

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**

**WMA14/01**

### Mathematics

**International Advanced Level**

**Pure Mathematics P4**

**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 11 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. A curve  $C$  has parametric equations

$$x = \frac{t}{t-3} \quad y = \frac{1}{t} + 2 \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \quad t > 3$$

Show that all points on  $C$  lie on the curve with Cartesian equation

$$y = \frac{ax-1}{bx}$$

where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants to be found.

(3)



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Question 1 continued

Lined area for writing answers.

(Total for Question 1 is 3 marks)



2. (a) Express  $\frac{3x}{(2x-1)(x-2)}$  in partial fraction form.

(3)

- (b) Hence show that

$$\int_5^{25} \frac{3x}{(2x-1)(x-2)} dx = \ln k$$

where  $k$  is a fully simplified fraction to be found.

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

(4)

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Question 2 continued

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(Total for Question 2 is 7 marks)



3.

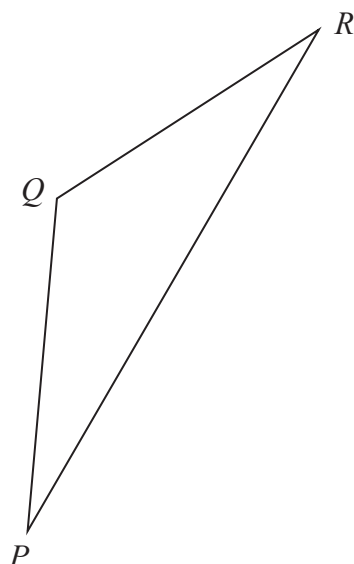


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a sketch of triangle  $PQR$ .

Given that

- $\vec{PQ} = 2\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$
- $\vec{PR} = 8\mathbf{i} - 5\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$

(a) Find  $\vec{RQ}$

(2)

(b) Find the size of angle  $PQR$ , in degrees, to three significant figures.

(3)



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Question 3 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 3.

(Total for Question 3 is 5 marks)



4.

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

- (a) Find, in ascending powers of  $x$ , the first four non-zero terms of the binomial expansion of  $g(x)$ . Give each coefficient in simplest form.

(5)

- (b) State the range of values of  $x$  for which this expansion is valid.

(1)

- (c) Use the expansion from part (a) to find a fully simplified rational approximation for  $\sqrt{3}$

Show your working and make your method clear.

(2)





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Question 4 continued

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(Total for Question 4 is 8 marks)



5.

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

Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.

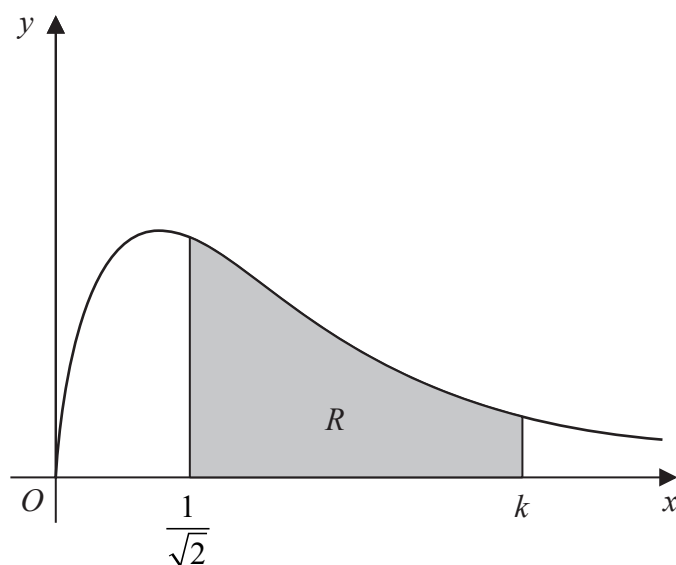


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a sketch of part of the curve with equation

$$y = \frac{12\sqrt{x}}{(2x^2 + 3)^{1.5}}$$

The region  $R$ , shown shaded in Figure 2, is bounded by the curve, the line with equation  $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ , the  $x$ -axis and the line with equation  $x = k$ .

