

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 7 October 2020

Afternoon (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

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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.
- 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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Question 3 continued

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(Total for Question 3 is 6 marks)



7. Given that k is a positive constant and $\int_1^k \left(\frac{5}{2\sqrt{x}} + 3 \right) dx = 4$

(a) show that $3k + 5\sqrt{k} - 12 = 0$

(4)

(b) Hence, using algebra, find any values of k such that

$$\int_1^k \left(\frac{5}{2\sqrt{x}} + 3 \right) dx = 4$$

(4)

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8. The temperature, $\theta^\circ\text{C}$, of a cup of tea t minutes after it was placed on a table in a room, is modelled by the equation

$$\theta = 18 + 65e^{-\frac{t}{8}} \quad t \geq 0$$

Find, according to the model,

- (a) the temperature of the cup of tea when it was placed on the table, (1)
- (b) the value of t , to one decimal place, when the temperature of the cup of tea was 35°C . (3)
- (c) Explain why, according to this model, the temperature of the cup of tea could not fall to 15°C . (1)

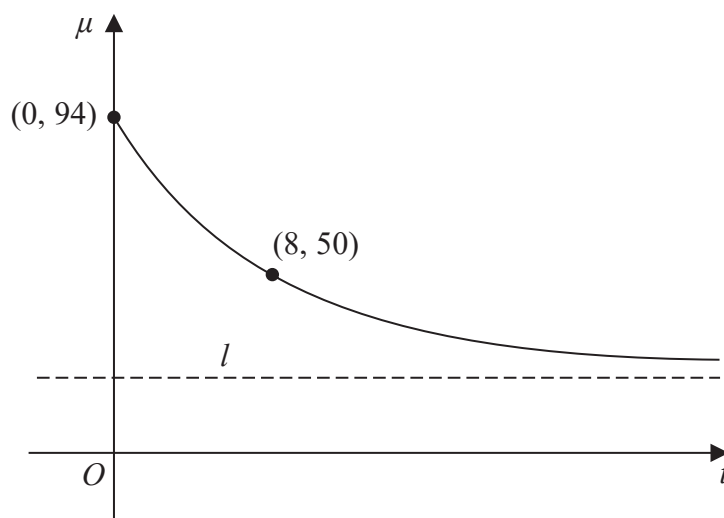


Figure 2

The temperature, $\mu^\circ\text{C}$, of a second cup of tea t minutes after it was placed on a table in a different room, is modelled by the equation

$$\mu = A + Be^{-\frac{t}{8}} \quad t \geq 0$$

where A and B are constants.

Figure 2 shows a sketch of μ against t with two data points that lie on the curve.

The line l , also shown on Figure 2, is the asymptote to the curve.

Using the equation of this model and the information given in Figure 2

- (d) find an equation for the asymptote l . (4)



Question 8 continued

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9.

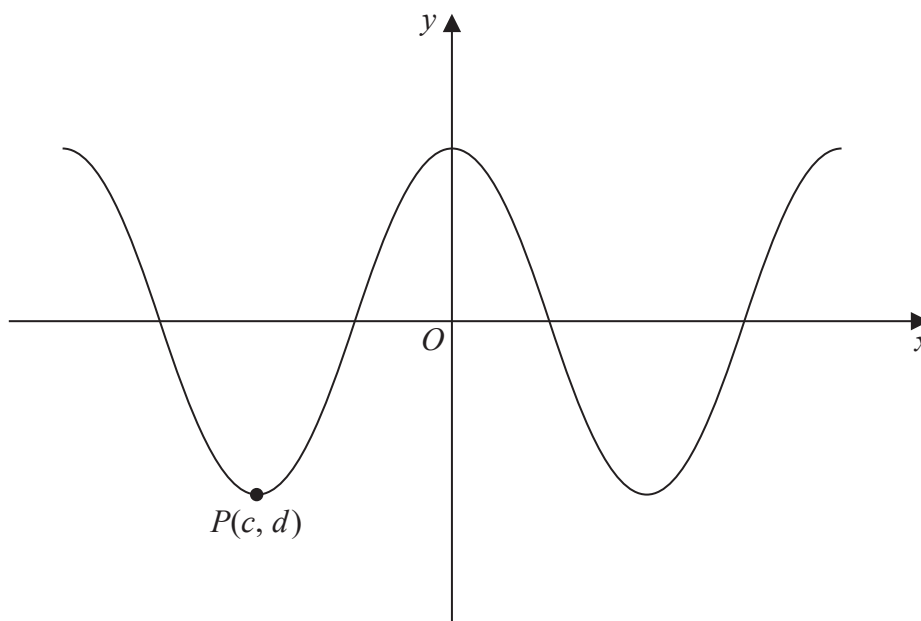


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows part of the curve with equation $y = 3 \cos x^\circ$.

The point $P(c, d)$ is a minimum point on the curve with c being the smallest negative value of x at which a minimum occurs.

(a) State the value of c and the value of d . (1)

(b) State the coordinates of the point to which P is mapped by the transformation which transforms the curve with equation $y = 3 \cos x^\circ$ to the curve with equation

(i) $y = 3 \cos \left(\frac{x^\circ}{4} \right)$

(ii) $y = 3 \cos(x - 36)^\circ$ (2)

(c) Solve, for $450^\circ \leq \theta < 720^\circ$,

$$3 \cos \theta = 8 \tan \theta$$

giving your solution to one decimal place.

In part (c) you must show all stages of your working.

Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable. (5)



Question 9 continued

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Question 9 continued

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(Total for Question 9 is 8 marks)



11. (i) A circle C_1 has equation

$$x^2 + y^2 + 18x - 2y + 30 = 0$$

The line l is the tangent to C_1 at the point $P(-5, 7)$.

Find an equation of l in the form $ax + by + c = 0$, where a , b and c are integers to be found.

(5)

(ii) A different circle C_2 has equation

$$x^2 + y^2 - 8x + 12y + k = 0$$

where k is a constant.

Given that C_2 lies entirely in the 4th quadrant, find the range of possible values for k .

(4)



Question 11 continued

Multiple horizontal lines for writing.

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13. (a) Prove that for all positive values of a and b

$$\frac{4a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} \geq 4 \qquad (4)$$

(b) Prove, by counter example, that this is not true for all values of a and b . (1)

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14. A curve has equation $y = g(x)$.

Given that

- $g(x)$ is a cubic expression in which the coefficient of x^3 is equal to the coefficient of x
- the curve with equation $y = g(x)$ passes through the origin
- the curve with equation $y = g(x)$ has a stationary point at $(2, 9)$

(a) find $g(x)$,

(7)

(b) prove that the stationary point at $(2, 9)$ is a maximum.

(2)



