

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
International  
Advanced Level

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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**Wednesday 15 January 2020**

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper Reference **WMA12/01**

**Mathematics**

**International Advanced Subsidiary/Advanced Level  
Pure Mathematics P2**

**You must have:**

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Lilac), 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.
- If you change your mind about an answer, cross it out and put your new answer and any working underneath.

Turn over ►

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P 6 0 5 7 1 R A 0 1 2 8



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1. The table below shows corresponding values of  $x$  and  $y$  for  $y = \log_2(2x)$

The values of  $y$  are given to 2 decimal places as appropriate.

$x$	2	5	8	11	14
$y$	2	3.32	4	4.46	4.81

Using the trapezium rule with all the values of  $y$  in the given table,

- (a) obtain an estimate for  $\int_2^{14} \log_2(2x) dx$ , giving your answer to one decimal place. (3)

Using your answer to part (a) and making your method clear, estimate

- (b) (i)  $\int_2^{14} \frac{\log_2(4x^2)}{5} dx$   
 (ii)  $\int_2^{14} \log_2\left(\frac{2}{x}\right) dx$  (4)

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3.

$$f(x) = 6x^3 + 17x^2 + 4x - 12$$

(a) Use the factor theorem to show that  $(2x + 3)$  is a factor of  $f(x)$ . (2)

(b) Hence, using algebra, write  $f(x)$  as a product of three linear factors. (4)

(c) Solve, for  $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$ , the equation

$$6 \tan^3 \theta + 17 \tan^2 \theta + 4 \tan \theta - 12 = 0$$

giving your answers to 3 significant figures. (2)

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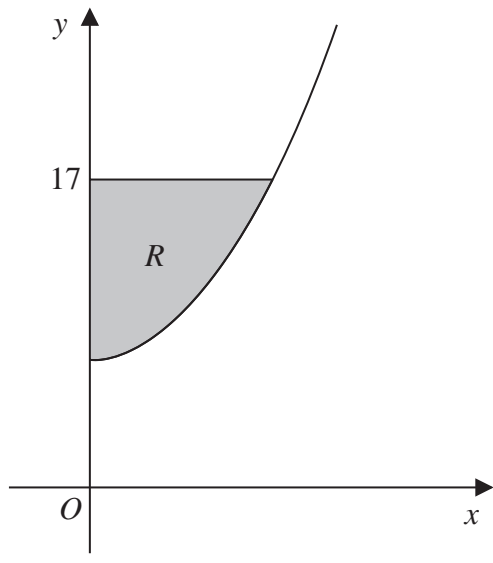


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a sketch of the curve with equation

$$y = 2x^2 + 7 \quad x \geq 0$$

The finite region  $R$ , shown shaded in Figure 1, is bounded by the curve, the  $y$ -axis and the line with equation  $y = 17$

Find the exact area of  $R$ .

(6)

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Question 4 continued

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(Total 6 marks)

Q4

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

**Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.**

A colony of bees is being studied.

The number of bees in the colony at the start of the study was 30 000

Three years after the start of the study, the number of bees in the colony is 34 000

A model predicts that the number of bees in the colony will increase by  $p\%$  each year, so that the number of bees in the colony at the end of each year of study forms a geometric sequence.

Assuming the model,

- (a) find the value of  $p$ , giving your answer to 2 decimal places. (3)

According to the model, at the end of  $N$  years of study the number of bees in the colony exceeds 75 000

- (b) Find, showing all steps in your working, the smallest integer value of  $N$ . (5)

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Q5

**(Total 8 marks)**

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6. The circle  $C$  has equation

$$x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 4y - 14 = 0$$

- (a) Find

- (i) the coordinates of the centre of  $C$ ,  
(ii) the exact radius of  $C$ .

(3)

The line with equation  $y = k$ , where  $k$  is a constant, is a tangent to  $C$ .

- (b) Find the possible values of  $k$ .

(2)

The line with equation  $y = p$ , where  $p$  is a negative constant, is a chord of  $C$ .

Given that the length of this chord is 4 units,

- (c) find the value of  $p$ .

(3)

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8. (i) An arithmetic series has first term  $a$  and common difference  $d$ .

Prove that the sum to  $n$  terms of this series is

$$\frac{n}{2}\{2a + (n-1)d\} \quad (3)$$

(ii) A sequence  $u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots$  is given by

$$u_n = 5n + 3(-1)^n$$

Find the value of

(a)  $u_5$  (1)

(b)  $\sum_{n=1}^{59} u_n$  (3)

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9. (a) Sketch the curve with equation

$$y = 3 \times 4^x$$

showing the coordinates of any points of intersection with the coordinate axes.

(2)

The curve with equation  $y = 6^{1-x}$  meets the curve with equation  $y = 3 \times 4^x$  at the point  $P$ .

- (b) Show that the  $x$  coordinate of  $P$  is  $\frac{\log_{10} 2}{\log_{10} 24}$

(5)

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### Question 9 continued

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10. A curve  $C$  has equation

$$y = 4x^3 - 9x + \frac{k}{x} \quad x > 0$$

where  $k$  is a constant.

The point  $P$  with  $x$  coordinate  $\frac{1}{2}$  lies on  $C$ .

Given that  $P$  is a stationary point of  $C$ ,

- (a) show that  $k = -\frac{3}{2}$  (4)

- (b) Determine the nature of the stationary point at  $P$ , justifying your answer. (2)

The curve  $C$  has a second stationary point.

- (c) Using algebra, find the  $x$  coordinate of this second stationary point. (4)

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