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SECONDARY FOUR 2025 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS Paper 1

4049/01
29 August 2025

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.
No Additional Materials are required.

2 hours 15 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, register number and class in the spaces at the top of this page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** the questions.

Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place in the case of angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.

The use of an approved scientific calculator is expected, where appropriate.

You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The total number of marks for this paper is **90**.

For Examiner's Use

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Marks														

Table of Penalties		Qn. No.	90
Presentation	–1		
Significant Figures / Units	–1		

This document consists of 23 printed pages and 1 blank page.

Mathematical Formulae

1. ALGEBRA

Quadratic Equation

For the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$,

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

Binomial expansion

$$(a+b)^n = a^n + \binom{n}{1}a^{n-1}b + \binom{n}{2}a^{n-2}b^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{r}a^{n-r}b^r + \dots + b^n,$$

where n is a positive integer and $\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} = \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-r+1)}{r!}$

2. TRIGONOMETRY

Identities

$$\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$$

$$\sec^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}^2 A = 1 + \cot^2 A$$

$$\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$$

$$\cos(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$$

$$\tan(A \pm B) = \frac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \mp \tan A \tan B}$$

$$\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$$

$$\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A = 2 \cos^2 A - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 A$$

$$\tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$$

Formulae for $\triangle ABC$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A$$

- 1** The curve $x^2 + xy - 6y^2 + 9 = 0$ and line $y = x + 1$ intersect at the points R and S .
Find the x -coordinate of the midpoint of RS .

[3]

- 2** Integrate $\frac{4}{x^2} - \frac{3}{1-5x} + \sin 5x - \pi$ with respect to x .

[5]

- 3 A cuboid has base area $(4 + 2\sqrt{5}) \text{ cm}^2$ and a volume of $(9 + 5\sqrt{5}) \text{ cm}^3$.

Find, **without using a calculator**, the height of the cuboid, in cm, giving your answer in the form $\frac{1}{2}(a + b\sqrt{5})$, where a and b are integers.

[3]

- 4 **(a)** Express $-4x^2 + 12x + 2$ in the form $a(x + b)^2 + c$ and state the coordinates of the turning point of the curve $y = -4x^2 + 12x + 2$. [3]

- (b)** Hence explain why the turning point is a maximum point. [1]

5 Express $\frac{3x^2 + 5x - 2}{(x+1)(x^2 + 4)}$ in partial fractions.

[5]

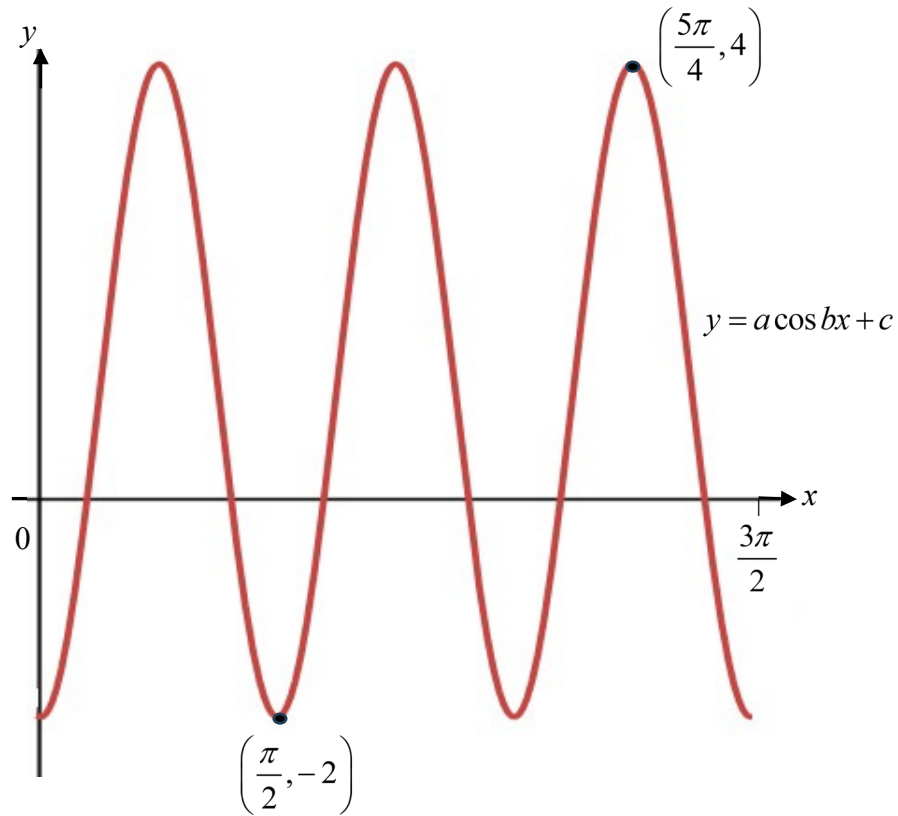
6 It is given that $y = \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{x+2}}$ for $x > q$.

