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<b>Pearson Edexcel</b>	Centr	e Number	Candidate Number	_
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Advanced Level				$\dashv$
<b>Wednesday 9</b>		ctob	or 2010	
wednesday 9		LUD	)ei 2019	
Morning (Time: 2 hours 30 minut	tes)	Paper R	Reference WMA01/01	
Mathematics				
International Advance	۱۰. ۲ د ۱۰	scidism	w/Advanced Level	
International Advance		JSIGIAL	y/Advanced Level	
Core Mathematics C12				
				J
You must have:			Total Mark	<s< td=""></s<>
Mathematical Formulae and Sta	tistical	Tables (Blu	lue), calculator	
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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 albelled.

Answer the questions in the spaces provided

 $\square$  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∕s provided.

There are 15 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 125.

The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets

# <del>(||</del>vice

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 ▶







$$\int \left(\frac{1}{2x^3} + 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 6\right) \mathrm{d}x \qquad x > 0$$

writing	each tei	m as	simply	as	possible.
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Question 1 continued	blank
	Q1
(Total 4 marks)	



2. (a) Write $4^{2x+1}$ in the form $2^a$ , where a is an expression in x.	(1)	
(b) Hence solve, without using a calculator, the equation		
$2^{x} \times 4^{2x+1} = 16^{3x}$		
	(4)	

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Question 2 continued	
	Q2
(Total 5 marks)	



- 3. Given  $f(x) = 4x^3 kx^2 + 2kx + 8$ , where k is a constant,
  - (a) show that (x-2) is not a factor of f(x).

(2)

Given that when f(x) is divided by (2x - 1) the remainder is  $\frac{25}{4}$ 

(b) find the value of k.

**(3)** 

Using this value of k,

(c) show that (x + 2) is a factor of f(x).

**(2)** 

Q3 (Total 7 marks)	Question 3 continued		eave lank
	Question b continued		
		Q3	3
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A curve has equation

$$y = 16x\sqrt{x} - 3x^2 - 78 \qquad x > 0$$

(a) Find, in simplest form,  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 

**(3)** 

(b) Hence find the equation of the normal to the curve at the point where x = 4, writing your answer in the form ax + by + c = 0, where a, b and c are integers to be found.

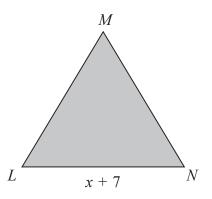
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	Q4
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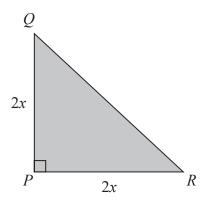


Figure 1

### In this question you must show detailed reasoning.

#### Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

Figure 1 shows a sketch of a triangle *LMN* and a sketch of a triangle *PQR*.

Triangle *LMN* is an equilateral triangle with sides (x + 7) cm.

Triangle PQR is a right-angled isosceles triangle with PQ = PR = 2x cm and angle  $QPR = 90^{\circ}$ 

(a) Find, in its simplest form in terms of x, the length QR.

**(2)** 

Given that the perimeter of triangle LMN is equal to the perimeter of triangle PQR,

- (b) find the value of x, writing your answer in the form  $a\sqrt{2} + b$ , where a and b are integers to be found.
  - (5)

uestion 5 continued	



Question 5 continued

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**6.** (a) Find, in ascending powers of x, the first four terms in the binomial expansion of

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}x\right)^{12}$$

Write each coefficient as a fully simplified fraction.

**(4)** 

Using the answer to part (a), find the coefficient of  $x^2$  in the expansion of

(b) (i) 
$$(2+x)\left(1-\frac{1}{4}x\right)^{12}$$

(ii) 
$$\frac{(2+x)}{2x} \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}x\right)^{12}$$

**(4)** 

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7.

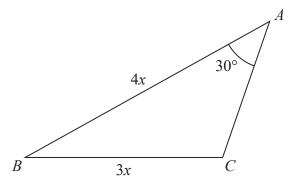


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a sketch of a triangle ABC.

Given that AB = 4x, BC = 3x and angle  $BAC = 30^{\circ}$ 

(a) show that  $\sin ACB = \frac{2}{3}$ 

**(2)** 

Given that angle ACB is obtuse,

(b) find the size of angle ABC, giving your answer in degrees, to 2 decimal places.

**(2)** 

Given further that the area of triangle ABC is 20

(c) find the value of x to 2 decimal places,

**(3)** 

(d) find the length of side AC to 2 decimal places.

**(2)** 

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Question 7 continued	



Question 7 continued		

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	Q7
(Total 9 marks)	



**8.** A circle C has equation  $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 14y + k = 0$ , where k is constant.

(a) Find the coordinates of the centre of C.

**(2)** 

(b) Find the radius of C when k = -32

**(2)** 

(c) Find the range of values of k for which C lies completely within the first quadrant.

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(c) I find the range of various of k for which c has completely within the first quadrant.

