

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**International**  
**Advanced Level**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# Core Mathematics C34

## Advanced

Tuesday 19 June 2018 – Afternoon  
**Time: 2 hours 30 minutes**

Paper Reference  
**WMA02/01**

**You must have:**

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Blue)

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). Coloured pencils and highlighter pens must not be used.
- **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.
- When a calculator is used, the answer should be given to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 125.
- 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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4. (a) Find the binomial expansion of

$$(1 + px)^{-4}, \quad |px| < 1$$

in ascending powers of  $x$ , up to and including the term in  $x^3$ , giving each coefficient as simply as possible in terms of the constant  $p$ .

(3)

$$f(x) = \frac{3 + 4x}{(1 + px)^4} \quad |px| < 1$$

where  $p$  is a positive constant.

In the series expansion of  $f(x)$ , the coefficient of  $x^2$  is twice the coefficient of  $x$ .

(b) Find the value of  $p$ .

(5)

(c) Hence find the coefficient of  $x^3$  in the series expansion of  $f(x)$ , giving your answer as a simplified fraction.

(2)

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### Question 4 continued

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**Question 4 continued**

Handwriting practice area consisting of 27 horizontal lines.

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**Question 4 continued**

Lined writing area for the answer to Question 4.

**Q4**

**(Total 10 marks)**

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5. (i) The functions  $f$  and  $g$  are defined by

$$f : x \rightarrow e^{2x} - 5, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g : x \rightarrow \ln(3x - 1), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, x > \frac{1}{3}$$

(a) Find  $f^{-1}$  and state its domain. (3)

(b) Find  $fg(3)$ , giving your answer in its simplest form. (2)

(ii) (a) Sketch the graph with equation

$$y = |4x - a|$$

where  $a$  is a positive constant. State the coordinates of each point where the graph cuts or meets the coordinate axes. (2)

Given that

$$|4x - a| = 9a$$

where  $a$  is a positive constant,

(b) find the possible values of

$$|x - 6a| + 3|x|$$

giving your answers, in terms of  $a$ , in their simplest form. (5)

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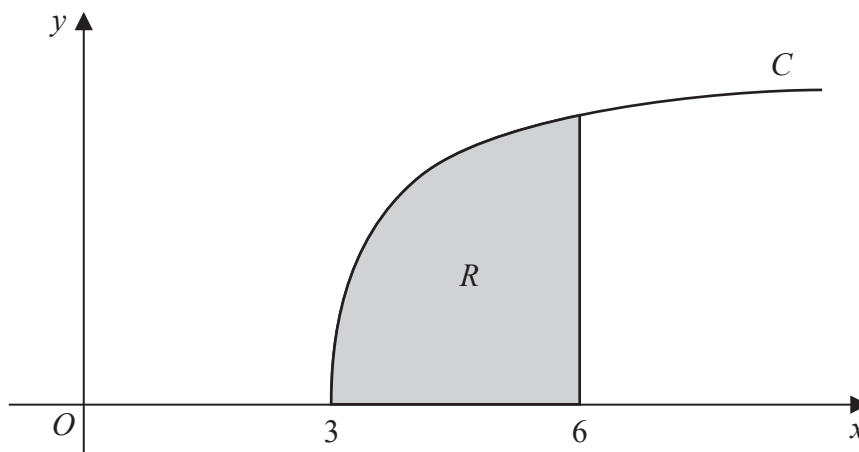


Figure 3

- (a) By writing  $\sec \theta$  as  $\frac{1}{\cos \theta}$ , show that when  $x = 3 \sec \theta$ ,

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = 3 \sec \theta \tan \theta \tag{2}$$

Figure 3 shows a sketch of part of the curve  $C$  with equation

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x} \quad x \geq 3$$

The finite region  $R$ , shown shaded in Figure 3, is bounded by the curve  $C$ , the  $x$ -axis and the line with equation  $x = 6$

- (b) Use the substitution  $x = 3 \sec \theta$  to find the exact value of the area of  $R$ .  
 [Solutions based entirely on graphical or numerical methods are not acceptable.] (7)

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**Question 11 continued**

Lined area for writing answers.

**Q11**

**(Total 9 marks)**

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12. (a) Show that

$$\cot x - \tan x \equiv 2 \cot 2x, \quad x \neq 90n^\circ, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} \tag{4}$$

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

$$5 + \cot(\theta - 15^\circ) - \tan(\theta - 15^\circ) = 0$$

giving your answers to one decimal place.

[Solutions based entirely on graphical or numerical methods are not acceptable.] (5)

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**Question 12 continued**

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Lined writing area for the answer to Question 12.







13. (a) Express  $\frac{1}{(4 - x)(2 - x)}$  in partial fractions. (2)

The mass,  $x$  grams, of a substance at time  $t$  seconds after a chemical reaction starts is modelled by the differential equation

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = k(4 - x)(2 - x), \quad t \geq 0, \quad 0 \leq x < 2$$

where  $k$  is a constant.

Given that when  $t = 0$ ,  $x = 0$

(b) solve the differential equation and show that the solution can be written as

$$x = \frac{4 - 4e^{2kt}}{1 - 2e^{2kt}} \quad (7)$$

Given that  $k = 0.1$

(c) find the value of  $t$  when  $x = 1$ , giving your answer, in seconds, to 3 significant figures. (2)

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**Question 13 continued**

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**(Total 11 marks)**

**Q13**

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14. Given that

$$y = \frac{(x^2 - 4)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^3} \quad x > 2$$

(a) show that

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{Ax^2 + 12}{x^4(x^2 - 4)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad x > 2$$

where  $A$  is a constant to be found.

(6)

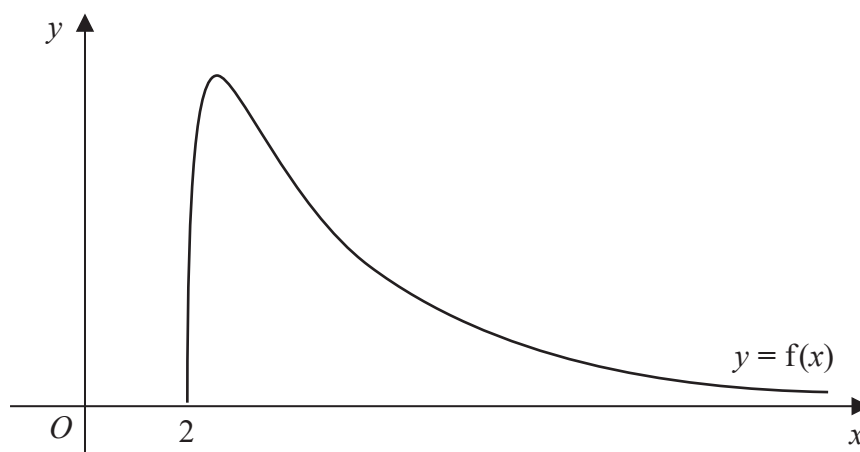


Figure 4

Figure 4 shows a sketch of part of the curve with equation  $y = f(x)$  where

$$f(x) = \frac{24(x^2 - 4)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^3} \quad x > 2$$

(b) Use your answer to part (a) to find the range of  $f$ .

(5)

(c) State a reason why  $f^{-1}$  does not exist.

(1)

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