

Write your name here	
Surname	Other names
Pearson Edexcel	Centre Number
International GCSE	Candidate Number
Further Pure Mathematics	
Paper 1	
Wednesday 21 May 2014 – Afternoon Time: 2 hours	Paper Reference 4PM0/01
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.*

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 ►

P43024A

©2014 Pearson Education Ltd.

6/6/6/6/



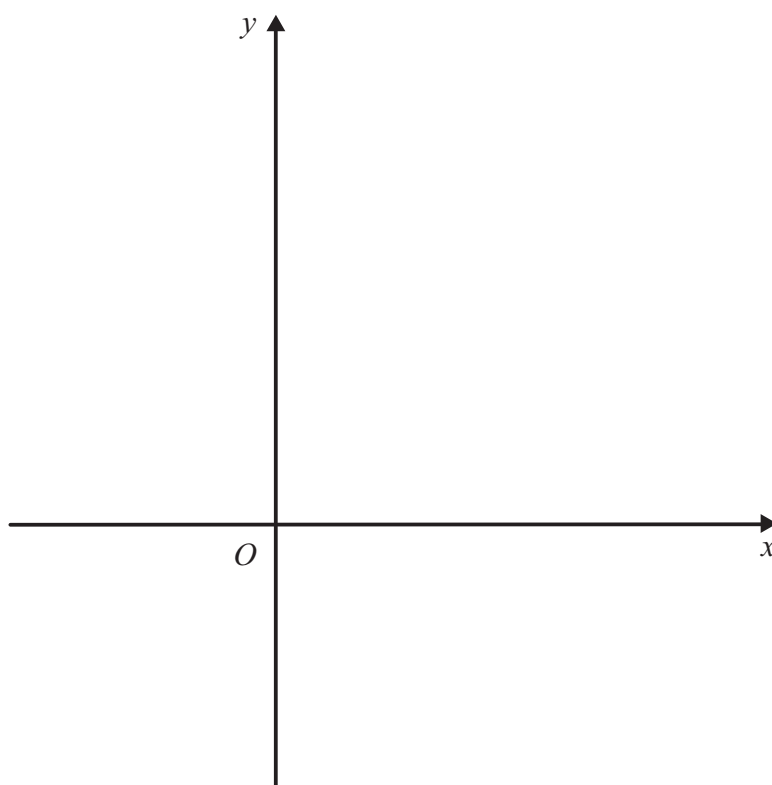
PEARSON

Answer all TEN questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all stages in your working.

- 1 (a) On the axes below, sketch the lines with equations $y = x + 3$ and $y + 2x = 7$
On your sketch mark the coordinates of the points where the lines cross the y -axis. (2)
- (b) Show, by shading on your sketch, the region R defined by the inequalities
 $y \leq x + 3$, $y + 2x \leq 7$, $x \geq 0$ and $y \geq 0$ (1)
- (c) Determine, by calculation, whether or not the point with coordinates $(2, 2)$ lies in R . (2)



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



(Total for Question 1 is 5 marks)



(a) $\tan 2\theta = 1.5$

(3)

(b) $(3 \cos \theta + 1)(2 \cos \theta + 3) = -2$

(4)





3 Given that $2xy - 3y = e^{2x}$

(a) show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4e^{2x}(x-2)}{(2x-3)^2}$ (5)

(b) find the value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ when $x = 0$ (1)

(c) find an equation, with integer coefficients, of the tangent to the curve with equation $2xy - 3y = e^{2x}$ at the point on the curve where $x = 0$

(Total for Question 3 is 9 marks)



Find

- (3)

- (1)

(3)

(4)



(Total for Question 4 is 11 marks)

- 5 The volume of a right circular cone is increasing at the rate of $72 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$. The height of the cone is always four times the radius of the base of the cone. Find the rate of increase of the radius of the base, in cm/s to 3 significant figures, when the height of the cone is 12 cm.

(6)

(Total for Question 5 is 6 marks)



- $$f(x) = \frac{1 + kx}{(1 + 4x^2)^{\frac{1}{5}}} \quad \text{where } k \neq 0$$

- (d) find the value of k . (2)



(Total for Question 6 is 11 marks)



7 [In this question all distances are measured in metres.]

A particle P is moving along the x -axis. At time t seconds, P is at the point with coordinates $(x_p, 0)$, where $x_p = 8 - 10t + \frac{1}{3}t^3$

Find, in terms of t ,

- (a) the velocity of P at time t seconds,

(2)

- (b) the acceleration of P at time t seconds.

(2)

A second particle Q is also moving along the x -axis. At time t seconds, the velocity of Q is v_Q m/s, where $v_Q = t^2 - 3t + 4$

At time $t = 0$, Q is at the origin and at time t seconds Q is at the point with coordinates $(x_Q, 0)$.

- (c) Find x_o in terms of t .

(3)

The particles P and Q collide at time T seconds, where $T < 5$

- (d) Find the value of T .

(4)





$$f(x) = 3x^2 + px - 7$$

The equation $f(x) = 0$ has roots α and β .

(a) Without solving the equation

(i) write down the value of $\alpha^2\beta^2$

(ii) find, in terms of p , $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$

(4)

Given that $3\alpha - \beta = 8$

(b) find the possible values of p .

(5)

Given also that p is negative,

(c) form an equation with roots $\frac{1}{\alpha^2}$ and $\frac{1}{\beta^2}$

(3)





(Total for Question 6 is 12 marks)



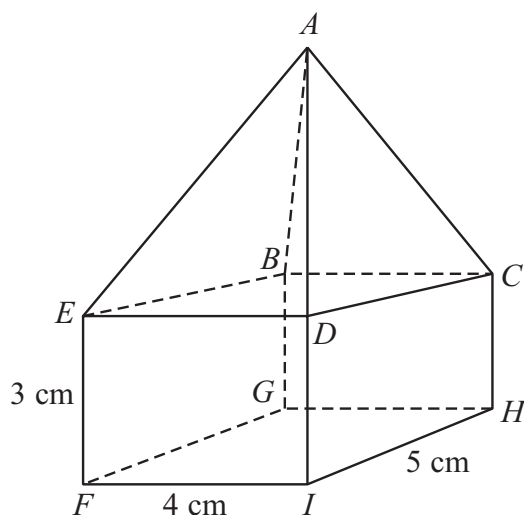
Question 9 continued



(Total for Question 9 is 15 marks)



10

Diagram **NOT**
accurately drawn**Figure 1**

A paperweight $ABCDEFGHI$ consists of a cuboid $BCDEFGHI$ and a right pyramid $ABCDE$ as shown in Figure 1.

$$EF = 3 \text{ cm}, \quad FI = 4 \text{ cm}, \quad IH = 5 \text{ cm}$$

The volume of the pyramid is equal to the volume of the cuboid.

(a) Show that the height of the pyramid is 9 cm.

(2)

Find, in cm to 3 significant figures, the length of

(b) AE ,

(3)

(c) EH .

(2)

Find, in degrees to the nearest 0.1° , the size of

(d) the angle between AE and the plane $EBCD$,

(3)

(e) the obtuse angle between the plane ABE and the plane $BEIH$.

(5)







TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 100 MARKS