General Certificate of Education June 2005 Advanced Level Examination



MATHEMATICS Unit Further Pure 4

MFP4

Wednesday 22 June 2005 Afternoon Session

In addition to this paper you will require:

- an 8-page answer book;
- the **blue** AQA booklet of formulae and statistical tables.

You may use a graphics calculator.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is MFP4.
- Answer all questions.
- All necessary working should be shown; otherwise marks for method may be lost.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.

Advice

• Unless stated otherwise, formulae may be quoted, without proof, from the booklet.

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Answer all questions.

1 Solve the simultaneous equations

$$2x + 7y - 3z = 5$$

 $3x + y + 3z = 10$
 $8x + 6y = 7$ (4 marks)

2 (a) Find cartesian equations for the line with vector equation

$$\mathbf{r} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

giving your answer in the form $\frac{x-a_1}{b_1} = \frac{y-a_2}{b_2} = \frac{z-a_3}{b_3}$. (3 marks)

- (b) Determine the direction cosines of this line. (2 marks)
- 3 (a) Evaluate the determinant of the matrix $\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$. (2 marks)
 - (b) A three-dimensional shape S, with volume 12 cm^3 , is transformed by a transformation having matrix \mathbf{X} . Find the volume of the image of S in the case when:

(i)
$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{M}$$
; (2 marks)

- (ii) $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{M} \mathbf{N}^2$, where \mathbf{N} is a 3 × 3 matrix and det $\mathbf{N} = \frac{1}{3}$. (2 marks)
- 4 (a) Describe the transformation given by each of the matrices

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (4 marks)

- (b) (i) Determine the matrix **AB**. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Given that **AB** represents a rotation, find the axis of rotation and the magnitude of the angle of rotation. (2 marks)

5 The points A, B and C have position vectors

$$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} - 4\mathbf{k}$$
, $\mathbf{b} = 3\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{c} = 5\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}$

respectively.

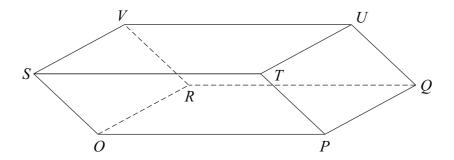
- (a) Write down the vectors \overrightarrow{AB} and \overrightarrow{AC} . (2 marks)
- (b) Find, in the form $\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n} = d$, a vector equation for the plane ABC. (4 marks)
- (c) Determine, to the nearest 0.1°, the acute angle between the plane ABC and the line with equation $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{a} + t(5\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k})$.
- 6 (a) (i) Explain why $\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}) = 0$ for all vectors \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} . (2 marks)
 - (ii) Hence show that

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{a})) = \mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})$$

for all vectors **a**, **b** and **c**.

(2 marks)

- (b) The points P, R and S have position vectors $\mathbf{p} = 3\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$, $\mathbf{r} = 2\mathbf{i} 5\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{s} = 7\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} 3\mathbf{k}$ respectively, relative to the origin O.
 - (i) Evaluate $\mathbf{p} \cdot (\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{s})$. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Explain why \mathbf{p} , \mathbf{r} and \mathbf{s} are linearly independent. (1 mark)
 - (iii) The parallelepiped *OPQRSTUV* is shown in the diagram.



Write down the volume of the parallelepiped.

(1 mark)

(iv) Use the result of part (a)(ii) to show that

$$\mathbf{p.}(\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{p.}(\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{s})$$

where \mathbf{t} is the position vector of T.

(2 marks)

7 The transformation T is a stretch in a fixed direction, and maps the point (x, y) to the image point (x', y'), where

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6.4 & -7.2 \\ -7.2 & 10.6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) Determine the scale factor of the stretch.

(2 marks)

- (b) By considering the invariant points of T, or otherwise, find an equation for the line of invariant points of T, giving your answer in the form y = mx. (5 marks)
- 8 (a) Show that (a+b+c) is a factor of

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ b+c & c+a & a+b \\ b-c & c-a & a-b \end{vmatrix}$$

Express this determinant as the product of (a + b + c) and a quadratic factor.

(5 marks)

(b) Hence, or otherwise, show that there is a single real value of a for which the system of equations

$$ax + 3y + z = -5$$

 $4x + (1+a)y + (a+3)z = 9$
 $2x + (1-a)y + (a-3)z = 15$

does not have a unique solution, and find this value of a.

(5 marks)

- **9** The matrix **M** is given by $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ 4 & k \end{bmatrix}$, where k is a constant. It is given that the vector $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is an eigenvector of **M**.
 - (a) Show that k = 5 and find the eigenvalue corresponding to the eigenvector $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

 (3 marks)
 - (b) Determine the second eigenvalue of M and find a corresponding eigenvector. (5 marks)
 - (c) Write down matrices **U** and **D**, having integer elements, such that **M** can be expressed in the diagonalised form $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}^{-1}$.
 - (d) Write down the matrix U^{-1} . (1 mark)
 - (e) The matrix \mathbf{M}^{2n} , for positive integers n, is such that

$$\mathbf{M}^{2n} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

for integers a, b, c and d. Show that

$$a = p \times 4^n + q \times 81^n$$

where p and q are rational numbers to be determined.

(4 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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