

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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## Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Paper  
reference

**8FM0/21**

### Further Mathematics

Advanced Subsidiary

Further Mathematics options

**21: Further Pure Mathematics 1**

**(Part of options A, B, C and D)**

**You must have:**

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Green), calculator

Total Marks

**Candidates may use any calculator allowed by Pearson regulations. Calculators must not have the facility for symbolic algebra 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.
- Inexact answers should be given to three significant figures unless otherwise stated.

### Information

- A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.
- The total mark for this part of the examination is 40. There are 5 questions.
- 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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Q:1/1/1/



  
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1. Use algebra to find the set of values of  $x$  for which

$$x \geq \frac{2x + 15}{2x + 3} \quad (6)$$

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3. (a) Use  $t = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$  to show that, where both sides are defined

$$\frac{29 - 21 \sec \theta}{20 - 21 \tan \theta} \equiv \frac{5t + 2}{2t + 5} \quad (4)$$

- (b) Hence, again using  $t = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$ , prove that, where both sides are defined

$$\frac{20 + 21 \tan \theta}{29 + 21 \sec \theta} \equiv \frac{29 - 21 \sec \theta}{20 - 21 \tan \theta} \quad (3)$$















5.

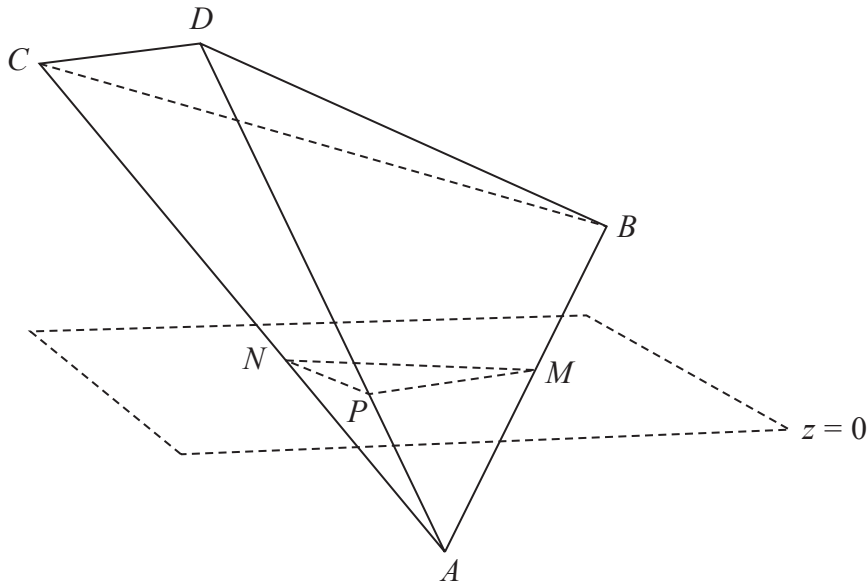


Figure 1

The points  $A(3, 2, -4)$ ,  $B(9, -4, 2)$ ,  $C(-6, -10, 8)$  and  $D(-4, -5, 10)$  are the vertices of a tetrahedron.

The plane with equation  $z = 0$  cuts the tetrahedron into two pieces, one on each side of the plane.

The edges  $AB$ ,  $AC$  and  $AD$  of the tetrahedron intersect the plane at the points  $M$ ,  $N$  and  $P$  respectively, as shown in Figure 1.

Determine

- (a) the coordinates of the points  $M$ ,  $N$  and  $P$ , (3)
- (b) the area of triangle  $MNP$ , (2)
- (c) the exact volume of the solid  $BCDPNM$ . (6)

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