



General Certificate of Secondary Education  
2019

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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## Further Mathematics

Unit 1 (With calculator)

Pure Mathematics



[GFM11]

\*GFM11\*

**FRIDAY 14 JUNE, AFTERNOON**

### TIME

2 hours.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.

**You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.**

**Do not write outside the boxed area on each page.**

Complete in black ink only. **Do not write with a gel pen.**

All working **must** be clearly shown in the spaces provided. Marks may be awarded for partially correct solutions.

Where rounding is necessary give answers correct to **2 decimal places** unless stated otherwise.

Answer **all fourteen** questions.

### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 100.

Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

You may use a calculator.

The Formula Sheet is on page 2.

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## Formula Sheet

### PURE MATHEMATICS

Quadratic equations:      If  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$       ( $a \neq 0$ )

$$\text{then } x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Differentiation:      If  $y = ax^n$       then       $\frac{dy}{dx} = nax^{n-1}$

Integration:       $\int ax^n dx = \frac{ax^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$       ( $n \neq -1$ )

Logarithms:      If  $a^x = n$       then       $x = \log_a n$

$$\log(ab) = \log a + \log b$$

$$\log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \log a - \log b$$

$$\log a^n = n \log a$$

Matrices:

$$\text{If } \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{then } \det \mathbf{A} = ad - bc$$

$$\text{and } \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix} \quad (ad - bc \neq 0)$$



1 Matrices **A** and **B** are defined by

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find the value of  $\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A}^2$

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ [4]

[Turn over]



2 A function  $f(x)$  is defined by

$$f(x) = x^2 - x + 4$$

(i) Use the method of **completing the square** to rewrite  $f(x)$  in the form

$$(x + a)^2 + b$$

where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants.

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

(ii) Hence find the minimum value of  $f(x)$  and the value of  $x$  for which it occurs.

Answer Minimum value \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

when  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_ [1]



3 (a) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if  $y = \frac{3}{8}x^2 + \frac{5}{x^4} - 12x$

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ [3]

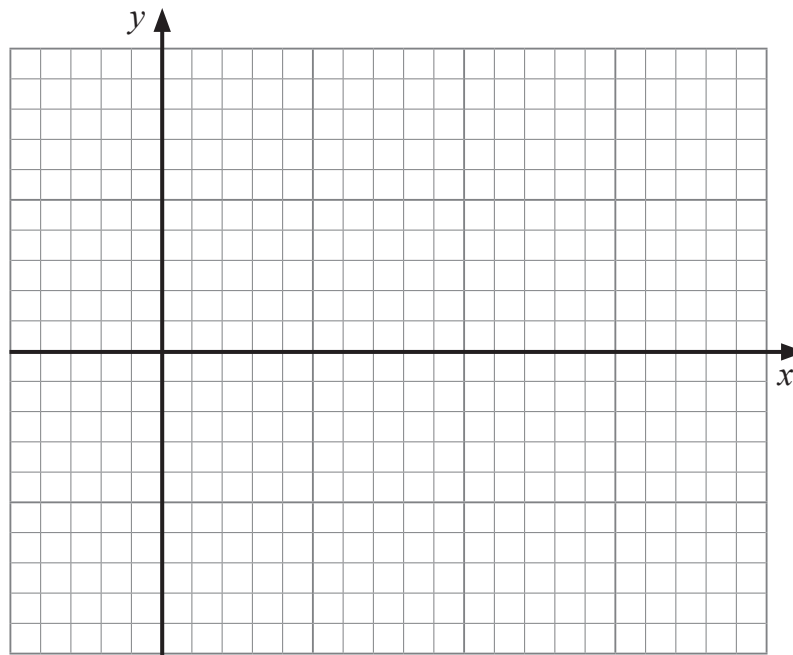
(b) Find  $\int \left( \frac{3}{4x^2} - 2x^3 \right) dx$

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ [3]

[Turn over]



- 4 (a) Sketch the graph of  $y = \cos x$  for  $-90^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$



[2]

- (b) (i) Solve the equation

$$\cos x = -0.184$$

for  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$

Give your answers correct to 1 decimal place.

Answers \_\_\_\_\_ [2]



(ii) Hence solve the equation

$$\cos(2\theta - 15^\circ) = -0.184$$

for  $90^\circ \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ$

Give your answer correct to 1 decimal place.

