

# Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

**Thursday 8 January 2026**

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper  
reference

**WMA11/01A**

## **Mathematics**

**International Advanced Subsidiary/Advanced Level**

**Pure Mathematics P1**

**Question paper**

### **You must have:**

Answer book (sent separately).

Do not return this question paper with the answer book.

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

Find the set of values of  $x$  for which

(a)  $4(x - 5) < 2x - 9$  (2)

(b)  $x(2x - 5) \leq 63$  (3)

(c)  $4(x - 5) < 2x - 9$  and  $x(2x - 5) \leq 63$  (1)

(Total for Question 1 is 6 marks)

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

(i) Using the laws of indices, solve the equation

$$4^{2y+1} = \frac{32^{4y}}{2} \quad (3)$$

(ii) Solve the equation

$$x\sqrt{27} + 21 = \frac{6x}{\sqrt{3}}$$

writing the answer in the form  $a\sqrt{b}$  where  $a$  and  $b$  are integers. (4)

(Total for Question 2 is 7 marks)

3.  $f(x) = \frac{(4 + 3\sqrt{x})^2}{x} \quad x > 0$

(a) Find  $f'(x)$ , writing the answer in simplest form. (5)

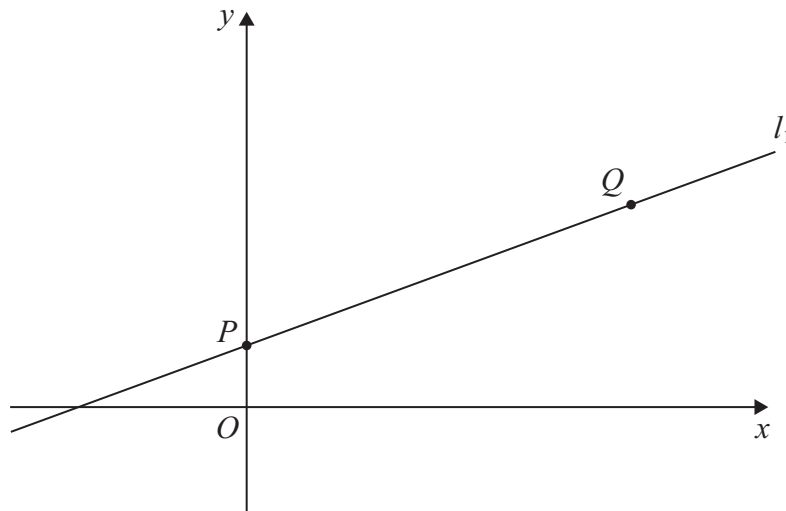
(b) Hence find an equation of the tangent to the curve  $y = f(x)$  at the point  $(4, 25)$ .

Write the answer in the form  $y = mx + c$ , where  $m$  and  $c$  are constants to be found. (3)

(Total for Question 3 is 8 marks)



4.



**Figure 1**

The line  $l_1$ , shown in Figure 1, has equation  $2y = 3x + 8$

The line  $l_1$  intersects the  $y$ -axis at the point  $P$  and passes through the point  $Q$  with  $x$  coordinate 6

(a) Find

(i) the coordinates of  $P$ ,

(ii) the coordinates of  $Q$ .

(2)

The line  $l_2$  is perpendicular to  $l_1$  and passes through the point  $Q$ .

(b) Find an equation for  $l_2$ , writing the answer in the form  $ax + by + c = 0$ , where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are integers.

(4)

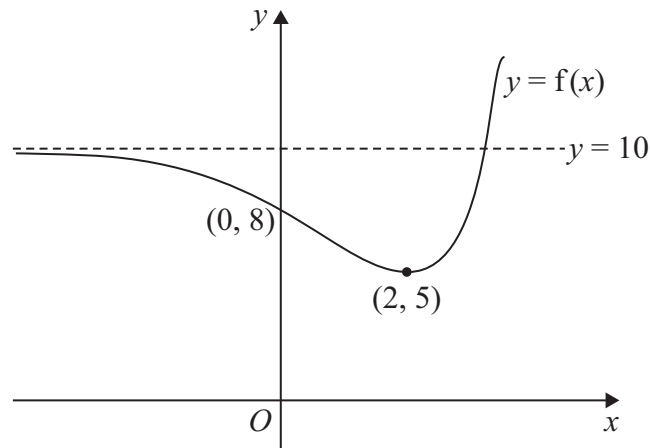
The line  $l_2$  cuts the  $x$ -axis at the point  $R$ .

(c) Find the area of quadrilateral  $OPQR$ , making the method clear.

(3)

**(Total for Question 4 is 9 marks)**

5.



**Figure 2**

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

The curve crosses the  $y$ -axis at the point  $(0, 8)$ .

The line with equation  $y = 10$  is the only asymptote to the curve.

The curve has a single turning point, a minimum point at  $(2, 5)$ , as shown in Figure 2.

- (a) State the coordinates of the minimum point of the curve with equation  $y = f\left(\frac{1}{4}x\right)$  (1)
- (b) State the equation of the asymptote to the curve with equation  $y = f(x) - 3$  (1)

The curve with equation  $y = f(x)$  meets the line with equation  $y = k$ , where  $k$  is a constant, at two distinct points.

- (c) State the set of possible values for  $k$ . (2)
- (d) Sketch the curve with equation  $y = -f(x)$ . On your sketch, show clearly the coordinates of the turning point, the coordinates of the intersection with the  $y$ -axis and the equation of the asymptote. (3)

**(Total for Question 5 is 7 marks)**



6.

