Centre No.						Paper Reference	Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.						6 6 6 7 / 0 1	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

6667/01

Edexcel GCE

Further Pure Mathematics FP1

Advanced/Advanced Subsidiary

Friday 1 June 2012 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Examiner's use only

Team Leader's use only

Question Number	Leave Blank
1	
2	
3	
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9	
10	
Total	

Materials required for examination	**Items included with question papers**
Mathematical Formulae (Pink)	Nil

Candidates may use any calculator allowed by the regulations of the Joint Council for Qualifications. Calculators must not have the facility for symbolic algebra manipulation or symbolic differentiation/integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initials and signature.
Check that you have the correct question paper.
Answer ALL the questions.
You must write your answer to each question in the space following the question.
When a calculator is used, the answer should be given to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

Information for Candidates

A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.
Full marks may be obtained for answers to ALL questions.
The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. **(2)**.
There are 10 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 75.
There are 32 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

Advice to Candidates

You must ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear to the Examiner.
Answers without working may not gain full credit.

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PEARSON

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1. $$f(x) = 2x^3 - 6x^2 - 7x - 4$$

(a) Show that $f(4) = 0$

(1)

(b) Use algebra to solve $f(x) = 0$ completely.

(4)

Leave blank

2. (a) Given that

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

find **AB**.

(2)

(b) Given that

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 8 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2k \\ 4 & k \end{pmatrix}, \text{ where } k \text{ is a constant}$$

and

$$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{D}$$

find the value of k for which **E** has no inverse.

(4)

Leave blank

3. $$f(x) = x^2 + \frac{3}{4\sqrt{x}} - 3x - 7, \quad x > 0$$

A root α of the equation $f(x) = 0$ lies in the interval $[3, 5]$.

Taking 4 as a first approximation to α, apply the Newton-Raphson process once to $f(x)$ to obtain a second approximation to α. Give your answer to 2 decimal places.

(6)

Leave blank

4. (a) Use the standard results for $\sum_{r=1}^{n} r^3$ and $\sum_{r=1}^{n} r$ to show that

$$\sum_{r=1}^{n}\left(r^3 + 6r - 3\right) = \frac{1}{4}n^2(n^2 + 2n + 13)$$

for all positive integers n.

(5)

(b) Hence find the exact value of

$$\sum_{r=16}^{30}\left(r^3 + 6r - 3\right)$$

(2)

Leave blank

5.

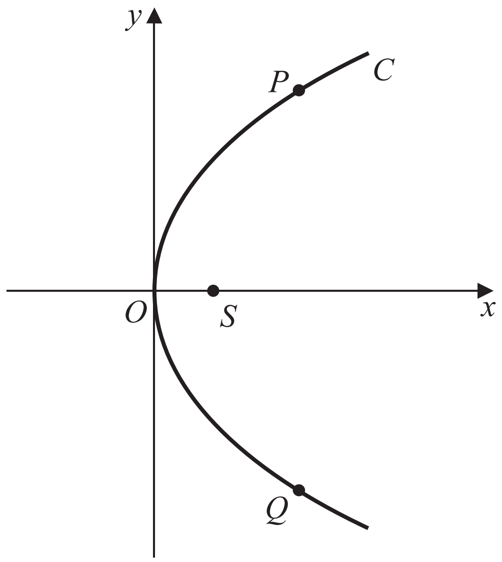

Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a sketch of the parabola C with equation $y^2 = 8x$.
The point P lies on C, where $y > 0$, and the point Q lies on C, where $y < 0$
The line segment PQ is parallel to the y-axis.

Given that the distance PQ is 12,

(a) write down the y-coordinate of P,
(1)

(b) find the x-coordinate of P.
(2)

Figure 1 shows the point S which is the focus of C.
The line l passes through the point P and the point S.

(c) Find an equation for l in the form $ax + by + c = 0$, where a, b and c are integers.
(4)

Leave blank

6. $$\mathrm{f}(x) = \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 3x - 6, \quad -\pi < x < \pi$$

(a) Show that the equation $\mathrm{f}(x) = 0$ has a root α in the interval $[1, 2]$.

(2)

(b) Use linear interpolation once on the interval $[1, 2]$ to find an approximation to α.
Give your answer to 2 decimal places.

(3)

Leave blank

7.

$$z = 2 - \mathrm{i}\sqrt{3}$$

(a) Calculate arg z , giving your answer in radians to 2 decimal places. **(2)**

Use algebra to express

(b) $z + z^2$ in the form $a + b\mathrm{i}\sqrt{3}$, where a and b are integers, **(3)**

(c) $\dfrac{z+7}{z-1}$ in the form $c + d\mathrm{i}\sqrt{3}$, where c and d are integers. **(4)**

Given that

$$w = \lambda - 3\mathrm{i}$$

where λ is a real constant, and $\arg(4 - 5\mathrm{i} + 3w) = -\dfrac{\pi}{2}$,

(d) find the value of λ. **(2)**

Leave blank

8. The rectangular hyperbola H has equation $xy = c^2$, where c is a positive constant.

The point $P\left(ct, \dfrac{c}{t}\right)$, $t \neq 0$, is a general point on H.

(a) Show that an equation for the tangent to H at P is

$$x + t^2 y = 2ct$$

(4)

The tangent to H at the point P meets the x-axis at the point A and the y-axis at the point B.

Given that the area of the triangle OAB, where O is the origin, is 36,

(b) find the exact value of c, expressing your answer in the form $k\sqrt{2}$, where k is an integer.

(4)

Leave blank

9.

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

(a) Find det **M**.

(1)

The transformation represented by **M** maps the point $S(2a - 7, a - 1)$, where a is a constant, onto the point $S'(25, -14)$.

(b) Find the value of a.

(3)

The point R has coordinates (6, 0).

Given that O is the origin,

(c) find the area of triangle ORS.

(2)

Triangle ORS is mapped onto triangle $OR'S'$ by the transformation represented by **M**.

(d) Find the area of triangle $OR'S'$.

(2)

Given that

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(e) describe fully the single geometrical transformation represented by **A**.

(2)

The transformation represented by **A** followed by the transformation represented by **B** is equivalent to the transformation represented by **M**.

(f) Find **B**.

(4)

Leave blank

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

$$f(n) = 2^{2n-1} + 3^{2n-1} \text{ is divisible by 5.}$$

(6)