

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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Time 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper
reference

WMA11/01

Mathematics

International Advanced Subsidiary/Advanced Level
Pure Mathematics P1

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 9 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.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ►

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Pearson

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- $$y = \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{8}{3x} - 5 \quad x > 0$$

- (4)

(4)

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Question 1 continued

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Q1

(Total 8 marks)



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

Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

$$f(x) = ax^3 + (6a + 8)x^2 - a^2x$$

where a is a positive constant.

Given $f(-1) = 32$

(a) (i) show that the only possible value for a is 3

(ii) Using $a = 3$ solve the equation

$$f(x) = 0$$

(5)

(b) Hence find all real solutions of

(i) $3y + 26y^{\frac{2}{3}} - 9y^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0$

(ii) $3(9^{3z}) + 26(9^{2z}) - 9(9^z) = 0$

(5)



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Question 2 continued

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Question 2 continued

Solutions relying on a calculator (which may not be available)

$$f(x) = ax^3 + (4a + 3)x^2 - 2x$$

where a is a positive constant.

Given $f(1) = 32$

(a) (i) show that the only possible value for a is 3

(ii) Using $a = 3$ solve the equation

$$f(x) = 0$$

(b) Hence find all real solutions of

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - 12x + 9$$

$$0 = (2x^2 - 12x + 9) - (2x^2 - 12x + 9)$$



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Question 2 continued

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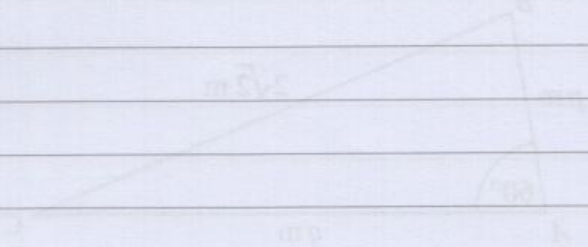


Figure 1

The flowerbed is in the shape of a triangle ABC with

- $AC = 9$ metres
- $BC = 2\sqrt{3}$ metres
- angle $BAC = 60^\circ$

(a) show that

(i)

the area of the flowerbed is $9\sqrt{3}$ m²

(ii) the exact value of $\sin A$

(iii) the exact value of $\cos A$

(b)

Using the answers to part (a)

calculate the exact area of the flowerbed

(c)

(Total 10 marks)

Q2



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

Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

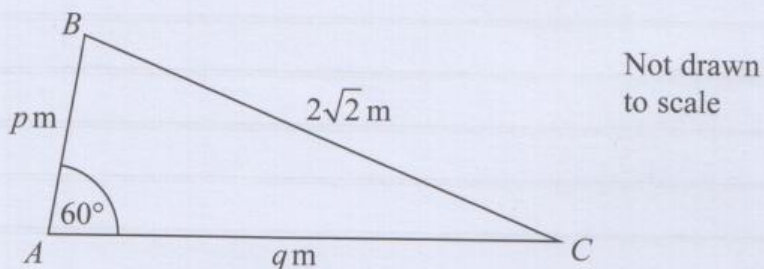


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows the plan view of a flower bed.
The flowerbed is in the shape of a triangle ABC with

- $AB = p$ metres
- $AC = q$ metres
- $BC = 2\sqrt{2}$ metres
- angle $BAC = 60^\circ$

(a) Show that

$$p^2 + q^2 - pq = 8 \quad (2)$$

Given that side AC is 2 metres longer than side AB , use algebra to find

(b) (i) the exact value of p ,

(ii) the exact value of q .

(5)

Using the answers to part (b),

(c) calculate the exact area of the flower bed.

(2)

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Question 3 continued

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Lined area for writing the answer to Question 3.



