

# Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

**Monday 12 January 2026**

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper  
reference

**WFM01/01A**

## **Mathematics**

**International Advanced Subsidiary/ Advanced Level**

**Further Pure Mathematics F1**

**Question paper**

### **You must have:**

Answer book (sent separately).

Do not return this question paper with the answer book.

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1. Use the standard results for  $\sum_{r=1}^n r$  and for  $\sum_{r=1}^n r^2$  to show that, for all positive integers  $n$ ,

$$\sum_{r=1}^n r(r+3) = \frac{n}{a}(n+1)(n+b)$$

where  $a$  and  $b$  are integers to be found.

(4)

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)

2. **In this question you must show all stages of your working.  
Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.**

$$f(z) = z^4 - 6z^3 + 38z^2 - 94z + 221$$

- (a) Given that  $z = 2 + 3i$  is a root of the equation  $f(z) = 0$ , use algebra to find the three other roots of  $f(z) = 0$

(7)

- (b) Show the four roots of  $f(z) = 0$  on a single Argand diagram.

(2)

(Total for Question 2 is 9 marks)

3. **In this question you must show all stages of your working.  
Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.**

The rectangular hyperbola  $H$  has parametric equations

$$x = 4t \quad y = \frac{4}{t}$$

The straight line with equation  $3y - 2x = 10$  intersects  $H$  at the points  $A$  and  $B$ .

Given that the point  $A$  is above the  $x$ -axis,

- (a) find the coordinates of the point  $A$  and the coordinates of the point  $B$ .

(5)

- (b) Find the coordinates of the midpoint of  $AB$ .

(2)

(Total for Question 3 is 7 marks)



4.

**In this question you must show all stages of your working.  
Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.**

Given that  $z = x + iy$ , where  $x$  and  $y$  are real numbers, solve the equation

$$(z - 2i)(z^* - 2i) = 21 - 12i$$

where  $z^*$  is the complex conjugate of  $z$ .

(6)

**(Total for Question 4 is 6 marks)**

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5. The quadratic equation

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

has roots  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .

Without solving the equation,

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

(ii) show that  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = -2$

(iii) find the value of  $\alpha^3 + \beta^3$

(5)

(b) (i) show that  $\alpha^4 + \beta^4 = (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2 - 2(\alpha\beta)^2$

(ii) find a quadratic equation which has roots

$$(\alpha^3 - \beta) \text{ and } (\beta^3 - \alpha)$$

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

(6)

**(Total for Question 5 is 11 marks)**

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6.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2p & 3q \\ 3p & 5q \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $p$  and  $q$  are non-zero real constants.

(a) Find  $\mathbf{A}^{-1}$  in terms of  $p$  and  $q$ .

(3)

Given  $\mathbf{XA} = \mathbf{B}$ , where

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ 6p & 11q \\ 5p & 8q \end{pmatrix}$$

(b) find the matrix  $\mathbf{X}$ , giving your answer in its simplest form.

(4)

(Total for Question 6 is 7 marks)

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7.

$$f(x) = 30 + \frac{7}{\sqrt{x}} - x^5 \quad x > 0$$

The only real root,  $\alpha$ , of the equation  $f(x) = 0$  lies in the interval  $[2, 2.1]$ .

(a) Starting with the interval  $[2, 2.1]$ , use interval bisection twice to find an interval of width 0.025 that contains  $\alpha$ .

(4)

(b) Find  $f'(x)$ .

(2)

(c) Taking 2 as a first approximation to  $\alpha$ , apply the Newton–Raphson process once to  $f(x)$  to find a second approximation to  $\alpha$ , giving your answer to 2 decimal places.

(2)

(Total for Question 7 is 8 marks)

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8. **In this question you must show all stages of your working.**  
**Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.**

The parabola  $C$  has equation  $y^2 = 4ax$ , where  $a$  is a positive constant.

The point  $P(ap^2, 2ap)$  lies on the parabola  $C$ .

- (a) Use calculus to show that an equation of the tangent to  $C$  at  $P$  is

$$py = x + ap^2 \quad (4)$$

The tangent to  $C$  at the point  $P$  intersects the directrix of  $C$  at the point  $B$  and intersects the  $x$ -axis at the point  $D$ .

Given that the  $y$ -coordinate of  $B$  is  $\frac{5}{6}a$  and  $p > 0$

- (b) find, in terms of  $a$ , the  $x$ -coordinate of  $D$ . (6)

Given that  $O$  is the origin,

- (c) find, in terms of  $a$ , the area of the triangle  $OPD$ , giving your answer in its simplest form. (2)

(Total for Question 8 is 12 marks)

9. 
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (a) Show that  $\mathbf{A}$  is non-singular. (2)

The triangle  $R$  is transformed to the triangle  $S$  by the matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ .

Given that the area of the triangle  $R$  is 10 square units,

- (b) find the area of triangle  $S$ . (2)

Given that

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}^4$$

and that the triangle  $R$  is transformed to the triangle  $T$  by the matrix  $\mathbf{B}$ ,

- (c) find, without evaluating  $\mathbf{B}$ , the area of triangle  $T$ . (2)

(Total for Question 9 is 6 marks)



10. Prove by induction that, for  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

$$\sum_{r=1}^n r^2(2r-1) = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(3n^2+n-1)$$

(5)

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(Total for Question 10 is 5 marks)

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**TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 75 MARKS**



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Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

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Centre Number

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**Mathematics**

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**Answer Book**

**You must have:**

Question paper (sent separately)

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Yellow), calculator

Total Marks

**Candidates may use any calculator permitted 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.

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