

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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## Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

**Friday 12 January 2024**

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper  
reference

**WFM01/01**



### Mathematics

#### International Advanced Subsidiary/ Advanced Level Further Pure Mathematics F1

#### You must have:

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Yellow), calculator

Total Marks

**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 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** ►

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1.

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 2k+1 & k \\ k+7 & k+4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{where } k \text{ is a constant}$$

- (a) Show that  $\mathbf{M}$  is non-singular for all real values of  $k$ .

(3)

- (b) Determine  $\mathbf{M}^{-1}$  in terms of  $k$ .

(2)



## **Question 1 continued**

(Total for Question 1 is 5 marks)



2.

$$f(z) = 2z^3 + pz^2 + qz - 41$$

where  $p$  and  $q$  are integers.

The complex number  $5 - 4i$  is a root of the equation  $f(z) = 0$

- (a) Write down another complex root of this equation. (1)

(b) Solve the equation  $f(z) = 0$  completely. (4)

(c) Determine the value of  $p$  and the value of  $q$ . (2)

When plotted on an Argand diagram, the points representing the roots of the equation  $f(z) = 0$  form the vertices of a triangle.

(d) Determine the area of this triangle. (2)



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## **Question 2 continued**



## **Question 2 continued**

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## **Question 2 continued**

**(Total for Question 2 is 9 marks)**



3. The hyperbola  $H$  has equation  $xy = c^2$  where  $c$  is a positive constant.

The point  $P\left(ct, \frac{c}{t}\right)$ , where  $t > 0$ , lies on  $H$ .

The tangent to  $H$  at  $P$  meets the  $x$ -axis at the point  $A$  and meets the  $y$ -axis at the point  $B$ .

- (a) Determine, in terms of  $c$  and  $t$ ,

- (i) the coordinates of  $A$ ,
- (ii) the coordinates of  $B$ .

(4)

Given that the area of triangle  $AOB$ , where  $O$  is the origin, is 90 square units,

- (b) determine the value of  $c$ , giving your answer as a simplified surd.

(2)

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### **Question 3 continued**

**(Total for Question 3 is 6 marks)**



4.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (a) Describe the single geometrical transformation represented by the matrix A.

(2)

The matrix  $\mathbf{B}$  represents a rotation of  $210^\circ$  anticlockwise about centre  $(0, 0)$ .

- (b) Write down the matrix  $\mathbf{B}$ , giving each element in exact form.

(1)

The transformation represented by matrix **A** followed by the transformation represented by matrix **B** is represented by the matrix **C**.

- (c) Find C.

(2)

The hexagon  $H$  is transformed onto the hexagon  $H'$  by the matrix  $\mathbf{C}$ .

- (d) Given that the area of hexagon  $H$  is 5 square units, determine the area of hexagon  $H'$

(2)



## **Question 4 continued**

(Total for Question 4 is 7 marks)



## 5. The quadratic equation

$$2x^2 - 3x + 7 = 0$$

has roots  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$

Without solving the equation,

- (a) write down the value of  $(\alpha + \beta)$  and the value of  $\alpha\beta$

(1)

- (b) determine the value of  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$

(2)

- (c) find a quadratic equation which has roots

$$\left( \alpha - \frac{1}{\beta^2} \right) \text{ and } \left( \beta - \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right)$$

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

(6)



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## **Question 5 continued**



### **Question 5 continued**

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## **Question 5 continued**

**(Total for Question 5 is 9 marks)**



6. (i)

$$f(x) = x - 4 - \cos(5\sqrt{x}) \quad x > 0$$

- (a) Show that the equation  $f(x) = 0$  has a root  $\alpha$  in the interval  $[2.5, 3.5]$

(2)

- (b) Use linear interpolation once on the interval  $[2.5, 3.5]$  to find an approximation to  $\alpha$ , giving your answer to 2 decimal places.

(2)

(ii)

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{10}x^2 - \frac{1}{2x^2} + x - 11 \quad x > 0$$

- (a) Determine  $g'(x)$ .

(2)

The equation  $g(x) = 0$  has a root  $\beta$  in the interval  $[6, 7]$

- (b) Using  $x_0 = 6$  as a first approximation to  $\beta$ , apply the Newton–Raphson procedure once to  $g(x)$  to find a second approximation to  $\beta$ , giving your answer to 3 decimal places.

(2)



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## **Question 6 continued**



### **Question 6 continued**

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## **Question 6 continued**

**(Total for Question 6 is 8 marks)**



7. The parabola  $C$  has equation  $y^2 = \frac{4}{3}x$

The point  $P\left(\frac{1}{3}t^2, \frac{2}{3}t\right)$ , where  $t \neq 0$ , lies on  $C$ .

- (a) Use calculus to show that the normal to  $C$  at  $P$  has equation

$$3tx + 3y = t^3 + 2t \quad (3)$$

The normal to  $C$  at the point where  $t = 9$  meets  $C$  again at the point  $Q$ .

- (b) Determine the exact coordinates of  $Q$ . (4)



### **Question 7 continued**

**(Total for Question 7 is 7 marks)**



8. (a) Use the standard results for summations to show that, for all positive integers  $n$ ,

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

- (b) Hence show that, for all positive integers  $n$ ,

$$\sum_{r=n}^{2n} r(2r^2 - 3r - 1) = \frac{1}{2}n(n-1)(an+b)(cn+d)$$

where  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  and  $d$  are integers to be determined.

(4)



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## **Question 8 continued**



### **Question 8 continued**

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## **Question 8 continued**

(Total for Question 8 is 8 marks)



9. Given that

$$\frac{3z - 1}{2} = \frac{\lambda + 5i}{\lambda - 4i}$$

where  $\lambda$  is a real constant,

- (a) determine  $z$ , giving your answer in the form  $x + yi$ , where  $x$  and  $y$  are real and in terms of  $\lambda$ .

(4)

Given also that  $\arg z = \frac{\pi}{4}$

- (b) find the possible values of  $\lambda$ .

(2)



### **Question 9 continued**

**(Total for Question 9 is 6 marks)**



**10. (i)** Prove by induction that for  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n = 3^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2n+3 & -n \\ 4n & 3-2n \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

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

$$f(n) = 8^{2n+1} + 6^{2n-1}$$

is divisible by 7

(5)



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**Question 10 continued**



**Question 10 continued**

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## **Question 10 continued**



**Question 10 continued**

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<https://sites.google.com/view/ap-edexcel>

**(Total for Question 10 is 10 marks)**

## **TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 75 MARKS**

