Please check the examination details	below before ente	ering your candidate information
Candidate surname		Other names
Centre Number Candidate  Pearson Edexcel Inte		nal Advanced Level
Time 1 hour 30 minutes	Paper reference	WMA11/01
Mathematics International Advanced Pure Mathematics P1	Subsidiar	y/Advanced Level
You must have: Mathematical Formulae and Statist	tical Tables (Ye	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.

Turn over ▶







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1. Find

$$\int 12x^3 + \frac{1}{6\sqrt{x}} - \frac{3}{2x^4} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

giving each term in simplest form.  (5

	Leave
Question 1 continued	blank
Question I continued	
	Q1
(Total 5 marks)	



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

A curve has equation

$$y = 3x^5 + 4x^3 - x + 5$$

The points P and Q lie on the curve.

The gradient of the curve at both point P and point Q is 2

Find the $x$ coordinates of $P$ and $Q$ .	(5)

Question 2 continued	blank
	Q2
(T-4-1 5 J)	
(Total 5 marks)	



**3.** (i) Solve

$$\frac{3}{5} > 4$$

**(3)** 

(ii)

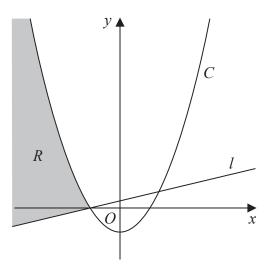


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a sketch of the curve C and the straight line l.

The infinite region R, shown shaded in Figure 1, lies in quadrants 2 and 3 and is bounded by C and l only.

Given that

- *l* has a gradient of 3
- C has equation  $y = 2x^2 50$
- C and l intersect on the negative x-axis

use inequalities to define the region R.

(3)

Question 3 continued	blank
	Q3
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(Total 6 marks)	



4.

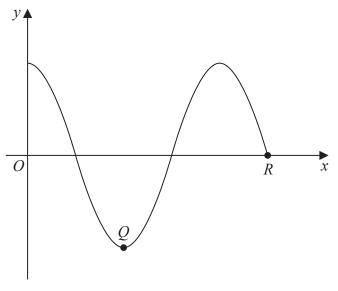


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a sketch of the curve with equation y = f(x), where

$$f(x) = \cos 2x^{\circ}$$
  $0 \le x \le k$ 

The point Q and the point R(k, 0) lie on the curve and are shown in Figure 2.

- (a) State
  - (i) the coordinates of Q,
  - (ii) the value of k.

**(3)** 

(b) Given that there are exactly two solutions to the equation

$$\cos 2x^{\circ} = p$$
 in the region  $0 \le x \le k$ 

find the range of possible values for p.

**(2)** 

Question 4 continued	blank
	Q4
(Total 5 marks)	



5.	The line $l_1$ has equation $3y - 2x = 30$	
	The line $l_2$ passes through the point $A(24, 0)$ and is perpendicular to $l_1$	
	Lines $l_1$ and $l_2$ meet at the point $P$	
	(a) Find, using algebra and showing your working, the coordinates of $P$ .	
		(5)
	Given that $l_1$ meets the x-axis at the point B,	
	(b) find the area of triangle <i>BPA</i> .	(2)
		(3)

estion 5 continued	



Question 5 continued		

Q5	Question 5 continued	blank
(Total 8 marks)		<b>Q5</b>
·	(Total 8 marks)	



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

Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

A curve C has equation y = f(x) where

$$f(x) = 2(x+1)(x-3)^2$$

(a) Sketch a graph of C.

Show on your graph the coordinates of the points where C cuts or meets the coordinate axes.

**(3)** 

- (b) Write f(x) in the form  $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ , where a, b, c and d are constants to be found. (3)
- (c) Hence, find the equation of the tangent to C at the point where  $x = \frac{1}{3}$



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Question 6 continued	



Question 6 continu	ed		

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Question 6 continued	
	Q6
(Total 10 marks)	



7.

