

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
International GCSE**

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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Friday 10 January 2020

Morning (Time: 2 hours)

Paper Reference **4PM1/01R**

**Further Pure Mathematics
Paper 1R**



Calculators may be used.

Total Marks

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.

Turn over ▶

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Pearson

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)

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

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

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



Answer all ELEVEN questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all the stages in your working.

- 1 Given that $\frac{a + \sqrt{3}}{2 - \sqrt{3}} = 11 + b\sqrt{3}$ where a and b are integers,

find the value of a and the value of b .

(4)

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)



P 6 0 4 7 5 A 0 3 3 6

2 $f(x) = 7 + 4x - x^2$

(a) Write $f(x)$ in the form $a - b(x + c)^2$ where a , b and c are integers to be found. (3)

(b) Hence, or otherwise, find

(i) the maximum value of $f(x)$

(ii) the value of x for which this maximum occurs. (2)

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Question 2 continued

(Total for Question 2 is 5 marks)



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3 Given that $y = e^{2x}(x^2 + 1)$

(a) find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ (3)

The straight line l is the tangent to the curve with equation $y = e^{2x}(x^2 + 1)$ at the point on the curve where $x = 0$

(b) Find an equation for l in the form $y = mx + c$ (3)

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Question 3 continued

(Total for Question 3 is 6 marks)



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4

$$f(x) = 2x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 18 \quad \text{where } a \text{ and } b \text{ are constants}$$

When $f'(x)$ is divided by $(x - 2)$ the remainder is 5

Given that $(x - 2)$ is a factor of $f(x)$

(a) find the value of a and the value of b .

(6)

(b) Express $f(x)$ as a product of linear factors.

(3)

(c) Hence use algebra to solve the equation $f(x) = 0$

(2)

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Question 4 continued

(Total for Question 4 is 11 marks)



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5 (a) Show that $\log_4 32 = \frac{5}{2}$ (2)

(b) Hence, or otherwise, find the exact solutions of the equation

$$\log_2 x - \log_4 32 + \frac{1}{4} \log_x 16 = 0 \quad (7)$$

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Question 5 continued

(Total for Question 5 is 9 marks)



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- 6 (a) Complete the table of values for

$$y = x - \frac{3}{x^2}$$

giving your answers to one decimal place where appropriate.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|---|-----|-----|-----|---|---|-----|
| x | 0.5 | 1 | 1.5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| y | -11.5 | | | 1.3 | 2.7 | | | 5.9 |

(2)

- (b) On the grid opposite, draw the graph of $y = x - \frac{3}{x^2}$ for $0.5 \leq x \leq 6$

(2)

