

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**

**Thursday 16 May 2024**

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

**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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Pearson

1. Find

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

giving your answer in simplest form.

(4)

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5. The curve  $C_1$  has equation

$$y = \frac{6}{x} + 3$$

(a) (i) Sketch  $C_1$  stating the coordinates of any points where the curve cuts the coordinate axes.

(ii) State the equations of any asymptotes to the curve  $C_1$

(3)

The curve  $C_2$  has equation

$$y = 3x^2 - 4x - 10$$

(b) Show that  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  intersect when

$$3x^3 - 4x^2 - 13x - 6 = 0$$

(2)

Given that the  $x$  coordinate of one of the points of intersection is  $-\frac{2}{3}$

(c) use algebra to find the  $x$  coordinates of the other points of intersection between  $C_1$  and  $C_2$

*(Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.)*

(4)













7.

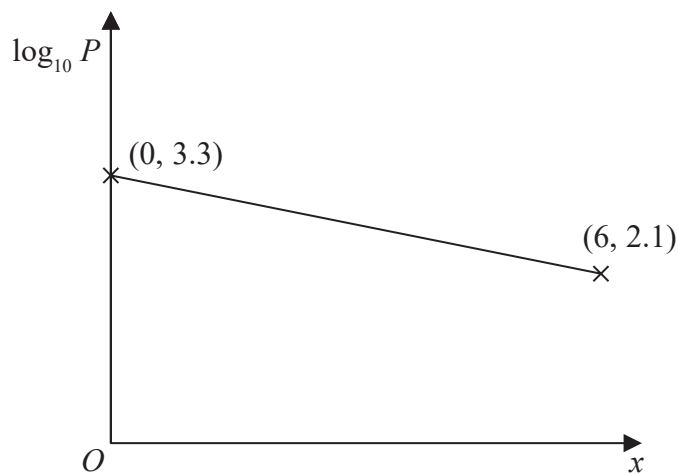


Figure 2

A chimney emits smoke particles.

On a particular day, the concentration of smoke particles in the air emitted by this chimney,  $P$  parts per million, is measured at various distances,  $x$  km, from the chimney.

Figure 2 shows a sketch of the linear relationship between  $\log_{10} P$  and  $x$  that is used to model this situation.

The line passes through the point  $(0, 3.3)$  and the point  $(6, 2.1)$

(a) Find a complete equation for the model in the form

$$P = ab^x$$

where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants. Give the value of  $a$  and the value of  $b$  each to 4 significant figures.

(4)

(b) With reference to the model, interpret the value of  $ab$

(1)

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8.

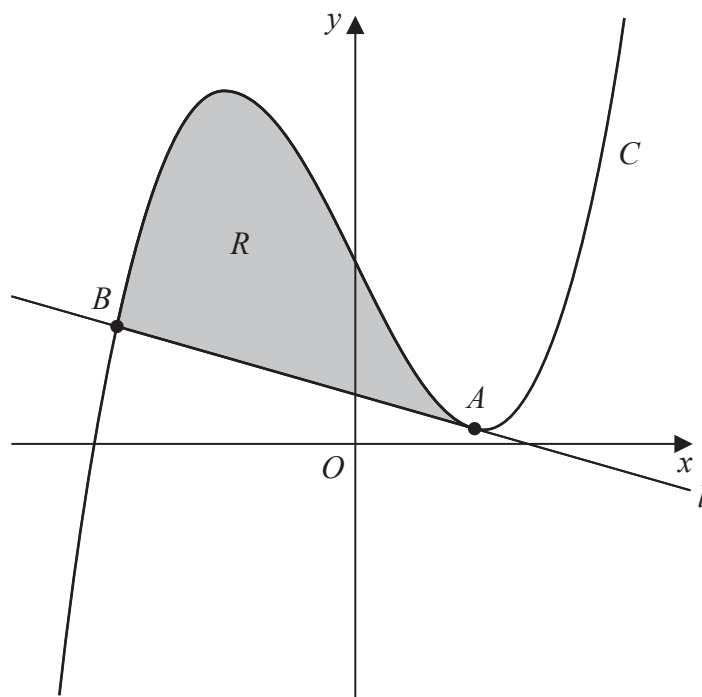


Figure 3

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

**Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.**

Figure 3 shows a sketch of the curve  $C$  with equation

$$y = x^3 - 14x + 23$$

The line  $l$  is the tangent to  $C$  at the point  $A$ , also shown in Figure 3.

