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2.

$$f(x) = 3 \cos 2x + x - 2, \quad -\pi \leq x < \pi$$

- (a) Show that the equation  $f(x) = 0$  has a root  $\alpha$  in the interval  $[2, 3]$ .

(2)

- (b) Use linear interpolation once on the interval  $[2, 3]$  to find an approximation to  $\alpha$ .

Give your answer to 3 decimal places.

(3)

- (c) The equation  $f(x) = 0$  has another root  $\beta$  in the interval  $[-1, 0]$ . Starting with this interval, use interval bisection to find an interval of width 0.25 which contains  $\beta$ .

(4)

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3. (i)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

(a) Describe fully the single transformation represented by the matrix **A**. (2)

The matrix **B** represents an enlargement, scale factor  $-2$ , with centre the origin.

(b) Write down the matrix **B**. (1)

(ii)

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & k \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ where } k \text{ is a positive constant.}$$

Triangle  $T$  has an area of 16 square units.

Triangle  $T$  is transformed onto the triangle  $T'$  by the transformation represented by the matrix **M**.

Given that the area of the triangle  $T'$  is 224 square units, find the value of  $k$ . (3)

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4. The complex number  $z$  is given by

$$z = \frac{p + 2i}{3 + pi}$$

where  $p$  is an integer.

(a) Express  $z$  in the form  $a + bi$  where  $a$  and  $b$  are real. Give your answer in its simplest form in terms of  $p$ .

(4)

(b) Given that  $\arg(z) = \theta$ , where  $\tan \theta = 1$  find the possible values of  $p$ .

(5)

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

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

(5)

- (b) Calculate the value of  $\sum_{r=10}^{50} r(r^2 - 3)$

(3)

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6. 
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Given that  $\mathbf{M} = (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})(2\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B})$ ,

(a) calculate the matrix **M**, (6)

(b) find the matrix **C** such that  $\mathbf{MC} = \mathbf{A}$ . (4)

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Question 7 continued

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Question 7 continued

Area with horizontal lines for writing the answer.

Q7

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(Total 11 marks)



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

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

An equation for the tangent to  $H$  at  $P$  is given by

$$y = -\frac{1}{t^2}x + \frac{2c}{t}$$

The points  $A$  and  $B$  lie on  $H$ .

The tangent to  $H$  at  $A$  and the tangent to  $H$  at  $B$  meet at the point  $\left(-\frac{6}{7}c, \frac{12}{7}c\right)$ .

Find, in terms of  $c$ , the coordinates of  $A$  and the coordinates of  $B$ .

(5)

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**Question 8 continued**

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

$$\sum_{r=1}^n (r+1)2^{r-1} = n2^n$$

(5)

(b) A sequence of numbers is defined by

$$u_1 = 0, \quad u_2 = 32,$$

$$u_{n+2} = 6u_{n+1} - 8u_n \quad n \geq 1$$

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

$$u_n = 4^{n+1} - 2^{n+3}$$

(7)

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