Surname	Other n	ames
Pearson Edexcel nternational Advanced Level	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Further Pu	ure	
Mathema Advanced/Advance	tics F1	
Mathema	tics F1	Paper Reference WFM01/01

Candidates may use any calculator allowed by the regulations of the Joint Council for Qualifications. 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). Coloured pencils and highlighter pens must not be used.
- **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.
- When a calculator is used, the answer should be given to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

Information

- 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 ▶



P48258A
©2017 Pearson Education Ltd.



1. The quadratic equation	on
---------------------------	----

$$3x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$$

has roots α and β .

Without solving the quadratic equation, find the exact value of

$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$$

	Leave blank
Question 1 continued	
	Q1
(Total 4 marks)	



Given that

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -k & 2k \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ where } k \text{ is a constant}$$

(a) find the matrix AB,

-	(2)	
١,	4	,

(2)

(b) find the exact value of k for which $det(\mathbf{AB}) = 0$







Question 2 continued	blank
	Q2
(Total 4 marks)	



3.	Prove	by	induction	that for	n	\in	\mathbb{Z}^+
-----------	-------	----	-----------	----------	---	-------	----------------

$$\sum_{r=1}^{n} \frac{2}{r(r+1)(r+2)} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

(5)		
	- 1	



Question 3 continued		Leave blank
		Q3
	(Total 5 marks)	



4. The rectangular hyperbola H has parametric equations

$$x = 4t, \ y = \frac{4}{t}$$

The straight line with equation 3y - 2x = 10 intersects H at the points A and B.

Given that the point A is above the x-axis,

(a) find the coordinates of the point A and the coordinates of the point B.

(5)

(b) Find the coordinates of the midpoint of AB.

(2)

Question 4 continued	Leave blank
	Q4
(Total 7 marks)	



5. $f(x) = 30 + \frac{7}{\sqrt{x}} - x^5, \qquad x > 0$

The only real root, α , of the equation f(x) = 0 lies in the interval [2, 2.1].

(a) Starting with the interval [2, 2.1], use interval bisection twice to find an interval of width 0.025 that contains α .

(4)

(b) Taking 2 as a first approximation to α , apply the Newton-Raphson process once to f(x) to find a second approximation to α , giving your answer to 2 decimal places.

(5)

Question 5 continued		Leav blanl
Question 5 continued		
		Q5
	(Total 9 marks)	



6. (a) Use the standard results for $\sum_{r=1}^{n} r^2$ and for $\sum_{r=1}^{n} r^3$ to show that, for all positive integers n,

$$\sum_{r=1}^{n} r^{2}(r+1) = \frac{n}{a}(n+1)(n+2)(3n+b)$$

where a and b are integers to be found.

(4)

(b) Hence find the value of

$$\sum_{r=25}^{49} (r^2(r+1)+2) \tag{4}$$

O6 (Total 8 marks)	Question 6 continued	Leave blank
		06
		Q0



7. $f(z) = z^4 + 4z^3 + 6z^2 + 4z + a$

where a is a real constant.

Given that 1 + 2i is a complex root of the equation f(z) = 0

(a) write down another complex root of this equation.

(1)

- (b) (i) Hence, find the other roots of the equation f(z) = 0
 - (ii) State the value of a.

(7)

Question 7 continued	Leave
(Total 8 marks)	Q7



- 8. The parabola C has cartesian equation $y^2 = 36x$. The point $P(9p^2, 18p)$, where p is a positive constant, lies on C.
 - (a) Using calculus, show that an equation of the tangent to C at P is

$$py - x = 9p^2 \tag{4}$$

This tangent cuts the directrix of C at the point A(-a, 6), where a is a constant.

(b) Write down the value of *a*.

(1)

(c) Find the exact value of p.

(3)

(d) Hence find the exact coordinates of the point *P*, giving each coordinate as a simplified surd.

(3)

	Leave
	blank
Out of the form of	o lank
Question 8 continued	



Question 8 continued		

	blank
Question 8 continued	
	Q8
	Vo
(Total 11 marks)	



9. $z = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{5}i$

(a) Find the modulus and the argument of z, giving the modulus as an exact answer and giving the argument in radians to 2 decimal places.

(3)

Given that

$$zw = \lambda i$$

where λ is a real constant,

(b) find w in the form a + ib, where a and b are real. Give your answer in terms of λ .

(3)

- (c) Given that $\lambda = \frac{1}{10}$
 - (i) find $\frac{4}{3}(z+w)$,
 - (ii) plot the points A, B, C and D, representing z, zw, w and $\frac{4}{3}(z+w)$ respectively, on a single Argand diagram.

(4)

20

uestion 9 continued	



Question 9 continued		

Question 9 continued	blank
	_
	_
	-
	_
	_
	_
	-
	-
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	Q9
(Total 10 marks)



10. In your answers to this question, the elements of each matrix should be expressed in exact form in surds where necessary.

The transformation U, represented by the 2×2 matrix \mathbf{P} , is a rotation through 45° anticlockwise about the origin.

(a) Write down the matrix P.

(1)

The transformation V, represented by the 2×2 matrix \mathbf{Q} , is a rotation through 60° anticlockwise about the origin.

(b) Write down the matrix \mathbf{Q} .

(1)

The transformation U followed by the transformation V is the transformation T. The transformation T is represented by the matrix \mathbf{R} .

(c) Use your matrices from parts (a) and (b) to find the matrix **R**.

(3)

(d) Give a full geometric description of T as a single transformation.

(2)

(e) Deduce from your answers to parts (c) and (d) that $\sin 75^\circ = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}$ and find the exact value of $\cos 75^\circ$, explaining your answers fully.

(2)



	Leave
	blank
Question 10 continued	



Question 10 conti	nued		

	Leave
	blank
Question 10 continued	

