Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information			
Candidate surname	Other names		
Centre Number Candidate Number			
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level			
Thursday 8 May 2025			
Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes) Paper reference	WMA11/01A		
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Mathematics International Advanced Subsidiar	•		
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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





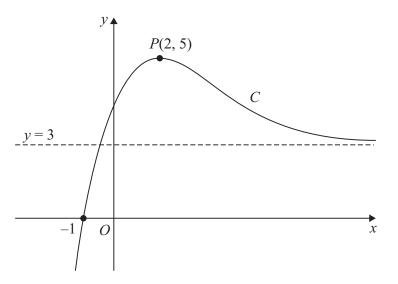


Figure 1

The curve *C*, shown in Figure 1,

- has equation $y = f(x), x \in \mathbb{R}$
- cuts the x-axis at -1
- has a maximum turning point at P(2, 5)
- has a horizontal asymptote with equation y = 3

The curve C has no other turning points or asymptotes.

(a) Find the coordinates of the point to which P is transformed when the curve with equation y = f(x) is transformed to the curve with equation

(i)
$$y = f(x) + 7$$

(ii)
$$y = 3 f(x)$$

(2)

Given that the line with equation y = k, where k is a constant, cuts or meets C exactly once,

(b) state the range of possible values of k.

(2)

(c) Write down the solution of the equation

$$f(x+4)=0$$

(1)

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Question 1 continued			
(Total	for Question 1 is 5 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.

A vessel that contained some water started to leak from a hole in its base.

The volume of water in the vessel 25 minutes after the leak started was 6 m³

The volume of water in the vessel 64 minutes after the leak started was 3.3 m³

The volume of water, $V \text{m}^3$, in the vessel t minutes after the leak started, is modelled by the equation

$$V = a\sqrt{t} + b$$

where a and b are constants.

(a) Find the value of a and the value of b.

(4)

- (b) Using the equation of the model,
 - (i) find the initial volume of water in the vessel,
 - (ii) find the time taken, after the leak started, for the vessel to empty. Give your answer to the nearest minute.

(3)

Question 2 continued	
(Total for Question 2 is 7 marks)	



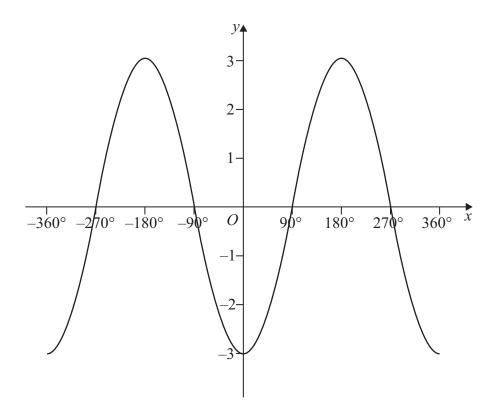


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows part of the graph of the trigonometric function with equation y = f(x), where x is measured in degrees.

(a) Write down an expression for f(x).

(2)

- (b) State the number of solutions of the equation
 - (i) f(x) = 2 in the interval $-720^{\circ} \le x \le 720^{\circ}$
 - (ii) f(x) = -3 in the interval $-720^{\circ} \le x \le 720^{\circ}$

(2)

Question 3 continued
(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)
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- 4. In this question you must show all stages of your working. Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.
 - (i) Using the laws of indices, solve

$$2^{4k-3} = \frac{8^{1-k}}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

(3)

(ii) Solve the equation

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

giving the answer in the form $a + b\sqrt{3}$, where a and b are rational numbers.

(4)

Question 4 continued



Question 4 continued

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



$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^4 - 3 + \frac{10}{x^2} \qquad x \neq 0$$

(a) Find $\int y \, dx$ writing the answer in simplest form.

(3)

(b) (i) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ writing the answer in simplest form.

(3)

(ii) Hence find the exact solutions of the equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3$

(Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.)