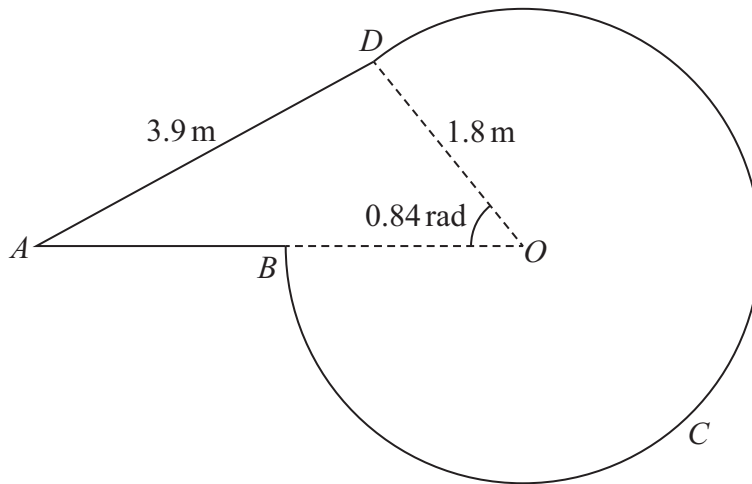


Diagram not drawn to scale

Figure 3

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

Figure 3 shows the design for a shop sign  $ABCD A$ .

The sign consists of a triangle  $AOD$  joined to a sector of a circle  $DOBCD$  with radius 1.8 m and centre  $O$ .

The points  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $O$  lie on a straight line.

Given that  $AD = 3.9$  m and angle  $BOD$  is 0.84 radians,

- (a) calculate the size of angle  $DAO$ , giving the answer in radians to 3 decimal places. (2)
- (b) Find, in m, the length of  $AO$  giving the answer to 2 decimal places. (3)
- (c) Find, in  $\text{m}^2$ , the area of the shop sign, giving the answer to one decimal place. (3)
- (d) Find, in m, the perimeter of the shop sign, giving the answer to one decimal place. (3)

**(Total for Question 6 is 11 marks)**



7. The curve  $C$  has equation  $y = f(x)$ ,  $x > 0$  where

$$f'(x) = 3\sqrt{x} - \frac{9}{x\sqrt{x}} + \frac{4}{3}$$

Given that the point  $P(9, 20)$  lies on  $C$ ,

(a) find  $f(x)$ , simplifying the answer, (5)

(b) find an equation of the normal to  $C$  at the point  $P$ , giving the answer in the form  $ax + by + c = 0$  where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are integers. (4)

(Total for Question 7 is 9 marks)

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

Find the range of values of  $k$  for which the quadratic equation

$$kx^2 + 8x + 2(k + 7) = 0$$

has no real roots.

(6)

(Total for Question 8 is 6 marks)

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9. Given that  $k$  is a constant,  $0 < k < 1$ , state the number of solutions of the equation

(a)  $\sin x = k$  in the interval  $0 < x \leq \pi$

(b)  $\tan x = k$  in the interval  $0 < x \leq \pi$

(c)  $\cos 2x = k$  in the interval  $0 < x \leq 100\pi$

(d)  $\sin x = k + 1$  in the interval  $-100\pi < x \leq 100\pi$

(4)

(Total for Question 9 is 4 marks)

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10.

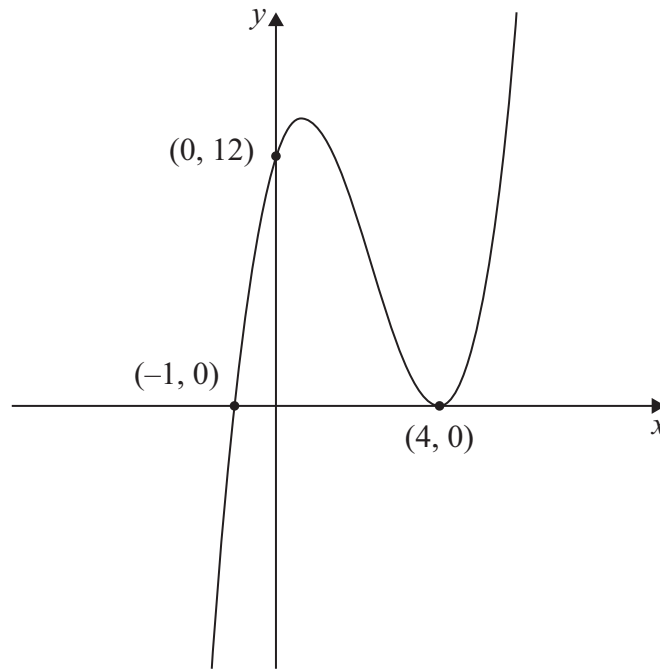


Figure 4

Figure 4 shows a sketch of the curve  $C_1$  with equation  $y = f(x)$  where  $f(x)$  is a cubic function in  $x$ .

The curve

- cuts the  $x$  and  $y$  axes at  $(-1, 0)$  and  $(0, 12)$  respectively
- has a minimum turning point at  $(4, 0)$

as shown in Figure 4.

(a) Find  $f(x)$

(4)

The curve  $C_2$  has equation  $y = g(x)$  where  $g(x) = 6(x + 1)(x - 2)$

(b) Find the exact  $x$  coordinates of the points of intersection of curves  $C_1$  and  $C_2$

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

(4)

(Total for Question 10 is 8 marks)

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TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 75 MARKS

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Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

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**Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level**

**Thursday 8 January 2026**

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper  
reference

**WMA11/01A**

**Mathematics**

**International Advanced Subsidiary/Advanced Level**

**Pure Mathematics P1**

**Answer Book**

**You must have:**

Question paper (sent separately),  
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.
- If you change your mind about an answer, cross it out and put your new answer and any working underneath.

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**Question 5 continued**

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**(Total for Question 5 is 7 marks)**



























