

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Wednesday 15 May 2019

Morning (Time: 2 hours)

Paper Reference **8MA0/01**

Mathematics
Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 1: Pure Mathematics

You must have:

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables, calculator

Total Marks

Candidates may use any calculator allowed by the regulations of the Joint Council for Qualifications. 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.
- 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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7. The curve C has equation

$$y = \frac{k^2}{x} + 1 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq 0$$

where k is a constant.

- (a) Sketch C stating the equation of the horizontal asymptote. (3)

The line l has equation $y = -2x + 5$

- (b) Show that the x coordinate of any point of intersection of l with C is given by a solution of the equation

$$2x^2 - 4x + k^2 = 0 \quad (2)$$

- (c) Hence find the exact values of k for which l is a tangent to C . (3)



8. (a) Find the first 3 terms, in ascending powers of x , of the binomial expansion of

$$\left(2 + \frac{3x}{4}\right)^6$$

giving each term in its simplest form.

(4)

- (b) Explain how you could use your expansion to estimate the value of 1.925^6
You do not need to perform the calculation.

(1)



Question 9 continued

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Lined writing area for the answer to Question 9.



10. A circle C has equation

$$x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 8y - 8 = 0$$

(a) Find

(i) the coordinates of the centre of C ,

(ii) the exact radius of C .

(3)

The straight line with equation $x = k$, where k is a constant, is a tangent to C .

(b) Find the possible values for k .

(2)



13.

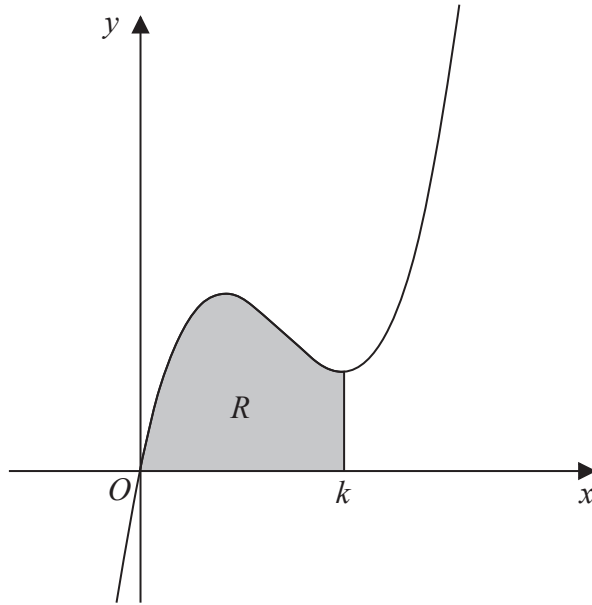


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a sketch of part of the curve with equation

$$y = 2x^3 - 17x^2 + 40x$$

The curve has a minimum turning point at $x = k$.

The region R , shown shaded in Figure 3, is bounded by the curve, the x -axis and the line with equation $x = k$.

Show that the area of R is $\frac{256}{3}$

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

(7)

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15. Given $n \in \mathbb{N}$, prove that $n^3 + 2$ is not divisible by 8

(4)

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Question 16 continued

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