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ [2]



5 Matrices **P** and **Q** are defined by

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Using a matrix method, find the matrix **X** such that

$$\mathbf{PX} = \mathbf{Q}$$

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ [4]





6 Solve the inequality

$$x^2 - 4x - 5 < 0$$

You **must** show clearly each stage of your solution.

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ [4]

[Turn over]



7 Solve the following set of simultaneous equations

$$2x + 3y + z = 5$$

$$3x - 4y + 2z = -9$$

$$x + 5y - 3z = 6$$

You **must** show clearly each stage of your solution.

Answer  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_,  $y =$  \_\_\_\_\_,  $z =$  \_\_\_\_\_ [8]



**You may use this page for Question 7 if needed.**

**(Questions continue overleaf)**

**[Turn over]**

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8 A curve is defined by the equation  $y = x(3x - 5)(x + 1)$

(i) Write down the **coordinates** of the points where the curve meets the  $x$ -axis.

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ [3]

(ii) Find the coordinates of the turning points of the curve.

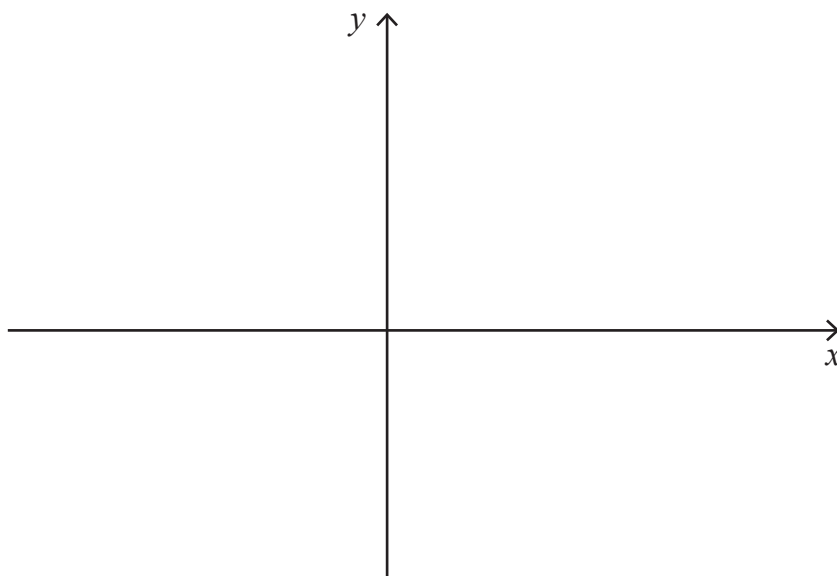
Answer \_\_\_\_\_ [6]



(iii) Using calculus, identify each turning point as either a maximum or a minimum point. You **must** show working to justify your answer.

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

(iv) Sketch the curve on the axes below.



[2]

[Turn over]



9 (a) If  $2 \log y = 3 \log x$  write  $y$  in terms of  $x$ .

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

(b) (i) If  $4 \times 2^x = 2^y$  show that

$$y = x + 2$$

[1]



(ii) Hence or otherwise solve the equation

$$6^{3x-2} = 4 \times 2^x$$

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ [4]

[Turn over]



- 10 Rory has a set of objects, each with a circular base. He records the base radius,  $r$  cm, and the volume,  $V$  cm<sup>3</sup>, of 5 of these objects.

The results are given in the table below.

Base radius $r$ (cm)	Volume $V$ (cm <sup>3</sup> )		
3.4	98.0		
4.6	221.7		
5.2	308.7		
6.8	636.9		
7.5	829.8		

Rory believes that a relationship of the form

$$V = ar^b$$

exists, where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants.

