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Centre number	Candidate number	
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.

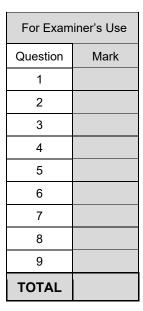
marked.

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.





FM01

Show	that
Snow	tna

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

wnere	a	and	\mathcal{D}	are integers.	
					[5 marks



2	(a)	It is given that	$z = \frac{7 - 3i}{k - 5i}$	where	k	is a real number.	

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

[3 marks]

		_

Re $z =$	$\operatorname{Im} z =$

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

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The area of the circular patch increases at a rate of 3 square metres per day. Find the rate at which the radius of the circular patch is increasing when the arcircular patch is 36π square metres. Give your answer in terms of π	rea of the
circular patch is 36π square metres.	
Give your answer in terms of π	[6 marks]
	[6 marks]
Answer	



4	(a)	Find the general so	olution of the equation
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$$\cos\left(2x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

giving your answer in terms of $\,\pi\,$

[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 $k \ge 1$

Give your answer in terms of $\,k\,$

[3 marks]

Answer

5		The quadratic equation		
		$x^2 + 5x + 9 = 0$		
		has roots $lpha$ and eta		
5	(a)	Write down the value of $\alpha+\beta$ and the value of $\alpha\beta$		[2 marks]
		$\alpha + \beta = $	$\alpha\beta =$	
5	(b)	Hence find the value of $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$		[2 marks]
		Answer		
5	(c)	Show that $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = 10$		[2 marks]



5	(d)	Find a quadratic equation, with integer coefficients, which has roots					
			$\alpha + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$	and	$\beta + \frac{\alpha}{2}$		
			α	ana	β		
							[6 marks]
		-					-
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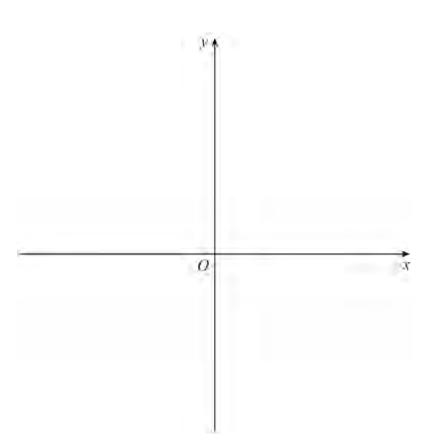
	The function f is defined by
	$f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x^2}$
(a)	Write down the equations of the asymptotes of the graph of $y = f(x)$ [2 marks]
	Answer
(b)	It is given that the line $y = k$, where k is a constant, intersects the graph of $y = f(x)$
	Prove that $k \ge -1$ [3 marks]
(c)	The graph of $y = f(x)$ has one stationary point.
	Use the result given in part (b) to find the coordinates of this stationary point. [2 marks]
	Answer
	(b)



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.

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

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

[1 mark	
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7	(b)	Explain why	I_2	is an improper integral.
	` '	Explain Willy	12	io air impropor intograi.

[1 n	nark]
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5

7 (c)	Find the value of $\ensuremath{I_2}$ clearly showing the limiting process.	[3 marks]
	Answer	
	Turn over for the next question	



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]

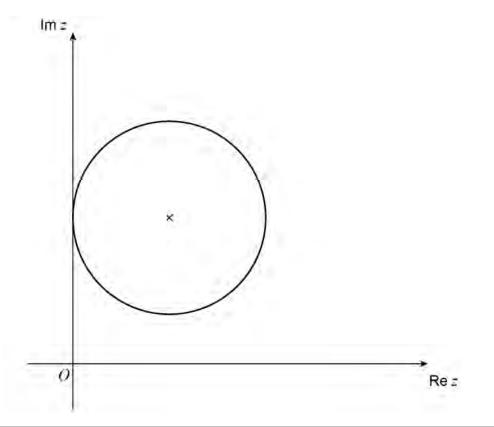
Answer

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]

