

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**International**  
**Advanced Level**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# Further Pure Mathematics F3

**Advanced/Advanced Subsidiary**

Monday 25 June 2018 – Morning

**Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**

Paper Reference

**WFM03/01**

**You must have:**

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Blue)

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.

Turn over ►

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Pearson

1. Solve the equation

$$15 \operatorname{sech}^2 x + 7 \tanh x = 13$$

Give your answers in terms of simplified natural logarithms.

(6)

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**(Total 6 marks)**

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (a) Find the eigenvalues and corresponding normalised eigenvectors of the matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ . (7)
- (b) Write down a matrix  $\mathbf{P}$  and a diagonal matrix  $\mathbf{D}$  such that  $\mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{D}$ . (2)

Question 2 continued

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Question 2 continued

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(Total 9 marks)

Q2

Mark box for Q2



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3. Given that

$$y = \arctan\left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x - 1}\right) \quad x \neq 2n\pi, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Show that

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = k$$

where  $k$  is a constant to be found.

(6)

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Question 3 continued

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Question 3 continued

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(Total 6 marks)

Q3

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4. The hyperbola  $H$  has equation

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

The line  $l$  is a normal to  $H$  at the point  $P(a \sec \theta, b \tan \theta)$ ,  $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$

- (a) Using calculus, show that an equation for  $l$  is

$$ax \sin \theta + by = (a^2 + b^2) \tan \theta \quad (5)$$

The line  $l$  meets the  $x$ -axis at the point  $Q$ , and the point  $M$  is the midpoint of  $PQ$ .

- (b) Find the coordinates of  $M$ . (3)

- (c) Hence find the cartesian equation of the locus of  $M$  as  $\theta$  varies, giving your answer in the form  $y^2 = f(x)$ . (4)

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Question 4 continued

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Question 4 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 4.



**(Total 12 marks)**

**Turn over**



$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 & 0 \\ k & 2 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & k \end{pmatrix}, \text{ where } k \text{ is a real constant, } k \neq 0, k \neq -\frac{8}{5}$$

(5)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(6)



Question 5 continued

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Question 5 continued

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Q5

(Total 11 marks)



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(2)

(5)

- (ii)
- $\frac{dy}{d\theta}$

(b) Find the exact area of the curved surface formed, giving your answer as a multiple of  $\pi$ .

Question 6 continued

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Question 6 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 6.



**Question 6 continued**

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**Q6**

**(Total 7 marks)**



- The planes  $\Pi_1$  and  $\Pi_2$  intersect in the line  $L$ .

- (6)

The plane  $\Pi_3$  has equation

$$\mathbf{r} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = 12$$

The line  $L$  meets the plane  $\Pi_3$  at the point  $A$ .

- (3)

- (c) Find the acute angle between  $\vec{OA}$  and the line  $L$ , where  $O$  is the origin. Give your answer in degrees to one decimal place.

(3)





### Question 7 continued

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Question 7 continued

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**(Total 12 marks)**

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Question 8 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 8.



### Question 8 continued

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Question 8 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 8.

Q8

(Total 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS

END

