Please check the examination details belo	w before ente	ering your candidate information
Candidate surname		Other names
Centre Number Candidate Nu	ımber	
Pearson Edexcel Inter	nation	al Advanced Level
Friday 24 January 20	025	
Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)	Paper reference	WFM03/01
Mathematics		
International Advanced Su	ıhcidiər	y/ Advanced Level
Further Pure Mathematics	,	y/ Advanced Level
Further Pure Mathematics	ГЭ	
You must have:	Tables (Vall	Total Marks
Mathematical Formulae and Statistics	iables (Tell	iow), calculator

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.
- There are 8 questions in this question paper. 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.
- If you change your mind about an answer, cross it out and put your new answer and any working underneath.

Turn over ▶



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1.	In this question you must show all stages of your working. Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.
S	olve the equation

 $2\sinh^2 x + 3\cosh x = 7$

Give your answers as	simplified	natural	logarithms.
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(6)

Question 1 continued	
(Total for Question 1	is 6 marks)
(Total for Vacstion 1	Z V ARROLD IN J



2. The hyperbola <i>H</i> has equati	on
---------------------------------------------	----

$$kx^2 - y^2 = 9$$

where k is a positive constant.

Given that the point (6, 0) is a focus of H

(a) determine the value of k.

(4)

(b) Hence determine an equation of the corresponding directrix of \boldsymbol{H}

(2)

Question 2 continued
(Total for Question 2 is 6 marks)



- 3. In this question you must show all stages of your working. Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.
 - (i) Determine

$$\int \frac{1}{4x^2 + 12x + 25} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

(4)

(ii) Show that

$$\int_{3}^{9} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 17}} \, \mathrm{d}x = \ln a$$

where a is an integer to be determined.

(6)

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Question 3 continued



Question 3 continued

Question 3 continued				
(Total for Question 3 is 10 marks)				
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4. In this question you must show all stages of your working. Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & a \\ 2 & a & \frac{20}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

where a is a constant.

Given that $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ is an eigenvector of \mathbf{M} ,

(a) determine the corresponding eigenvalue for this eigenvector.

(2)

(b) Hence show that a = 4

(2)

Determine

(c) the other two eigenvalues of M,

(3)

(d) a normalised eigenvector for each eigenvalue of M.

(5)

(e) Hence determine a matrix P and a diagonal matrix D such that

$$\mathbf{P}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{M}\mathbf{P}=\mathbf{D}$$

(2)

Question 4 continued



Question 4 continued

Question 4 continued	
	Total for Question 4 is 14 marks)



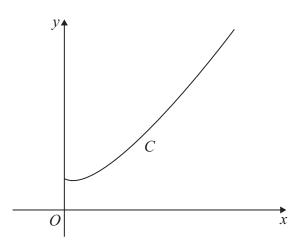


Figure 1

In this question you must show all stages of your working. Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.

Figure 1 shows a sketch of the curve C defined by the parametric equations

$$x = (2t+3)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$
 $y = \frac{3}{2}t^2 + 3t + 6$ $-\frac{3}{2} \le t \le 3$

(a) Show that

$$\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^2 = a(t+2)^2$$

where a is an integer to be determined.

(4)

Hence, using algebraic integration, determine

(b) the exact length of *C*,

(3)

(c) the exact area of the surface generated when C is rotated through 360° about the x-axis, giving your answer in the form $k\pi$ where k is a rational number.

(4)

Question 5 continued

Question 5 continued

Question 5 continued	
(To:	tal for Question 5 is 11 marks)
	mi ioi Question 5 to 11 marks)



6. The plane Π has equation

$$\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} -1\\5\\2 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 2\\0\\7 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} 3\\-2\\3 \end{pmatrix}$$

where λ and μ are scalar parameters.

(a) Determine a vector perpendicular to Π

(2)

The line *l* passes through the point A(1, 7, 3) and meets Π at the point B(-1, 5, 2)

The acute angle between Π and l is α

(b) Determine the value of α to the nearest degree.

(4)

(c) Determine the exact shortest distance from A to Π

(4)

Question 6 continued



Question 6 continued

Question 6 continued	
	(Total for Onestion (in 10les)
	(Total for Question 6 is 10 marks)



7. The ellipse E has equation

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \qquad a > b > 0$$

The point $P(a\cos\theta, b\sin\theta)$ lies on E where $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$

(a) Use calculus to show that an equation of the normal to E at P is

$$by = ax \tan \theta + (b^2 - a^2) \sin \theta$$
(4)

The normal to E at P meets E again on the y-axis at the point B.

Given that O is the origin and that the area of triangle OBP is $\frac{3b^2}{4}$

(b) show that $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$

(5)

(c) determine, in terms of a only, the exact coordinates of the point P.

(3)



Question 7 continued



Question 7 continued

Question 7 continued	
	(T-A-1 f O 4' 7' 12 1)
	(Total for Question 7 is 12 marks)



8. Given that

$$y = e^{3x} \cosh 2x$$

prove by induction that for $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\frac{d^{n}y}{dx^{n}} = e^{3x} \left(\frac{5^{n} + 1}{2} \cosh 2x + \frac{5^{n} - 1}{2} \sinh 2x \right)$$

(6)



Question 8 continued		

Question 8 continued	
	(Total for Question 8 is 6 marks)
	TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 75 MARKS

