

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

Candidate number

Surname _____

Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____

I declare this is my own work.

INTERNATIONAL A-LEVEL FURTHER MATHEMATICS

(9665/FM03) Unit FP2 Pure Mathematics

Tuesday 6 January 2026

07:00 UK Time

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

- For this paper you must have the OxfordAQA Booklet of Formulae and Statistical Tables (enclosed).
- You may use a graphical calculator.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 120.

Advice

- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks may be lost.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
TOTAL	



- 3 (a)** Use the exponential definitions of hyperbolic functions to prove that

$$1 - \tanh^2 x = \operatorname{sech}^2 x$$

[2 marks]

- 3 (b)** Use your answer to **part (a)** to solve the equation

$$2 \operatorname{sech}^2 x = 1 - \tanh x$$

Give any solutions in an exact logarithmic form.

[5 marks]



4 (a) Show that

$$r^3(r+1)^3 - (r-1)^3 r^3 = ar^5 + br^3$$

where a and b are integers.

[2 marks]

4 (b) Hence use the method of differences to show that

$$\sum_{r=1}^n r^5 = \frac{1}{12} n^2 (n+1)^2 (2n^2 + pn + q)$$

where p and q are integers.

[5 marks]



7 (b) Find the particular solution of the differential equation where $f(0) = 4$

[2 marks]

$y =$ _____

9

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



8 The non-singular matrix \mathbf{M} is defined as

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2k+3 \\ -1 & 2 & 3k+2 \end{bmatrix}$$

where k is a real number.

8 (a) (i) Find any restrictions on the value of k

[2 marks]

Answer _____

8 (a) (ii) Find \mathbf{M}^{-1} in terms of k

[5 marks]



$$\mathbf{M}^{-1} = \underline{\hspace{15cm}}$$

8 (b) Use your answer to **part (a)(ii)** to solve

$$\begin{aligned} x + 4y - z &= 0 \\ 2x - y + (2k+3)z &= 2 \\ -x + 2y + (3k+2)z &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

Give your answer in its simplest form in terms of k

[3 marks]

$$x = \underline{\hspace{4cm}} \quad y = \underline{\hspace{4cm}} \quad z = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$



9 The equation $2x^2 + 7x + 4 = 0$ has roots α and β

9 (a) (i) Write down the value of $\alpha + \beta$

[1 mark]

$$\alpha + \beta = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$$

9 (a) (ii) Write down the value of $\alpha\beta$

[1 mark]

$$\alpha\beta = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$$

9 (b) (i) Use your answers to **part (a)** to show that $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = \frac{33}{4}$

[2 marks]



9 (b) (ii) Use your answers to **part (a)** to find the value of $\alpha^3 + \beta^3$

[3 marks]

$$\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = \underline{\hspace{15em}}$$

Question 9 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



11 A line L_1 has direction cosines $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{-2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}}\right)$ and goes through the point $P(1, 2, -2)$

A line L_2 has equation

$$\mathbf{r} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

A plane Π has equation

$$3x - 4y + z = 3$$

The line L_1 intersects the plane Π at Q

The line L_2 intersects the plane Π at R

Show that the area of the triangle PQR is $5\sqrt{3}$

[9 marks]



12 (a) Use de Moivre's theorem to show that

$$\cos 4\theta = 8\cos^4 \theta - 8\cos^2 \theta + 1$$

[3 marks]

12 (b) Hence show that $x = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)$ satisfies the equation

$$8x^4 - 8x^2 + 1 = 0$$

and find the other **three** roots of this equation in the form $x = \cos \theta$

[3 marks]

Answer _____



12 (c) (i) Use your answer to **part (b)** to show that

$$\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)\cos^2\left(\frac{3\pi}{8}\right) = \frac{1}{8}$$

[3 marks]

12 (c) (ii) Use your answer to **part (b)** to show that

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4}}$$

[3 marks]



13 (a) It is given that $y = \operatorname{sech} x$

Show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\operatorname{sech} x \tanh x$

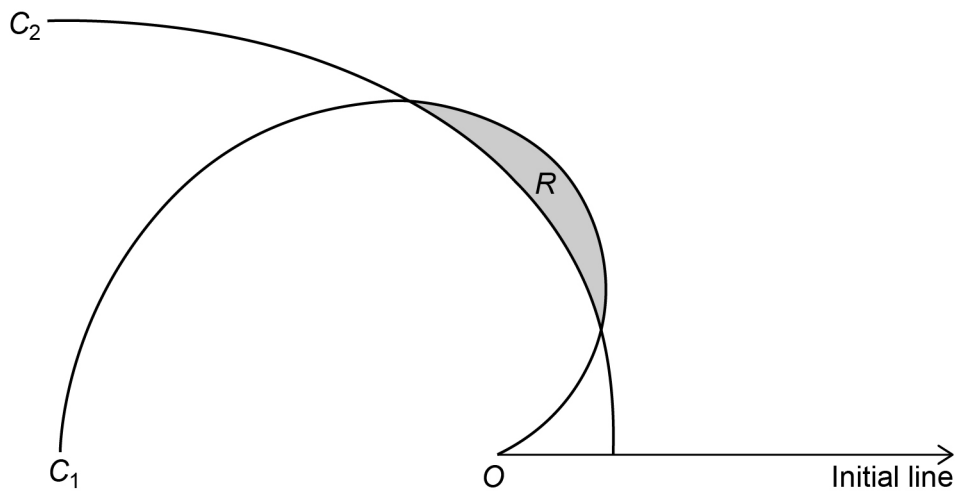
[2 marks]

13 (b) The curve C_1 has polar equation $r = \frac{4\sinh\theta - 2}{\cosh\theta}$ for $0.5 \leq \theta \leq \pi$

The curve C_2 has polar equation $r = \cosh\theta$ for $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$

The finite region R is enclosed by the curves C_1 and C_2 as shown in **Figure 1**

Figure 1



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