Please check the examination de	etails below before ente	ring your candidate information
Candidate surname		Other names
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
<b>Thursday 16</b>	<b>May 20</b>	19
Afternoon	Paper Re	eference <b>8FM0-22</b>
<b>Further Mathe</b>	matics	
Advanced Subsidiary Further Mathematics option 22: Further Pure Mathematic (Part of option A only)		
You must have: Mathematical Formulae and St	atistical Tables (Gre	Total Marks een), calculator

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.
- Answers should be given to three significant figures unless otherwise stated.

## Information

- A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.
- The total mark for this part of the examination is 40. There are 5 questions.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets
   use this as a quide 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 ▶







1. Given that

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

(a) find the characteristic equation for the matrix A, simplifying your answer.

**(2)** 

(b) Hence find an expression for the matrix  $\mathbf{A}^{-1}$  in the form  $\lambda \mathbf{A} + \mu \mathbf{I}$ , where  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  are constants to be found.

**(3)** 

Question 1 continued	
	(Total for Question 1 is 5 marks)



2.	(i) Determine all the possible integers $a$ , where $a > 3$ , such that	
	$15 \equiv 3 \operatorname{mod} a$	
		(2)
	(ii) Show that if p is prime, x is an integer and $x^2 \equiv 1 \mod p$ then either	
	$x \equiv 1 \mod p$ or $x \equiv -1 \mod p$	(3)
		(3)
	(iii) A company has £13 940 220 to share between 11 charities.	
	Without performing any division and showing all your working, decide if it is	
	possible to share this money equally between the 11 charities.	
		(2)

Question 2 continued	
	(Total for Question 2 is 7 marks)



3. A curve C in the complex plane is described by the equation

$$|z-1-8i| = 3|z-1|$$

(a) Show that C is a circle, and find its centre and radius.

**(4)** 

(b) Using the answer to part (a), determine whether z = 3 - 3i satisfies the inequality

$$|z - 1 - 8i| \geqslant 3|z - 1|$$

**(2)** 

(c) Shade, on an Argand diagram, the set of points that satisfies both

$$|z-1-8i| \geqslant 3|z-1|$$
 and  $0 \leqslant \arg(z+i) \leqslant \frac{\pi}{4}$  (4)



Question 3 continued	



Question 3 continued	
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_
	_

Question 3 continued	
	(Total for Question 3 is 10 marks)



**4.** The set  $\{e, p, q, r, s\}$  forms a group, A, under the operation \*

Given that e is the identity element and that

$$p*p = s s*s = r p*p*p = q$$

- (a) show that
  - (i) p\*q = r
  - (ii) s\*p = q

(b) Hence complete the Cayley table below.

*	e	p	q	r	S
e					
p					
q					
r					
S					

A spare table can be found on page 11 if you need to rewrite your Cayley table.

**(2)** 

**(2)** 

(c) Use your table to find p\*q\*r\*s

**(1)** 

A student states that there is a subgroup of A of order 3

(d) Comment on the validity of this statement, giving a reason for your answer.

**(2)** 

_	 		 	 	 
ı					
ı					
ı					
•		4			

on 4 conti	nued						
	Only u	ıse this gr	id if you nee	ed to rewrite	the Cayley t	able.	
:	*	e	p	q	r	S	
	e						
1	p						
	q						
] ;	r						_
	,						



5. On Jim's 11th birthday his parents invest £1000 for him in a savings account.

The account earns 2% interest each year.

On each subsequent birthday, Jim's parents add another £500 to this savings account.

Let  $U_n$  be the amount of money that Jim has in his savings account n years after his 11th birthday, once the interest for the previous year has been paid and the £500 has been added.

(a) Explain, in the context of the problem, why the amount of money that Jim has in his savings account can be modelled by the recurrence relation of the form

$$U_n = 1.02U_{n-1} + 500$$

$$U_0 = 1000 \qquad n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

**(3)** 

(b) State an assumption that must be made for this model to be valid.

**(1)** 

(c) Solve the recurrence relation

$$U_n = 1.02U_{n-1} + 500$$

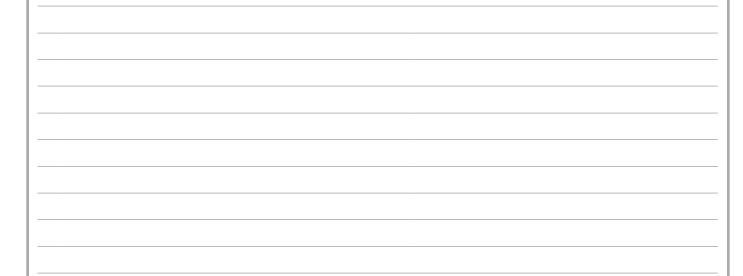
$$U_0 = 1000 \qquad n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

**(5)** 

Jim hopes to be able to buy a car on his 18th birthday.

(d) Use the answer to part (c) to find out whether Jim will have enough money in his savings account to buy a car that costs £4 500

**(2)** 



Question 5 continued



Question 5 continued		

Question 5 continued	



Question 5 continued	
	(Total for Question 5 is 11 marks)
TOTAL FOR FURTHER PURE	MATHEMATICS 2 IS 40 MARKS