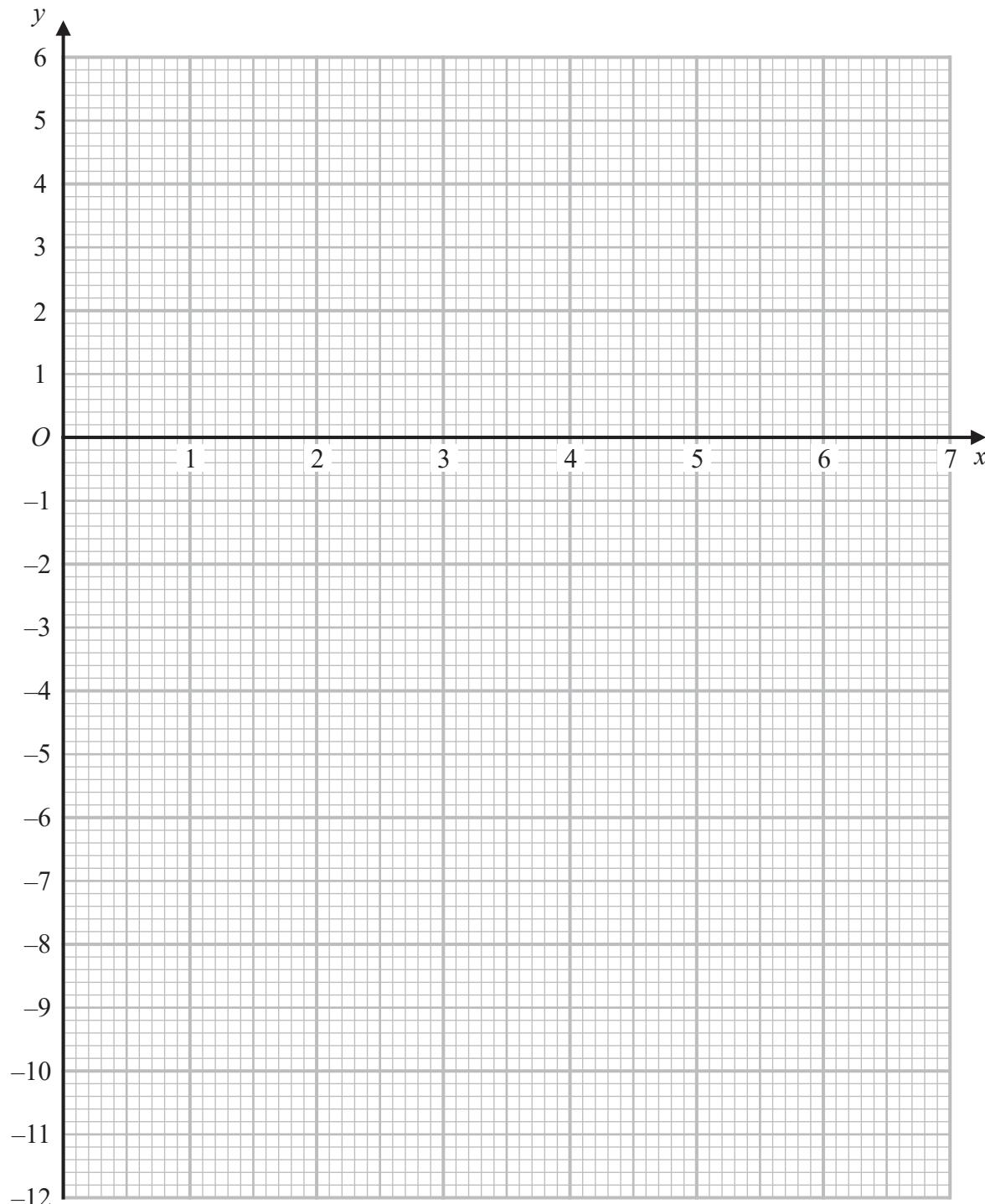
- (c) By drawing a suitable straight line on the grid, obtain estimates, to one decimal place, of each of the two roots of the equation

$$2x^3 - 6x^2 + 3 = 0$$

in the interval $0.5 \leq x \leq 6$

(5)



Question 6 continued

Turn over for a spare grid if you need to redraw your graph.



Question 6 continued

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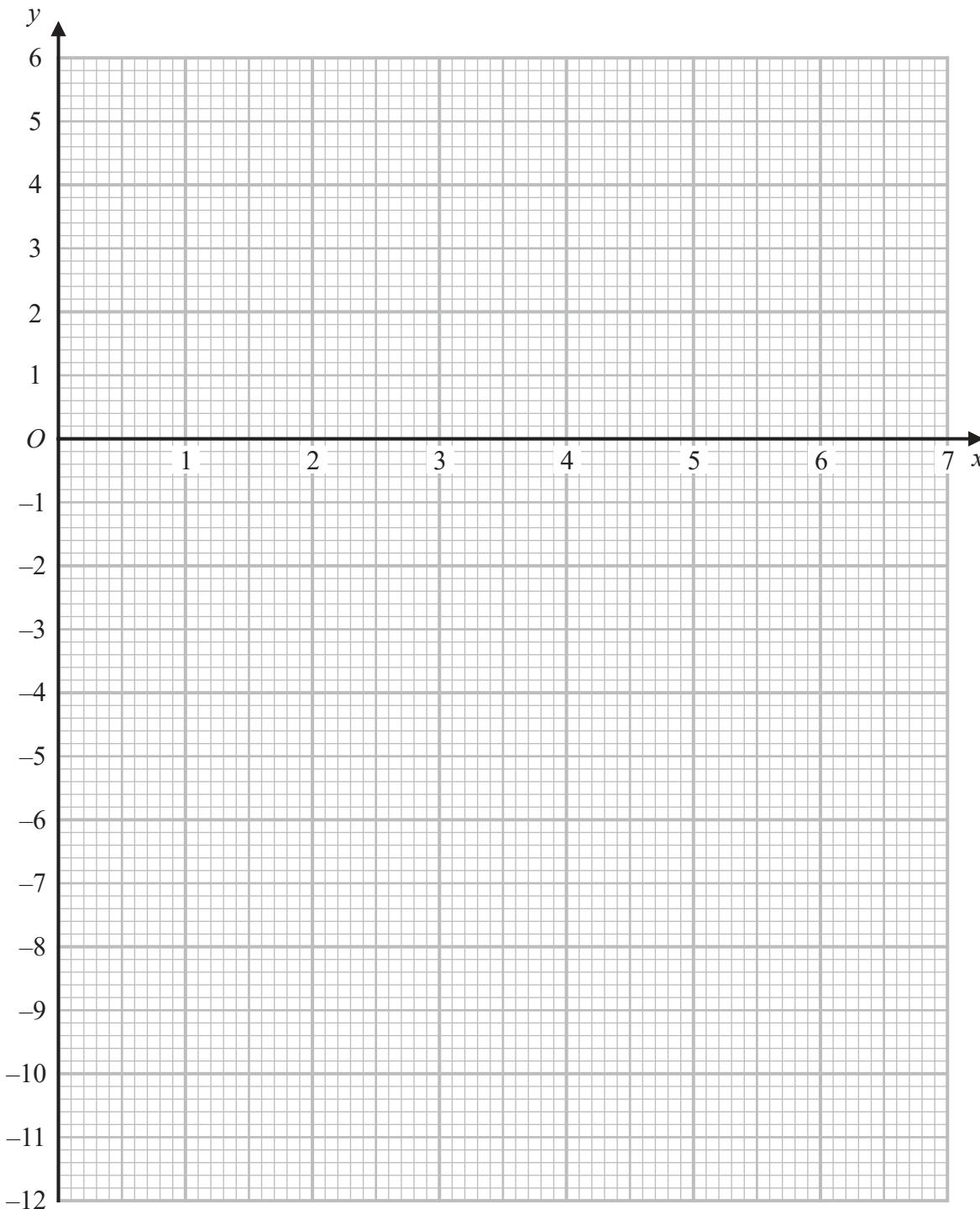
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Question 6 continued

