

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname _____

Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____

I declare this is my own work.

INTERNATIONAL AS FURTHER MATHEMATICS

(9665/FM01) Unit FP1 Pure Mathematics

Tuesday 4 January 2022 07:00 GMT Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

- For this paper you must have the Oxford International AQA Booklet of Formulae and Statistical Tables (enclosed).
- You may use a graphical calculator.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.

Advice

- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks may be lost.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
TOTAL	



J A N 2 2 F M 0 1 0 1

1 Show that

$$\sum_{r=n+1}^{2n} r^3 = \frac{1}{4}n^2(an+b)(bn+1)$$

where a and b are integers.

[5 marks]

[illegible]

5



Find, in terms of k , the real part of z and the imaginary part of z

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

2 (b) Use your answer to **part (a)** to show that $\arg\left(\frac{7-3i}{2-5i}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

[illegible]

[6 marks]

[illegible]

Answer

6



- 4 (a)** Find the general solution of the equation

$$\cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

giving your answer in terms of π

[4 marks]

Answer _____

- 4 (b)** Hence find the number of solutions of the equation

$$\cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

which are between 0 and $(4k-1)\frac{\pi}{2}$ where k is an integer and $k \geq 1$

Give your answer in terms of k

[3 marks]

Answer _____



5

$$x^2 + 5x + 9 = 0$$

has roots α and β

5

[2 marks]

$$\alpha + \beta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \qquad \alpha\beta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

5

[2 marks]

Answer

5

[2 marks]



[6 marks]

$$\alpha + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \quad \text{and} \quad \beta + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$

[illegible]

Answer _____



6 The function f is defined by

$$f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x^2}$$

6 (a) Write down the equations of the asymptotes of the graph of $y = f(x)$

[2 marks]

Answer _____

6 (b) It is given that the line $y = k$, where k is a constant, intersects the graph of $y = f(x)$

Prove that $k \geq -1$

[3 marks]

6 (c) The graph of $y = f(x)$ has one stationary point.

Use the result given in **part (b)** to find the coordinates of this stationary point.

[2 marks]

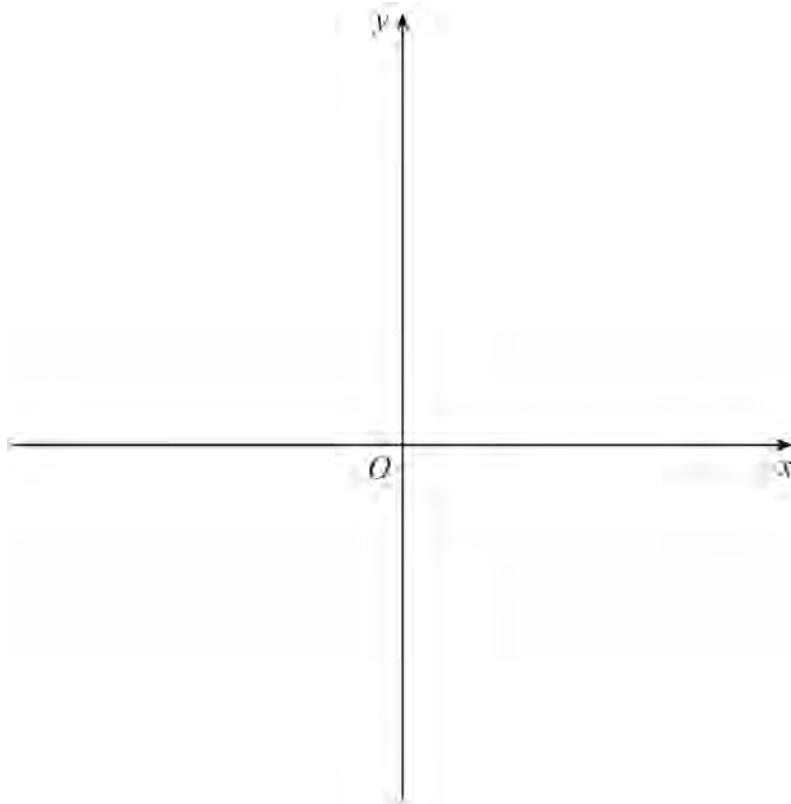
Answer _____



- 6 (d)** Sketch the graph of $y = f(x)$ on the axes below.

Show the coordinates of the stationary point and of any intersection with the axes.

[3 marks]



- 6 (e)** Solve the inequality

$$\frac{2x+1}{x^2} > 3$$

[4 marks]



- 7** The integrals I_1 and I_2 are defined below.

$$I_1 = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \quad \text{and} \quad I_2 = \int_0^{64} \frac{1}{(\sqrt[3]{x})^2} dx$$

- 7 (a)** Explain why I_1 is an improper integral.

[1 mark]

- 7 (b)** Explain why I_2 is an improper integral.

[1 mark]



[3 marks]

[illegible]

Answer _____

5

Turn over ►



- 8** The circle C is the locus of points on an Argand diagram such that

$$|z - 4 - 6i| = 4$$

The half-line L is the locus of points on an Argand diagram such that

$$\arg(z - 4) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

P is the point on C with the smallest argument.

