

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Time 2 hours

Paper
reference

4PM1/01

Further Pure Mathematics

PAPER 1



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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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 Using calculus find the exact value of $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos 4\theta d\theta$

Give your answer in the form $-\frac{\sqrt{a}}{b}$ where a is a prime number and b is an integer.

(4)

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)



P 6 6 3 1 0 A 0 3 3 6

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - 12x + 5$$

Given that $f(x)$ can be written in the form $f(x) = a(x + b)^2 + c$ where a , b and c are integers,

- (a) find the value of a , the value of b and the value of c

(3)

- (b) Hence find the set of values of x for which $f(x) - 37 > 0$

(4)



Question 2 continued

(Total for Question 2 is 7 marks)



3 A geometric series G has first term a and common ratio r

The 2nd term of G is $\frac{5}{16}$ and the 5th term of G is $\frac{135}{1024}$

(a) Find

(i) the value of r

(ii) the value of a

(5)

Given that G is convergent with sum to infinity S

(b) find the exact value of S

(2)



Question 3 continued

(Total for Question 3 is 7 marks)



4 (a) On the grid opposite, draw the line with equation

$$(i) \quad y = 2x - 4$$

$$(ii) \quad 2x + 3y = 12$$

$$(iii) \quad y + 2x + 2 = 0$$

(3)

(b) Show, by shading on the grid, the region R defined by the inequalities

$$y \geqslant 2x - 4$$

$$2x + 3y \leq 12$$

$$y + 2x + 2 \geq 0$$

(1)

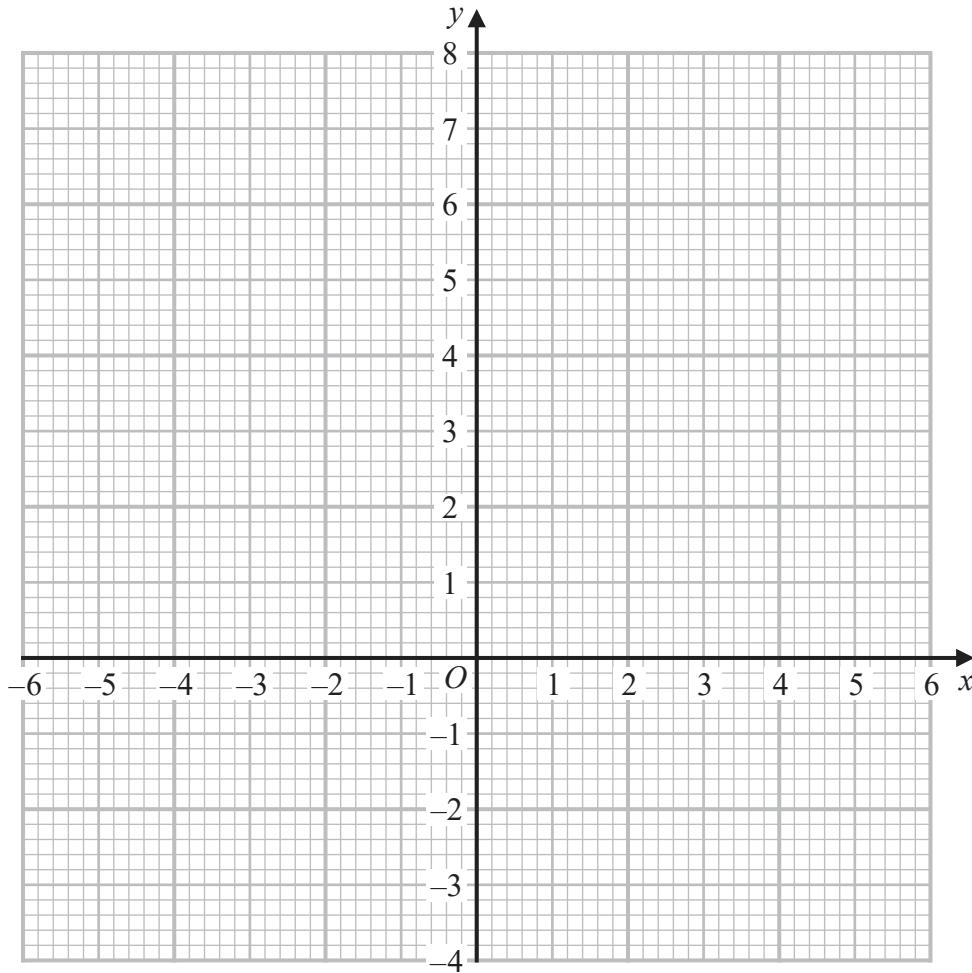
For all points in R , with coordinates (x, y)

$$P = x - 2y$$

(c) find the least value of P

(4)



