

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names									
<b>Pearson Edexcel</b>					Centre Number					Candidate Number				
<b>Level 3 GCE</b>					<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>					<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
Time 2 hours					Paper reference					<b>8MA0/01</b>				
<b>Mathematics</b>														
<b>Advanced Subsidiary</b>														
<b>PAPER 1: Pure Mathematics</b>														
<b>You must have:</b>										Total Marks				
Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Green), calculator														

**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 ►

P66585A

©2021 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1/1/



Pearson





















**Question 5 continued**

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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







7. A parallelogram  $PQRS$  has area  $50 \text{ cm}^2$

Given

- $PQ$  has length  $14 \text{ cm}$
- $QR$  has length  $7 \text{ cm}$
- angle  $SPQ$  is obtuse

find

(a) the size of angle  $SPQ$ , in degrees, to 2 decimal places, (3)

(b) the length of the diagonal  $SQ$ , in cm, to one decimal place. (2)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



**Question 7 continued**

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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







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

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

(4)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



















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)

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA









13.

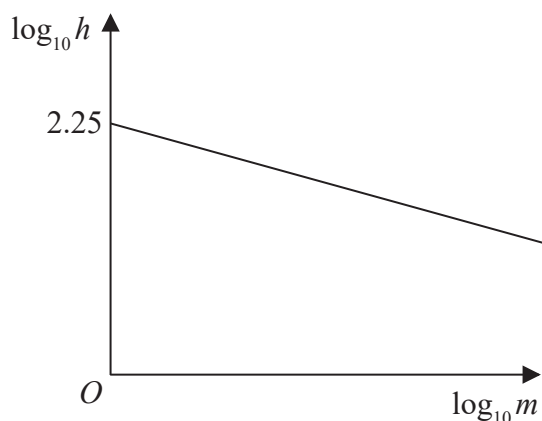


Figure 2

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)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA











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)

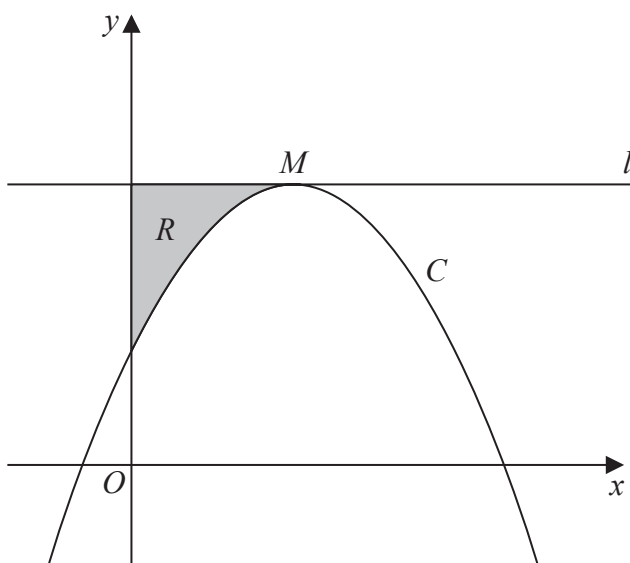


Figure 3

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)

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



**Question 14 continued**

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Lined writing area consisting of 26 horizontal lines for the student's answer.



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

Question 14 continued

A series of horizontal lines for writing.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



**Question 14 continued**

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 14 is 10 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



15.

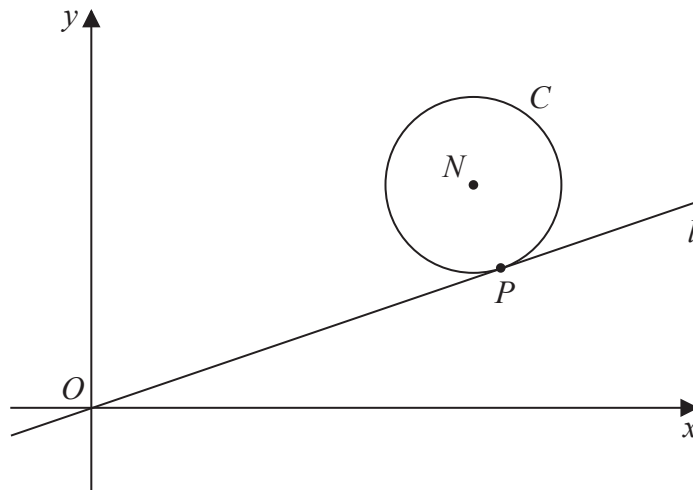


Figure 4

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)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA











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)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA





