

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Wednesday 7 October 2020

Afternoon (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. By taking logarithms of both sides, solve the equation

$$4^{3p-1} = 5^{210}$$

giving the value of p to one decimal place.

(3)

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9.

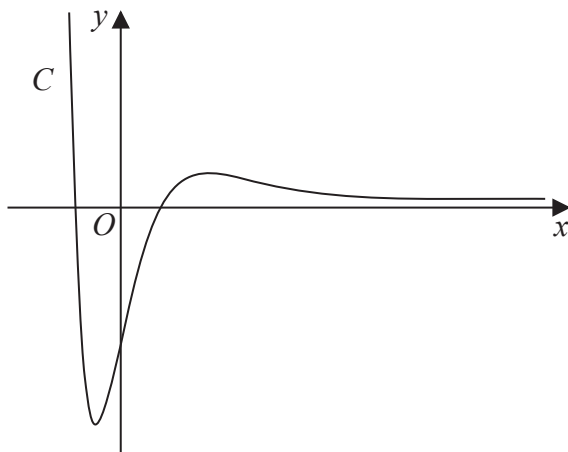


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a sketch of the curve C with equation $y = f(x)$ where

$$f(x) = 4(x^2 - 2)e^{-2x} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

- (a) Show that $f'(x) = 8(2 + x - x^2)e^{-2x}$ (3)
- (b) Hence find, in simplest form, the exact coordinates of the stationary points of C . (3)

The function g and the function h are defined by

$$g(x) = 2f(x) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$h(x) = 2f(x) - 3 \quad x \geq 0$$

- (c) Find (i) the range of g
(ii) the range of h (3)



12.

In this question you must show all stages of your working.**Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.**

(a) Show that

$$\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \sin \theta \equiv \cos \theta \cot \theta \quad \theta \neq (180n)^\circ \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (3)$$

(b) Hence, or otherwise, solve for $0 < x < 180^\circ$

$$\operatorname{cosec} x - \sin x = \cos x \cot(3x - 50^\circ) \quad (5)$$



16. Prove by contradiction that there are no positive integers p and q such that

$$4p^2 - q^2 = 25$$

(4)

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