Question 4 continued

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



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Question 4 continued

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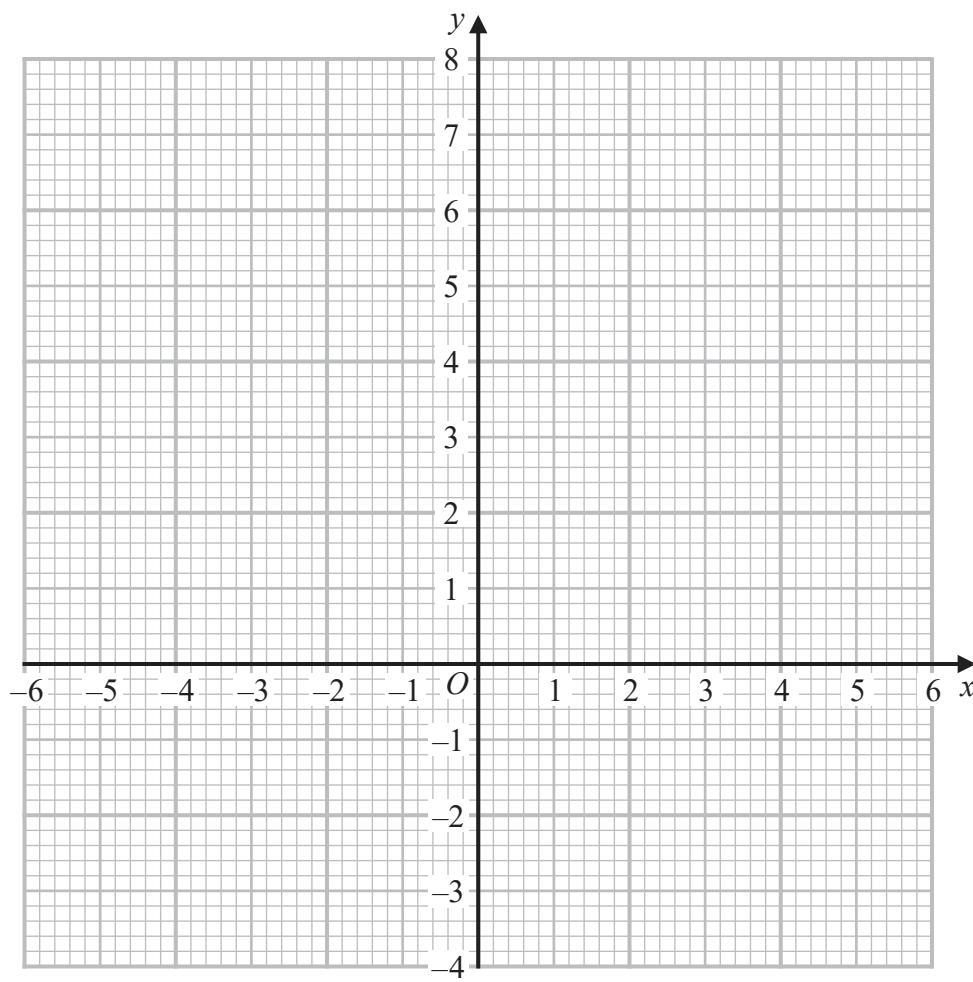
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Question 4 continued

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



(Total for Question 4 is 8 marks)



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5

$$f(x) = ax^3 + 5bx^2 + 8ax - 4b \quad \text{where } a \text{ and } b \text{ are integers}$$

Given that

$(x + 2)$ is a factor of $f(x)$

and that

when $f(x)$ is divided by $(x + 3)$ the remainder is 21

- (a) show that $a = 2$ and find the value of b (5)

- (b) Use algebra to solve the equation $f(x) = 0$ (4)



Question 5 continued

(Total for Question 5 is 9 marks)



- 6 In triangle ABC , $AC = x$ cm, $AB = (x + 3)$ cm and $\angle ABC = 30^\circ$

Given that $\angle ACB = \theta^\circ$ where $0 < \theta < 90$

(a) show that

$$(i) \sin \theta^\circ = \frac{x+3}{2x}$$

$$(ii) \cos \theta^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3x^2 - 6x - 9}}{2x} \quad (5)$$

Given that the size of $\angle BAC$:the size of $\angle ABC = 7:2$

(b) find the exact value of x

Give your answer in the form $a + a\sqrt{b}$ where a and b are prime numbers.

