Write your name here		
Surname		Other names
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Further Pu Mathema Advanced/Advance	tics F	
Wednesday 8 June 2016 – I Time: 1 hour 30 minutes	Morning	Paper Reference WFM02/01
You must have: Mathematical Formulae and Sta	atistical Tables (B	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.

PEARSON

Turn over ▶

P 4 6 6 8 5 A 0 1 3 2

1. (a) Express $\frac{1}{4r^2-1}$ in partial fractions.

(1)

(2)

(b) Hence prove that

$$\sum_{r=1}^{n} \frac{1}{4r^2 - 1} = \frac{n}{2n+1} \tag{3}$$

(c) Find the exact value of

$$\sum_{r=9}^{25} \frac{5}{4r^2 - 1}$$





estion 1 continued	



Leave blank

$\left x^2 - 9\right < \left 1 - 2x\right $	
	(6
	(

Find, in terms of k, where k is a positive integer, the general solution of the differential equation

$$(1+x)\frac{dy}{dx} + ky = x^{\frac{1}{2}}(1+x)^{2-k}, \quad x > 0$$

1		1	
	h		
ı	v	•	

g	giving your answer in the form $y = f(x)$.		(6

4.

$$f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)$$

(a) Find the Taylor series expansion for f(x) about $\frac{\pi}{3}$ in ascending powers of $\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ up to and including the term in $\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^4$

(b) Hence obtain an estimate of $\sin \frac{1}{2}$, giving your answer to 4 decimal places.

2	(2)
	()

	Leave
	blank
Overetion A continued	Olding
Question 4 continued	

5. The transformation T from the z-plane to the w-plane is given by

$$w = \frac{2z - 1}{z + 3}, \quad z \neq -3$$

The circle in the z-plane with equation $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, where z = x + iy, is mapped by T onto the circle C in the w-plane.

Find the centre and the radius of C.

- (7	•
_ (•	,

	Leave blank
Question 5 continued	
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_



(a) Find the general solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 3x^2 + 2x + 1$$

(9)

(b) Find the particular solution of this differential equation for which y = 0 and $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ when x = 0when x = 0

(

when $x = 0$	
	(5
	(-

uestion 6 continued	
restion o commed	



7.

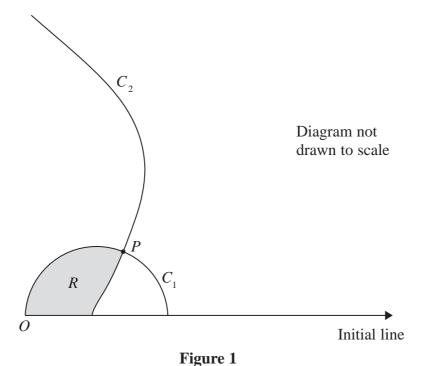


Figure 1 shows a sketch of the curves C_1 and C_2 with polar equations

$$C_1: r = \frac{3}{2}\cos\theta, \qquad 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$C_2: r = 3\sqrt{3} - \frac{9}{2}\cos\theta, \qquad 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$$

The curves intersect at the point P.

(a) Find the polar coordinates of P.

(3)

The region R, shown shaded in Figure 1, is enclosed by the curves C_1 and C_2 and the initial line.

(b) Find the exact area of R, giving your answer in the form $p\pi + q\sqrt{3}$ where p and q are rational numbers to be found.

(8)

uestion 7 continued	
destion / continued	



8. (a) Use de Moivre's theorem to show that

$$\cos^5\theta \equiv p\,\cos\,5\theta + q\,\cos\,3\theta + r\,\cos\theta$$

where p, q and r are rational numbers to be found.

(6)

(b) Hence, showing all your working, find the exact value of

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos^5 \theta \ d\theta$$

1	- 4	1
		ı N



	Le
uestion 8 continued	



9. The complex number z is represented by the point P in an Argand diagram.

Given that $\arg\left(\frac{z-5}{z-2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

(a) sketch the locus of P as z varies,

(3)

(b) find the exact maximum value of |z|.

(4)

	Leave
	blank
Question 9 continued	

