Surname	Other na	mes
Edexcel International GCSE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Further Pu	ıre Math	ematics
Tuesday 20 June 2017 – A Time: 2 hours	fternoon	Paper Reference 4PM0/02

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 ▶







Answer all ELEVEN questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all the stages in your working.

(a) On the grid opposite, draw the graphs of the lines with equations

(i)
$$y = 2x$$

(ii)
$$y = 6 - x$$

(iii)
$$2y = x - 2$$

(3)

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

$$y \leq 2x$$

$$y \leq 6 - x$$

$$y \leqslant 2x$$
, $y \leqslant 6-x$, $2y \geqslant x-2$, $y \geqslant 0$

$$y \geqslant 0$$

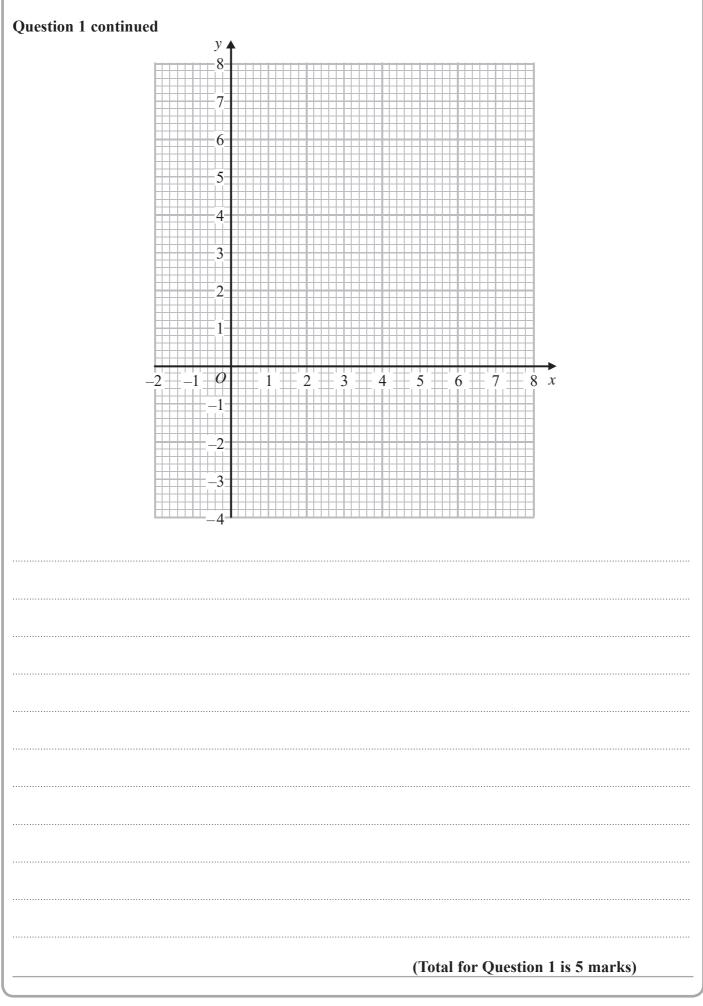
(1)

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

$$P = y + 2x$$

(c) Find the greatest value of P.

(1)





2 Solve the equations	
$y = x^2 - 6x + 5$	
y + x = 11	
	(5)
(Total for C	Question 2 is 5 marks)
(Total for C	Zuestion 2 is 3 marks)

3	(a) Find the set of possible values of p for which the equation $3x^2 + px + 3 = 0$ has no real roots.										
	(b)	Find the integer values of q for which the equation $x^2 + 7x + q^2 = 0$ has real roots.	(3)								
		(Total for Question 3 is 6 mar	rks)								



4	A particle P is moving along a straight line which passes through the point O . At time $t = 0$ the particle P is at the point O .	
	At time t seconds the velocity, $v \text{m/s}$, of P is given by $v = 3t^2 + 2t + 5$	
	(a) Find the acceleration of P when $t = 2$	(2)
		(3)
	(b) Find the displacement of P from O when $t = 3$	(3)
		,

Question 4 continued
(Total for Question 4 is 6 marks)



5	5 In triangle ABC, $AB = x$ cm, $BC = (4x - 5)$ cm, $AC = (2x + 3)$ cm and angle $ABC = 60^{\circ}$.											
	Find, to 3 significant figures,											
	(a) the value of x ,	(5)										
	(b) the area of triangle ABC.	(3)										

