Candidate surname		before ente	Other names
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre	e Number	Candidate Number
Sample Assessment Materials fo	or first te	eaching S	eptember 2018
(Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)		Paper R	eference WFM01/01
Mathematics International Advance Further Pure Mathema		,	y/Advanced Level

Candidates may use any calculator permitted 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 10 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 ▶

S59759A©2018 Pearson Education Ltd.
1/1/1/1/1/1/





(4)

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

		n	n	
1.	Use the standard results for	$\sum r$ and for	$\sum r^3$	to show that, for all positive integers n_i
		r=1	r=1	

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

uestion 1 continued		Lea bla
		Q1
	(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)	

Leave

2.	A parabola P has cartesian equation $y^2 = 28x$. The point S is the focus of the parabola P.
	(a) Write down the coordinates of the point S. (1)
	Points A and B lie on the parabola P . The line AB is parallel to the directrix of P and cuts the x -axis at the midpoint of OS , where O is the origin.
	(b) Find the exact area of triangle ABS. (4)

		Leave blank
Question 2 continued		
		Q2
	(Total for Question 2 is 5 marks)	
	()	

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

The only real root, α , of the equation f(x) = 0 lies in the interval [-2, -1].

(a) Taking -1.5 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 2 decimal places.

(5)

(b) Show that your answer to part (a) gives α correct to 2 decimal places.

(2)

3.

	Leave blank
Question 3 continued	
	Q3
(Total for Question 3 is 7 marks)	

(k 3)

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} k & 3 \\ -1 & k+2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, where k is a constant

(a) show that $det(\mathbf{A}) > 0$ for all real values of k,

(3)
(2)

(b) find A^{-1} in terms of k.

	(2)
- 1	7.1

Given that

		Lea blar
Question 4 continued		
		Q4
		7
	(Total for Question 4 is 5 marks)	

Leave blank

5.	$2z + z^* = \frac{3+4i}{7+i}$
	Find z, giving your answer in the form $a + bi$, where a and b are real constants. You must show all your working.
	(5)

Question 5 continued Question 5 continued Question 5 continued			Leave blank
05	Question 5 continued		Olalik
			Q5
(Total for Question 5 is 5 marks)			
		(Total for Question 5 is 5 marks)	

- **6.** The rectangular hyperbola H has equation xy = 25
 - (a) Verify that, for $t \neq 0$, the point $P\left(5t, \frac{5}{t}\right)$ is a general point on H.

The point A on H has parameter $t = \frac{1}{2}$

(b) Show that the normal to H at the point A has equation

$$8y - 2x - 75 = 0$$

(5)

(1)

This normal at A meets H again at the point B.

(c) Find the coordinates of B.

(4)

	Leave
	blank
Question 6 continued	

	Leave
Question 6 continued	blank
Question o continueu	
	Q6
(Total for Question 6 is 10 marks)	
/	

- $\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{13} & -\frac{12}{13} \\ \frac{12}{13} & \frac{5}{13} \end{pmatrix}$
- (a) Describe fully the single geometrical transformation U represented by the matrix P.

The transformation V, represented by the 2×2 matrix \mathbf{Q} , is a reflection in the line with equation y = x

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

(1)

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

(c) find the matrix **R**.

(2)

(d) Show that there is a value of k for which the transformation T maps each point on the straight line y = kx onto itself, and state the value of k.

(4)

	I
Question 7 continued	

Question 7 continued	Leave
Question 7 continued	
	Q7
(Total for Question 7 is 10 marks)	

8. $f(z) = z^4 + 6z^3 + 76z^2 + az + b$

where *a* and *b* are real constants.

Given that -3 + 8i is a complex root of the equation f(z) = 0

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

(1)

(b) Hence, or otherwise, find the other roots of the equation f(z) = 0

(6)

(c) Show on a single Argand diagram all four roots of the equation f(z) = 0

(2)

estion 8 continued	

Question 8 continued	
	Q8
(Total for Question 8 is 9 marks)	

9. The quadratic equation

$$2x^2 + 4x - 3 = 0$$

has roots α and β .

Without solving the quadratic equation,

- (a) find the exact value of
 - (i) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$
 - (ii) $\alpha^3 + \beta^3$

(5)

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

(4)

	Leave
	blank
Question 9 continued	

Question 9 continued			Leave blank
	Question 9 continued		
			Q9
(Total for Question 9 is 9 marks)		(Total for Question 9 is 9 marks)	

(6)

10. (i) A sequence of positive numbers is defined by

$$u_1 = 5$$

 $u_{n+1} = 3u_n + 2, \quad n \ge 1$

Prove by induction that, for $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$,

$$u_n = 2 \times (3)^n - 1$$
 (5)

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

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

	I
uestion 10 continued	'

	$\overline{}$	· ×××
	Leave blank	
Question 10 continued		
		C
		Š
		W 75 - 10
		Ž
		3
		ANEA
		Ç
		Ç
		2
		Ū
		5
		Č
		Ž
		2
		2
		AUNIE A
	1	I ***

Question 10 continued	