

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names									
<b>Pearson Edexcel</b> <b>International</b> <b>Advanced Level</b>					Centre Number					Candidate Number				
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Sample Assessment Materials for first teaching September 2018														
(Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)					Paper Reference <b>WMA13/01</b>									
<b>Mathematics</b> <b>International Advanced Level</b> <b>Pure Mathematics P3</b>														
<b>You must have:</b> Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables, 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.

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Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1. Express

$$\frac{6x + 4}{9x^2 - 4} - \frac{2}{3x + 1}$$

as a single fraction in its simplest form.

(4)

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

(a) Show that the equation  $f(x) = 0$  can be written as

$$x = \sqrt{\left(\frac{4(3-x)}{3+x}\right)} \quad x \neq -3 \quad (3)$$

The equation  $x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x - 12 = 0$  has a single root which is between 1 and 2

(b) Use the iteration formula

$$x_{n+1} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{4(3-x_n)}{3+x_n}\right)} \quad n \geq 0$$

with  $x_0 = 1$  to find, to 2 decimal places, the value of  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$  and  $x_3$  (3)

The root of  $f(x) = 0$  is  $\alpha$ .

(c) By choosing a suitable interval, prove that  $\alpha = 1.272$  to 3 decimal places. (2)

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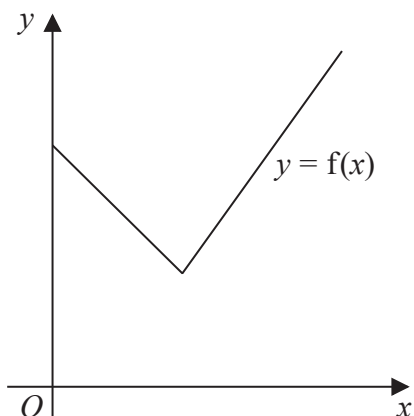






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3.



**Figure 1**

Figure 1 shows a sketch of part of the graph  $y = f(x)$  where

$$f(x) = 2|3 - x| + 5 \quad x \geq 0$$

(a) Solve the equation

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + 30 \tag{3}$$

Given that the equation  $f(x) = k$ , where  $k$  is a constant, has two distinct roots,

(b) state the set of possible values for  $k$ . (2)

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4. (i) Find

$$\int_5^{13} \frac{1}{(2x - 1)} dx$$

writing your answer in its simplest form.

(4)

(ii) Use integration to find the exact value of

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2x + \sec \frac{1}{3} x \tan \frac{1}{3} x dx$$

(3)

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5. Given that

$$y = \frac{5x^2 - 10x + 9}{(x - 1)^2} \quad x \neq 1$$

show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{k}{(x - 1)^3}$ , where  $k$  is a constant to be found.

(6)

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**Question 5 continued**

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Q5

**(Total for Question 5 is 6 marks)**

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6. The functions  $f$  and  $g$  are defined by

$$f: x \mapsto e^x + 2 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g: x \mapsto \ln x \quad x > 0$$

- (a) State the range of  $f$ . (1)
- (b) Find  $fg(x)$ , giving your answer in its simplest form. (2)
- (c) Find the exact value of  $x$  for which  $f(2x + 3) = 6$  (4)
- (d) Find  $f^{-1}$  stating its domain. (3)
- (e) On the same axes sketch the curves with equation  $y = f(x)$  and  $y = f^{-1}(x)$ , giving the coordinates of all the points where the curves cross the axes. (4)

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**Question 7 continued**

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Q7

**(Total for Question 7 is 7 marks)**

8. In a controlled experiment, the number of microbes,  $N$ , present in a culture  $T$  days after the start of the experiment were counted.

$N$  and  $T$  are expected to satisfy a relationship of the form

$$N = aT^b \quad \text{where } a \text{ and } b \text{ are constants}$$

- (a) Show that this relationship can be expressed in the form

$$\log_{10} N = m \log_{10} T + c$$

giving  $m$  and  $c$  in terms of the constants  $a$  and/or  $b$ .

