

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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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 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 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.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ►

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2.

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

Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

Given

$$\frac{9^{x-1}}{3^{y+2}} = 81$$

express  $y$  in terms of  $x$ , writing your answer in simplest form.

(3)



Question 2 continued

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Handwriting practice area with multiple horizontal lines.

**(Total for Question 2 is 3 marks)**



3. Find

$$\int \frac{3x^4 - 4}{2x^3} dx$$

writing your answer in simplest form.

(4)

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**Question 3 continued**

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Lined writing area consisting of 20 horizontal lines for student answers.

**(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)**



4. [In this question the unit vectors  $\mathbf{i}$  and  $\mathbf{j}$  are due east and due north respectively.]

A stone slides horizontally across ice.

Initially the stone is at the point  $A(-24\mathbf{i} - 10\mathbf{j})$  m relative to a fixed point  $O$ .

After 4 seconds the stone is at the point  $B(12\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j})$  m relative to the fixed point  $O$ .

The motion of the stone is modelled as that of a particle moving in a straight line at constant speed.

Using the model,

(a) prove that the stone passes through  $O$ , (2)

(b) calculate the speed of the stone. (3)

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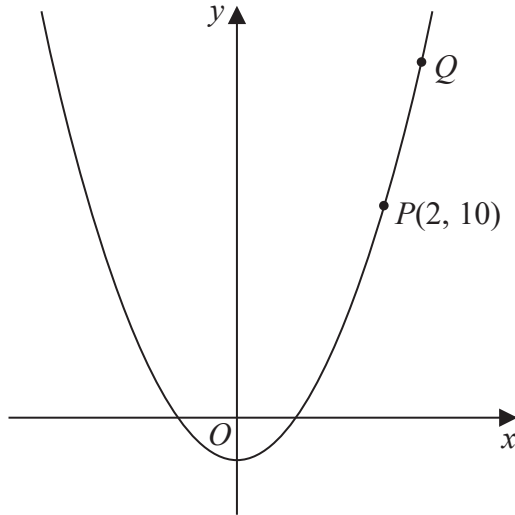
**Figure 1**

Figure 1 shows part of the curve with equation  $y = 3x^2 - 2$

The point  $P(2, 10)$  lies on the curve.

(a) Find the gradient of the tangent to the curve at  $P$ . (2)

The point  $Q$  with  $x$  coordinate  $2 + h$  also lies on the curve.

(b) Find the gradient of the line  $PQ$ , giving your answer in terms of  $h$  in simplest form. (3)

(c) Explain briefly the relationship between part (b) and the answer to part (a). (1)

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**Question 5 continued**

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Lined writing area for the answer to Question 5.

**(Total for Question 5 is 6 marks)**



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**Question 6 continued**

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Lined area for writing answers.

**(Total for Question 6 is 6 marks)**



P 6 6 5 8 5 A 0 1 3 4 4



**Question 7 continued**

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Lined writing area for the answer to Question 7.

**(Total for Question 7 is 5 marks)**



P 6 6 5 8 5 A 0 1 5 4 4

8.

$$g(x) = (2 + ax)^8 \quad \text{where } a \text{ is a constant}$$

Given that one of the terms in the binomial expansion of  $g(x)$  is  $3402x^5$

(a) find the value of  $a$ .

(4)

Using this value of  $a$ ,

(b) find the constant term in the expansion of

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^4}\right)(2 + ax)^8$$

(3)

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9. Find the value of the constant  $k$ ,  $0 < k < 9$ , such that

$$\int_k^9 \frac{6}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 20$$

(4)

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**Question 10 continued**

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**Question 11 continued**

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**(Total for Question 11 is 6 marks)**



12. In this question you should show all stages of your working.

Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.

(i) Solve, for  $0 < \theta \leq 450^\circ$ , the equation

$$5 \cos^2 \theta = 6 \sin \theta$$

giving your answers to one decimal place.

(5)

(ii) (a) A student's attempt to solve the question

“Solve, for  $-90^\circ < x < 90^\circ$ , the equation  $3 \tan x - 5 \sin x = 0$ ”

is set out below.

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \tan x - 5 \sin x &= 0 \\ 3 \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - 5 \sin x &= 0 \\ 3 \sin x - 5 \sin x \cos x &= 0 \\ 3 - 5 \cos x &= 0 \\ \cos x &= \frac{3}{5} \\ x &= 53.1^\circ \end{aligned}$$

Identify two errors or omissions made by this student, giving a brief explanation of each.

(2)

The first four positive solutions, in order of size, of the equation

$$\cos(5\alpha + 40^\circ) = \frac{3}{5}$$

are  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  and  $\alpha_4$

(b) Find, to the nearest degree, the value of  $\alpha_4$

(2)

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**Question 12 continued**

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Lined area for writing answers, consisting of 25 horizontal lines.







13.

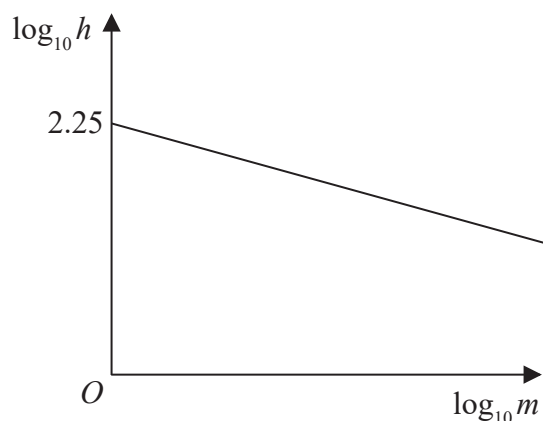


Figure 2

The resting heart rate,  $h$ , of a mammal, measured in beats per minute, is modelled by the equation

$$h = pm^q$$

where  $p$  and  $q$  are constants and  $m$  is the mass of the mammal measured in kg.