Question 3 continued

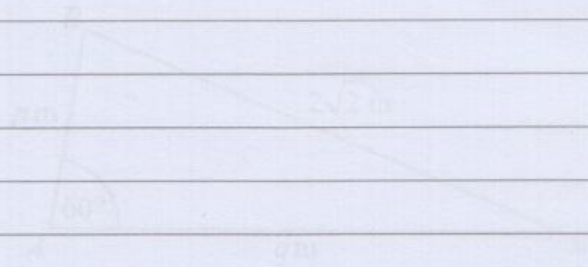


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows the plan view of a flower bed.
The flowerbed is in the shape of a triangle ABC with

- $AB = p$ metres
- $AC = q$ metres
- $BC = 2\sqrt{2}$ metres
- angle $BAC = 60^\circ$

(a) Show that

$$p^2 + q^2 - pq = 8$$

(2)

Given that side AC is 2 metres longer than side AB , use algebra to find

(i) the value of p ,

(ii) the value of q

(5)

Using the answers in part (b),

(c) calculate the exact area of the flower bed

(3)



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Question 3 continued

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Q3

(Total 9 marks)



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Question 4 continued

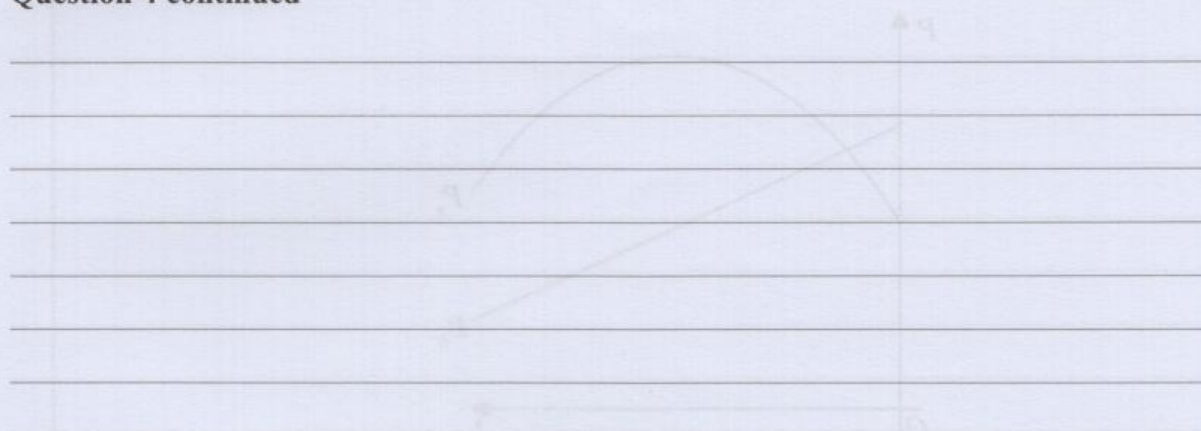


Figure 1

The share value of two companies, company 1 and company 2, has been monitored over a 12-year period.

The share value p_1 of company 1, in millions of pounds, is modelled by the equation

$$p_1 = 2t - 0.01t^2 \quad t \geq 0$$

where t is the number of years after monitoring began.

The share value p_2 of company 2, in millions of pounds, is modelled by the equation

$$p_2 = -1.6t + 44.3 \quad t \geq 0$$

where t is the number of years after monitoring began.

Figure 1 shows a graph of both models.

Use the equations of one or both models to answer parts (a) to (d).

(a) Find the difference between the share value of company 1 and the share value of company 2 at the point monitoring began.

(2)

(b) State the maximum share value of company 1 during the 12-year period.

(1)

(c) Find using algebra and showing your working the times during the 12-year period when the share value of company 1 was greater than the share value of company 2.

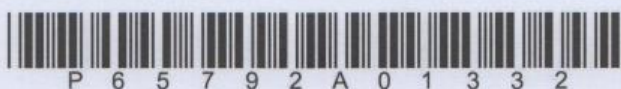
(4)

(d) Explain why the model for company 1 should not be used to predict its share value when $t = 30$.

