

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel  
Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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**Tuesday 25 June 2019**

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper Reference **9FM0/4A**

**Further Mathematics**

**Advanced**

**Paper 4A: Further Pure Mathematics 2**

**You must have:**

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Green), calculator

Total Marks

**Candidates may use any calculator permitted by Pearson regulations. Calculators must not have the facility for algebraic manipulation, differentiation and integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.**

### Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- If pencil is used for diagrams/sketches/graphs it must be dark (HB or B)
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions and ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear. Answers without working may not gain full credit.
- Answers should be given to three significant figures unless otherwise stated.

### Information

- A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.
- There are 8 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 75.
- 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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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5.

$$I_n = \int \operatorname{cosec}^n x \, dx \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

(a) Prove that, for  $n \geq 2$ 

$$I_n = \frac{n-2}{n-1} I_{n-2} - \frac{\operatorname{cosec}^{n-2} x \cot x}{n-1} \quad (4)$$

(b) Hence show that

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{cosec}^6 x \, dx = \frac{56}{135} \sqrt{3} \quad (4)$$



























8.

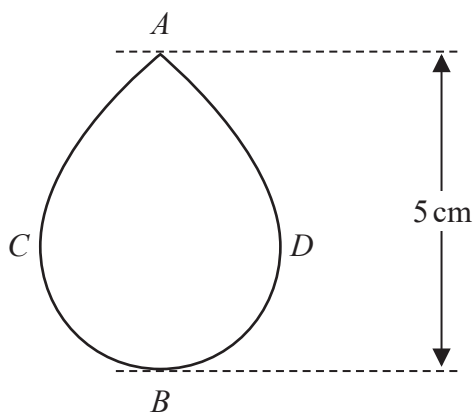


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows the vertical cross section of a child's spinning top. The point  $A$  is vertically above the point  $B$  and the height of the spinning top is 5 cm.

The line  $CD$  is perpendicular to  $AB$  such that  $CD$  is the maximum width of the spinning top.

The spinning top is modelled as the solid of revolution created when part of the curve with polar equation

$$r^2 = 25 \cos 2\theta$$

is rotated through  $2\pi$  radians about the initial line.

(a) Show that, according to the model, the surface area of the spinning top is

$$k\pi(2 - \sqrt{2}) \text{ cm}^2$$

where  $k$  is a constant to be determined.

(7)

(b) Show that, according to the model, the length  $CD$  is  $\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$  cm.

(6)