(5)



Question 6 continued



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Question 6 continued

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(Total for Question 6 is 10 marks)



7 (a) Write down the value of $\log_2 16$

(1)

Given that $4 + 2 \log_4 x = \log_2 y$

(b) show that $y = 16x$

(4)

(c) Hence solve the equation $4 + 2 \log_4 x = \log_2(4x + 5)$

(3)



Question 7 continued

(Total for Question 7 is 8 marks)



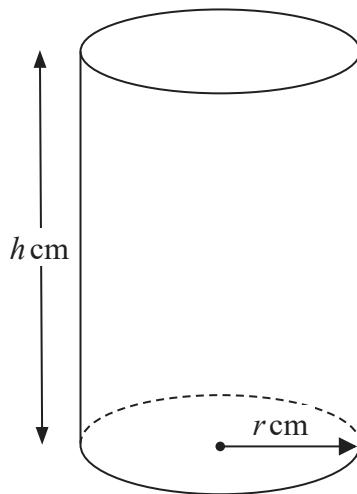


Diagram NOT
accurately drawn

Figure 1

A solid right circular cylinder has base radius $r \text{ cm}$ and height $h \text{ cm}$ as shown in Figure 1.

The cylinder has a volume of $90\pi \text{ cm}^3$ and a total surface area of $S \text{ cm}^2$

(a) Show that $S = 2\pi r^2 + \frac{180\pi}{r}$ (3)

Given that r can vary,

(b) use calculus to find, to 3 significant figures, the value of r for which S is a minimum, justifying that this value of r gives a minimum value of S (5)

(c) Find, to 3 significant figures, the minimum value of S (2)



Question 8 continued



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Question 8 continued

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Question 8 continued

(Total for Question 8 is 10 marks)



- 9 (a) Expand $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2x}}$ in ascending powers of x up to and including the term in x^3

Simplify each term as far as possible.

(3)

- (b) Show that $\frac{1}{\sqrt{0.96}} = \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{12}$

Show all your working clearly.

(2)

- (c) Express $\frac{1}{5\sqrt{6}-12}$ in the form $\frac{a\sqrt{6}}{c} + b$ where a , b and c are integers.

Show all your working clearly.

(2)

Using the expansion you found in part (a) with a suitable value of x

- (d) find an estimate, to 5 decimal places, of $\frac{9}{5\sqrt{6}-12}$

(4)



Question 9 continued



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Question 9 continued

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Question 9 continued

(Total for Question 9 is 11 marks)



10 The equation of the line L_1 is $y - 2x - 6 = 0$

The point P with coordinates $(2, a)$ lies on L_1

(a) Find the value of a

(1)

The line L_2 is perpendicular to L_1 and passes through P

(b) Show that an equation of L_2 is $x + 2y - 22 = 0$

(4)

Line L_1 crosses the x -axis at the point A and line L_2 crosses the x -axis at the point B

The point C has coordinates (m, n) such that $m > 0$ and $n < 0$

The length of AC is $5\sqrt{2}$ and the gradient of BC is $\frac{1}{4}$

(c) Find the value of m and the value of n

(9)

(d) Find the area of quadrilateral $ACBP$

(3)



Question 10 continued



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Question 10 continued

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Question 10 continued

(Total for Question 10 is 17 marks)



11 Given that

$$y = \frac{e^{4x}}{32} (8x^2 - 4x + 1)$$

- (a) show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 e^{4x}$ (5)

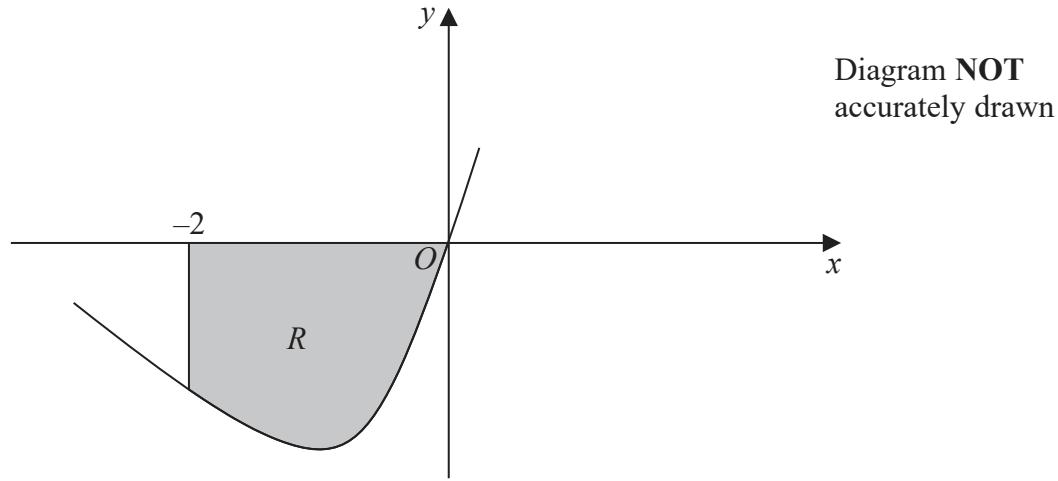


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows part of the curve C with equation $y = 3xe^{2x}$

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

- (b) Using part (a), find the volume, to 2 significant figures, of the solid formed. (4)



Question 11 continued



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Question 11 continued

(Total for Question 11 is 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 100 MARKS



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