(2)

Q4

(Total 6 marks)



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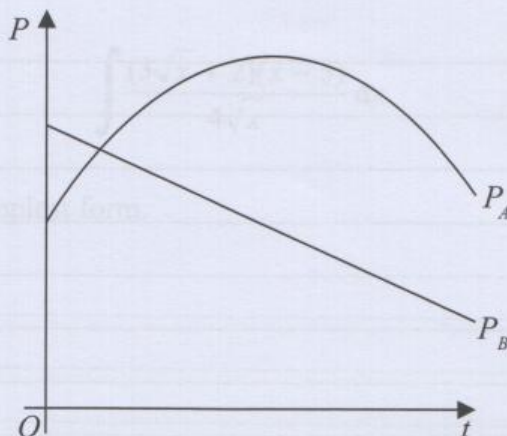


Figure 2

The share value of two companies, company *A* and company *B*, has been monitored over a 15-year period.

The share value P_A of **company A**, in millions of pounds, is modelled by the equation

$$P_A = 53 - 0.4(t - 8)^2 \quad t \geq 0$$

where t is the number of years after monitoring began.

The share value P_B of **company B**, in millions of pounds, is modelled by the equation

$$P_B = -1.6t + 44.2 \quad t \geq 0$$

where t is the number of years after monitoring began.

Figure 2 shows a graph of both models.

Use the equations of one or both models to answer parts (a) to (d).

- Find the difference between the share value of **company A** and the share value of **company B** at the point monitoring began. (2)
- State the maximum share value of **company A** during the 15-year period. (1)
- Find, using algebra and showing your working, the times during this 15-year period when the share value of **company A** was greater than the share value of **company B**. (4)
- Explain why the model for **company A** should not be used to predict its share value when $t = 20$ (1)

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Question 5 continued

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Question 5 continued

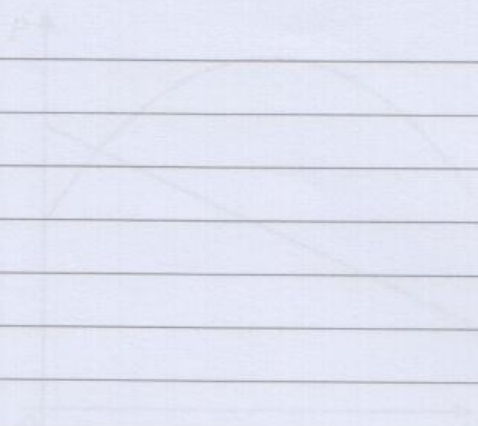


Figure 1

The share value of two companies, company A and company B, has been recorded over a 25 year period.

The share value P_A of company A, in millions of pounds, is modelled by the equation

$$P_A = 51 - 0.4t^2 \quad t \geq 0$$

where t is the number of years after the recording began.

The share value P_B of company B, in millions of pounds, is modelled by the equation

$$P_B = 1.8t + 4.2 \quad t \geq 0$$

where t is the number of years after the recording began.

Figure 1 shows a graph of both models.

Use the equations of one or both models to answer parts (a) to (d).

(a) Find the difference between the share value of company A and company B at the point where the two models intersect.

(3)

(b) State the maximum share value of company A, in millions of pounds, over the 25 year period.

(1)

(c) Find the number of years after the recording began when the share value of company A was greater than the share value of company B.

(4)

(d) Explain why the model for company A should not be used to predict its share value when $t = 30$.

(1)

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Question 5 continued

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(Total 8 marks)

Q5



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- Given that

- $f'(x) = \frac{32}{3x^2} + 3 - 2(\sqrt[3]{x})$

- (3)

- (5)

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Question 6 continued

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Question 6 continued

Handwritten notes and calculations for Question 6 continued:

Given that

- C passes through the point $P(4, 2)$
- $r(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} - 2(\sqrt{x})$

P is the point on the curve C at which the gradient is 0 and x and y are constants to be found

Find in standard form:



