

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 International Advanced Level**

**Thursday 30 May 2024**

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper  
reference

**WMA13/01**

**Mathematics**  
**International Advanced Level**  
**Pure Mathematics P3**

**You must have:**

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Yellow), calculator

Total Marks

**Candidates may use any calculator permitted 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 9 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 75.
- 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.

$$g(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 8}{x - 2}$$

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

$$Ax + B + \frac{C}{x - 2}$$

where  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are integers to be found.

(3)

(b) Hence use algebraic integration to show that

$$\int_4^8 g(x) dx = \alpha + \beta \ln 3$$

where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are integers to be found.

(4)









3. (i) The variables  $x$  and  $y$  are connected by the equation

$$y = \frac{10^6}{x^3} \quad x > 0$$

Sketch the graph of  $\log_{10}y$  against  $\log_{10}x$

Show on your sketch the coordinates of the points of intersection of the graph with the axes.

(3)

(ii)

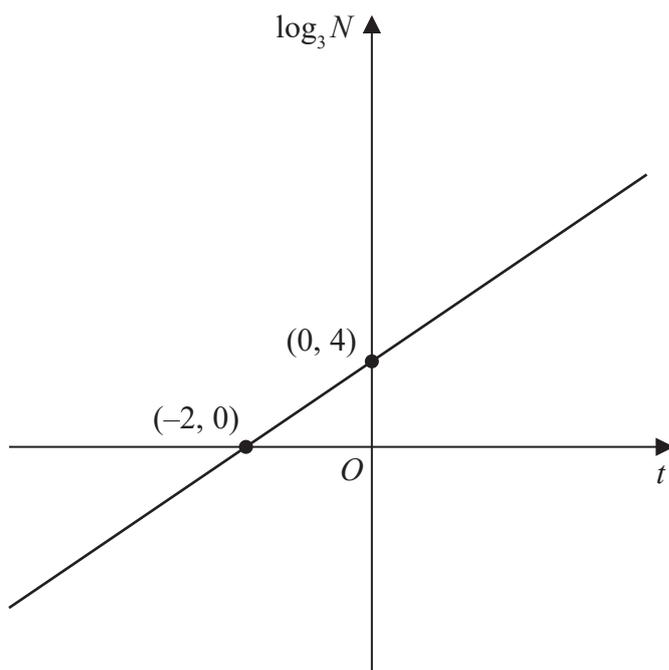


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows the linear relationship between  $\log_3 N$  and  $t$ .

Show that  $N = ab^t$  where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants to be found.

(3)

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6.

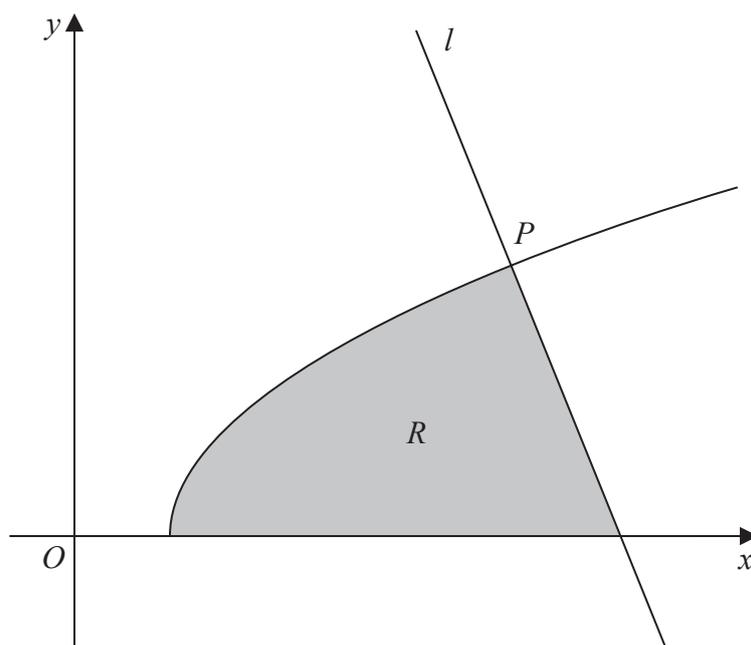


Figure 3

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 part of the curve with equation

$$y = \sqrt{4x - 7}$$

The line  $l$ , shown in Figure 3, is the normal to the curve at the point  $P(8, 5)$

(a) Use calculus to show that an equation of  $l$  is

$$5x + 2y - 50 = 0 \quad (5)$$

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

(b) Use algebraic integration to find the exact area of  $R$ . (4)

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8.