The line OP meets the half-line L at the point T

- 8 (a)** Write down the complex number that represents the centre of C

[1 mark]

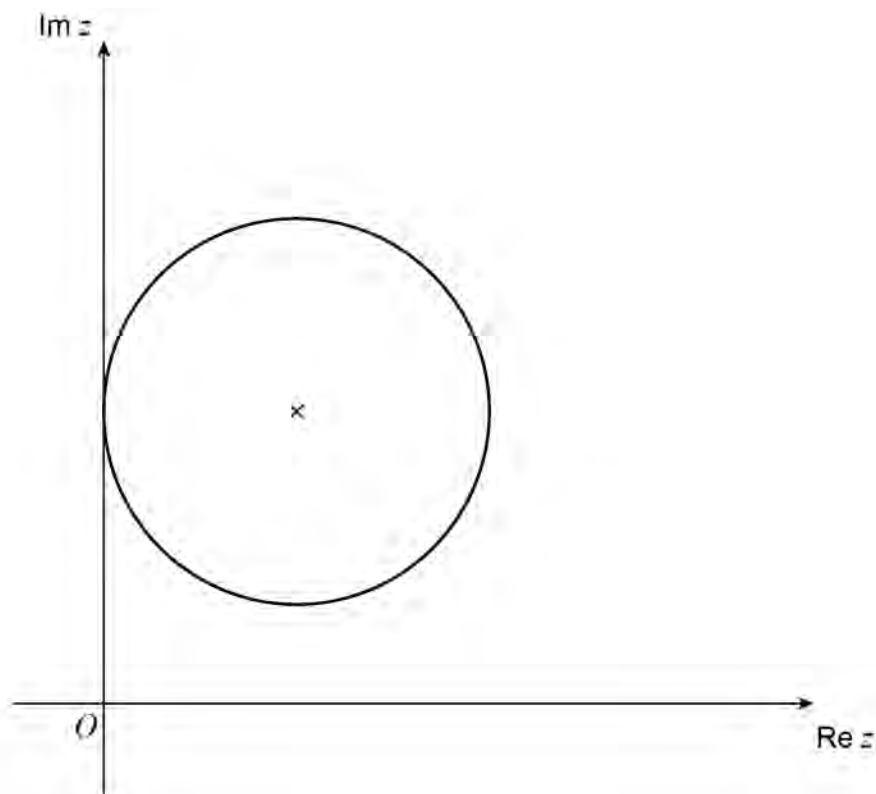
Answer _____

- 8 (b)** The circle C is drawn on the Argand diagram below.

On the Argand diagram:

- draw the half-line L
- draw the line OP
- label the point T

[3 marks]



[6 marks]

[illegible]

Answer _____

10



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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**



- 9** The locus of a point P is such that the distance from P to the point $(12, 0)$ is equal to the distance from P to the line $x = -12$

The locus of P is the curve C_1

- 9 (a)** Show that the equation of C_1 is

$$y^2 = 48x$$

[2 marks]

- 9 (b)** The translation by the vector $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ maps the curve C_1 onto the curve C_2

Find the equation of C_2

[2 marks]

Answer _____

Question 9 continues on the next page



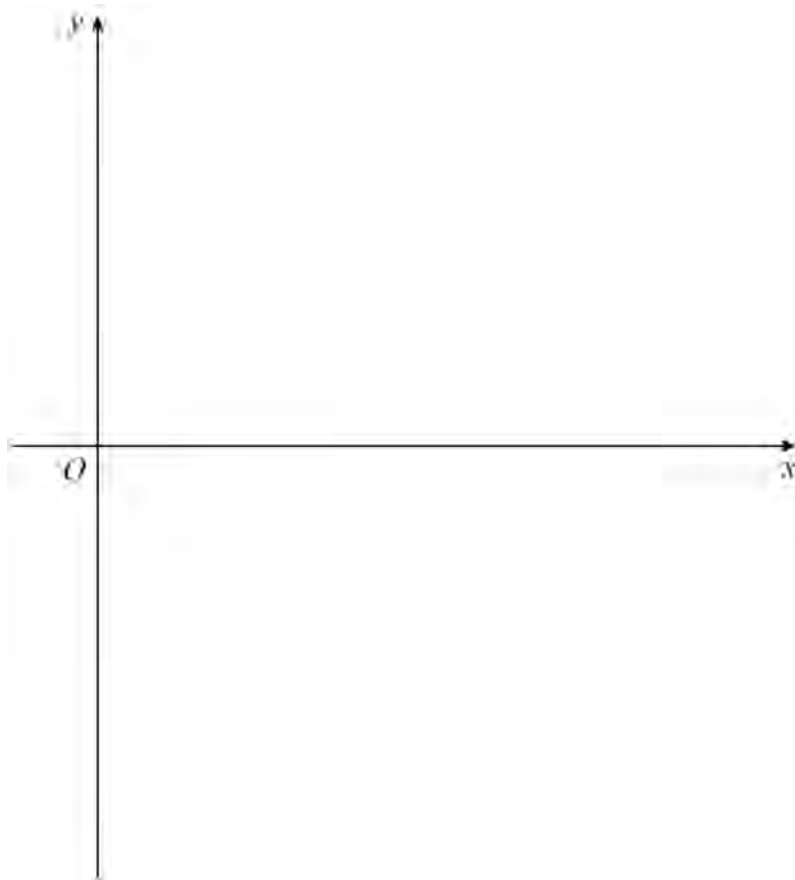
9 (c) The points Q and R both lie on C_2 such that

- the y -coordinate of Q is positive
- the y -coordinate of R is negative
- the line OQ is a tangent to C_2
- the line OR is a tangent to C_2

9 (c) (i) Sketch the curve C_2 and the lines OQ and OR

[You do **not** need to sketch the curve C_1]

[3 marks]



[8 marks]

[illegible]

Q R

END OF QUESTIONS

15



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[illegible]