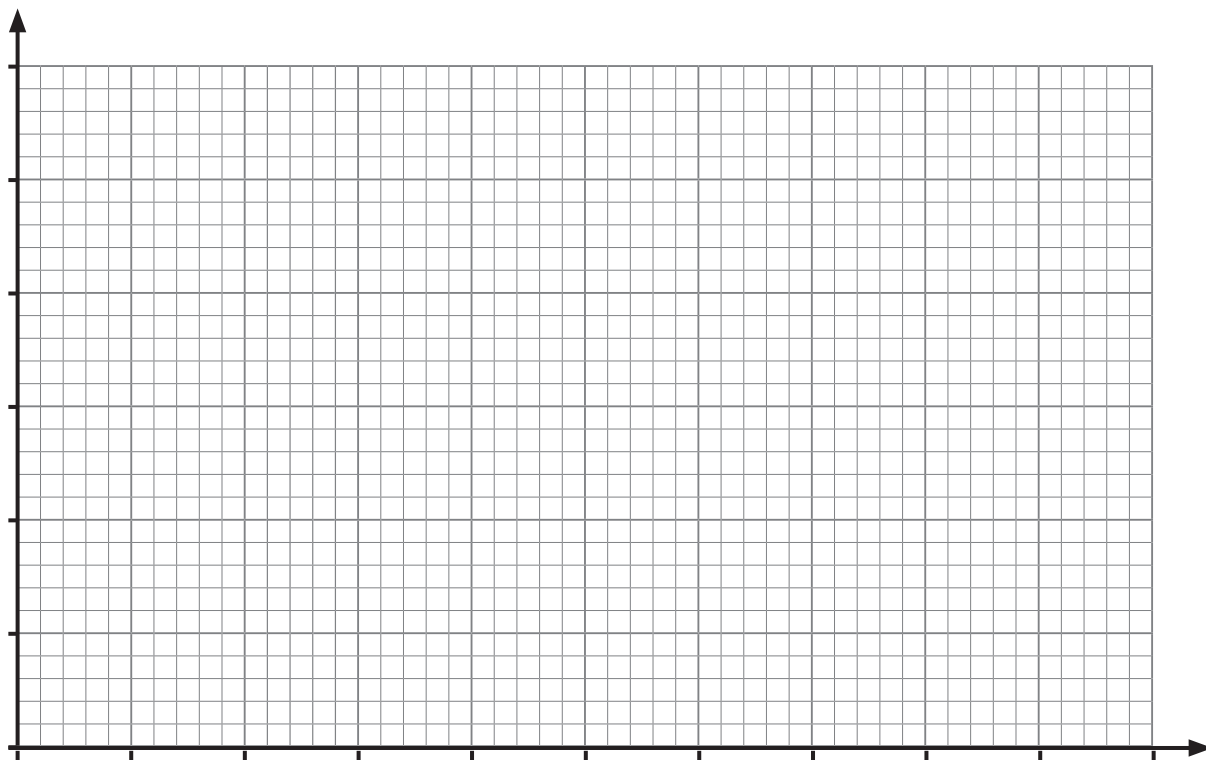
- (i) Verify that a relationship of the form  $V = ar^b$  exists by drawing a suitable straight line graph on the grid opposite.

Show clearly the values used, correct to 3 decimal places, in the table above.

**Hence** find the values of  $a$  and  $b$ , correct to 1 decimal place.







Answer a = \_\_\_\_\_ , b = \_\_\_\_\_ [11]

[Turn over]

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Use the formula  $V = ar^b$  with your values for a and b to calculate

- (ii) the volume of an object with radius 5.6 cm, giving your answer to the nearest  $\text{cm}^3$ ,

Answer \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^3$  [1]

- (iii) the **diameter** of an object with a volume of  $1000 \text{ cm}^3$ .

Give your answer correct to the nearest cm and state any assumption that you make.

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ cm [2]

Assumption \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [1]



11 Find the equation of the **normal** to the curve

$$y = 2 - \frac{3}{x}$$

at the point where the curve cuts the **x-axis**.

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ [5]

[Turn over]



12 (i) Expand and simplify the expression

$$(x + 3)(x - 4)(2x + 5)$$

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ [3]



(ii) Hence simplify fully the expression

$$\frac{(x+3)(x-4)(2x+5) - 2x(x^2+2) - 18}{x^2 - 13x}$$

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ [4]