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Question 6 continued

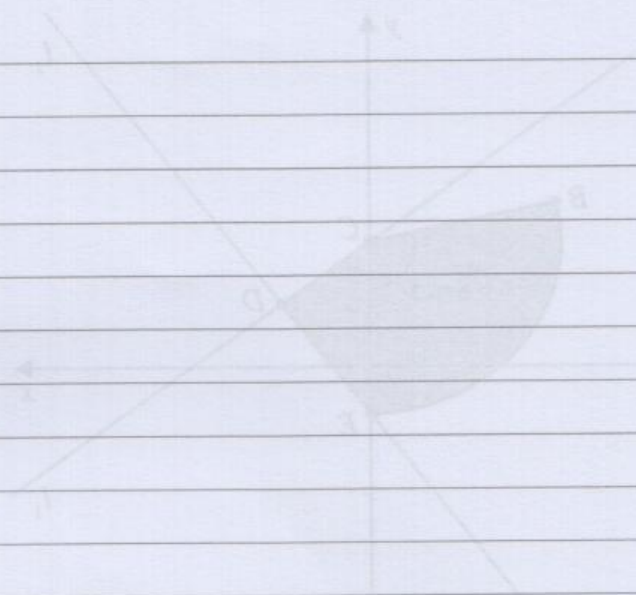


Figure 1

The line l has equation $y = -x$.

The line l cuts the y -axis at the point C , as shown in Figure 1.

(a) State the x -coordinate of C .

(1)

The point $D(8, 5)$ lies on l .

The line l passes through D and is perpendicular to OC .

The line l cuts the x -axis at the point E , as shown in Figure 1.

(b) Show that the x -coordinate of E is $-\frac{14}{5}$.

(3)

A sector BCE of a circle with centre C is also shown in Figure 1.

Given that angle BCE is 1.1 radians.

(c) Find the length of arc BE .

(2)

The region CDE shown shaded in Figure 1 consists of the sector BCE joined to the triangle CDE .

(d) Calculate the exact area of the region CDE .

(3)

Q6

(Total 8 marks)



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7. Question 5 continued

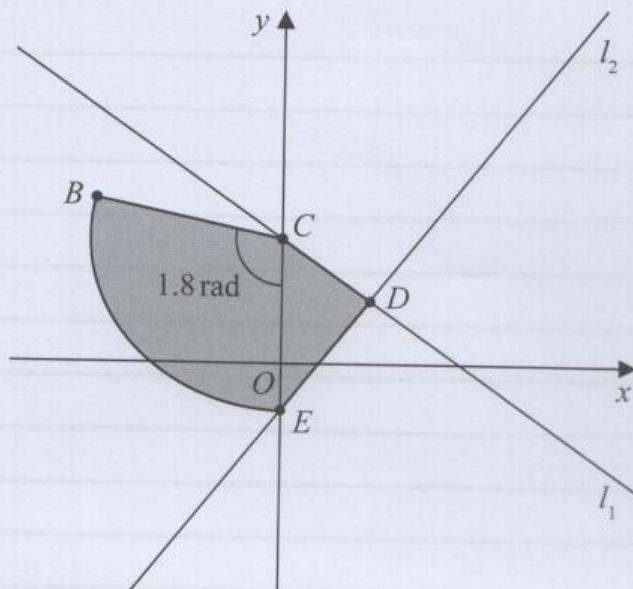


Figure 3

The line l_1 has equation $4y + 3x = 48$

The line l_1 cuts the y -axis at the point C , as shown in Figure 3.

(a) State the y coordinate of C .

(1)

The point $D(8, 6)$ lies on l_1

The line l_2 passes through D and is perpendicular to l_1

The line l_2 cuts the y -axis at the point E as shown in Figure 3.

(b) Show that the y coordinate of E is $-\frac{14}{3}$

(3)

A sector BCE of a circle with centre C is also shown in Figure 3.

Given that angle BCE is 1.8 radians,

(c) find the length of arc BE .

(3)

The region $CBED$, shown shaded in Figure 3, consists of the sector BCE joined to the triangle CDE .

(d) Calculate the exact area of the region $CBED$.

