

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number				Candidate Number					
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## Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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 (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.
- 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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1. The table below shows corresponding values of  $x$  and  $y$  for

$$y = 2^{5-\sqrt{x}}$$

The values of  $y$  are given to 3 decimal places.

$x$	5	5.5	6	6.5	7
$y$	6.792	6.298	5.858	5.466	5.113

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

- (a) obtain an estimate for

$$\int_5^7 2^{5-\sqrt{x}} dx$$

giving your answer to 2 decimal places.

(3)

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

(i)  $\int_5^7 2^{6-\sqrt{x}} dx$

(ii)  $\int_5^7 (3 + 2^{5-\sqrt{x}}) dx$

(4)

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**Question 1 continued**

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Q1

(Total 7 marks)



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2.

**In this question you must show all stages of your working.****Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.**The curve  $C$  has equation

$$y = 27x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 20 \quad x > 0$$

(a) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , giving each term in simplest form. (2)

(b) Hence find the coordinates of the stationary point of  $C$ . (4)

(c) Find  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  and hence determine the nature of the stationary point of  $C$ . (2)

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Question 3 continued

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### Question 3 continued

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**Q3**

(Total 7 marks)



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4. Using the laws of logarithms, solve

$$\log_3(32 - 12x) = 2\log_3(1 - x) + 3$$

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**Question 5 continued**

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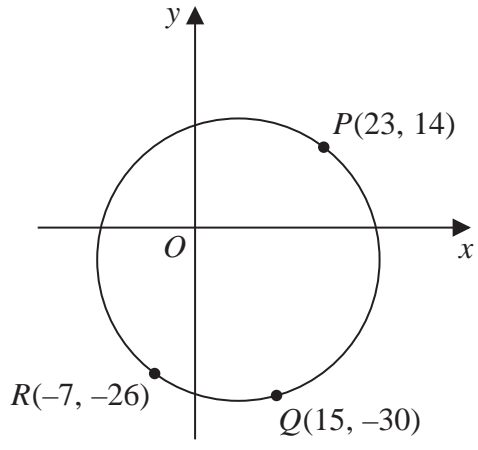


Figure 1

The points  $P(23, 14)$ ,  $Q(15, -30)$  and  $R(-7, -26)$  lie on the circle  $C$ , as shown in Figure 1.

- (a) Show that angle  $PQR = 90^\circ$  (2)
- (b) Hence, or otherwise, find
  - (i) the centre of  $C$ ,
  - (ii) the radius of  $C$ . (3)

Given that the point  $S$  lies on  $C$  such that the distance  $QS$  is greatest,

- (c) find an equation of the tangent to  $C$  at  $S$ , giving your answer in the form  $ax + by + c = 0$ , where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are integers to be found. (3)

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Question 6 continued

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

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

(i) Solve, for  $-90^\circ < x < 90^\circ$ , the equation

$$3 \sin(2x - 15^\circ) = \cos(2x - 15^\circ)$$

giving your answers to one decimal place.

**(4)**

(ii) Solve, for  $0 < \theta < 2\pi$ , the equation

$$4 \sin^2 \theta + 8 \cos \theta = 3$$

giving your answers to 3 significant figures.

**(4)**

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**Question 7 continued**

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8. A metal post is repeatedly hit in order to drive it into the ground.

Given that

- on the 1st hit, the post is driven 100 mm into the ground
- on the 2nd hit, the post is driven an **additional** 98 mm into the ground
- on the 3rd hit, the post is driven an **additional** 96 mm into the ground
- the **additional** distances the post travels on each subsequent hit form an arithmetic sequence

(a) show that the post is driven an **additional** 62 mm into the ground with the 20th hit. (1)

(b) Find the **total distance** that the post has been driven into the ground after 20 hits. (2)

Given that for each subsequent hit after the 20th hit

- the **additional** distances the post travels form a geometric sequence with common ratio  $r$
- on the 22nd hit, the post is driven an **additional** 60 mm into the ground

(c) find the value of  $r$ , giving your answer to 3 decimal places. (2)

After a total of  $N$  hits, the post will have been driven more than 3 m into the ground.

(d) Find, showing all steps in your working, the smallest possible value of  $N$ . (4)

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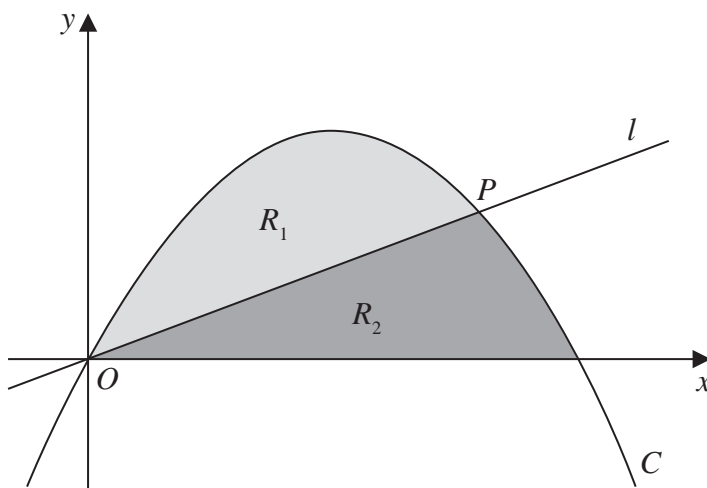
**Figure 2**

Figure 2 shows

- the curve  $C$  with equation  $y = x - x^2$
- the line  $l$  with equation  $y = mx$ , where  $m$  is a constant and  $0 < m < 1$

The line and the curve intersect at the origin  $O$  and at the point  $P$ .(a) Find, in terms of  $m$ , the coordinates of  $P$ .**(2)**The region  $R_1$ , shown shaded in Figure 2, is bounded by  $C$  and  $l$ .(b) Show that the area of  $R_1$  is

$$\frac{(1 - m)^3}{6}$$

**(5)**The region  $R_2$ , also shown shaded in Figure 2, is bounded by  $C$ , the  $x$ -axis and  $l$ .Given that the area of  $R_1$  is equal to the area of  $R_2$ (c) find the exact value of  $m$ .**(3)**


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Question 9 continued

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Ruled lines for writing the answer to Question 9.

Q9

(Total 10 marks)



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10. (i) Prove by counter example that the statement

“if  $p$  is a prime number then  $2p + 1$  is also a prime number”

is not true.

(1)

(ii) Use proof by exhaustion to prove that if  $n$  is an integer then

$$5n^2 + n + 12$$

is always even.

(4)

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**Question 10 continued**

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