	ils belo	w before ente	ering your candidate information
Candidate surname			Other names
Pearson Edexcel International GCSE	Cent	re Number	Candidate Number
Time 2 hours		Paper reference	4PM1/01
Further Pure Market Paper 1	ath	nema	tics

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer all questions.
- Without sufficient working, correct answers may be awarded no marks.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.
- You must NOT write anything on the formulae page.
 Anything you write on the formulae page will gain NO credit.

Information

- 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.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ▶



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International GCSE in Further Pure Mathematics Formulae sheet

Mensuration

Surface area of sphere = $4\pi r^2$

Curved surface area of cone = $\pi r \times \text{slant height}$

Volume of sphere = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Series

Arithmetic series

Sum to *n* terms, $S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$

Geometric series

Sum to *n* terms,
$$S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{(1-r)}$$

Sum to infinity, $S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r} |r| < 1$

Binomial series

$$(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-r+1)}{r!}x^r + \dots$$
 for $|x| < 1, n \in \mathbb{Q}$

Calculus

Quotient rule (differentiation)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\frac{\mathrm{f}(x)}{\mathrm{g}(x)} \right) = \frac{\mathrm{f}'(x)\mathrm{g}(x) - \mathrm{f}(x)\mathrm{g}'(x)}{\left[\mathrm{g}(x)\right]^2}$$

Trigonometry

Cosine rule

In triangle ABC: $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$$

$$\sin(A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$$

$$\cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$

$$\cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$$

$$\tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$$

$$\tan(A - B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$$

Logarithms

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$



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Answer all ELEVEN questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all the stages in your working.

1	The roots	of the equ	ation $4x^2$ -	-3x - 8 =	0 are α and	β

Without solving this equation,	form a quadratic	equation, with int	eger coefficients,	which
has roots $\frac{1}{\alpha}$ and $\frac{1}{\beta}$				

$\frac{1}{\alpha}$ and $\frac{1}{\beta}$	(7)

(Total for Question 1 is 7 marks)

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2	$f(x) = 2x^2 + (p-1)x - 2p$ where p is a constant.	
	Find the set of values of p for which the equation $f(x) = 0$ has two distinct real roots.	
		(5)

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Question 2 continued
(Total for Question 2 is 5 marks)



3

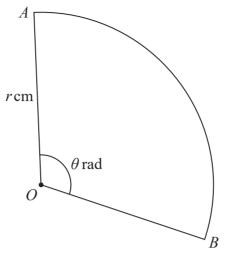


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

(8)

Figure 1

Figure 1 shows the sector AOB of a circle with centre O and radius r cm, where r is an integer. The size of angle AOB is θ radians.

The sector has an area of 16.8 cm² and a perimeter of 16.4 cm.

Calculate

- (i) the value of r
- (ii) the value of θ

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Question 3 continued	
(Total for Question 3 is 8 marks)	



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$y = \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}$	x > 3
Show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2(x^2 - 9)\cos 2x - x\sin 2x}{\sqrt{(x^2 - 9)^3}}$	
	(5)

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Question 4 continued
(Total for Question 4 is 5 marks)



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5 Solve the equation	
$\log_3 \sqrt{x-5} + \log_9(x+3) - 1 = 0$	
Show clear algebraic working.	(7)

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



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The volume of a sphere with radius r cm is increasing at a constant rate of 3 cm ³ /s. Sind the rate, in cm ² /s, at which the surface area of the sphere is increasing when $r = 10$)
Find the rate, in cm ² /s, at which the surface area of the sphere is increasing when $r = 10$	(6)
	(0)

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Question 6 continued
(Total for Question 6 is 6 marks)



7

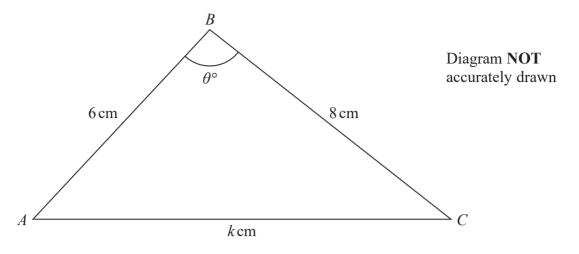


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows triangle ABC

$$AB = 6 \text{ cm}$$
 $BC = 8 \text{ cm}$ $AC = k \text{ cm}$ $\angle ABC = \theta^{\circ}$

