# Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

**Time** 1 hour 30 minutes

| Paper reference | **WMA13/01** |

# Mathematics
**International Advanced Level**
**Pure Mathematics P3**

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

Total Marks

Candidates may use any calculator allowed 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* ▶

**1.** The functions f and g are defined by

$$f(x) = 9 - x^2 \qquad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x \geqslant 0$$

$$g(x) = \frac{3}{2x + 1} \qquad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x \geqslant 0$$

(a) Write down the range of f

(1)

(b) Find the value of fg(1.5)

(2)

(c) Find $g^{-1}$

(3)

**Question 1 continued**

**(Total for Question 1 is 6 marks)**

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**2.**
$$f(x) = \cos x + 2\sin x$$

(a) Express f(x) in the form $R\cos(x - \alpha)$, where $R$ and $\alpha$ are constants,

$R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < \dfrac{\pi}{2}$

Give the exact value of $R$ and give the value of $\alpha$, in radians, to 3 decimal places.

**(3)**

$$g(x) = 3 - 7f(2x)$$

(b) Using the answer to part (a),

(i) write down the exact maximum value of $g(x)$,

(ii) find the smallest positive value of $x$ for which this maximum value occurs, giving your answer to 2 decimal places.

**(3)**

**Question 2 continued**
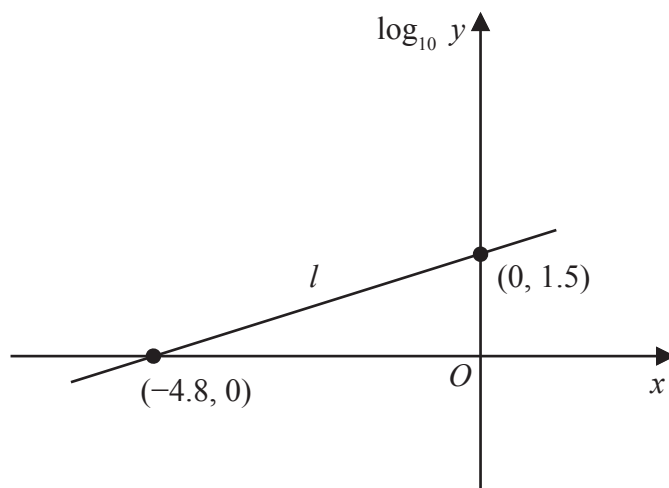
(Total for Question 2 is 6 marks)

**3.**



**Figure 1**

The line *l* in Figure 1 shows a linear relationship between $\log_{10} y$ and *x*.

The line passes through the points (0, 1.5) and (−4.8, 0) as shown.

(a) Write down an equation for *l*.

**(2)**

(b) Hence, or otherwise, express *y* in the form $kb^x$, giving the values of the constants *k* and *b* to 3 significant figures.

**(3)**

**(Total for Question 3 is 5 marks)**

P 7 2 1 3 8 A 0 7 3 2

**4.**
$$f(x) = \frac{2x^4 + 15x^3 + 35x^2 + 21x - 4}{(x+3)^2} \qquad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x > -3$$

(a)  Find the values of the constants $A$, $B$, $C$ and $D$ such that

$$f(x) = Ax^2 + Bx + C + \frac{D}{(x+3)^2}$$

**(4)**

(b)  Hence find,

$$\int f(x)\,dx$$

**(3)**

**Question 4 continued**

P 7 2 1 3 8 A 0 1 0 3 2

**(Total for Question 4 is 7 marks)**

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

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

(a) Prove that

$$\cot^2 x - \tan^2 x \equiv 4\cot 2x \operatorname{cosec} 2x \qquad x \neq \frac{n\pi}{2} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

**(4)**

(b) Hence solve, for $-\dfrac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \dfrac{\pi}{2}$

$$4\cot 2\theta \operatorname{cosec} 2\theta = 2\tan^2 \theta$$

giving your answers to 2 decimal places.

**(5)**

**Question 5 continued**

P 7 2 1 3 8 A 0 1 3 3 2

**Question 5 continued**

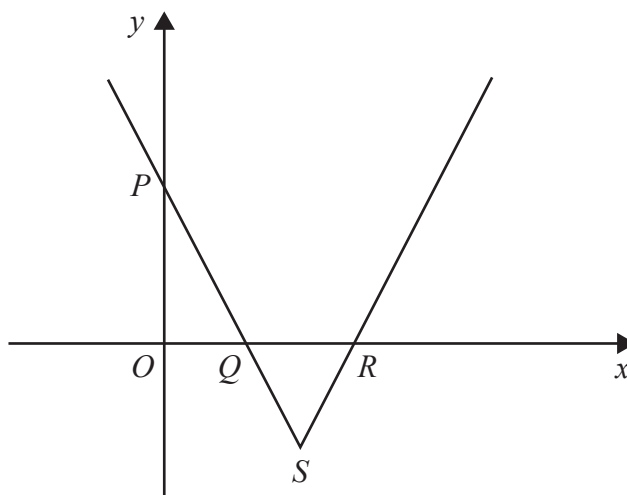**(Total for Question 5 is 9 marks)**

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**6.**



**Figure 2**

Figure 2 shows a sketch of the graph with equation

$$y = |3x - 5a| - 2a$$

where $a$ is a positive constant.

