

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
TOTAL	



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
June 2011

# Mathematics

# MFP1

## Unit Further Pure 1

Friday 20 May 2011 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

**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 the questions in the spaces provided. 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.



J U N 1 1 M F P 1 0 1





**2** The equation

$$4x^2 + 6x + 3 = 0$$

has roots  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .

**(a)** Write down the values of  $\alpha + \beta$  and  $\alpha\beta$ . *(2 marks)*

**(b)** Show that  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = \frac{3}{4}$ . *(2 marks)*

**(c)** Find an equation, with integer coefficients, which has roots  
 $3\alpha - \beta$  and  $3\beta - \alpha$  *(5 marks)*

QUESTION  
PART  
REFERENCE







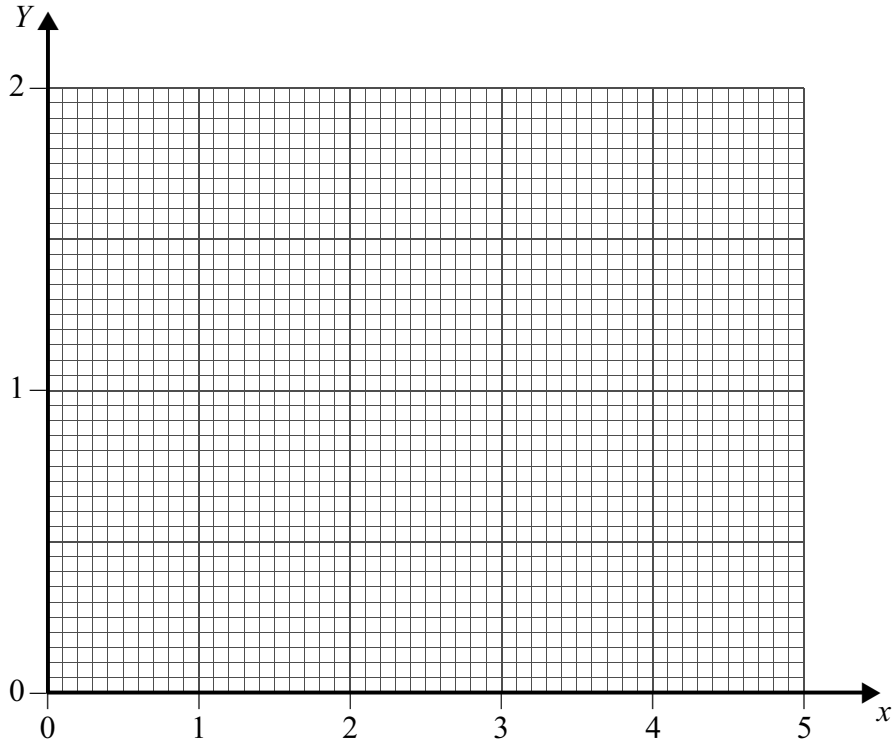






QUESTION  
PART  
REFERENCE

(b)



A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing answers.

Turn over ►

















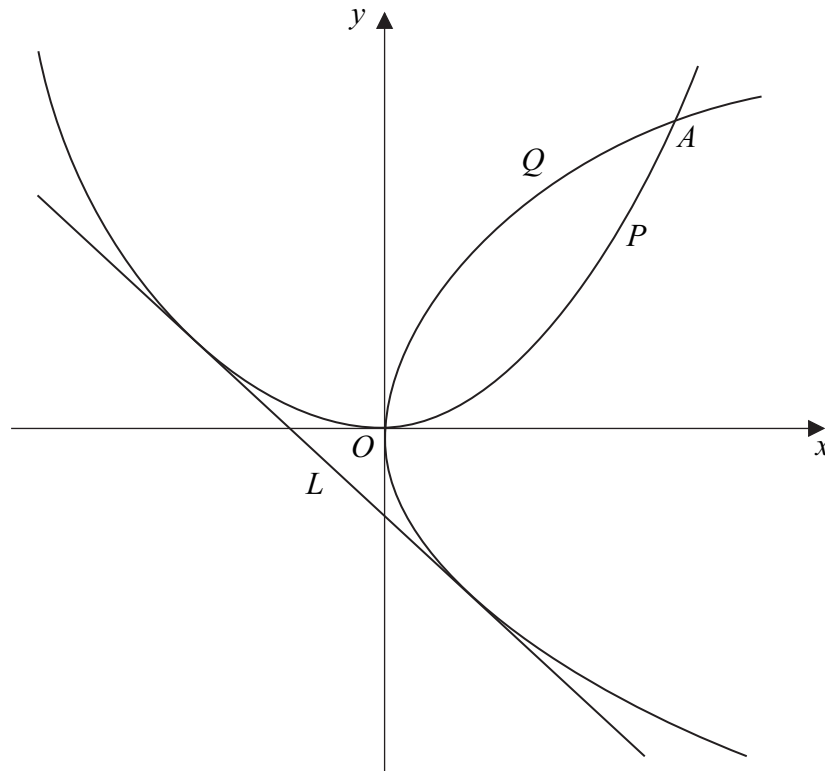




- 9 The diagram shows a parabola  $P$  which has equation  $y = \frac{1}{8}x^2$ , and another parabola  $Q$  which is the image of  $P$  under a reflection in the line  $y = x$ .

The parabolas  $P$  and  $Q$  intersect at the origin and again at a point  $A$ .

The line  $L$  is a tangent to both  $P$  and  $Q$ .



- (a) (i) Find the coordinates of the point  $A$ . (2 marks)
- (ii) Write down an equation for  $Q$ . (1 mark)
- (iii) Give a reason why the gradient of  $L$  must be  $-1$ . (1 mark)
- (b) (i) Given that the line  $y = -x + c$  intersects the parabola  $P$  at two distinct points, show that
- $$c > -2 \quad \text{(3 marks)}$$
- (ii) Find the coordinates of the points at which the line  $L$  touches the parabolas  $P$  and  $Q$ .  
(No credit will be given for solutions based on differentiation.) (4 marks)





QUESTION  
PART  
REFERENCE

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing.

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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