

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 2 hours

Paper
reference

9MA0/01

Mathematics

Advanced

PAPER 1: Pure Mathematics 1

You must have:

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Green), 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 16 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 100.
- 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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2.

$$f(x) = (x - 4)(x^2 - 3x + k) - 42 \text{ where } k \text{ is a constant}$$

Given that $(x + 2)$ is a factor of $f(x)$, find the value of k .

(3)

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4. (a) Express $\lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \sum_{x=2.1}^{6.3} \frac{2}{x} \delta x$ as an integral.

(1)

(b) Hence show that

$$\lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \sum_{x=2.1}^{6.3} \frac{2}{x} \delta x = \ln k$$

where k is a constant to be found.

(2)

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8.

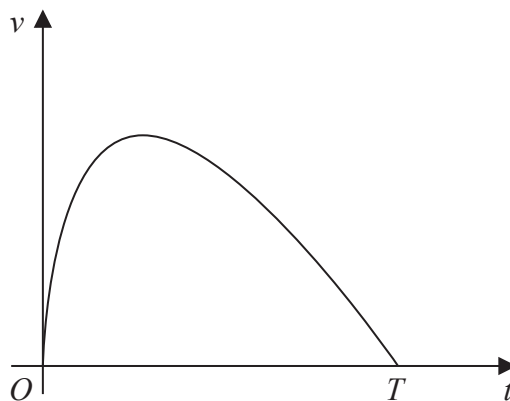


Figure 2

A car stops at two sets of traffic lights.

Figure 2 shows a graph of the speed of the car, $v \text{ ms}^{-1}$, as it travels between the two sets of traffic lights.

The car takes T seconds to travel between the two sets of traffic lights.

The speed of the car is modelled by the equation

$$v = (10 - 0.4t) \ln(t + 1) \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$$

where t seconds is the time after the car leaves the first set of traffic lights.

According to the model,

(a) find the value of T (1)

(b) show that the maximum speed of the car occurs when

$$t = \frac{26}{1 + \ln(t + 1)} - 1 \quad (4)$$

Using the iteration formula

$$t_{n+1} = \frac{26}{1 + \ln(t_n + 1)} - 1$$

with $t_1 = 7$

(c) (i) find the value of t_3 to 3 decimal places,
 (ii) find, by repeated iteration, the time taken for the car to reach maximum speed. (3)



12.

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

Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

Show that

$$\int_1^{e^2} x^3 \ln x \, dx = ae^8 + b$$

where a and b are rational constants to be found.

(5)

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15.

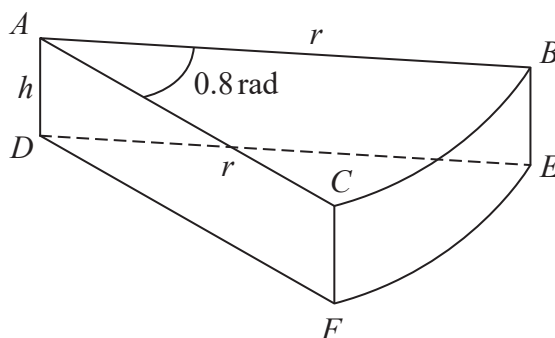


Figure 5

A company makes toys for children.

Figure 5 shows the design for a solid toy that looks like a piece of cheese.

The toy is modelled so that

- face ABC is a sector of a circle with radius r cm and centre A
- angle $BAC = 0.8$ radians
- faces ABC and DEF are congruent
- edges AD , CF and BE are perpendicular to faces ABC and DEF
- edges AD , CF and BE have length h cm

Given that the volume of the toy is 240 cm^3

(a) show that the surface area of the toy, $S \text{ cm}^2$, is given by

$$S = 0.8r^2 + \frac{1680}{r}$$

making your method clear.

(4)

Using algebraic differentiation,

(b) find the value of r for which S has a stationary point.

(4)

(c) Prove, by further differentiation, that this value of r gives the minimum surface area of the toy.

(2)



16.

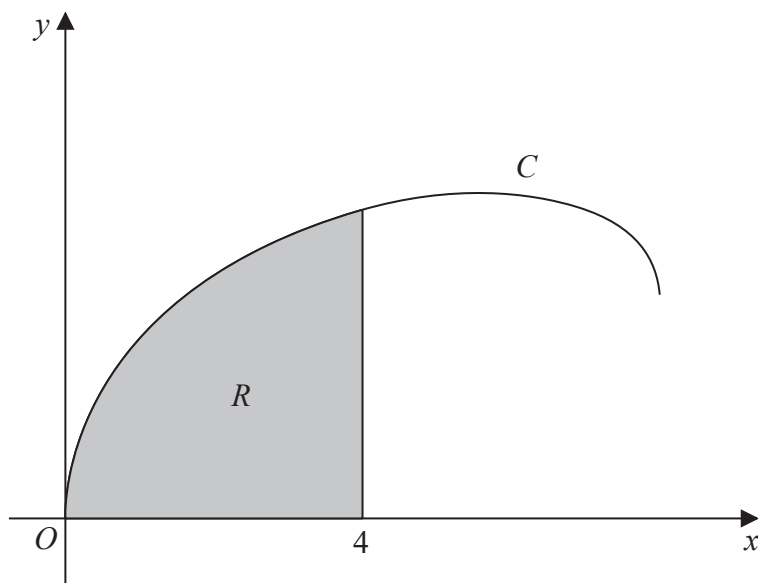


Figure 6

Figure 6 shows a sketch of the curve C with parametric equations

$$x = 8 \sin^2 t \quad y = 2 \sin 2t + 3 \sin t \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

The region R , shown shaded in Figure 6, is bounded by C , the x -axis and the line with equation $x = 4$

(a) Show that the area of R is given by

$$\int_0^a (8 - 8 \cos 4t + 48 \sin^2 t \cos t) dt$$

where a is a constant to be found.

(5)

(b) Hence, using algebraic integration, find the exact area of R .

(4)