Only use this grid if you need to redraw your graph.



(Total for Question 6 is 9 marks)



- 7 An arithmetic series P has first term a , common difference d and n th term u_n

Given that $u_5 = 4x + 6$ and that $u_8 = 7x + 3$

(a) (i) show that $d = x - 1$

(ii) find the value of a

(4)

Given further that $u_9 = 42$

(b) find the value of x

(2)

The sum of the first n terms of P is S_n

(c) Find the value of n for which $S_{(n+1)} = 12u_n + 18$

(5)



Question 7 continued



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Question 7 continued

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Question 7 continued

(Total for Question 7 is 11 marks)



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- 8 A particle P moves along the positive x -axis. At time t seconds ($t \geq 0$) the velocity, v m/s, of P is given by $v = 3 + 5t - 2t^2$

At time t seconds, P is at the point with coordinates $(x, 0)$.

Given that at time $t = 0$, P is at the point with coordinates $(5, 0)$, find the maximum value of x , justifying that this is a maximum value.

(8)

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Question 8 continued



P 6 0 4 7 5 A 0 2 1 3 6

Question 8 continued

(Total for Question 8 is 8 marks)



P 6 0 4 7 5 A 0 2 3 3 6

- 9 The line l_1 with equation $y + 2x - 4 = 0$ passes through the point P with coordinates $(a, 6)$ and the point Q with coordinates $(3, b)$.

(a) Find the value of a and the value of b .

(2)

The line l_2 passes through point P and is perpendicular to l_1

The point R , with coordinates (e, f) lies on l_2 such that $PR = 6\sqrt{5}$

(b) Find the two possible pairs of values of e and f .

(8)

Given that $e < 0$,

(c) find the area of triangle PQR .

(3)

The points P , Q and R lie on a circle C .

(d) Find the coordinates of the centre of C .

(2)



Question 9 continued



Question 9 continued

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Question 9 continued

(Total for Question 9 is 15 marks)



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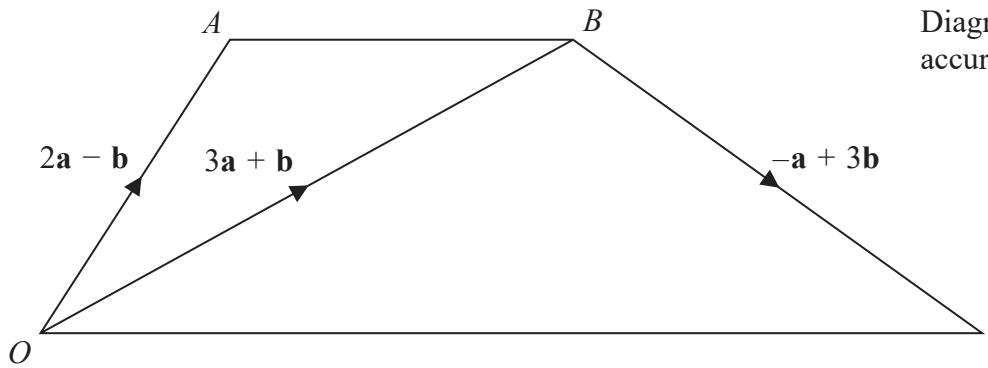