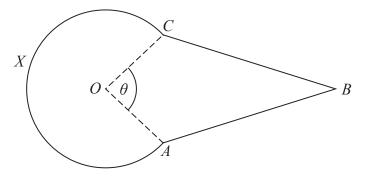


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows the design for a sign at a bird sanctuary.

The design consists of a kite OABC joined to a sector OCXA of a circle centre O.

In the design

- $OA = OC = 0.6 \,\mathrm{m}$
- $AB = CB = 1.4 \,\mathrm{m}$
- Angle OAB = Angle OCB = 2 radians
- Angle  $AOC = \theta$  radians, as shown in Figure 3

Making your method clear,

(a) show that  $\theta = 1.64$  radians to 3 significant figures,

(4)

(b) find the perimeter of the sign, in metres to 2 significant figures,

**(2)** 

(c) find the area of the sign, in m<sup>2</sup> to 2 significant figures.

**(4)** 

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Question 7 continued	



Question 7 continued	

Question 7 continued	Leave
	Q7
(Total 10 marks)	



8.

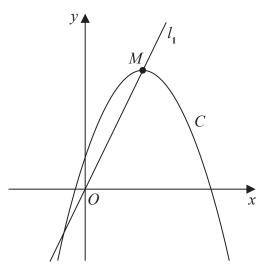


Figure 4

Figure 4 shows a sketch of the curve C with equation

$$y = 4 + 12x - 3x^2$$

The point M is the maximum turning point on C.

(a) (i) Write  $4 + 12x - 3x^2$  in the form

$$a+b(x+c)^2$$

where a, b and c are constants to be found.

(ii) Hence, or otherwise, state the coordinates of M.

**(5)** 

The line  $l_1$  passes through O and M, as shown in Figure 4.

A line  $l_2$  touches C and is parallel to  $l_1$ 

(b) Find an equation for  $l_2$ 

**(5)** 

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estion 8 continued	



Question 8 continued	

Question 8 continued	Leave
	Q8
(Total 10 marks)	



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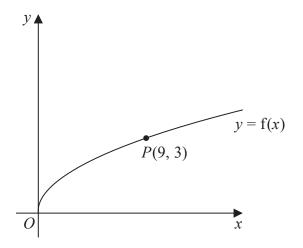


Figure 5

Figure 5 shows a sketch of the curve with equation y = f(x) where

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \qquad x > 0$$

The point P(9, 3) lies on the curve and is shown in Figure 5.

On the next page there is a copy of Figure 5 called Diagram 1.

(a) On Diagram 1, sketch and clearly label the graphs of

$$y = f(2x) \quad \text{and} \quad y = f(x) + 3$$

Show on each graph the coordinates of the point to which P is transformed.

(3)

The graph of y = f(2x) meets the graph of y = f(x) + 3 at the point Q.

(b) Show that the x coordinate of Q is the solution of

$$\sqrt{x} = 3\left(\sqrt{2} + 1\right)$$

**(3)** 

(c) Hence find, in simplest form, the coordinates of Q.

**(3)** 

## Question 9 continued

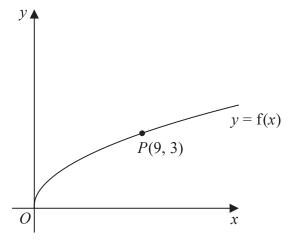


Diagram 1

Turn over for a copy of Diagram 1 if you need to redraw your graphs.

Question 9 continued	

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Question 9 continued	
Only use this copy if you need to redraw your graphs.	
<i>y</i> •	
y = f(x)	
P(9,3)	
$\overline{O}$ $x$	
Copy of Diagram 1	<b>Q9</b>
(Total 9 marks)	

**10.** A curve has equation y = f(x), x > 0

Given that

- $f'(x) = ax 12x^{\frac{1}{3}}$ , where a is a constant
- f''(x) = 0 when x = 27
- the curve passes through the point (1, -8)
- (a) find the value of a.

**(3)** 

)

(b) Hence find $f(x)$ .	(4

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estion 10 continued	



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