Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information				
Candidate surname	Other names			
Pearson Edexcel Interi				
Tuesday 21 May 202	24			
Morning (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 ▶





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

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



Answer all TEN questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all the stages in your working.

1	In triangle ABC, $AB = 2x \text{ cm}$, $BC = 3x \text{ cm}$ and $AC = 4x \text{ cm}$
	The area of triangle ABC is 50 cm ²
	Find, to 2 decimal places, the value of <i>x</i>

(4)

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)



1
Z

$$f(x) = 2x^2 + 4x + 9$$

Given that f(x) can be written in the form $A(x+B)^2 + C$, 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, or otherwise, find
 - (i) the value of x for which $\frac{1}{f(x)}$ is a maximum
 - (ii) the maximum value of $\frac{1}{f(x)}$

(2)





3 (a) Show that $\sum_{r=1}^{n} (5r-3) = \frac{n}{2} (5n-1)$

(3)

(b) Hence, or otherwise, evaluate $\sum_{r=31}^{60} (5r-3)$

(2)

Given that $\sum_{r=1}^{n} (5r - 3) = 3783$

(c) find the value of n

(3)



4	The surface area of a sphere with radius r cm is increasing at a constant rate of 50π cm ² /s			
	Find, in cm ³ , the exact volume of the sphere at the instant when the rate of increase			
	of r is $\frac{5}{12}$ cm/s	(8)		





5	A particle <i>P</i> is moving along the <i>x</i> -axis. At time <i>t</i> seconds $(t \ge 0)$ the acceleration, $a \text{ m/s}^2$, of <i>P</i> is given by $a = 3t - 4$	
	When $t = 0$, P is at rest.	
	(a) Find the velocity of P when $t = 4$	(2)
	At time Town 1 To 0 Distinct of most	(3)
	At time T seconds, $T > 0$, P is instantaneously at rest.	
	(b) Find the value of T	(2)
	When $t = 0$, P is at the point with coordinates $(-10, 0)$	
	(c) Find the displacement of P from the origin when $t = 3$	
		(4)





6	The line l passes through the point A with coordinates $(-2, 2)$ and the point B with
	coordinates (3, 12)

The point C with coordinates (p, q) lies on l such that AC : CB = 3 : 2

(a) Find the value of p and the value of q

(2)

The line k is perpendicular to l and passes through the point C

(b) Show that an equation of k is 2y + x - 17 = 0

(4)

The line k crosses the x-axis at the point D

(c) Find the exact length of CD

(3)

The point X with coordinates (m, n) lies on l such that

area of triangle $DXC = 80 \,\mathrm{units^2}$

Given that m > 0

(d) find the value of m and the value of n

(7)





Question 6 continued





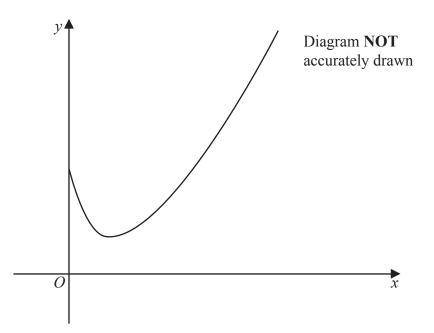


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a sketch of part of the curve C with equation

$$y = \frac{x^2}{4} - 3\sqrt{x} + 8$$

The point P lies on C and has coordinates (4, a)

(a) Show that a = 6

(1)

The line L is the normal to C at the point P

(b) Show that an equation of L is 5y + 4x - 46 = 0

(6)

The finite region R is bounded by the curve C, the line L, the x-axis and the line with equation x = 1

(c) Use calculus to find the exact area of R

(6)



Question 7 continued				



8	The sum of the first and second terms of a geometric series G is 400	
	The sum of the second and third terms of G is 100	
	(a) Show that the common ratio of G is $\frac{1}{4}$	(4)
	(b) Show that the first term of G is 320	(2)
	(c) Find the sum to infinity of G	(2)
	The sum to n terms of G is S_n	
	(d) Find, using logarithms, the least value of n such that	
	$S_n > 426.6$	
	п	(4)



Question 8 continued





9	(a) Find the value of a such that $\log_a 8 =$	$\frac{3}{4}$
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(2)

(b) Show that

$$3x\log_2 x - 4\log_{16} 8 + 6x\log_4 8 - \log_2 x = \log_2 (8x)^{3x-1}$$

(c) Hence solve the equation $3x \log_2 x - 4 \log_{16} 8 + 6x \log_4 8 - \log_2 x = 0$

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Question 9 continued	





10	The curve C has equation $y = \frac{ax - 5}{b - x}$ where a and b are integers and $x \neq b$	
	One intersection of C with the coordinate axes is at the point with coordinates $\left(\frac{5}{4},0\right)$	
	The asymptote parallel to the y-axis has equation $x = 3$	
	(a) Find the value of a and the value of b	(0)
		(2)
	(b) Sketch C, showing clearly the asymptotes with their equations and the coordinates of the points of intersection with the coordinate axes.	
		(5)
	The straight line l with equation $4y - 7x = k$ has no points of intersection with C	
	(c) Show, using algebra, that the range of possible values of k can be written as	
	m < k < n	
	where m and n are integers to be found.	(0)
		(9)



Question 10 continued





Question 10 continued	
	(Total for Question 10 is 16 marks)
	TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 100 MARKS