(2)

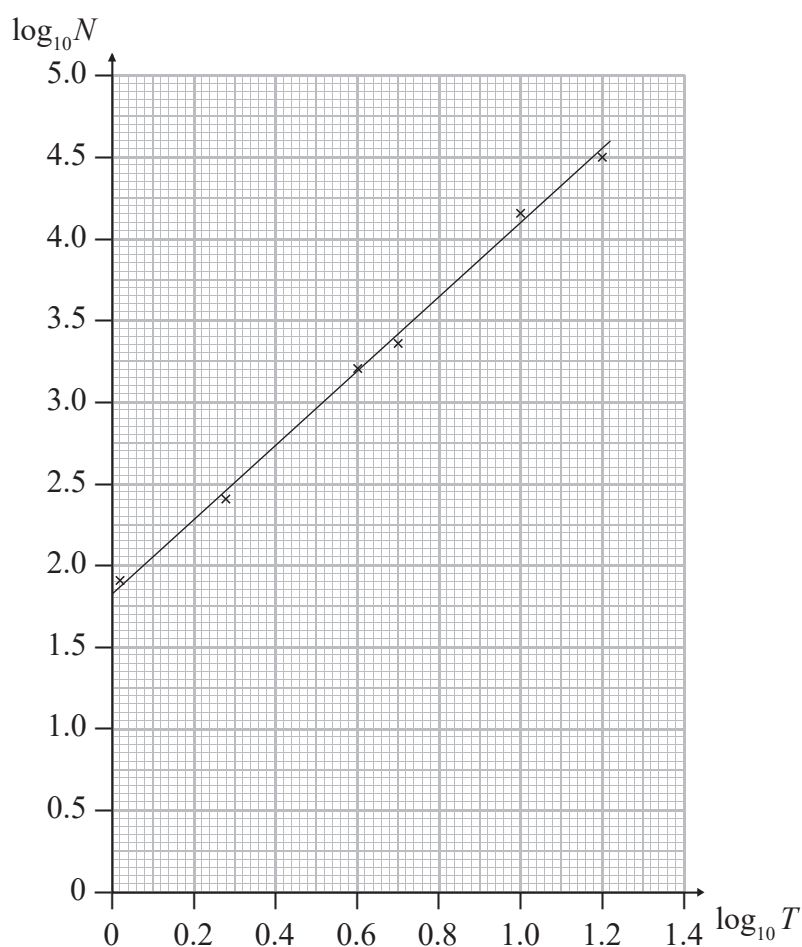


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows the line of best fit for values of  $\log_{10} N$  plotted against values of  $\log_{10} T$

- (b) Use the information provided to estimate the number of microbes present in the culture 3 days after the start of the experiment.

(4)

- (c) With reference to the model, interpret the value of the constant  $a$ .

(1)







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**Question 8 continued**

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Q8

**(Total for Question 8 is 7 marks)**

9. (a) Prove that

$$\sec 2A + \tan 2A \equiv \frac{\cos A + \sin A}{\cos A - \sin A} \quad A \neq \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{4} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (5)$$

(b) Hence solve, for  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$

$$\sec 2\theta + \tan 2\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

Give your answers to 3 decimal places.

(4)

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10. The amount of an antibiotic in the bloodstream, from a given dose, is modelled by the formula

$$x = De^{-0.2t}$$

where  $x$  is the amount of the antibiotic in the bloodstream in milligrams,  $D$  is the dose given in milligrams and  $t$  is the time in hours after the antibiotic has been given.

A first dose of 15 mg of the antibiotic is given.

- (a) Use the model to find the amount of the antibiotic in the bloodstream 4 hours after the dose is given. Give your answer in mg to 3 decimal places. (2)

A second dose of 15 mg is given 5 hours after the first dose has been given. Using the same model for the second dose,

- (b) show that the total amount of the antibiotic in the bloodstream 2 hours after the second dose is given is 13.754 mg to 3 decimal places. (2)

No more doses of the antibiotic are given. At time  $T$  hours after the second dose is given, the total amount of the antibiotic in the bloodstream is 7.5 mg.

- (c) Show that  $T = a \ln\left(b + \frac{b}{e}\right)$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are integers to be determined. (4)

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