(a) Show that
$$\cos \theta^{\circ} = \frac{100 - k^2}{96}$$

(2)

The area of triangle ABC is $\sqrt{455}$ cm²

(b) Find the two possible values of k

(7)

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Question 7 continued



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uestion 7 continued	

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Question 7 continued
(Total for Question 7 is 9 marks)
(Total for Question 7 is 9 marks)



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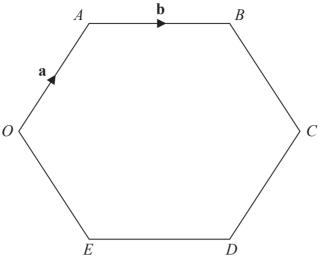


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

Figure 3

Figure 3 shows the regular hexagon \overrightarrow{OABCDE} with $\overrightarrow{OA} = \mathbf{a}$ and $\overrightarrow{AB} = \mathbf{b}$

(a) Find \overrightarrow{OB} in terms of **a** and **b**

(1)

(b) Find \overrightarrow{BC} as a simplified expression in terms of **a** and **b**

(3)

The point M divides BC in the ratio 2:1

(c) Find \overrightarrow{OM} as a simplified expression in terms of **a** and **b**

(2)

The point Y is such that OMY and ABY are straight lines.

(d) Use a vector method to find AB: BY

(5)

The area of hexagon *OABCDE* is 60 cm²

(e) Find the area of triangle *OAY*

(4)



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Question 8 continued



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Question 8 continued

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Question 8 continued
(Total for Question 8 is 15 marks)



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9	(a) Show that $\sum_{r=1}^{n} (5r-1) = \frac{n}{2} (3+5n)$	(3)
		(3)
	(b) Hence, or otherwise, evaluate $\sum_{r=10}^{20} (5r-1)$	(3)
	The sum of the first <i>n</i> terms of an arithmetic series is S_n where $S_n = \sum_{r=1}^n (5r-1)$	
	The r th term of this series is u_r	
	Given that $S_n = 12u_{n+1} + 52$	
	(c) find the value of <i>n</i>	
		(5)

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Question 9 continued



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question 9 continued

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uestion 9 continued		
(Total for Question 9 is 11 marks)		



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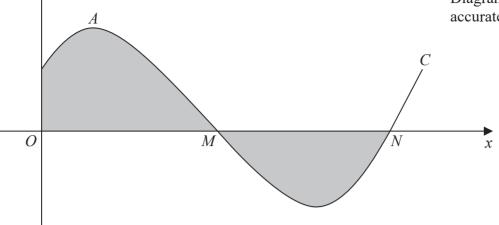


Figure 4

Figure 4 shows the curve C with equation $y = \frac{1}{2} + \sin 3x$ where $0 \le x < \frac{2\pi}{3}$

The curve C crosses the x-axis at the points M and N

(a) Show that the coordinates of M are $\left(\frac{7\pi}{18}, 0\right)$ and find the coordinates of N

The curve C has a maximum at the point A

(b) Find the coordinates of A

(4)

(3)

(c) Find an equation of the tangent to C at M

Give your answer in the form $ay + b\sqrt{3}x - c\sqrt{3}\pi = 0$ where a, b and c are integers to be found.

(4)

The finite region, shown shaded in Figure 4, is bounded by the curve C, the y-axis and the part of the x-axis from O to N

(d) Use algebraic integration to find, to 3 significant figures, the total area of the shaded region.

(4)

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Question 10 continued



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Question 10 continued

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Question 10 continued
(Total for Question 10 is 15 marks)



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11	$f'(x) = ax^2 - 14x - 10 \text{where} a \in \mathbb{Z}$	
	Given that $(x - 4)$ is a factor of $f(x)$ and that when $f(x)$ is divided by $(x + 1)$ the remainder is 25	
	(a) show that $a = 6$	
		(6)
	(b) Hence use algebra to solve the equation $f(x) = 0$	(6)

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Question 11 continued



nestion 11 continued	
	(Total for Question 11 is 12 marks)
	TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 100 MARKS