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows quadrilateral $OABC$ with

$$\overrightarrow{OA} = 2\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} \quad \overrightarrow{OB} = 3\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} \quad \overrightarrow{BC} = -\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b}$$

- (a) Find \overrightarrow{AB} as a simplified expression in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} . (2)

- (b) Prove that \overrightarrow{OC} is parallel to \overrightarrow{AB} (2)

The diagonals, OB and AC , intersect at the point X .

- (c) Using a vector method find the ratio $AX:XC$ (7)



Question 10 continued



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Question 10 continued

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Question 10 continued

(Total for Question 10 is 11 marks)



Diagram NOT
accurately drawn

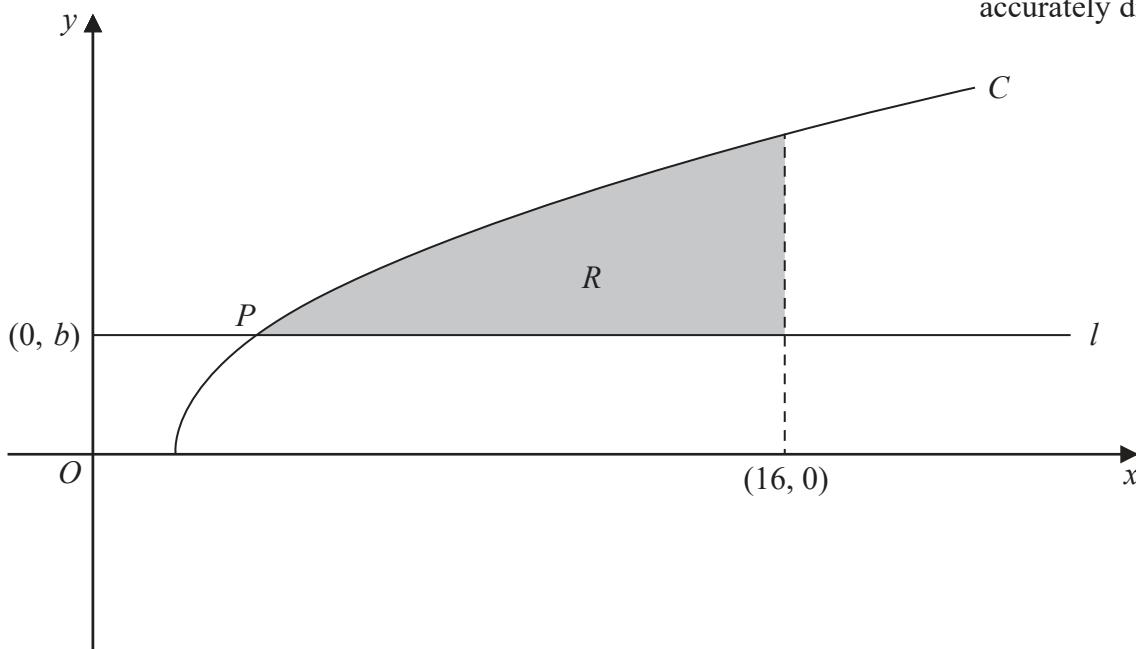


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows part of the curve C with equation $y = \sqrt{x - 2}$

Figure 2 also shows the straight line l with equation $y = b$ for $x > 0$ where $b > 0$

Given that C and l intersect at the point P with coordinates (a, b) , where $2 < a < 16$

(a) show that $b^2 = a - 2$

(2)

The finite region R bounded by C , the straight line with equation $x = 16$ and l , shown shaded in Figure 2, is rotated through 360° about the x -axis to form a solid S .

Given that the volume of the solid formed is 50π

(b) use algebraic integration to find the value of a and the value of b .

(9)



Question 11 continued



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Question 11 continued

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Question 11 continued

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Question 11 continued

(Total for Question 11 is 11 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 100 MARKS



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