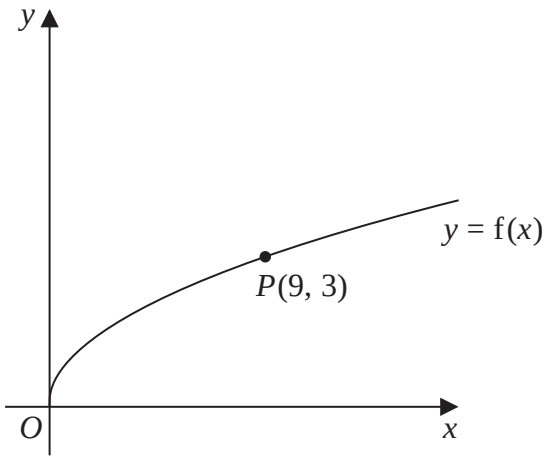
Question 9 continued

Only use this copy if you need to redraw your graphs.



Copy of Diagram 1

Q9

(Total 9 marks)

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10. A curve has equation $y = f(x)$, $x > 0$

Given that

- $f'(x) = ax - 12x^{\frac{1}{3}}$, where a is a constant
- $f''(x) = 0$ when $x = 27$
- the curve passes through the point $(1, -8)$

(a) find the value of a.

(3)

(b) Hence find $f(x)$.

(4)

Leave blank

Question 10 continued

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Question 10 continued

Q10

(Total 7 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 75 MARKS

END