

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

Paper Reference(s)

**6667/01R**

# Edexcel GCE

## Further Pure Mathematics FP1

## Advanced/Advanced Subsidiary

## Monday 10 June 2013 – 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

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 36 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 3 marks)**



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Given that

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A} + 3\mathbf{I}$$

where  $\mathbf{I}$  is the  $2 \times 2$  identity matrix, find

(a)  $\mathbf{B}$  in terms of  $k$ ,

(2)

(b) the value of  $k$  for which  $\mathbf{B}$  is singular.

(2)

(ii) Given that

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{D} = (2 \ -1 \ 5)$$

and

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

find **E**.

(2)



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**(Total 6 marks)**

Q2



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^4 - x^3 + x - 3$$

- (a) Show that the equation  $f(x) = 0$  has a root  $\alpha$  between  $x = 2$  and  $x = 2.5$  (2)
- (b) Starting with the interval  $[2, 2.5]$  use interval bisection twice to find an interval of width 0.125 which contains  $\alpha$ . (3)

The equation  $f(x) = 0$  has a root  $\beta$  in the interval  $[-2, -1]$ .

- (c) Taking  $-1.5$  as a first approximation to  $\beta$ , apply the Newton-Raphson process once to  $f(x)$  to obtain a second approximation to  $\beta$ .  
Give your answer to 2 decimal places. (5)





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**(Total 10 marks)**

**Q3**



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$$f(x) = (4x^2 + 9)(x^2 - 2x + 5)$$

(a) Find the four roots of  $f(x) = 0$

(4)

(b) Show the four roots of  $f(x) = 0$  on a single Argand diagram.

(2)



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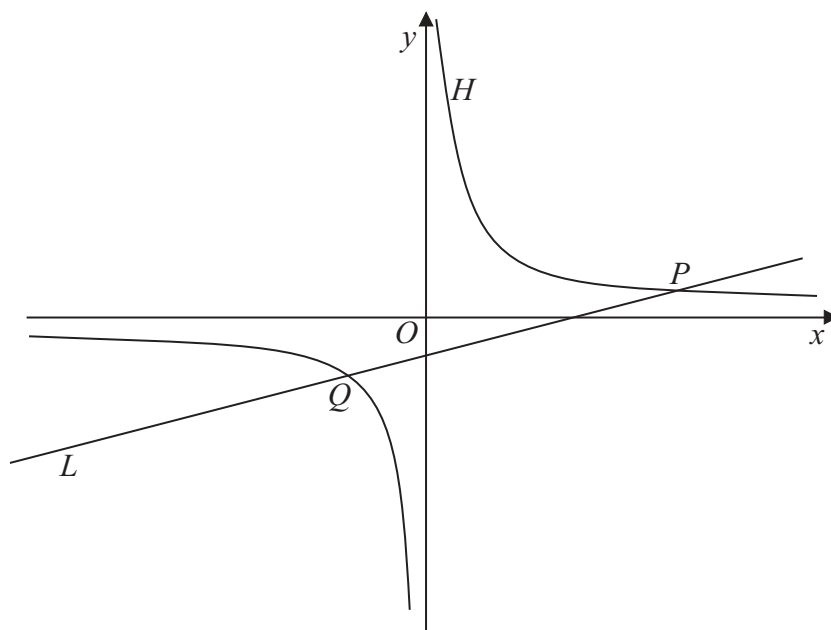
Question 4 continued

Q4

(Total 6 marks)



P 4 2 8 2 8 A 0 1 3 3 6



### Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a rectangular hyperbola  $H$  with parametric equations

$$x = 3t, \quad y = \frac{3}{t}, \quad t \neq 0$$

The line  $L$  with equation  $6y = 4x - 15$  intersects  $H$  at the point  $P$  and at the point  $Q$  as shown in Figure 1.

- (a) Show that  $L$  intersects  $H$  where  $4t^2 - 5t - 6 = 0$  (3)
- (b) Hence, or otherwise, find the coordinates of points  $P$  and  $Q$ . (5)



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**(Total 8 marks)**

Q5



**6.**

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

(a) Find the matrix  $\mathbf{P}$ .

(2)

Given that the area of triangle  $T'$  is 24 square units,

(b) find the area of triangle  $T$ .

(3)

Triangle  $T'$  is transformed to the original triangle  $T$  by the matrix represented by  $\mathbf{Q}$ .

(c) Find the matrix  $\mathbf{Q}$ .

(2)



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**(Total 7 marks)**

**Q6**





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**(Total 8 marks)**

**Q7**



8. (a) Prove by induction, that for  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ ,

(b) Hence, show that

where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are integers to be found. (4)





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**(Total 10 marks)**

**Q8**



9. The complex number  $w$  is given by

(a) Find  $|w|$ .

(1)

(b) Find  $\arg w$ , giving your answer in radians to 2 decimal places.

(2)

The complex numbers  $z$  and  $w$  satisfy the equation

$$(2 + i)(z + 3i) = w$$

(c) Use algebra to find  $z$ , giving your answer in the form  $a + bi$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are real numbers.

(4)

Given that

$$\arg(\lambda + 9i + w) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

where  $\lambda$  is a real constant,

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

(2)



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**Question 9 continued**

Q9

**(Total 9 marks)**



**10.** (i) Use the standard results for  $\sum_{r=1}^n r^3$  and  $\sum_{r=1}^n r$  to evaluate

$$\sum_{r=1}^{24} (r^3 - 4r)$$

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

$$\sum_{r=0}^n (r^2 - 2r + 2n + 1) = \frac{1}{6}(n+1)(n+a)(bn+c)$$

for all integers  $n \geq 0$ , where  $a, b$  and  $c$  are constant integers to be found.

(6)





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**(Total 8 marks)**

**Q10**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS**

**END**

