

# Further Mathematics



**Exam board:** [Edexcel Further Maths](#)

Further Mathematics is an A-level qualification which both broadens and deepens the mathematics covered in the A-level courses. It is designed to be taught alongside A-level Mathematics in Years 12 and 13. Further Mathematics introduces new topics such as matrices and complex numbers that are vital in many mathematics-related degrees. Students who have studied the course find the transition to mathematics-related degrees far more straightforward. It can also boost an individual's performance in A-level Maths. Students who are especially keen on Mathematics will really enjoy Further Maths. It is a challenging qualification, which both extends and deepens students' knowledge and understanding beyond the standard A-level.

## Entry requirements:

PH6 standard entry requirements of five + GCSEs (or equivalent) grades 9-5.  
A grade 8 or above in GCSE Maths.

## Student attributes:

- Willing to work hard and put effort into this challenging yet fascinating subject.
- Able to work independently and practise new topics.
- Enthusiasm for problem solving
- Able to persevere when topics get challenging

## Course Content & Assessment:

A-Level Further Mathematics is a linear subject: all assessment is through four exams at the end of Year 13.

Paper 1: Pure Maths - 90 minutes, 25% of A-level.

Paper 2: Pure Maths - 90 minutes, 25% of A-level.

Paper 3: Statistics - 90 minutes, 25% of A-level.

Paper 4: Mechanics - 90 minutes, 25% of A-level.

## Future Destinations:

Further Maths A Level is useful for those who wish to study the following degrees: Mathematics, Engineering, Medicine, Physics. Our previous students have gone to study Maths or Maths related subjects at Oxbridge and many of the top universities in the country.

*"A-Level Further Maths is an excellent experience, introducing me to some more interesting topics in Mathematics. Learning more advanced calculus and trigonometry has also strengthened my regular maths knowledge."*

$$= \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$
$$= \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$$
$$\frac{2U^2 \cos A \sin A}{2g}$$
$$U^2 \sin^2 A$$