(a) State the value of q . [1]

(b) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$. [3]

(c) State whether $y = \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{x+2}}$ is an increasing or decreasing function.
Explain your answer clearly. [2]

7



The diagram shows the curve $y = a \cos bx + c$ for $0 \leq x \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}$ radians.

A minimum point $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, -2\right)$ and a maximum point $\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}, 4\right)$ are indicated on the diagram.

(a) Explain why $b = 4$.

[2]

(b) Explain why $c = 1$.

[2]

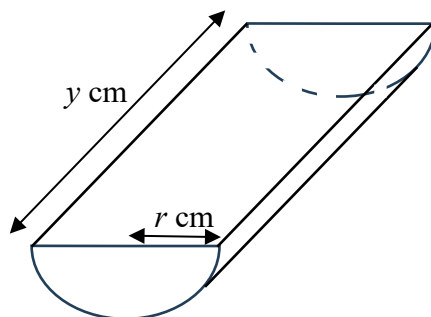
(c) Hence find the equation of the curve.

[2]

8 **(a)** Prove the identity $\frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$. [3]

(b) Hence solve the equation $\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = -3$ for $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$. [4]

- 9 The diagram shows a container, made of a thin sheet of plastic, in the shape of a hollow cylinder. The length of the container is y cm and each of the semicircular ends has radius r cm. The total external area of the plastic used is 8500 cm^2 .



- (a) Show that the volume, $V \text{ cm}^3$, of the container is given by $4250r - \frac{1}{2}\pi r^3$. [3]

- (b) Given that r can vary, find the stationary value of V and determine its nature. [4]

10 The solution of the equation $3^{2x-1} = 4(3^x)$ can be expressed as $\frac{\ln p}{\ln q}$.

(a) Find the value of p and of q .

[4]

- (b) Express the solution of $\log_{16}(3y-1) + \frac{1}{2} = \log_4(3y)$ as a rational number. [4]

11(a) Cement is poured into an empty right circular cone mould at a constant rate of $36\pi \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$. The height of the cone is always twice its radius.

- (i) Show that the radius of the cone after 1.5 minutes is approximately 16.94 cm.

[2]

[The volume of a cone with radius r and height h is $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$.]

- (ii) Find the rate of change of the radius of the cone after 1.5 minutes.

[3]

- (b) The intensity of light, I candelas, at a certain distance, x metres, from a light source is given by the formula $I = \frac{k}{x^2}$, where k is a constant.

Given that the intensity of light is 12 candelas at a distance of 4 metres from the source, find the rate at which the intensity of light is changing with respect to the distance when $x = 8$.