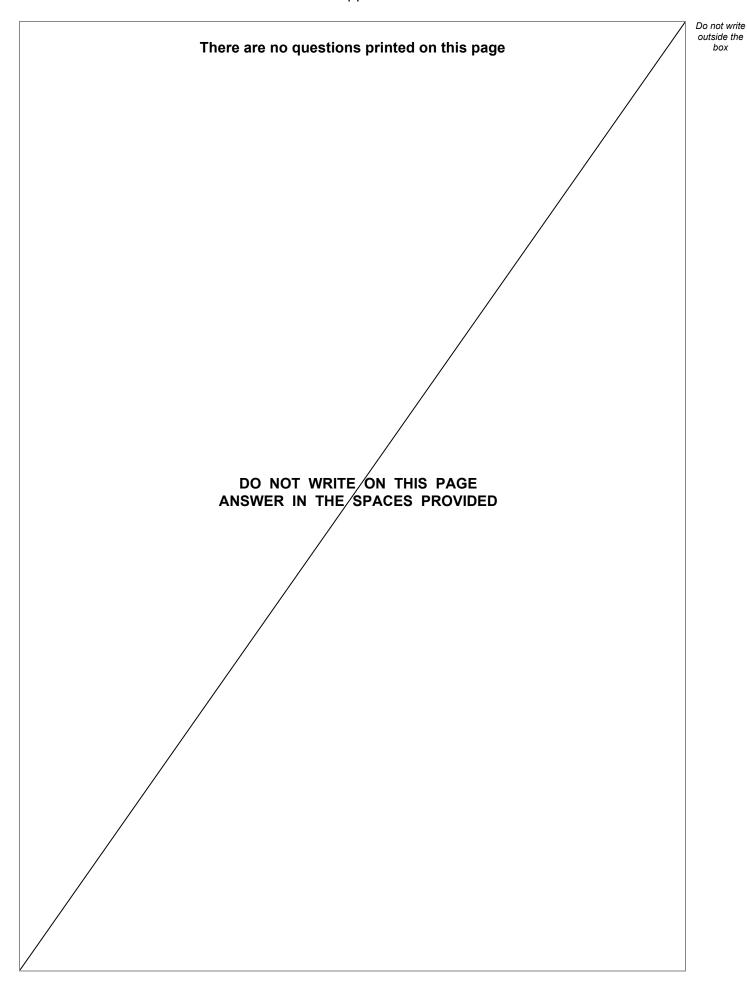


Do not write 8 (c) Find the complex number that represents the point T[6 marks]

Answer_

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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



[3 marks]

- **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
 - \bullet the line $\,$ OQ is a tangent to $\,$ C_{2} $\,$
 - the line $\ OR$ is a tangent to $\ C_2$
- 9 (c) (i) Sketch the curve $\,{\it C}_2\,$ and the lines $\,{\it OQ}\,$ and $\,{\it OR}\,$

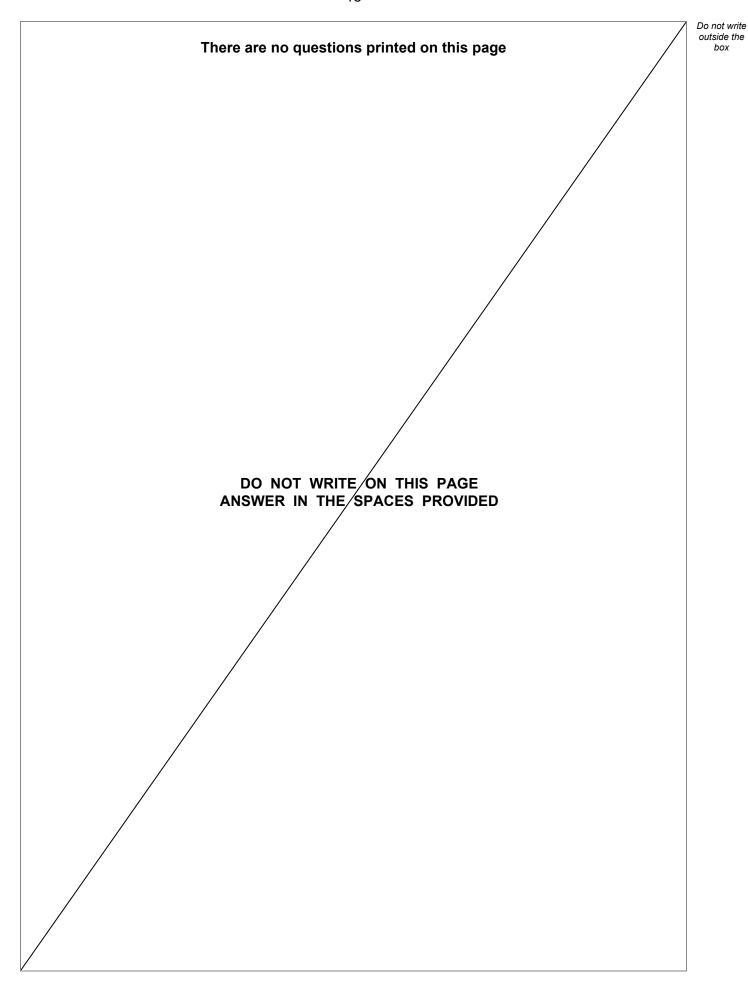
[You do \mathbf{not} need to sketch the curve C_1]



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	[8 marks
Q R	







Question number	Additional page, if required. Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.



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