(3)



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Question 7 continued

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Question 7 continued

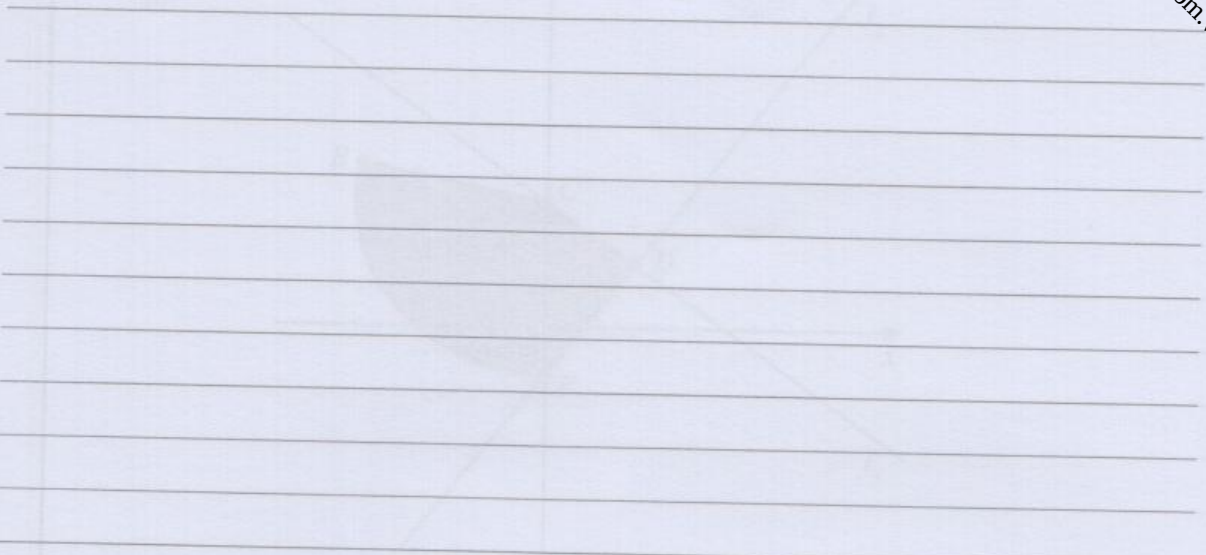


Figure 3

The line l has equation $4y + 3x = 48$

The line l cuts the y -axis at the point C , as shown in Figure 3.

(a) State the x -coordinate of C .

The point $D(16, 0)$ lies on l .

The line k passes through D and is perpendicular to l .

The line k cuts the y -axis at the point E as shown in Figure 3.

(b) Show that the x -coordinate of E is $-\frac{14}{5}$.

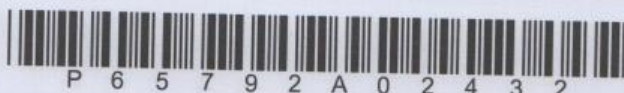
A sector BCD of a circle with centre C is also shown in Figure 3.

Given that $\angle BCD = 90^\circ$, find the length of arc BD .

(c) Find the length of arc BE .

The region $BCDE$, shown shaded in Figure 3, consists of the area under the line k and the arc BD .

(d) Calculate the exact area of the region $BCDE$.



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Question 7 continued

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(Total 10 marks)

Q7



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Question 8 continued

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Question 8 continued

$$y = 3x^2 + 6x + 9$$

(a) Write $3x^2 + 6x + 9$ in the form

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

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

The point P is the minimum point of C .

(b) Deduce the coordinates of P .

A different curve C_2 has equation

$$y = Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D$$

where A , B , C and D are constants.

Given that C_2

(i) passes through P ,

(ii) intersects the x -axis at -1 , 7 and 1 .

(c) Find, making your method clear, the value of A , B , C and D .



(Total 9 marks)

Q8



9.