This region is rotated through  $360^\circ$  about the  $x$ -axis to form a solid of revolution.

Given that the volume of this solid is  $\frac{713}{648}\pi$ , use algebraic integration to find the exact value of the constant  $k$ .

(6)



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Question 5 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 5.



Question 5 continued

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Question 5 continued

Handwriting practice area with horizontal lines.

(Total for Question 5 is 6 marks)



6.

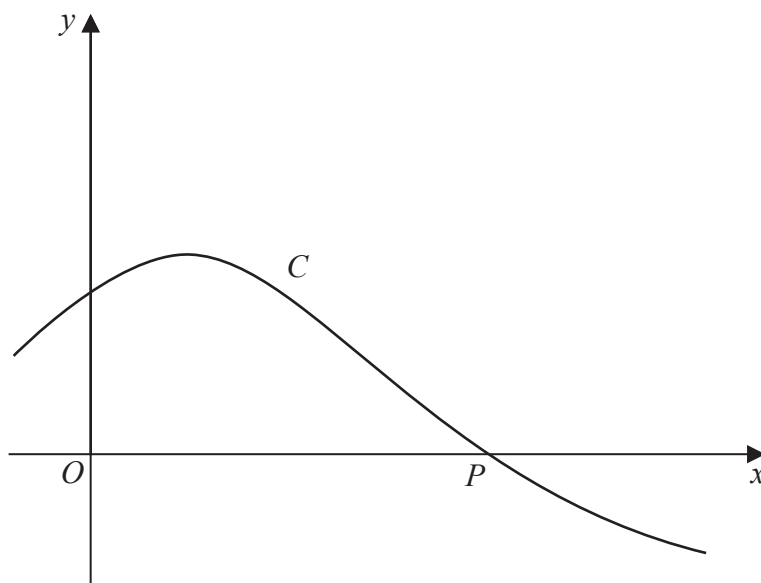


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a sketch of the curve  $C$  with parametric equations

$$x = 1 + 3 \tan t \quad y = 2 \cos 2t \quad -\frac{\pi}{6} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$$

The curve crosses the  $x$ -axis at point  $P$ , as shown in Figure 3.

- (a) Find the equation of the tangent to  $C$  at  $P$ , writing your answer in the form  $y = mx + c$ , where  $m$  and  $c$  are constants to be found.

(5)

The curve  $C$  has equation  $y = f(x)$ , where  $f$  is a function with domain  $[k, 1 + 3\sqrt{3}]$

- (b) Find the exact value of the constant  $k$ .

(1)

- (c) Find the range of  $f$ .

(2)

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Question 6 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 6.



Question 6 continued

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Question 6 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 6.

(Total for Question 6 is 8 marks)



7.

**In this question you must show all stages of your working.****Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.**

- (i) Use the substitution  $u = e^x - 3$  to show that

$$\int_{\ln 5}^{\ln 7} \frac{4e^{3x}}{e^x - 3} dx = a + b \ln 2$$

where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants to be found.

(7)

- (ii) Show, by integration, that

$$\int 3e^x \cos 2x dx = pe^x \sin 2x + qe^x \cos 2x + c$$

where  $p$  and  $q$  are constants to be found and  $c$  is an arbitrary constant.

(5)



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Question 7 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 7.



**Question 7 continued**

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Question 7 continued

Handwriting practice area with horizontal lines.

(Total for Question 7 is 12 marks)



8. A student was asked to prove by contradiction that

“there are no positive integers  $x$  and  $y$  such that  $3x^2 + 2xy - y^2 = 25$ ”

The start of the student’s proof is shown in the box below.

Assume that integers  $x$  and  $y$  exist such that  $3x^2 + 2xy - y^2 = 25$

$$\Rightarrow (3x - y)(x + y) = 25$$

If  $(3x - y) = 1$  and  $(x + y) = 25$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3x - y = 1 \\ x + y = 25 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 4x = 26 \Rightarrow x = 6.5, y = 18.5 \text{ Not integers}$$

Show the calculations and statements that are needed to complete the proof.

