

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

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Team Leader's use only

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[illegible]

### Materials required for examination

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### Mathematical Formulae (Pink)

### Items included with question papers

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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

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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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**Question 1 continued**

**Q1**

**(Total 5 marks)**



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

find **AB**.

(2)

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

and

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

find the value of  $k$  for which  $\mathbf{E}$  has no inverse.

(4)



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**(Total 6 marks)**

Q2



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

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

(6)



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**(Total 6 marks)**

Q3

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

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

for all positive integers  $n$ .

(5)

- (b) Hence find the exact value of

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

(2)





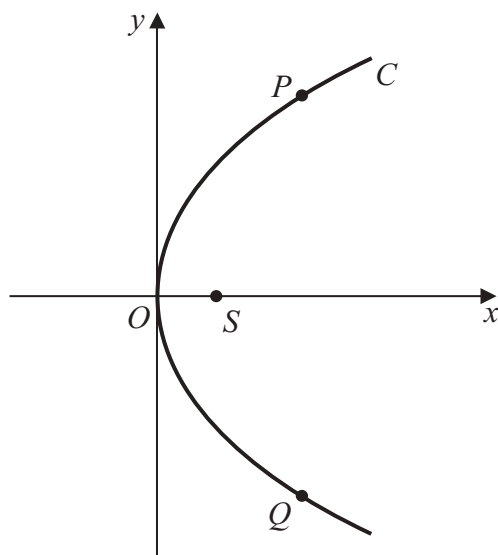
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**Question 4 continued**

Q4

**(Total 7 marks)**





### Figure 1

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)

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)



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Question 5 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 5.





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**(Total 7 marks)**

**Q5**



6.

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

- (a) Show that the equation  $f(x) = 0$  has a root  $\alpha$  in the interval  $[1, 2]$ . (2)
- (b) Use linear interpolation once on the interval  $[1, 2]$  to find an approximation to  $\alpha$ .  
Give your answer to 2 decimal places. (3)



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**(Total 5 marks)**

Q6



7.

(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  $a + bi\sqrt{3}$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are integers,

(3)

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

(4)

Given that

$$w = \lambda - 3i$$

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

(d) find the value of  $\lambda$ .

(2)





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**(Total 11 marks)**

**Q7**



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

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,

- (4)







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**Question 8 continued**

**Q8**

**(Total 8 marks)**



9. 
$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

(a) Find  $\det \mathbf{M}$ .

(1)

The transformation represented by  $\mathbf{M}$  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  $\mathbf{M}$ .

(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  $\mathbf{A}$ .

(2)

The transformation represented by  $\mathbf{A}$  followed by the transformation represented by  $\mathbf{B}$  is equivalent to the transformation represented by  $\mathbf{M}$ .

(f) Find  $\mathbf{B}$ .

(4)

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Question 9 continued

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**(Total 14 marks)**

**Q9**



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

(6)



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**Q10**

**(Total 6 marks)**

**END**