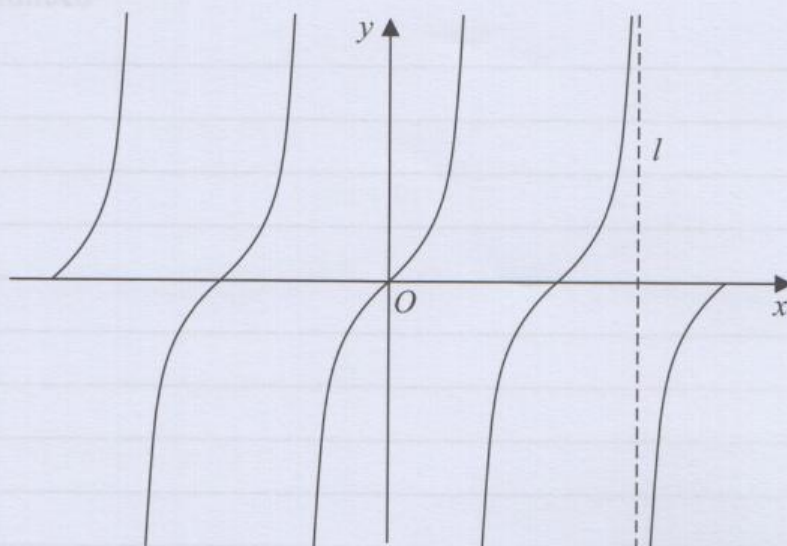


Figure 4

Figure 4 shows a sketch of the curve with equation

$$y = \tan x \quad -2\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

The line l , shown in Figure 4, is an asymptote to $y = \tan x$

(a) State an equation for l .

(1)

A copy of Figure 4, labelled Diagram 1, is shown on the next page.

(b) (i) On Diagram 1, sketch the curve with equation

$$y = \frac{1}{x} + 1 \quad -2\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

stating the equation of the horizontal asymptote of this curve.

(ii) Hence, **giving a reason**, state the number of solutions of the equation

$$\tan x = \frac{1}{x} + 1$$

in the region $-2\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi$

(4)

(c) State the number of solutions of the equation $\tan x = \frac{1}{x} + 1$ in the region

(i) $0 \leq x \leq 40\pi$

(ii) $-10\pi \leq x \leq \frac{5}{2}\pi$

(2)



Question 9 continued

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International
Advanced Level

Time 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper

reference

99MA1/1/01

Mathematics

International Advanced Subsidiary/Advanced Level
Pure Mathematics 1

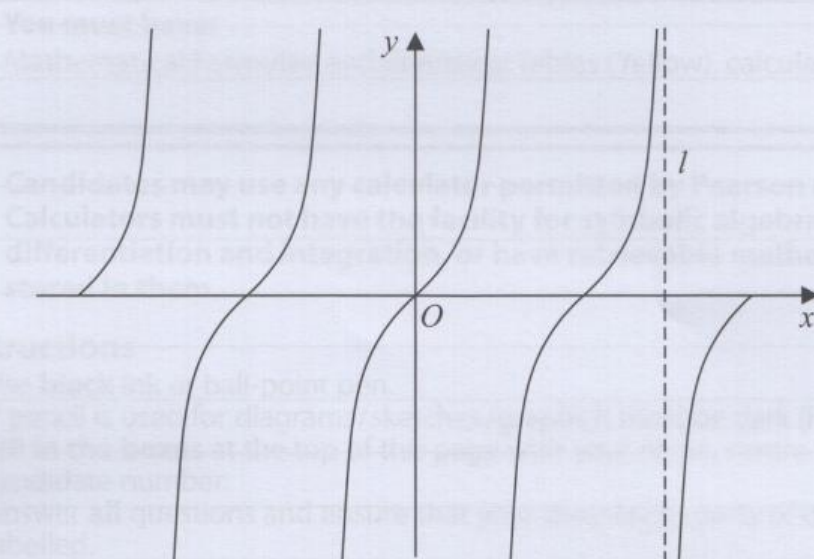


Diagram 1



Question 9 continued



Figure 4

Figure 4 shows a sketch of the curve with equation $y = \tan x$.

The line l , shown in Figure 4, is an asymptote to the curve.

(a) State an equation for l .

(b) (i) On Diagram 1, sketch the curve with equation

stating the equation of the horizontal asymptote of this curve.

(ii) Hence, giving a reason, state the number of solutions of the equation

$$\tan x = \frac{1}{2} + x$$

in the region $-2\pi < x < 2\pi$.

(c) State the number of solutions of the equation $\tan x = \frac{1}{2} + x$ in the region

(i) $0 \leq x < 40^\circ$

(ii) $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

(Total 7 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 75 MARKS

END

Q9

