

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 2 hours

Paper
reference**8MA0/01**

Mathematics

Advanced Subsidiary

PAPER 1: Pure Mathematics

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 14 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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4.

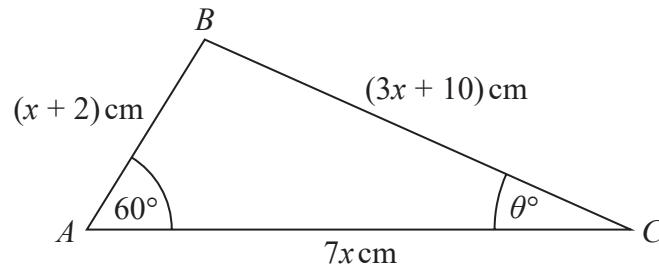


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a sketch of triangle ABC with $AB = (x + 2) \text{ cm}$, $BC = (3x + 10) \text{ cm}$, $AC = 7x \text{ cm}$, angle $BAC = 60^\circ$ and angle $ACB = \theta^\circ$

- (a) (i) Show that $17x^2 - 35x - 48 = 0$ (3)
- (ii) Hence find the value of x . (1)
- (b) Hence find the value of θ giving your answer to one decimal place. (2)

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Question 4 continued

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Question 4 continued

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(Total for Question 4 is 6 marks)



5. The mass, A kg, of algae in a small pond, is modelled by the equation

$$A = pq^t$$

where p and q are constants and t is the number of weeks after the mass of algae was first recorded.

Data recorded indicates that there is a linear relationship between t and $\log_{10} A$ given by the equation

$$\log_{10} A = 0.03t + 0.5$$

(a) Use this relationship to find a complete equation for the model in the form

$$A = pq^t$$

giving the value of p and the value of q each to 4 significant figures.

(4)

(b) With reference to the model, interpret

(i) the value of the constant p ,

(ii) the value of the constant q .

(2)

(c) Find, according to the model,

(i) the mass of algae in the pond when $t = 8$, giving your answer to the nearest 0.5 kg,

(ii) the number of weeks it takes for the mass of algae in the pond to reach 4 kg.

(3)

(d) State one reason why this may not be a realistic model in the long term.

(1)

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Question 5 continued

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6. (a) Find the first 4 terms, in ascending powers of x , of the binomial expansion of

$$\left(3 - \frac{2x}{9}\right)^8$$

giving each term in simplest form.

(4)

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{x-1}{2x}\right)\left(3 - \frac{2x}{9}\right)^8$$

- (b) Find the coefficient of x^2 in the series expansion of $f(x)$, giving your answer as a simplified fraction.

(2)

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9. (a) Given that $p = \log_3 x$, where $x > 0$, find in simplest form in terms of p ,

(i) $\log_3\left(\frac{x}{9}\right)$

(ii) $\log_3(\sqrt{x})$

(2)

(b) Hence, or otherwise, solve

$$2\log_3\left(\frac{x}{9}\right) + 3\log_3(\sqrt{x}) = -11$$

giving your answer as a simplified fraction.

Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

(4)

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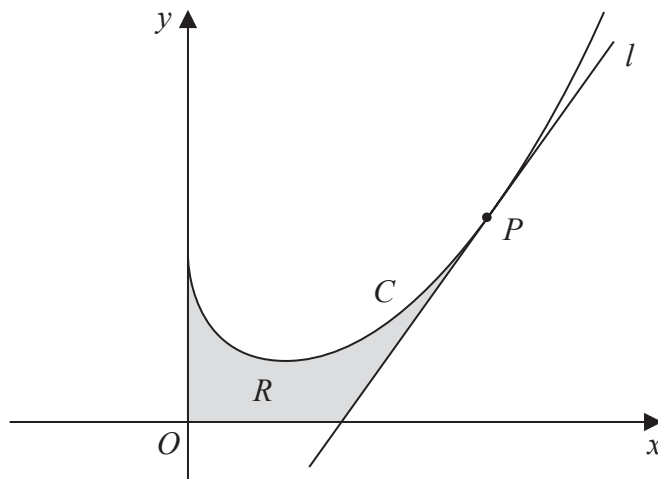


Figure 2

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

Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

Figure 2 shows a sketch of part of the curve C with equation

$$y = \frac{1}{3}x^2 - 2\sqrt{x} + 3 \quad x \geq 0$$

The point P lies on C and has x coordinate 4

The line l is the tangent to C at P .

(a) Show that l has equation

$$13x - 6y - 26 = 0 \tag{5}$$

The region R , shown shaded in Figure 2, is bounded by the y -axis, the curve C , the line l and the x -axis.

(b) Find the exact area of R . (5)

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Question 10 continued

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(Total for Question 10 is 10 marks)



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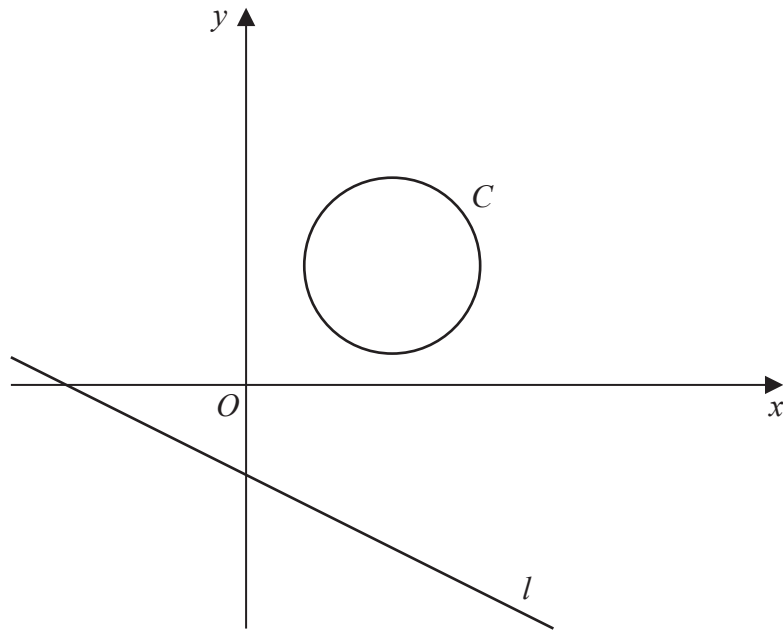


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows the circle C with equation

$$x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 8y + 32 = 0$$

and the line l with equation

$$2y + x + 6 = 0$$

(a) Find

- (i) the coordinates of the centre of C ,
- (ii) the radius of C .

(3)

(b) Find the shortest distance between C and l .

(5)

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Question 11 continued

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Lined writing area for the answer.



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Question 12 continued

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Lined writing area for the answer to Question 12.



P 6 9 2 0 1 A 0 3 9 4 8

13.

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

Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.

(a) Show that

$$\frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \tan \theta \equiv \frac{\cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} \quad \theta \neq (2n + 1)90^\circ \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (3)$$

Given that $\cos 2x \neq 0$ (b) solve for $0 < x < 90^\circ$

$$\frac{1}{\cos 2x} + \tan 2x = 3 \cos 2x$$

giving your answers to one decimal place.

(5)

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