The graph

- cuts the $y$-axis at the point $P$
- cuts the $x$-axis at the points $Q$ and $R$
- has a minimum point at $S$

(a) Find, in simplest form in terms of $a$, the coordinates of

(i) point $P$

(ii) points $Q$ and $R$

(iii) point $S$

**(4)**

(b) Find, in simplest form in terms of $a$, the values of $x$ for which

$$|3x - 5a| - 2a = |x - 2a|$$

**(4)**

P 7 2 1 3 8 A 0 1 7 3 2

**Question 6 continued**

(Total for Question 6 is 8 marks)

P 7 2 1 3 8 A 0 1 9 3 2

**7.** The curve $C$ has equation

$$x = 3\tan\left(y - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \qquad x \in \mathbb{R} \qquad -\frac{\pi}{3} < y < \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

(a) Show that

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a}{x^2 + b}$$

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

(4)

The point $P$ with $y$ coordinate $\dfrac{\pi}{3}$ lies on $C$.

Given that the tangent to $C$ at $P$ crosses the $x$-axis at the point $Q$.

(b) find, in simplest form, the exact $x$ coordinate of $Q$.

(5)

P 7 2 1 3 8 A 0 2 1 3 2

**Question 7 continued**

**(Total for Question 7 is 9 marks)**

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**8.** Find, in simplest form,

$$\int \left(2\cos x - \sin x\right)^2 dx$$

(5)

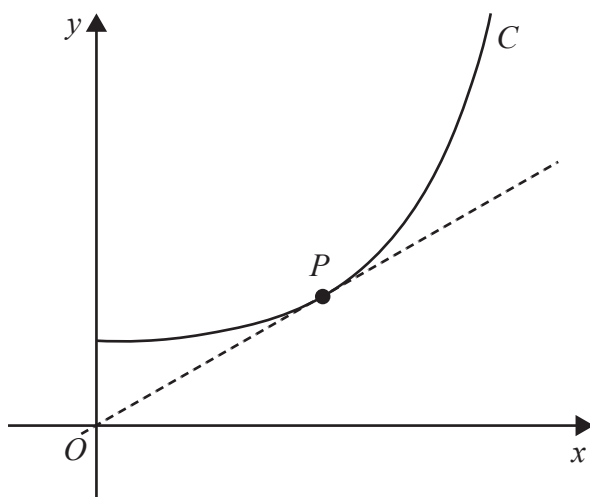**(Total for Question 8 is 5 marks)**

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**9.**



**Figure 3**

Figure 3 shows a sketch of part of the curve $C$ with equation

$$y = \sqrt{3 + 4e^{x^2}} \qquad x \geqslant 0$$

(a) Find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$, giving your answer in simplest form.

**(2)**

The point $P$ with $x$ coordinate $\alpha$ lies on $C$.

Given that the tangent to $C$ at $P$ passes through the origin, as shown in Figure 3,

(b) show that $x = \alpha$ is a solution of the equation

$$4x^2e^{x^2} - 4e^{x^2} - 3 = 0$$

**(3)**

(c) Hence show that $\alpha$ lies between 1 and 2

**(2)**

(d) Show that the equation in part (b) can be written in the form

$$x = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4 + 3e^{-x^2}}$$

**(1)**

The iteration formula

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4 + 3e^{-x_n^2}}$$

with $x_1 = 1$ is used to find an approximation for $\alpha$.

(e) Use the iteration formula to find, to 4 decimal places, the value of

   (i) $x_3$

   (ii) $\alpha$

**(3)**

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P 7 2 1 3 8 A 0 2 8 3 2

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

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**10.**

A population of fruit flies is being studied.

The number of fruit flies, $F$, in the population, $t$ days after the start of the study, is modelled by the equation

$$F = \frac{350e^{kt}}{9 + e^{kt}}$$

where $k$ is a constant.

**Use the equation of the model to answer parts (a), (b) and (c).**

(a) Find the number of fruit flies in the population at the start of the study.

**(1)**

Given that there are 200 fruit flies in the population 15 days after the start of the study,

(b) show that $k = \dfrac{1}{15}\ln 12$

**(3)**

Given also that, when $t = T$, the number of fruit flies in the population is increasing at a rate of 10 per day,

(c) find the possible values of $T$, giving your answers to one decimal place.

**(5)**

**Question 10 continued**

P 7 2 1 3 8 A 0 3 1 3 2

**Question 10 continued**

**(Total for Question 10 is 9 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 75 MARKS**

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