[3]

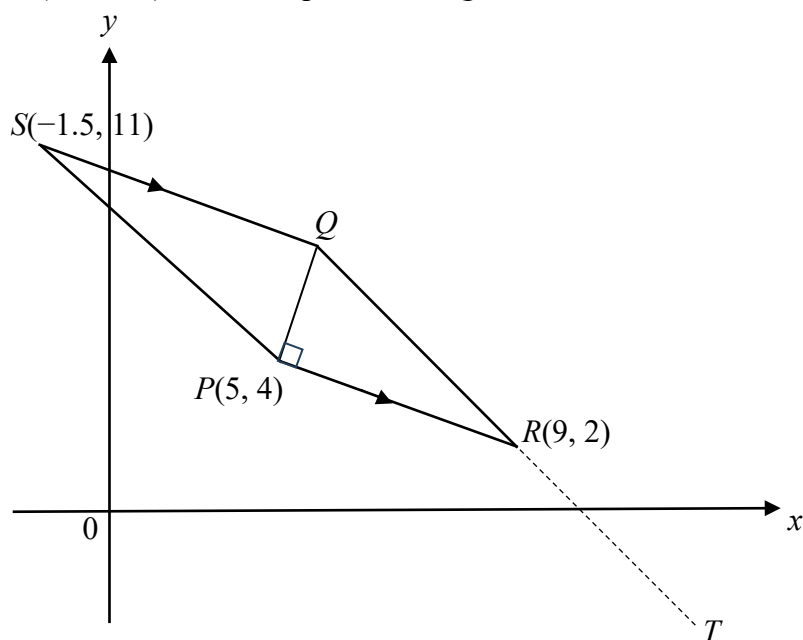
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- The diagram illustrates a geometry problem involving two intersecting circles. A line segment AC is tangent to the left circle at point B . A line segment AH is tangent to the right circle at point F . A line segment BD is drawn from point B through point D on the right circle. A line segment GF is drawn from point G on the left circle through point F on the right circle. The angle $\angle GFH$ is labeled x° .

- [4]

(b) Show that CBA is parallel to GFE . [2]

(c) Show that triangle ABD is similar to triangle BEG . [2]

- 13** The diagram (not drawn to scale) shows a right-angled triangle PQR in which point P is $(5, 4)$ and point R is $(9, 2)$.
Point S is $(-1.5, 11)$ and PR is parallel to SQ .



- (a)** Find the equation of PQ .

[2]

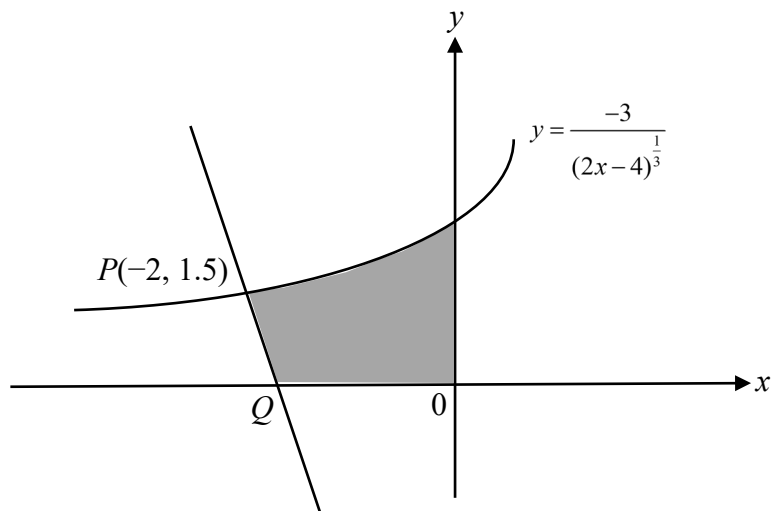
- (b)** Find the coordinates of Q .

[3]

- (c) Given that T is a point on QR extended such that $QT = 10\sqrt{5}$ units, find the coordinates of T .

[5]

- 14 The graph shows part of the curve $y = \frac{-3}{(2x-4)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$. The point $P(-2, 1.5)$ lies on the curve and the normal to the curve at P meets the x -axis at Q .



- (a) Find the coordinates of Q .

[5]

- (b) Find the area of the shaded region bounded by the curve, the normal PQ and the coordinate axes.
Give your answer correct to 3 decimal places.

[5]

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