Given that  $l$  has equation  $y = -2x + 7$

(a) show, using calculus, that the  $x$  coordinate of  $A$  is 2 (3)

The line  $l$  cuts  $C$  again at the point  $B$ .

(b) Verify that the  $x$  coordinate of  $B$  is  $-4$  (2)

The finite region,  $R$ , shown shaded in Figure 3, is bounded by  $C$  and  $l$ .

Using algebraic integration,

(c) show that the area of  $R$  is 108 (5)













10.

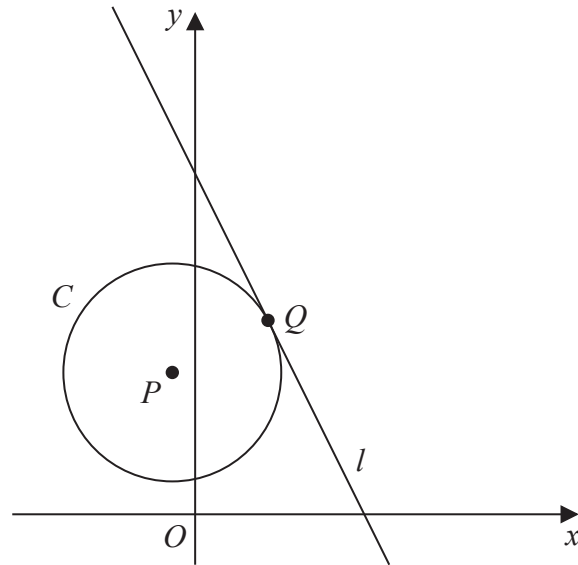


Figure 4

Figure 4 shows a sketch of the circle  $C$

- the point  $P(-1, k + 8)$  is the centre of  $C$
- the point  $Q(3, k^2 - 2k)$  lies on  $C$
- $k$  is a positive constant
- the line  $l$  is the tangent to  $C$  at  $Q$

Given that the gradient of  $l$  is  $-2$

(a) show that

$$k^2 - 3k - 10 = 0 \tag{4}$$

(b) Hence find an equation for  $C$  (4)

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12.

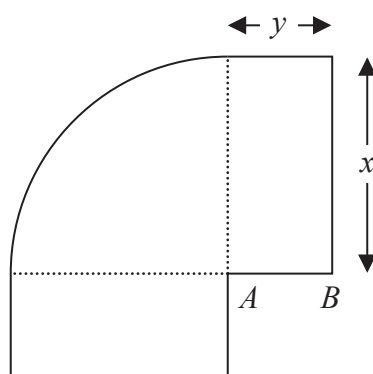


Figure 5

Figure 5 shows the plan view of the design for a swimming pool.

The pool is modelled as a quarter of a circle joined to two equal sized rectangles as shown.

Given that

- the quarter circle has radius  $x$  metres
- the rectangles each have length  $x$  metres and width  $y$  metres
- the total surface area of the swimming pool is  $100\text{ m}^2$

(a) show that, according to the model, the perimeter  $P$  metres of the swimming pool is given by

$$P = 2x + \frac{200}{x} \quad (5)$$

(b) Use calculus to find the value of  $x$  for which  $P$  has a stationary value. (4)

(c) Prove, by further calculus, that this value of  $x$  gives a minimum value for  $P$  (2)

Access to the pool is by side  $AB$  shown in Figure 5.

Given that  $AB$  must be at least one metre,

(d) determine, according to the model, whether the swimming pool with the minimum perimeter would be suitable. (2)

















14. Prove, using algebra, that

$$n^2 + 5n$$

is even for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

(4)

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