Write your name here		
Surname		Other names
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Further Pu Mathema Advanced/Advance	tics F	-
Tuesday 27 January 2015 – Time: 1 hour 30 minutes	- Morning	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.

Turn over ▶

P45876RA
©2015 Pearson Education Ltd.
5/5/5/5/





1.	$f(x) = x^4 - x^3 - 9x^2 + 29x - 60$
	Given that $x = 1 + 2i$ is a root of the equation $f(x) = 0$, use algebra to find the three other oots of the equation $f(x) = 0$
	(7)



$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^5}} + 2, \quad x > 0$$

(a) Show that the equation f(x) = 0 has a root α in the interval [2,3].

(2)

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

(5)



3.	Given that $z = x + iy$, where x and y are real numbers, solve the equation	
	$(z - 2i)(z^* - 2i) = 21 - 12i$	
	where z^* is the complex conjugate of z .	(6)



4. The parabola C has cartesian equation $y^2 = 1$	4.	$y^2 = 12$	uation j	equatio	cartesian	C has	parabola	I. The	4.
-----------------------------------------------------------	----	------------	----------	---------	-----------	-------	----------	--------	----

The point $P(3p^2, 6p)$ lies on C, where $p \neq 0$

(a) Show that the equation of the normal to the curve C at the point P is

$$y + px = 6p + 3p^3$$

(5)

This normal crosses the curve C again at the point Q.

Given that p = 2 and that S is the focus of the parabola, find

(b) the coordinates of the point Q,

(5)

(c) the area of the triangle PQS.

(4)



		_

5. The quadratic equation

$$4x^2 + 3x + 1 = 0$$

has roots α and β .

(a) Write down the value of $(\alpha + \beta)$ and the value of $\alpha\beta$.

(2)

(b) Find the value of $(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)$.

(2)

(c) Find a quadratic equation which has roots

$$(4\alpha - \beta)$$
 and $(4\beta - \alpha)$

giving your answer in the form $px^2 + qx + r = 0$ where p, q and r are integers to be determined.

(4)

12





Leave blank

(i)
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

(a) Describe fully the single transformation represented by the matrix ${\bf A}.$

(2)

(b) Describe fully the single transformation represented by the matrix $\bf B$.

(2)

The transformation represented by $\bf A$ followed by the transformation represented by $\bf B$ is equivalent to the transformation represented by the matrix $\bf C$.

(c) Find C.

(2)

(ii)
$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 2k+5 & -4 \\ 1 & k \end{pmatrix}$$
, where k is a real number.

Show that det $\mathbf{M} \neq 0$ for all values of k.

(4)



7. Given that, for all positive integers n,

$$\sum_{r=1}^{n} (r+a)(r+b) = \frac{1}{6}n(2n+11)(n-1)$$

where a and b are constants and a > b,

(a) find the value of a and the value of b.

(8)

(b) Find the value of

$$\sum_{r=9}^{20} (r+a)(r+b)$$

(3)





8. (i) A sequence of numbers is defined by

$$u_1 = 5$$
 $u_2 = 13$

$$u_{n+2} = 5u_{n+1} - 6u_n \qquad n \geqslant 1$$

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

$$u_n = 2^n + 3^n$$

(6)

(ii) Prove by induction that for $n \ge 2$, where $n \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$f(n) = 7^{2n} - 48n - 1$$

is divisible by 2304

(6)





uestion 8 continued		
	(Total 12 marks)	
	TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS	