

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	
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9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
TOTAL	



[illegible]

[1 mark]

[5 marks]

Answer

6

3 (a)

[2 marks]

[illegible]

3 (b)

Give any solutions in an exact logarithmic form.

[5 marks]

[illegible]

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Answer _____

7

Turn over ►



4 (a) Show that

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

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]



[illegible]

7

5 (a) Show that $\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$

[illegible]

Find the exact value of S

[5 marks]

[illegible]

Answer

The points A , B and C lie in the plane Π_1

[5 marks]

[illegible]

Answer _____



Show that the acute angle between Π_1 and Π_2 is 85° correct to the nearest degree.

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8

7

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} y = x + 1$$

can be written in the form $y = f(x)$

7 (a)

[7 marks]

[illegible]

$$f(x) =$$



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

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

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]

[illegible]

IB/G/Jan26/FM03

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]

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

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

[1 mark]

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

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

[2 marks]



[3 marks]

[illegible]

$$\alpha^3 + \beta^3 =$$

Turn over ►



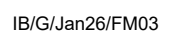
[9 marks]

and

[illegible]

Answer _____

Turn over ►



It is given that $y = f(x)$ satisfies the differential equation

It is also given that when $x=0$ both $y=\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{2}{3}$

[11 marks]

[illegible]

$$f(x) =$$

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 $P(1, 2, -2)$

$$\mathbf{r} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$3x - 4y + z = 3$$

The line L_2 intersects the plane Π at R

[9 marks]

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Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal lines.

Turn over ►



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

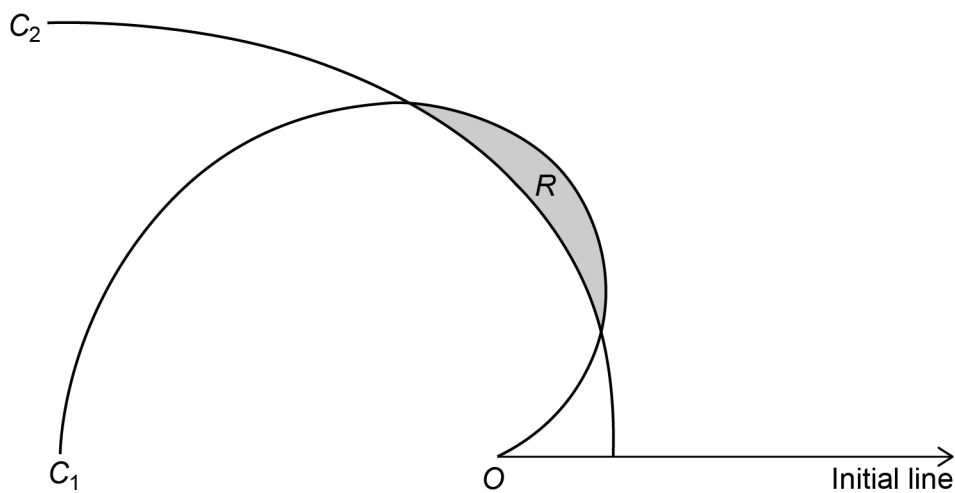
[2 marks]

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

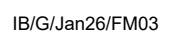


$$\frac{31}{4} \ln \left(\frac{3 + \sqrt{10}}{1 + \sqrt{2}} \right) - \frac{7\sqrt{10}}{4} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$$
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

13



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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**



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[illegible]

