Please check the examination deta	ails below	before entering	your candidate information
Candidate surname		0	ther names
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre	Number	Candidate Number
Tuesday 14 Ja	anu	ary 2	2020
Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minu	ıtes)	Paper Refe	rence <b>WFM01/01</b>
Mathematics International Advance Further Pure Mathema		•	Advanced Level
You must have: Mathematical Formulae and Sta	tistical 7	ābles (Blue)	, calculator

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 9 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 ▶







1.	$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$	-5
1.	$A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \end{pmatrix}$	p+3

(a)	Determine th	ne values of	the constant <i>p</i>	for which A	is singular.
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**(3)** 

Given that p = 3

(b) determine 
$$A^{-1}$$

(3)

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Question 1 continued	
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	Q1
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Given that  $x = -\frac{1}{3}$  is a root of the equation

$$3x^3 + kx^2 + 33x + 13 = 0 \qquad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

determine

(a) the value of k,

**(2)** 

(b) the other 2 roots of the equation in the form a + ib, where a and b are real numbers.

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3. (a) Use the standard results for  $\sum_{r=1}^{n} r^2$  and  $\sum_{r=1}^{n} r^3$  to show that for all positive integers n

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

(b)	Hence calculate the value of $\sum_{r=0}^{25} r^2 (2r+3)$	
	r=10	(2)


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Question 3 continued	
	<b>Q3</b>
(Total 6 marks)	



4.  $z_1 = p + 5i$ ,  $z_2 = 9 + 8i$  and  $z_3 = \frac{z_1}{z_2}$ 

where p is a real constant.

(a) Determine  $z_3$  in the form x + iy, where x and y are in terms of p

(3)

(b) Determine the exact value of the modulus of  $\boldsymbol{z}_2$ 

**(1)** 

Given that the argument of  $z_1$  is  $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 

- (c) (i) determine the exact value of p
  - (ii) determine the exact value of the modulus of  $z_3$

**(3)** 



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	Q4
(Total 7 marks)	



- $f(x) = x^4 12x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 7 \qquad x \geqslant 0$ 5.
  - (a) Show that the equation f(x) = 0 has a root,  $\alpha$ , in the interval [2, 3].

**(2)** 

(b) Taking 2.5 as a first approximation to  $\alpha$ , apply the Newton-Raphson procedure once to f(x) to find a second approximation to  $\alpha$ , giving your answer to 2 decimal places.

(c) Show that your answer to (b) gives  $\alpha$  correct to 2 decimal places.

**(2)** 


estion 5 continued	



 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$ 

The transformation represented by **A** maps the point R(3p-13, p-4), where p is a constant, onto the point R'(7, -2)

(a) Determine the value of p

**(3)** 

The point S has coordinates (0, 7)

Given that O is the origin,

(b) determine the area of triangle *ORS* 

**(2)** 

The transformation represented by A maps the triangle ORS onto the triangle OR'S'

(c) Hence, using your answer to part (b), determine the area of triangle OR'S'

**(2)** 

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Question 6 continued	



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Question 6 continu	ıed		

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**(1)** 

- 7. The equation  $3x^2 + px 5 = 0$ , where p is a constant, has roots  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .
  - (a) Determine the value of
    - (i)  $\alpha\beta$

(ii) 
$$\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{\beta}\right) \left(\beta + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right)$$

- (b) Obtain an expression, in terms of p, for
  - (i)  $\alpha + \beta$

(ii) 
$$\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{\beta}\right) + \left(\beta + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right)$$
 (3)

Given that

$$\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{\beta}\right) + \left(\beta + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) = 2\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{\beta}\right)\left(\beta + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right)$$

- (c) determine the value of p.
- (d) Using the value of p found in part (c), obtain a quadratic equation, with integer coefficients, that has roots  $\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{\beta}\right)$  and  $\left(\beta + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right)$



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**8.** A rectangular hyperbola, H, has Cartesian equation xy = 16

The point  $P\left(4t, \frac{4}{t}\right)$ ,  $t \neq 0$ , lies on H.

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

$$ty - t^3x = 4 - 4t^4$$

**(5)** 

The point A on H has parameter t = 2

The normal to H at A meets H again at the point B.

(b) Determine the exact value of the length of AB.

**(6)** 

The tangent to H at A meets the y-axis at the point C.

(c) Determine the exact area of triangle ABC.

**(3)** 


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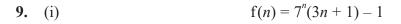
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Question 8 continued	

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Prove by induction that, for  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ , f(n) is a multiple of 9

(6)

(ii) A sequence of numbers is defined by

$$u_1 = 2 \qquad u_2 = 6$$

$$u_{n+2} = 3u_{n+1} - 2u_n \qquad n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

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

$$u_n = 2(2^n - 1)$$

**(6)** 



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Question 9 continued		
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