RECOGNISING ACHIEVEMENT

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE UNIT

4725/01

MATHEMATICS

Further Pure Mathematics 1

MONDAY 11 JUNE 2007

Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet (8 pages)
List of Formulae (MF1)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures unless a different degree of accuracy is specified in the question or is clearly appropriate.
- You are permitted to use a graphical calculator in this paper.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 72.

ADVICE TO CANDIDATES

- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- **You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.**

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

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1 The complex number $a + \mathrm{i}b$ is denoted by z. Given that $|z| = 4$ and $\arg z = \frac{1}{3}\pi$, find a and b. [4]

2 Prove by induction that, for $n \geqslant 1$, $\sum_{r=1}^{n} r^3 = \frac{1}{4}n^2(n+1)^2$. [5]

3 Use the standard results for $\sum_{r=1}^{n} r$ and $\sum_{r=1}^{n} r^2$ to show that, for all positive integers n,

$$\sum_{r=1}^{n}(3r^2 - 3r + 1) = n^3.$$ [6]

4 The matrix $\mathbf{A}$ is given by $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$.

(i) Find $\mathbf{A}^{-1}$. [2]

The matrix $\mathbf{B}^{-1}$ is given by $\mathbf{B}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(ii) Find $(\mathbf{AB})^{-1}$. [4]

5 **(i)** Show that

$$\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r+1} = \frac{1}{r(r+1)}.$$ [1]

(ii) Hence find an expression, in terms of n, for

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)}.$$ [3]

(iii) Hence find the value of $\sum_{r=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r(r+1)}$. [3]

6 The cubic equation $3x^3 - 9x^2 + 6x + 2 = 0$ has roots α, β and γ.

(i) **(a)** Write down the values of $\alpha + \beta + \gamma$ and $\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha$. [2]

(b) Find the value of $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2$. [2]

(ii) **(a)** Use the substitution $x = \frac{1}{u}$ to find a cubic equation in u with integer coefficients. [2]

(b) Use your answer to part **(ii) (a)** to find the value of $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma}$. [2]

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7 The matrix $\mathbf{M}$ is given by $\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(i) Find, in terms of a, the determinant of $\mathbf{M}$. [3]

(ii) In the case when $a = 2$, state whether $\mathbf{M}$ is singular or non-singular, justifying your answer. [2]

(iii) In the case when $a = 4$, determine whether the simultaneous equations

$$\begin{aligned} ax + 4y &= 6, \\ ay + 4z &= 8, \\ 2x + 3y + z &= 1, \end{aligned}$$

have any solutions. [3]

8 The loci C_1 and C_2 are given by $|z - 3| = 3$ and $\arg(z - 1) = \frac{1}{4}\pi$ respectively.

(i) Sketch, on a single Argand diagram, the loci C_1 and C_2. [6]

(ii) Indicate, by shading, the region of the Argand diagram for which

$$|z - 3| \leqslant 3 \quad \text{and} \quad 0 \leqslant \arg(z - 1) \leqslant \tfrac{1}{4}\pi.$$ [2]

9 **(i)** Write down the matrix, $\mathbf{A}$, that represents an enlargement, centre (0, 0), with scale factor $\sqrt{2}$. [1]

(ii) The matrix $\mathbf{B}$ is given by $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$. Describe fully the geometrical transformation represented by $\mathbf{B}$. [3]

(iii) Given that $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{AB}$, show that $\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. [1]

(iv) Draw a diagram showing the unit square and its image under the transformation represented by $\mathbf{C}$. [2]

(v) Write down the determinant of $\mathbf{C}$ and explain briefly how this value relates to the transformation represented by $\mathbf{C}$. [2]

10 **(i)** Use an algebraic method to find the square roots of the complex number $16 + 30\mathrm{i}$. [6]

(ii) Use your answers to part **(i)** to solve the equation $z^2 - 2z - (15 + 30\mathrm{i}) = 0$, giving your answers in the form $x + \mathrm{i}y$. [5]

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