(4)



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Question 8 continued

Handwriting practice area with horizontal lines.

(Total for Question 8 is 4 marks)



9. With respect to a fixed origin  $O$ , the equations of lines  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  are given by

$$l_1: \mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 8 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l_2: \mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  are scalar parameters.

Prove that lines  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  are skew.

(5)





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Question 9 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 9.

(Total for Question 9 is 5 marks)



10. A spherical ball of ice of radius 12 cm is placed in a bucket of water.

In a model of the situation,

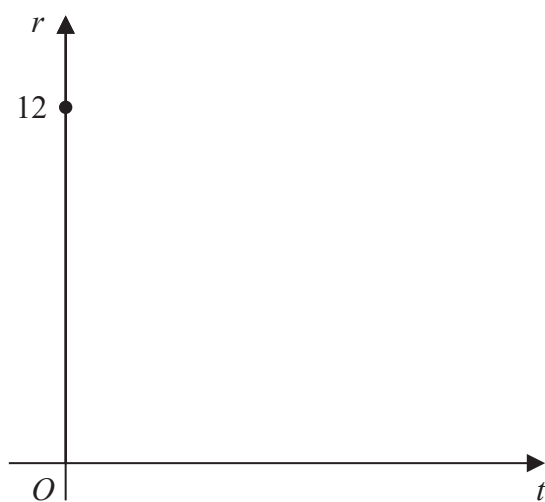
- the ball remains spherical as it melts
- $t$  minutes after the ball of ice is placed in the bucket, its radius is  $r$  cm
- the rate of decrease of the radius of the ball of ice is inversely proportional to the square of the radius
- the radius of the ball of ice is 6 cm after 15 minutes

Using the model and the information given,

- (a) find an equation linking  $r$  and  $t$ , (5)
- (b) find the time taken for the ball of ice to melt completely. (2)
- (c) On Diagram 1 on page 27, sketch a graph of  $r$  against  $t$ . (1)



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Question 10 continued

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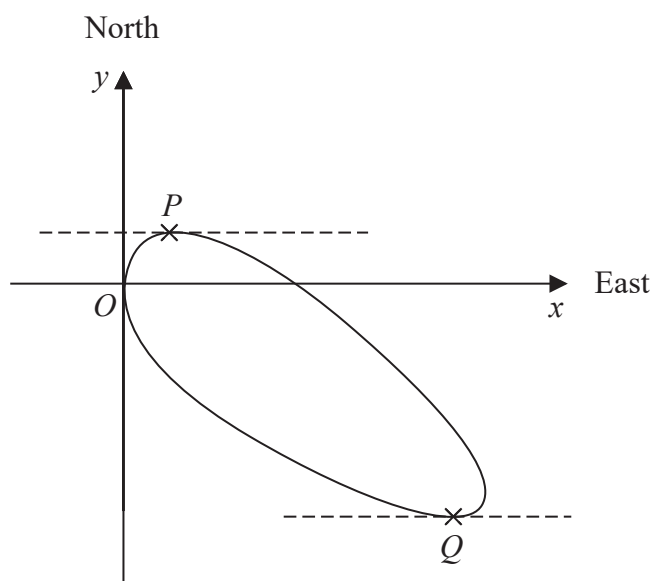
Question 10 continued

Handwriting practice area with horizontal lines.

(Total for Question 10 is 8 marks)



**11.**



### Figure 4

Figure 4 shows a sketch of the closed curve with equation

$$(x + y)^3 + 10y^2 = 108x$$

(a) Show that

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{108 - 3(x + y)^2}{20y + 3(x + y)^2} \quad (5)$$

The curve is used to model the shape of a cycle track with both  $x$  and  $y$  measured in km.

The points  $P$  and  $Q$  represent points that are furthest north and furthest south of the origin  $O$ , as shown in Figure 4.

Using the result given in part (a),

(b) find how far the point  $Q$  is south of  $O$ . Give your answer to the nearest 100 m. (4)



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Question 11 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 11.



**Question 11 continued**

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**(Total for Question 11 is 9 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 75 MARKS**

