Write your name here		
Surname		Other names
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Further Pu Mathema ¹ Advanced/Advance	tics F	- 1
Monday 23 June 2014 – Mo Time: 1 hour 30 minutes	orning	Paper Reference WFM01/01
You must have:		Total Marks

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.

P 4 4 9 6 5 A 0 1 3 2

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. Find the value of		
	$\sum_{r=1}^{200} (r+1)(r-1)$	
	7-1	(4)



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		L b
2.	Given that $-2 + 3i$ is a root of the equation	
	$z^2 + pz + q = 0$	
	where p and q are real constants,	
	(a) write down the other root of the equation. (1)	
	(b) Find the value of p and the value of q . (3)	

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3.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ a & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

where a is a real constant and $a \neq 6$

(a) Find A^{-1} in terms of a.

(3)

Given that $\mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{I}$, where \mathbf{I} is the 2×2 identity matrix,

(3)

4.

$$f(x) = x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3, \quad x > 0$$

Given that α is the only real root of the equation f(x) = 0,

(a) show that $4 < \alpha < 5$

(2)

(b) Taking 4.5 as a first approximation to α , apply the Newton-Raphson procedure once to f(x) to find a second approximation to α , giving your answer to 3 decimal places.

(5)

(c) Use linear interpolation once on the interval [4, 5] to find another approximation to α , giving your answer to 3 decimal places.

(3)

Question 4 continued	Leave



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5.	Given that $z_1 = -3 - 4i$ and $z_2 = 4 - 3i$	
(a) show, on an Argand diagram, the point P representing z_1 and the point Q representing	ng z ₂
		(2)
(b) Given that O is the origin, show that OP is perpendicular to OQ .	
		(2)
(c) Show the point R on your diagram, where R represents $z_1 + z_2$	
		(1)
(d) Prove that <i>OPRQ</i> is a square.	(2)
		(2)

Question 5 continued	Leave



6.	It is given that α and	β are roots of the	e equation $3x^2 + 5x - 1 = 0$
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(a) Find the exact value of $\alpha^3 + \beta^3$

(b) Find a quadratic equation which has roots $\frac{\alpha^2}{\beta}$ and $\frac{\beta^2}{\alpha}$, giving your answer in the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, where a, b and c are integers.

	(5)

Question 6 continued	Leave blank



7.

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

(a) Describe fully the single geometrical transformation U represented by the matrix P. (3)

The transformation V, represented by the 2×2 matrix **Q**, is a reflection in the x-axis.

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

(1)

Given that V followed by U is the transformation T, which is represented by the matrix \mathbf{R} ,

(c) find the matrix \mathbf{R} .

(2)

(d) Show that there is a real number k for which the transformation T maps the point (1, k) onto itself. Give the exact value of k in its simplest form.

(5)



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Question 7 continued	



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The parabola P has parametric equations $x = 8t^2$, $y = 16t$.			
(a	Find, using algebra, the coordinates of the point <i>A</i> where <i>H</i> meets <i>P</i> .	(3)	
A	nother point $B(8, 2)$ lies on the hyperbola H .		
(b	Find the equation of the normal to H at the point $(8, 2)$, giving your answer in the f $y = mx + c$, where m and c are constants.	orm	
		(5)	
(c)	Find the coordinates of the points where this normal at B meets the parabola P .	(6)	

Question 8 continued	Leave



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9. (i) Prove by induction that, for $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{n} r(r+1)(r+2) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{4}$$

(5)

(ii) Prove by induction that,

 $4^n + 6n + 8$ is divisible by 18

for all positive integers n.

(6)

Question 9 continued		Lea
	(Total 11 marks)	
	TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS	
END		