(4)

Question 8 continued	blank
	Q8
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**9.** A sequence of numbers  $u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots$  satisfies

$$u_n = p - qn, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, \ n \geqslant 1$$

where p and q are positive constants.

Given that  $u_2 = 21$  and  $u_8 = -9$ 

(a) find the value of p and the value of q.

(4)

Hence find

(b) the value of  $u_{100}$ 

**(2)** 

(c) the value of  $\sum_{n=6}^{30} u_n$ 

**(3)** 

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Question 9 continued		

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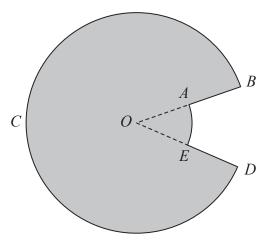


Figure 3

The design for a logo, ABCDEA, is shown shaded in Figure 3.

The logo consists of a sector *OBCDO* of a circle with centre *O*, joined to a sector *OAEO* of a smaller circle, also with centre *O*.

Given that the size of the acute angle AOE is  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  radians, the length of arc AE is  $\pi$  cm and  $OB = 2 \times OA$ , find the exact value of

(a) the length OA,

**(2)** 

(b) the area of the logo,

**(4)** 

(c) the perimeter of the logo.

**(3)** 

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11. The curve  $C_1$  has equation y = f(x) where

$$f(x) = (x^2 - 4)(x - 3)$$

(a) Sketch a graph of  $C_1$  showing clearly the coordinates of each point where the curve crosses the coordinate axes.

**(3)** 

The finite region R is bounded by  $C_1$  and the x-axis.

Given that *R* lies above the *x*-axis,

(b) find the area of R.

(Solutions based entirely on graphical or numerical methods are not acceptable.)

**(5)** 

A second curve  $C_2$  has equation y = f(2x).

- (c) (i) Write down an equation of  $C_2$  (You may leave your equation in a factorised form.)
  - (ii) Describe geometrically the transformation that maps  $C_1$  onto  $C_2$

**(3)** 

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12. (i) Given that p is a positive constant and

$$\log_p 2x - \log_p 5 = 3 + \log_p 8$$

find, in its simplest form, an expression for x in terms of p.

**(4)** 

(ii) Solve the equation

$$2(\log_2 y)^2 + 7\log_2 y - 15 = 0$$

Show each step in your working and write your answers as simplified surds where appropriate.

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Question 12 continued
Q12
(Total 9 marks)



12 (1)		
<b>13.</b> (1)	Solve, for $0 \le \theta < 180^{\circ}$ , the equation	
	$7\sin 2\theta = 5\cos 2\theta$	
	giving your answers, in degrees, to one decimal place.	(4)
(ii)	Solve, for $0 \le x < 2\pi$ , the equation	
	$24\tan x = 5\cos x$	
	giving your answers, in radians, to 3 decimal places.	(5)
	(Solutions based entirely on graphical or numerical methods are not acceptable.)	)

uestion 13 continued	



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	Q13
(Total 9 marks)	



**14.** A colony of ants is being studied.

The number of ants in the colony at the start of the study was 140 000

Two years after the start of the study the number of ants in the colony is 150000

A model predicts that the number of ants in the colony will increase by p% each year. Hence the number of ants in the colony at the end of each year of study form a geometric sequence.

Assuming the model,

(a) find the value of p, giving your answer to 2 decimal places.

**(3)** 

**(5)** 

According to the model, at the end of N years of study the number of ants in the colony exceeds  $500\,000$ 

(b) Find, showing all steps in your working, the smallest integer value of N.

(,	Sol	uti	ons	based	entirely	on,	graphica	l or	numerical	methods	s are no	t acceptable	.)


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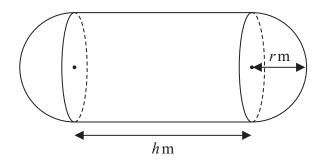


Figure 4

[A sphere of radius r has volume  $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$  and surface area  $4\pi r^2$ ]

A manufacturer wishes to produce a storage tank.

The tank is modelled in the shape of a hollow circular cylinder with a hemispherical shell at each end, as shown in Figure 4.

The walls of the tank are assumed to have negligible thickness.

The cylinder has radius r metres and length h metres and each hemisphere has radius r metres.

The volume of the tank will be 5 m<sup>3</sup>.

(a) Show that, according to the model, the surface area of the tank  $A \,\mathrm{m}^2$  is given by

$$A = \frac{10}{r} + \frac{4}{3}\pi r^2 \tag{4}$$

The manufacturer wishes to find the minimum value of A.

(b) Find the value of A when  $\frac{dA}{dr} = 0$ 

(6)

(c) Justify, by further differentiation, that the value of A found in part (b) is a minimum. (2)

For the minimum value of A,

(d) find the value of h.

**(2)** 

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TOTAL FOR PAPER: 125 MARKS END	