

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

Time 2 hours

Paper  
reference

**9MA0/01**

### Mathematics

Advanced

**PAPER 1: Pure Mathematics 1**

**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 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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2.

$$f(x) = (x - 4)(x^2 - 3x + k) - 42 \text{ where } k \text{ is a constant}$$

Given that  $(x + 2)$  is a factor of  $f(x)$ , find the value of  $k$ .

(3)

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4. (a) Express  $\lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \sum_{x=2.1}^{6.3} \frac{2}{x} \delta x$  as an integral.

(1)

(b) Hence show that

$$\lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \sum_{x=2.1}^{6.3} \frac{2}{x} \delta x = \ln k$$

where  $k$  is a constant to be found.

(2)

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8.

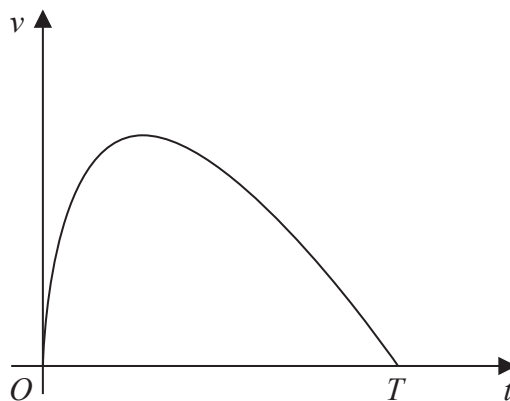


Figure 2

A car stops at two sets of traffic lights.

Figure 2 shows a graph of the speed of the car,  $v \text{ ms}^{-1}$ , as it travels between the two sets of traffic lights.

The car takes  $T$  seconds to travel between the two sets of traffic lights.

The speed of the car is modelled by the equation

$$v = (10 - 0.4t) \ln(t + 1) \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$$

where  $t$  seconds is the time after the car leaves the first set of traffic lights.

According to the model,

(a) find the value of  $T$  (1)

(b) show that the maximum speed of the car occurs when

$$t = \frac{26}{1 + \ln(t + 1)} - 1 \quad (4)$$

Using the iteration formula

$$t_{n+1} = \frac{26}{1 + \ln(t_n + 1)} - 1$$

with  $t_1 = 7$

(c) (i) find the value of  $t_3$  to 3 decimal places,  
 (ii) find, by repeated iteration, the time taken for the car to reach maximum speed. (3)

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12.

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

Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

Show that

$$\int_1^{e^2} x^3 \ln x \, dx = ae^8 + b$$

where  $a$  and  $b$  are rational constants to be found.

(5)

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15.

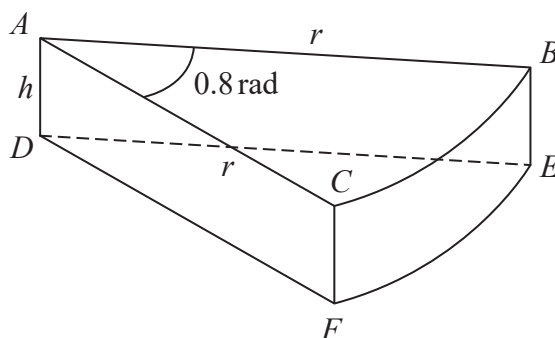


Figure 5

A company makes toys for children.

Figure 5 shows the design for a solid toy that looks like a piece of cheese.

The toy is modelled so that

- face  $ABC$  is a sector of a circle with radius  $r$  cm and centre  $A$
- angle  $BAC = 0.8$  radians
- faces  $ABC$  and  $DEF$  are congruent
- edges  $AD$ ,  $CF$  and  $BE$  are perpendicular to faces  $ABC$  and  $DEF$
- edges  $AD$ ,  $CF$  and  $BE$  have length  $h$  cm

Given that the volume of the toy is  $240 \text{ cm}^3$

(a) show that the surface area of the toy,  $S \text{ cm}^2$ , is given by

$$S = 0.8r^2 + \frac{1680}{r}$$

making your method clear.

(4)

Using algebraic differentiation,

(b) find the value of  $r$  for which  $S$  has a stationary point.

(4)

(c) Prove, by further differentiation, that this value of  $r$  gives the minimum surface area of the toy.

(2)

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