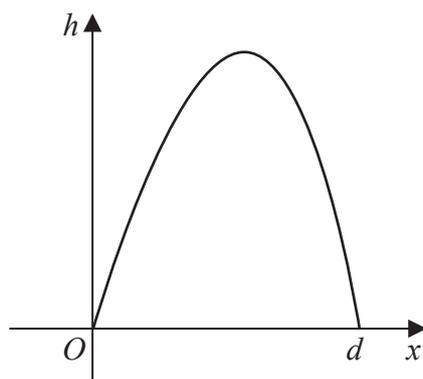


Figure 4

Figure 4 is a graph showing the path of a golf ball after the ball has been hit until it first hits the ground.

The vertical height,  $h$  metres, of the ball above the ground has been plotted against the horizontal distance travelled,  $x$  metres, measured from where the ball was hit.

The ball travels a horizontal distance of  $d$  metres before it first hits the ground.

The ball is modelled as a particle travelling in a vertical plane above horizontal ground.

The path of the ball is modelled by the equation

$$h = 1.5x - 0.5xe^{0.02x} \quad 0 \leq x \leq d$$

Use the model to answer parts (a), (b) and (c).

- (a) Find the value of  $d$ , giving your answer to 2 decimal places.

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

(3)

- (b) Show that the maximum value of  $h$  occurs when

$$x = 50 \ln \left( \frac{150}{x + 50} \right)$$

(4)

Using the iteration formula

$$x_{n+1} = 50 \ln \left( \frac{150}{x_n + 50} \right) \quad \text{with } x_1 = 30$$

- (c) (i) find the value of  $x_2$  to 2 decimal places,

- (ii) find, by repeated iteration, the horizontal distance travelled by the golf ball before it reaches its maximum height. Give your answer to 2 decimal places.

(3)









9.

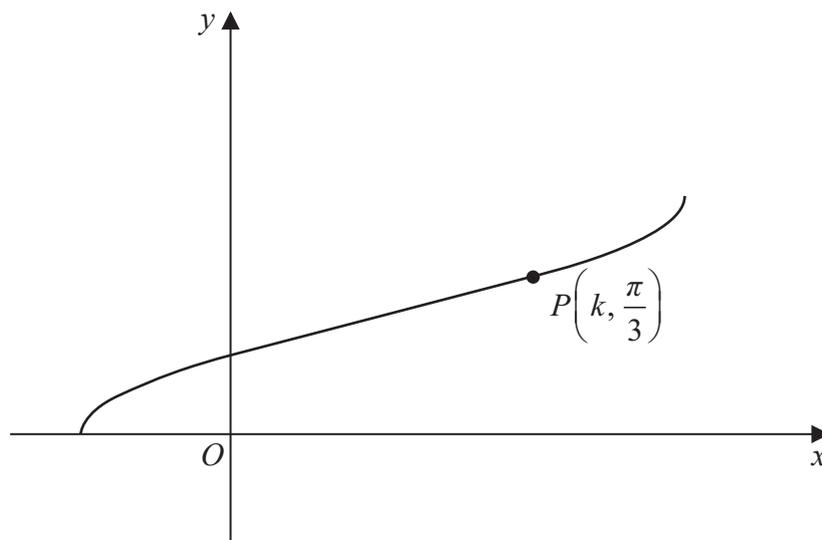


Figure 5

The curve shown in Figure 5 has equation

$$x = 4\sin^2 y - 1 \quad 0 \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

The point  $P\left(k, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$  lies on the curve.

(a) Verify that  $k = 2$

(1)

(b) (i) Find  $\frac{dx}{dy}$  in terms of  $y$

(ii) Hence show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}\sqrt{3-x}}$

(6)

The normal to the curve at  $P$  cuts the  $x$ -axis at the point  $N$ .

(c) Find the exact area of triangle  $OPN$ , where  $O$  is the origin.

Give your answer in the form  $a\pi + b\pi^2$  where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants.

(3)

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