(4)

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Question 5 continued



Question 5 continued

Question 5 continued	
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	Total for Question 5 is 10 marks)



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

The curve C_1 has equation y = (x+5)(3x+2)(2x-5)

The curve C_2 has equation $y = 3x^2 - 33x - 50$

Use algebra to find the x coordinates of the points of intersection of $\ C_1$ and $\ C_2$

(5)



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



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

(a) Sketch the curve C with equation

$$y = \frac{1}{x+6}$$

State on your sketch

- the equation of the vertical asymptote
- the coordinates of the point of intersection of C with the y-axis

(3)

The straight line *l* has equation y = mx - 4, where *m* is a constant.

Given that *l* cuts *C* at least once,

(b) (i) show that

$$9m^2 + 13m + 4 \geqslant 0$$

(ii) find the range of values of m.

(6)



Question 7 continued



Question 7 continued

Question 7 continued	
	Total for Question 7 is 9 marks)



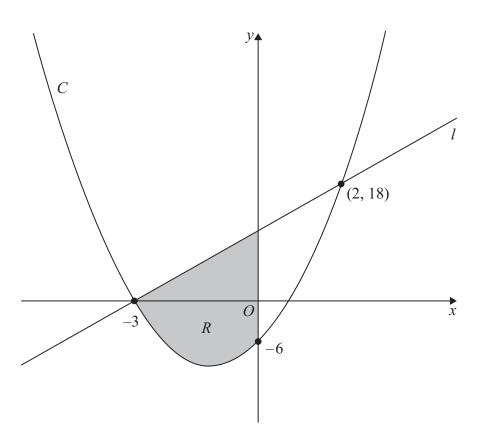


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a sketch of a line l and a quadratic curve C.

Given that l passes through (-3, 0) and (2, 18)

(a) find an equation for l in the form y = mx + c where m and c are constants.

(3)

Given that

- C and l intersect at the points (-3, 0) and (2, 18)
- C crosses the y-axis at (0, -6)
- (b) find an equation for C.

(4)

The region *R*, shown shaded in Figure 3, is bounded by *C*, *l* and the *y*-axis.

(c) Use inequalities to define R.

(2)



Question 8 continued



Question 8 continued

Question 8 continued	
(Te	otal for Question 8 is 9 marks)



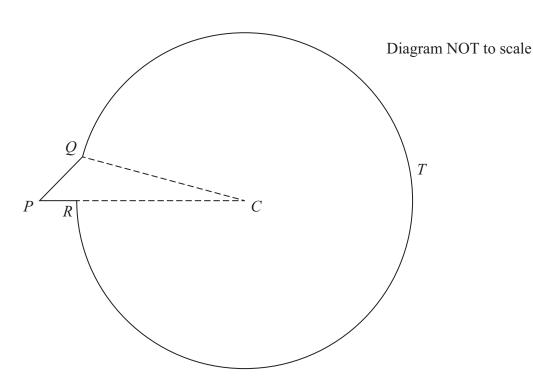


Figure 4

Figure 4 shows the outline of a sign that is used to advertise a bird sanctuary.

The sign is composed of a triangle CPQ joined to a sector QCRTQ of a circle, centre C.

Given that

- angle QPR = 0.8 radians
- $PQ = 0.5 \,\mathrm{m}$
- $PC = 1.84 \,\mathrm{m}$
- *PRC* is a straight line
- (a) find the radius, CQ, of the sector, in metres to 3 decimal places.

(2)

(b) Hence show that angle *PCQ* is 0.236 radians to 3 decimal places.

(2)

(c) Find the total area of the sign, giving your answer in m² to one decimal place.

(3)

(d) Find the total perimeter of the sign, giving your answer in metres to one decimal place.

(2)

Question 9 continued



Question 9 continued

Question 9 continued
(Total for Question 9 is 9 marks)



10. The curve C has equation y = f(x).

Given that

- $f'(x) = \frac{k\sqrt{x}(x-3)}{5}$ where k is a constant
- the point P with x coordinate 4 lies on C
- the equation of the normal to C at P is $y = -\frac{5}{4}x + 2$
- (a) find an equation of the tangent to C at P, giving your answer in the form y = mx + c, where m and c are constants,

(3)

(b) find the value of k,

(2)

(c) find f(x), writing the answer in simplest form.

(5)

Question 10 continued				



Question 10 continued				
	(Total for Question 10 is 10 marks)			
	(Total for Question 10 is 10 marks)			
ТО	TAL FOR PAPER IS 75 MARKS			

