

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

--	--	--	--	--

Candidate Number

--	--	--	--	--

Time 1 hour 30 minutes

**Paper
reference**

9FM0/4A

Further Mathematics

Advanced

PAPER 4A: Further Pure Mathematics 2

You must have:

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Green), calculator

Total Marks

Candidates may use any calculator permitted by Pearson regulations. Calculators must not have the facility for algebraic 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 8 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.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ►

P66802A

©2021 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1/



Pearson

4. Let G be a group of order $46^{46} + 47^{47}$

Using Fermat's Little Theorem and explaining your reasoning, determine which of the following are possible orders for a subgroup of G

(i) 11

(ii) 21

(7)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



6. A recurrence system is defined by

$$u_{n+2} = 9(n+1)^2 u_n - 3u_{n+1} \quad n \geq 1$$

$$u_1 = -3, u_2 = 18$$

Prove by induction that, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$u_n = (-3)^n n! \tag{6}$$

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



7. **In this question you must show all stages of your working.**
You must not use the integration facility on your calculator.

$$I_n = \int t^n \sqrt{4 + 5t^2} dt \quad n \geq 0$$

- (a) Show that, for $n > 1$

$$I_n = \frac{t^{n-1}}{5(n+2)} (4 + 5t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4(n-1)}{5(n+2)} I_{n-2} \quad (5)$$

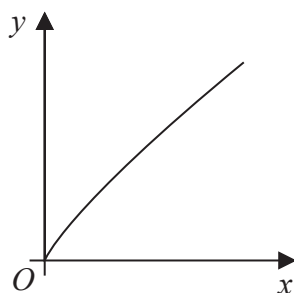


Figure 1

The curve shown in Figure 1 is defined by the parametric equations

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} t^5 \quad y = \frac{1}{2} t^4 \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

This curve is rotated through 2π radians about the x -axis to form a hollow open shell.

- (b) Show that the external surface area of the shell is given by (5)

$$\pi \int_0^1 t^7 \sqrt{4 + 5t^2} dt$$

Using the results in parts (a) and (b) and making each step of your working clear,

- (c) determine the value of the external surface area of the shell, giving your answer to 3 significant figures. (5)



8.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & p \\ -6 & 6 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{where } p \text{ is a constant}$$

Given that $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ is an eigenvector for \mathbf{A}

(a) (i) determine the eigenvalue corresponding to this eigenvector (1)

(ii) hence show that $p = 2$ (2)

(iii) determine the remaining eigenvalues and corresponding eigenvectors of \mathbf{A} (7)

(b) Write down a matrix \mathbf{P} and a diagonal matrix \mathbf{D} such that $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{PDP}^{-1}$ (1)

(c) (i) Solve the differential equation $\dot{u} = ku$, where k is a constant. (2)

With respect to a fixed origin O , the velocity of a particle moving through space is modelled by

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{z} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

By considering $\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{P}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$ so that $\begin{pmatrix} \dot{u} \\ \dot{v} \\ \dot{w} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{P}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{z} \end{pmatrix}$

(ii) determine a general solution for the displacement of the particle. (4)