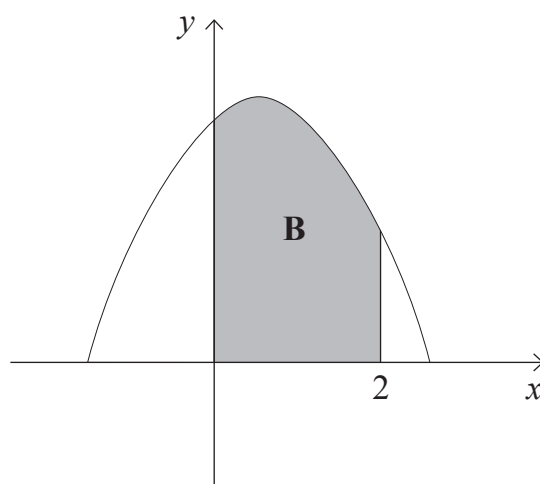
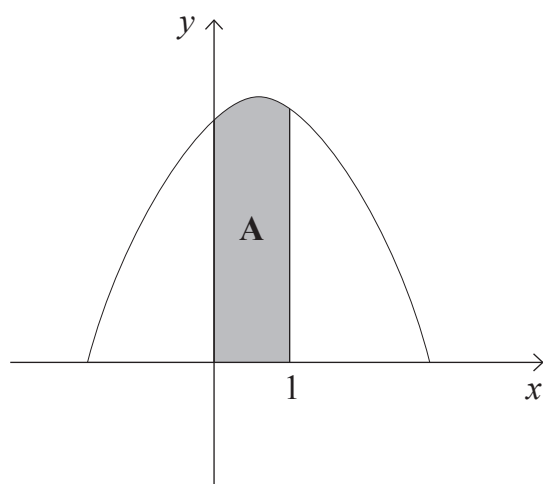
[Turn over]



13 The diagrams below show sketches of the curve

$$y = k + 2x - 3x^2$$

where  $k$  is a constant.



- (i) Find expressions in terms of  $k$  for the area of **A** and the area of **B**.



Answer Area of **A** \_\_\_\_\_ [3]

Area of **B** \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

(ii) Given that the area of **A** is  $\frac{5}{9}$  of the area of **B**, find the value of  $k$ .

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

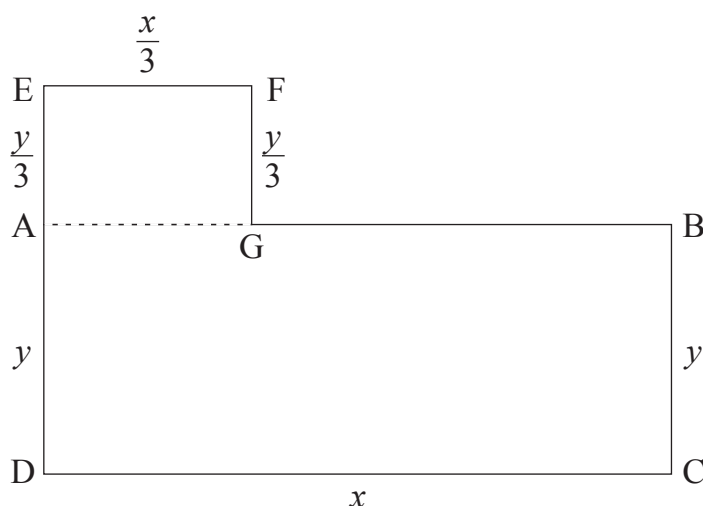
[Turn over]



- 14 The owners of a hotel wish to build a swimming pool in the hotel grounds. They plan to build a rectangular pool ABCD for adults, of length  $x$  m and width  $y$  m.

At one end of the pool they plan to add a children's pool AEFG, as shown in the diagram below.

The length and width of the children's pool are to be  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the length and width of the adults' pool, respectively.



Write down, in terms of  $x$  and  $y$ ,

- (i) the total area of the two pools,

Answer \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{m}^2$  [1]





(ii) the total length of the perimeter round the outer edges of the pools.

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ m [1]

The total length of the perimeter round the outer edges of the pools is 96 m.

(iii) Show that

$$y = 36 - \frac{3}{4}x$$

[2]

[Turn over]



- (iv) Find the dimensions of the pools which will give a maximum total area, showing that it is a maximum.

Answer Adults' pool \_\_\_\_\_ m by \_\_\_\_\_ m

Children's pool \_\_\_\_\_ m by \_\_\_\_\_ m [6]

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For Examiner's use only	
Question Number	Marks
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<b>Total Marks</b>	
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Examiner Number

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