Centre Number			Candidate Number		
Surname					
Other Names					
Candidate Signature					



General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Examination June 2012

Mathematics

MFP1

Unit Further Pure 1

Friday 18 May 2012 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.

Time allowed

• 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

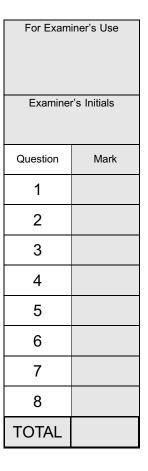
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- Write the question part reference (eg (a), (b)(i) etc) in the left-hand margin.
- You must answer each question in the space provided for that question. 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.





Answer all questions.

Answer each question in the space provided for that question.

1 The quadratic equation

$$5x^2 - 7x + 1 = 0$$

has roots α and β .

- (a) Write down the values of $\alpha + \beta$ and $\alpha\beta$. (2 marks)
- **(b)** Show that $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{39}{5}$. (3 marks)
- (c) Find a quadratic equation, with integer coefficients, which has roots

$$\alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha}$$
 and $\beta + \frac{1}{\beta}$ (5 marks)

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- A curve has equation $y = x^4 + x$.
 - (a) Find the gradient of the line passing through the point (-2, 14) and the point on the curve for which x = -2 + h. Give your answer in the form

$$p + qh + rh^2 + h^3$$

where p, q and r are integers.

(5 marks)

Show how the answer to part (a) can be used to find the gradient of the curve at the point (-2, 14). State the value of this gradient. (2 marks)

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- 3 It is given that z = x + iy, where x and y are real numbers.
 - (a) Find, in terms of x and y, the real and imaginary parts of

$$i(z+7) + 3(z^*-i)$$
 (3 marks)

(b) Hence find the complex number z such that

$$i(z+7) + 3(z^*-i) = 0$$
 (3 marks)

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4	Find the general solution, in degrees, of the equation	
	$\sin\left(70^\circ - \frac{2}{3}x\right) = \cos 20^\circ \tag{6}$	marks)
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5 The curve C has equation $y = \frac{x}{(x+1)(x-2)}$.

The line L has equation $y = -\frac{1}{2}$.

- (a) Write down the equations of the asymptotes of C. (3 marks)
- (b) The line L intersects the curve C at two points. Find the x-coordinates of these two points. (2 marks)
- (c) Sketch C and L on the same axes.

(You are given that the curve C has no stationary points.) (3 marks)

(d) Solve the inequality

$$\frac{x}{(x+1)(x-2)} \leqslant -\frac{1}{2} \tag{3 marks}$$

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- 6 (a) Using surd forms, find the matrix of a rotation about the origin through 135° anticlockwise. (2 marks)
 - **(b)** The matrix **M** is defined by $\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.
 - (i) Given that M represents an enlargement followed by a rotation, find the scale factor of the enlargement and the angle of the rotation. (3 marks)
 - (ii) The matrix \mathbf{M}^2 also represents an enlargement followed by a rotation. State the scale factor of the enlargement and the angle of the rotation. (2 marks)
 - (iii) Show that $\mathbf{M}^4 = k\mathbf{I}$, where k is an integer and \mathbf{I} is the 2 × 2 identity matrix. (2 marks)
 - (iv) Deduce that $\mathbf{M}^{2012} = -2^n \mathbf{I}$ for some positive integer n. (2 marks)

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7 The equation

$$24x^3 + 36x^2 + 18x - 5 = 0$$

has one real root, α .

(a) Show that α lies in the interval 0.1 < x < 0.2.

(2 marks)

- Starting from the interval 0.1 < x < 0.2, use interval bisection **twice** to obtain an interval of width 0.025 within which α must lie. (3 marks)
- Taking $x_1 = 0.2$ as a first approximation to α , use the Newton-Raphson method to find a second approximation, x_2 , to α . Give your answer to four decimal places.

 (4 marks)

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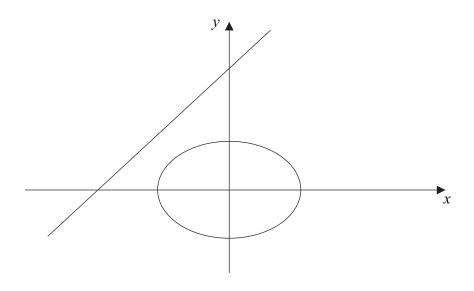


8 The diagram shows the ellipse E with equation

$$\frac{x^2}{5} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

and the straight line L with equation

$$y = x + 4$$



- (a) Write down the coordinates of the points where the ellipse E intersects the coordinate axes. (2 marks)
- (b) The ellipse E is translated by the vector $\begin{bmatrix} p \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, where p is a constant. Write down the equation of the translated ellipse. (2 marks)
- Show that, if the translated ellipse intersects the line L, the x-coordinates of the points of intersection must satisfy the equation

$$9x^2 - (8p - 40)x + (4p^2 + 60) = 0$$
 (3 marks)

(d) Given that the line L is a tangent to the translated ellipse, find the coordinates of the two possible points of contact.

(No credit will be given for solutions based on differentiation.) (8 marks)

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