Question 5 continued
(Total for Question 5 is 8 marks)



6	$f(x) = (p + qx)^6$ where $p \neq 0$ and $q \neq 0$										
	(a) Find the expansion of $f(x)$ in ascending powers of x up to and including the term in x simplifying each term as far as possible.	4,									
		(3)									
	In the expansion of $f(x)$, 4 times the coefficient of x^4 is equal to 9 times the coefficient of	$f x^2$									
	Given that $(p + q) > 0$ and $f(1) = 15625$										
	(b) find the possible pairs of values of p and q .										
		(6)									

Question 6 continued	
(Total for Question 6 is 9 marks)	



- A solid cuboid has width x cm, length 5x cm and height h cm. The total surface area of the block is 480 cm². The volume of the block is V cm³.
 - (a) Show that $V = 200x \frac{25}{6}x^3$

(4)

(b) Find the maximum value of V.

(5)

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Question 7 continued	
	(Total for Question 7 is 9 marks)
	(10th 101 Question / 15 / marks)



 $f(x) = x^2 + px + 7 \qquad p \in \mathbb{R}$

The roots of the equation f(x) = 0 are α and β

- (a) Find, in terms of p where necessary,
 - (i) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$

8

(ii) $\alpha^2 \beta^2$

(4)

Given that $7(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) = 5\alpha^2\beta^2$

(b) find the possible values of p

(2)

Using the positive value of p found in part (b) and without solving the equation f(x) = 0

(c) form a quadratic equation with roots $\frac{2p}{\alpha^2}$ and $\frac{2p}{\beta^2}$

(5)

Question 8 continued	



Question 8 continued	

Question 8 continued	
(Total	for Question 8 is 11 marks)



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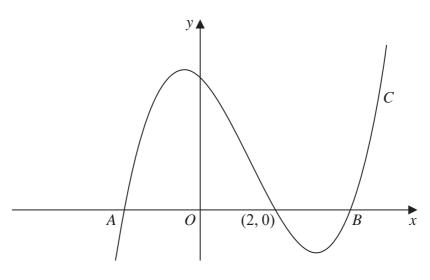


Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

Figure 1

The curve C with equation $y = x^3 - 4x^2 - 4x + 16$ crosses the x-axis at the point with coordinates (2, 0) and at the points A and B, as shown in Figure 1. The coordinates of the points A and B are (a, 0) and (b, 0) respectively.

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

(4)

The point D lies on C and has x coordinate 0

The line l is the tangent to C at the point D.

(b) Find an equation of l.

(5)

(c) Show that l passes through B.

- (1)
- (d) Use algebraic integration to find the area of the finite region bounded by l and C.

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Question 9 continued



Question 9 continued	

Question 9 continued
(Total for Question 9 is 15 marks)
(Total for Question 9 is 13 marks)



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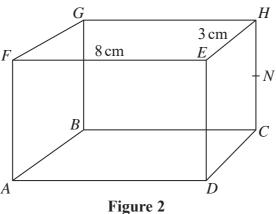


Diagram NOT accurately drawn

Figure 2 shows a solid cuboid ABCDEFGH with EF = 8 cm and EH = 3 cm.

The angle between the diagonal AH of the cuboid and the plane ABCD is 45° .

The midpoint of *CH* is *N*.

Find, in cm to 3 significant figures,

(a) the length of CH,

(4)

(b) the length of AH,

(3)

(c) the length of FN.

(3)

Find, in degrees to 1 decimal place, the size of

(d) the angle between the plane BCEF and the plane FGHE,

(3)

(e) angle FNG.

(3)

Question 10 continued



Question 10 continued	

Question 10 continued	
(Total for Question 10 is 1	6 marks)



(3)		
Given that $\log pq^2$ and $\log pq^4$ are the second and third terms of an arithmetic series, find		
(b) the first term of the series, (3)		
(c) the sum of the first n terms of the series.		
Give your answer in the form $n \log pq^s$, expressing s in terms of n. (4)		
(")		

Question 11 continued



Question 11 continued		
	(Total for Question 11 is 10 marks)	
	TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 100 MARKS	