

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# Mathematics

**Advanced**

**Paper 1: Pure Mathematics 1**

Wednesday 6 June 2018 – Morning

**Time: 2 hours**

Paper Reference

**9MA0/01**

**You must have:**

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables, 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.
- 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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5. Given that

$$y = \frac{3 \sin \theta}{2 \sin \theta + 2 \cos \theta} \quad -\frac{\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

show that

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = \frac{A}{1 + \sin 2\theta} \quad -\frac{\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

where  $A$  is a rational constant to be found.

(5)

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9.

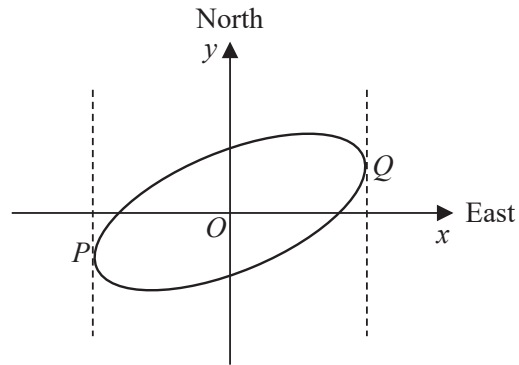


Figure 4

Figure 4 shows a sketch of the curve with equation  $x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2 = 50$

(a) Show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y - x}{3y - x}$  (4)

The curve is used to model the shape of a cycle track with both  $x$  and  $y$  measured in km.

The points  $P$  and  $Q$  represent points that are furthest west and furthest east of the origin  $O$ , as shown in Figure 4.

Using part (a),

(b) find the exact coordinates of the point  $P$ . (5)

(c) Explain briefly how to find the coordinates of the point that is furthest north of the origin  $O$ . (You **do not** need to carry out this calculation). (1)





11. (a) Use binomial expansions to show that  $\sqrt{\frac{1+4x}{1-x}} \approx 1 + \frac{5}{2}x - \frac{5}{8}x^2$  (6)

A student substitutes  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  into both sides of the approximation shown in part (a) in an attempt to find an approximation to  $\sqrt{6}$

(b) Give a reason why the student **should not** use  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  (1)

(c) Substitute  $x = \frac{1}{11}$  into

$$\sqrt{\frac{1+4x}{1-x}} = 1 + \frac{5}{2}x - \frac{5}{8}x^2$$

to obtain an approximation to  $\sqrt{6}$ . Give your answer as a fraction in its simplest form. (3)





13. Show that

$$\int_0^2 2x\sqrt{x+2} \, dx = \frac{32}{15}(2 + \sqrt{2})$$

(7)

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