Figure 2 illustrates the linear relationship between  $\log_{10} h$  and  $\log_{10} m$

The line meets the vertical  $\log_{10} h$  axis at 2.25 and has a gradient of  $-0.235$

(a) Find, to 3 significant figures, the value of  $p$  and the value of  $q$ . (3)

A particular mammal has a mass of 5 kg and a resting heart rate of 119 beats per minute.

(b) Comment on the suitability of the model for this mammal. (3)

(c) With reference to the model, interpret the value of the constant  $p$ . (1)









14. A curve  $C$  has equation  $y = f(x)$  where

$$f(x) = -3x^2 + 12x + 8$$

(a) Write  $f(x)$  in the form

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

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

(3)

The curve  $C$  has a maximum turning point at  $M$ .

(b) Find the coordinates of  $M$ .

(2)

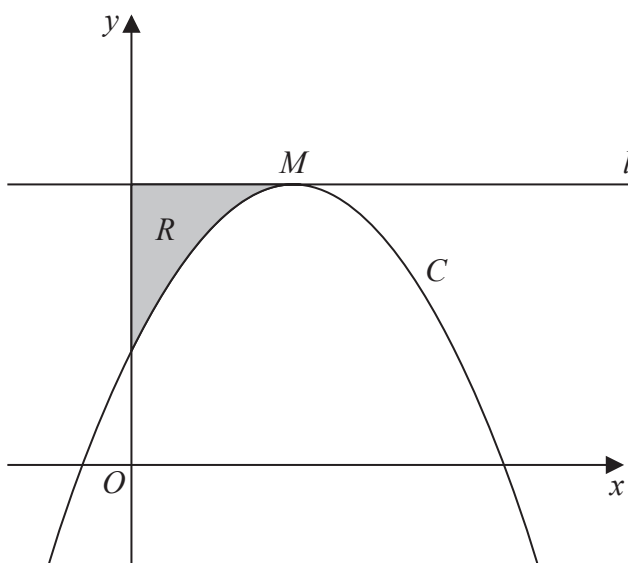


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a sketch of the curve  $C$ .

The line  $l$  passes through  $M$  and is parallel to the  $x$ -axis.

The region  $R$ , shown shaded in Figure 3, is bounded by  $C$ ,  $l$  and the  $y$ -axis.

(c) Using algebraic integration, find the area of  $R$ .

(5)

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**Question 14 continued**

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Question 14 continued

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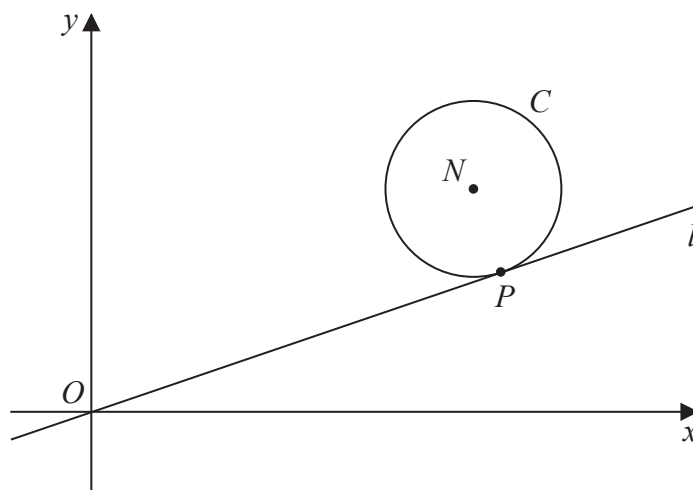


Figure 4

Figure 4 shows a sketch of a circle  $C$  with centre  $N(7, 4)$

The line  $l$  with equation  $y = \frac{1}{3}x$  is a tangent to  $C$  at the point  $P$ .

Find

(a) the equation of line  $PN$  in the form  $y = mx + c$ , where  $m$  and  $c$  are constants,

(2)

(b) an equation for  $C$ .

(4)

The line with equation  $y = \frac{1}{3}x + k$ , where  $k$  is a non-zero constant, is also a tangent to  $C$ .

(c) Find the value of  $k$ .

(3)

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16. The curve  $C$  has equation  $y = f(x)$  where

$$f(x) = ax^3 + 15x^2 - 39x + b$$

and  $a$  and  $b$  are constants.

Given

- the point (2, 10) lies on  $C$
- the gradient of the curve at (2, 10) is  $-3$

(a) (i) show that the value of  $a$  is  $-2$

(ii) find the value of  $b$ . (4)

(b) Hence show that  $C$  has no stationary points. (3)

(c) Write  $f(x)$  in the form  $(x - 4)Q(x)$  where  $Q(x)$  is a quadratic expression to be found. (2)

(d) Hence deduce the coordinates of the points of intersection of the curve with equation

$$y = f(0.2x)$$

and the coordinate axes. (2)

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**Question 16 continued**

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**(Total for Question 16 is 11 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 100 MARKS**

