

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Thursday 08 October 2020

Afternoon

Paper Reference **8FM0/22**

Further Mathematics

Advanced Subsidiary

Further Mathematics options

22: Further Pure Mathematics 2

(Part of option A only)

You must have:

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Green), calculator

Total Marks

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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.
- 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 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 ►

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2. The highest common factor of 963 and 657 is c .

(a) Use the Euclidean algorithm to find the value of c .

(3)

(b) Hence find integers a and b such that

$$963a + 657b = c$$

(3)

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3. (i)

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

(a) Show that the characteristic equation for \mathbf{A} is $\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$ (2)

(b) Use the Cayley-Hamilton theorem to find integers p and q such that

$$\mathbf{A}^3 = p\mathbf{A} + q\mathbf{I} \quad (3)$$

(ii) Given that the 2×2 matrix \mathbf{M} has eigenvalues $-1 + i$ and $-1 - i$,
with eigenvectors $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 - i \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 + i \end{pmatrix}$ respectively, find the matrix \mathbf{M} . (5)



5.

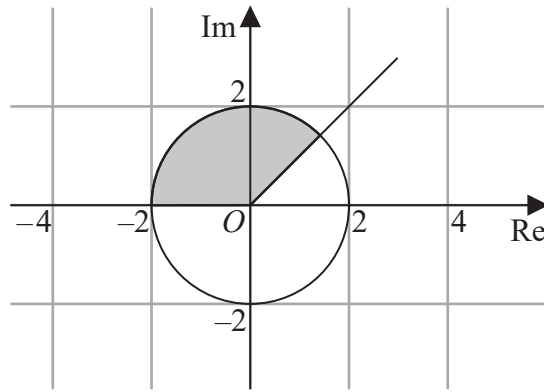


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows an Argand diagram.

The set of points, A , that lies within the shaded region, including its boundaries, is defined by

$$A = \{z: p \leq \arg(z) \leq q\} \cap \{z: |z| \leq r\}$$

where p , q and r are positive constants.

(a) Write down the values of p , q and r .

(2)

Given that $w = -2\sqrt{3} + 2i$ and $z \in A$,

(b) find the maximum value of $|w - z|^2$ giving your answer in an exact simplified form.

(4)

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