

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level**

**Wednesday 18 October 2023**

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 10 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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3. (a) Using the identity for  $\cos(A + B)$ , prove that

$$\cos 2A \equiv 2 \cos^2 A - 1 \quad (2)$$

(b) Hence, using algebraic integration, find the exact value of

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{\pi}{8}} (5 - 4 \cos^2 3x) dx \quad (4)$$

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4. A new mobile phone is released for sale.

The total sales  $N$  of this phone, in **thousands**, is modelled by the equation

$$N = 125 - Ae^{-0.109t} \quad t \geq 0$$

where  $A$  is a constant and  $t$  is the time in months after the phone was released for sale.

Given that when  $t = 0$ ,  $N = 32$

(a) state the value of  $A$ . (1)

Given that when  $t = T$  the total sales of the phone was 100 000

(b) find, according to the model, the value of  $T$ . Give your answer to 2 decimal places. (3)

(c) Find, according to the model, the rate of increase in total sales when  $t = 7$ , giving your answer to 3 significant figures.

*(Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.)* (2)

The total sales of the mobile phone is expected to reach 150 000

Using this information,

(d) give a reason why the given equation is not suitable for modelling the total sales of the phone. (1)

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Question 4 continued

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(Total for Question 4 is 7 marks)



5. The curve  $C$  has equation

$$y = \frac{\ln(x^2 + k)}{x^2 + k} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

where  $k$  is a positive constant.

(a) Show that

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{Ax(B - \ln(x^2 + k))}{(x^2 + k)^2}$$

where  $A$  and  $B$  are constants to be found.

(3)

Given that  $C$  has exactly three turning points,

(b) find the  $x$  coordinate of each of these points. Give your answer in terms of  $k$  where appropriate.

(3)

(c) find the upper limit to the value for  $k$ .

(1)

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Question 6 continued

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Lined writing area for Question 6 continued, consisting of 24 horizontal lines.

(Total for Question 6 is 6 marks)



7.

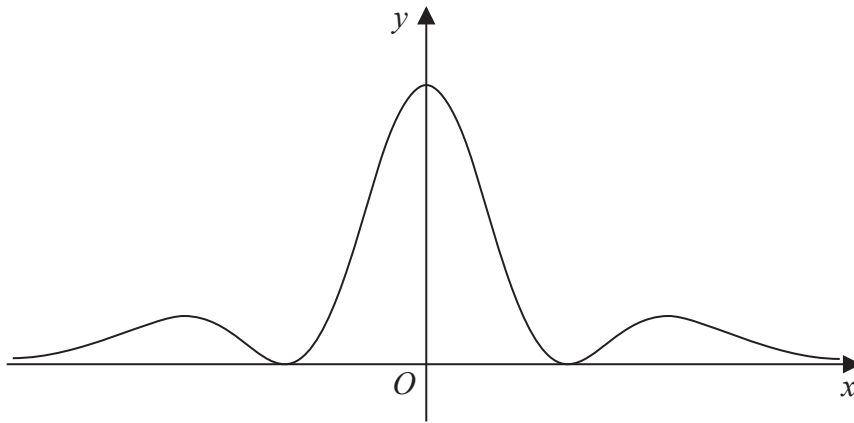
**Figure 1**

Figure 1 shows a sketch of the curve  $C$  with equation  $y = f(x)$  where

$$f(x) = e^{-x^2} (2x^2 - 3)^2$$

(a) Find the range of  $f$  (2)

(b) Show that

$$f'(x) = 2x(2x^2 - 3)e^{-x^2}(A - Bx^2)$$

where  $A$  and  $B$  are constants to be found. (4)

Given that the line  $y = k$ , where  $k$  is a constant,  $k > 0$ , intersects the curve at exactly two distinct points,

(c) find the exact range of values of  $k$  (4)

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Question 8 continued

A large area with horizontal lines for writing.

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9.

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

Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

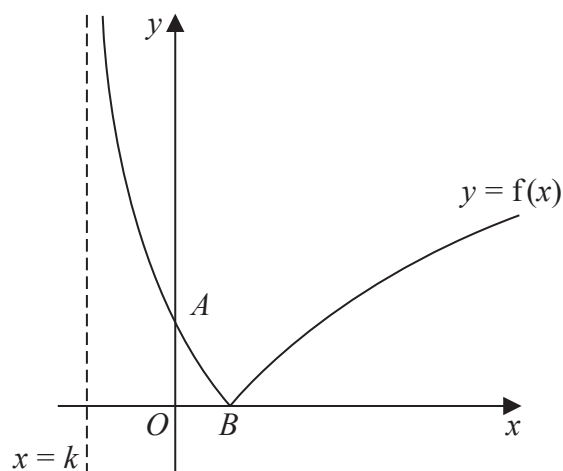


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a sketch of the curve with equation

$$y = |2 - 4 \ln(x + 1)| \quad x > k$$

where  $k$  is a constant.

Given that the curve

- has an asymptote at  $x = k$
- cuts the  $y$ -axis at point  $A$
- meets the  $x$ -axis at point  $B$

as shown in Figure 2,

(a) state the value of  $k$

(1)

(b) (i) find the  $y$  coordinate of  $A$

(ii) find the exact  $x$  coordinate of  $B$

(3)

(c) Using algebra and showing your working, find the set of values of  $x$  such that

$$|2 - 4 \ln(x + 1)| > 3$$

(5)

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Question 9 continued

Lined writing area for the answer to Question 9.

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(Total for Question 9 is 9 marks)



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10.

**In this question you must show all stages of your working.****Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.**A curve  $C$  has equation

$$x = \sin^2 4y \quad 0 \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{8} \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

The point  $P$  with  $x$  coordinate  $\frac{1}{4}$  lies on  $C$ (a) Find the exact  $y$  coordinate of  $P$  (2)(b) Find  $\frac{dx}{dy}$  (2)(c) Hence show that  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  can be written in the form

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{q + r(x+s)^2}}$$

where  $q$ ,  $r$  and  $s$  are constants to be found. (3)

Using the answer to part (c),

(d) (i) state the  $x$  coordinate of the point where the value of  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  is a minimum,(ii) state the value of  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  at this point. (2)

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**Question 10 continued**

Lined writing area for the answer to Question 10.

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**Question 10 continued**

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(Total for Question 10 is 9 marks)

**TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 75 MARKS**

