

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2015

Mathematics

MFP1

Unit Further Pure 1

Friday 5 June 2015 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- the blue AQA booklet of formulae and statistical tables.
- You may use a graphics calculator.

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
TOTAL	

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

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.
- Write the question part reference (eg (a), (b)(i) etc) in the left-hand margin.
- You must answer each question in the space provided for that question. If you require extra space, use an AQA supplementary answer book; do **not** use the space provided for a different question.
- Do not write outside the box around each page.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks for method may be lost.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.

Advice

- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.
- You do not necessarily need to use all the space provided.



J U N 1 5 M F P 1 0 1

Answer **all** questions.

Answer each question in the space provided for that question.

- 1** The quadratic equation $2x^2 + 6x + 7 = 0$ has roots α and β .
- (a)** Write down the value of $\alpha + \beta$ and the value of $\alpha\beta$. **[2 marks]**
- (b)** Find a quadratic equation, with integer coefficients, which has roots $\alpha^2 - 1$ and $\beta^2 - 1$. **[5 marks]**
- (c)** Hence find the values of α^2 and β^2 . **[2 marks]**

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5 (a) The matrix **A** is defined by $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & c \\ d & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Given that the image of the point $(5, 2)$ under the transformation represented by **A** is $(-2, 1)$, find the value of c and the value of d .

[4 marks]

(b) The matrix **B** is defined by $\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ -\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$.

(i) Show that $\mathbf{B}^4 = k\mathbf{I}$, where k is an integer and **I** is the 2×2 identity matrix.

[2 marks]

(ii) Describe the transformation represented by the matrix **B** as a combination of two geometrical transformations.

[5 marks]

(iii) Find the matrix \mathbf{B}^{17} .

[2 marks]

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7 (a) The equation $2x^3 + 5x^2 + 3x - 132\,000 = 0$ has exactly one real root α .

(i) Show that α lies in the interval $39 < \alpha < 40$. **[2 marks]**

(ii) Taking $x_1 = 40$ as a first approximation to α , use the Newton–Raphson method to find a second approximation, x_2 , to α . Give your answer to two decimal places. **[3 marks]**

(b) Use the formulae for $\sum_{r=1}^n r^2$ and $\sum_{r=1}^n r$ to show that

$$\sum_{r=1}^n 2r(3r + 2) = n(n + p)(2n + q)$$

where p and q are integers. **[5 marks]**

(c) (i) Express $\log_8 4^r$ in the form λr , where λ is a rational number. **[1 mark]**

(ii) By first finding a suitable cubic inequality for k , find the greatest value of k for which $\sum_{r=k+1}^{60} (3r + 2) \log_8 4^r$ is greater than 106 060. **[4 marks]**

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

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