

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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9.

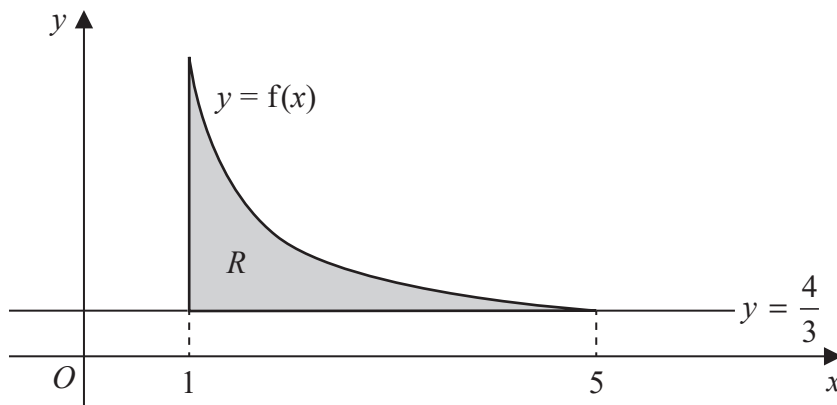


Diagram not drawn to scale

Figure 2

(a) Find

$$\int \frac{1}{(2x-1)^2} dx \quad (2)$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{12}{(2x-1)} \quad 1 \leq x \leq 5$$

The finite region  $R$ , shown shaded in Figure 2, is bounded by the line with equation  $x = 1$ , the curve with equation  $y = f(x)$  and the line with equation  $y = \frac{4}{3}$ .

The region  $R$  is rotated through  $2\pi$  radians about the  $x$ -axis to form a solid of revolution.

(b) Find the exact value of the volume of the solid generated, giving your answer in its simplest form. (6)

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**Question 9 continued**

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(Total 8 marks)

Q9



10. The curve  $C$  satisfies the equation

$$xe^{5-2y} - y = 0 \quad x > 0, \quad y > 0$$

The point  $P$  with coordinates  $(2e^{-1}, 2)$  lies on  $C$ .

The tangent to  $C$  at  $P$  cuts the  $x$ -axis at the point  $A$  and cuts the  $y$ -axis at the point  $B$ .

Given that  $O$  is the origin, find the exact area of triangle  $OAB$ , giving your answer in its simplest form.

(7)

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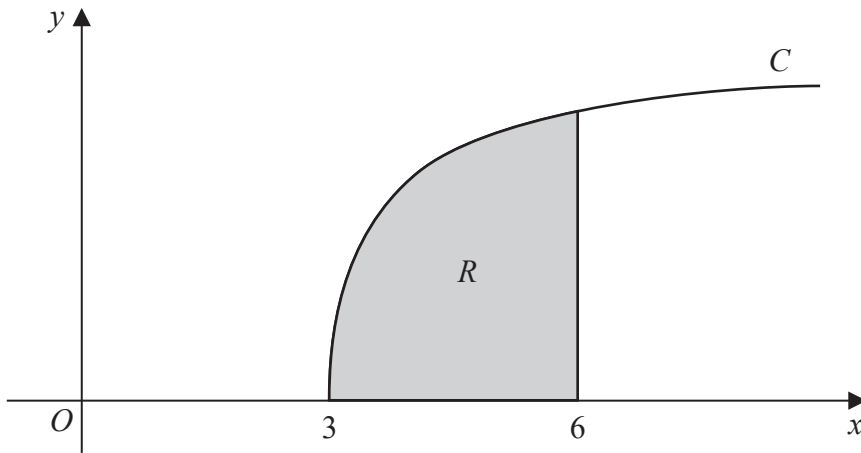


Figure 3

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

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = 3 \sec \theta \tan \theta \quad (2)$$

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**

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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)

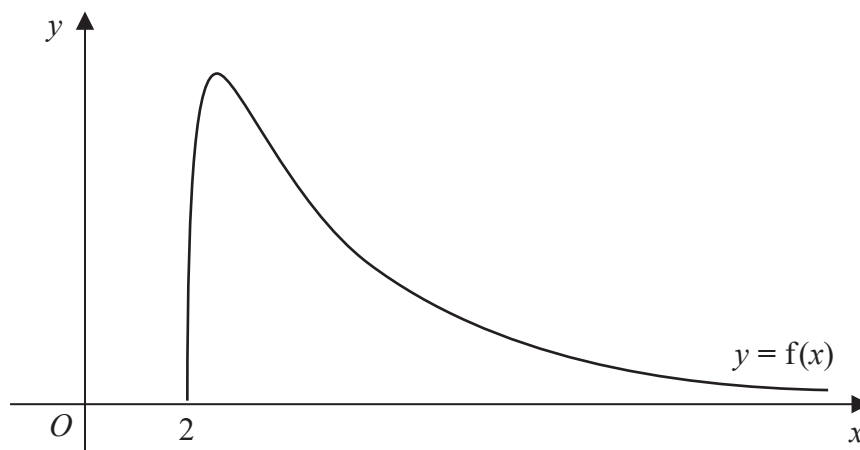


Figure 4

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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