

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

Candidate number

Surname \_\_\_\_\_

Forename(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Candidate signature \_\_\_\_\_

# INTERNATIONAL AS FURTHER MATHEMATICS

(9665/FM01) Unit FP1 – Pure Maths

Tuesday 28 May 2019      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 graphics 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	
10	
<b>TOTAL</b>	



Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

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**1 (a)** Expand  $(2 + h)^4$

**[1 mark]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

**1 (b)** A curve has equation  $y = x^4 + x^2$

**1 (b) (i)** A line passes through two points on the curve, one where  $x = 2$  and the other where  $x = 2 + h$

Find the gradient of this line, giving your answer in its simplest form.

**[3 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_



**1 (b) (ii)** Show how the answer to part **(b)(i)** can be used to find the gradient of the curve at the point where  $x = 2$

State the value of this gradient.

**[2 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

6

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**



2 It is given that  $f(x) = x^2 + bx + c$ , where  $b$  and  $c$  are real.

One root of  $f(x) = 0$  is  $3z - z^*$ , where  $z = 2 + 5i$

Find the value of  $b$  and the value of  $c$ .

[4 marks]

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$b =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$c =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4



**3 (a)** Given that  $f(r) = r^3 + r^2$ , show that

$$f(r + 1) - f(r) = (r + 1)(ar + b)$$

where  $a$  and  $b$  are integers.

**[3 marks]**

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**3 (b)** Hence find the value of

$$25 \times 74 + 26 \times 77 + 27 \times 80 + \dots + 62 \times 185 + 63 \times 188$$

**[4 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

      
7

Turn over ►



4 (a) Find the general solution of the equation

$$\sin\left(4x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

giving your answer in terms of  $\pi$ .

[5 marks]

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

4 (b) Find the least solution of the equation in part (a) which is greater than  $7\pi$ .

[2 marks]

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

7











7 A parabola  $P_1$  has equation  $y^2 = 6x$

$P_1$  is mapped onto a parabola,  $P_2$ , by a stretch of scale factor  $k$  parallel to the  $x$ -axis, where  $k > 0$

7 (a) Show that if  $P_2$  meets the line  $y = x + 5$  at the point  $A$ , then the  $x$ -coordinate of  $A$  satisfies the equation

$$kx^2 + (10k - 6)x + 25k = 0$$

[3 marks]

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7 (b) Given that  $y = x + 5$  is a tangent to  $P_2$ , find the equation of  $P_2$  in the form  $y^2 = px$

[4 marks]

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

7
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8 (a) Find in terms of  $q$  and  $r$ , where  $0 < q < r$ ,

$$\int_q^r \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$$

[3 marks]

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

8 (b) Explain why only **one** of the improper integrals

$$I_1 = \int_0^8 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$$

and

$$I_2 = \int_8^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$$

has a finite value, and find that value.

[3 marks]

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

6

Turn over ►





**9 (c)** Find the coordinates of the points where the curve  $C$  meets the line  $y = x + 2$

**[3 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

**9 (d)** Sketch on the same axes the curve  $C$  and the line  $y = x + 2$ , showing the coordinates of the points of intersection of  $C$  with the axes.

**[4 marks]**

**Turn over for the next question**

14

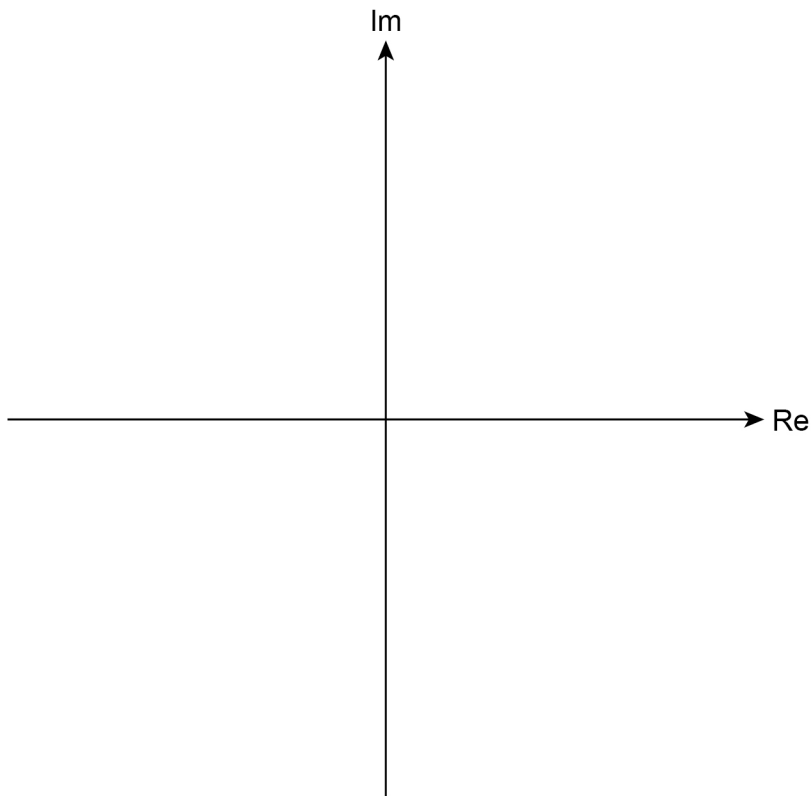
**Turn over ►**





10 (b) Draw the circle  $C$  on the Argand diagram.

[2 marks]



10 (c) The point  $T$  lies on  $C$  and represents the complex number  $z_1$ , which has the greatest argument of any point on  $C$ .

Find  $z_1$  in the form  $z_1 = \frac{1}{a}(b + i\sqrt{c})$ , where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are integers.

[5 marks]

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Question 10(c) continues on the next page

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

13

**END OF QUESTIONS**





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