Centre No.			Paper Reference				Surname	Initial(s)			
Candidate No.			6	6	6	7	/	0	1	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

6667/01

Edexcel GCE

Further Pure Mathematics FP1 Advanced/Advanced Subsidiary

Wednesday 22 June 2011 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials required for examination	Items included with question paper		
Mathematical Formulae (Pink)	Nil		

Candidates may use any calculator allowed by the regulations of the Joint Council for Qualifications. Calculators must not have the facility for symbolic algebra manipulation or symbolic differentiation/integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initials and signature. Check that you have the correct question paper.

Answer ALL the questions.

You must write your answer to each question in the space following the question.

When a calculator is used, the answer should be given to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

Information for Candidates

A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.

Full marks may be obtained for answers to ALL questions.

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).

There are 9 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 75.

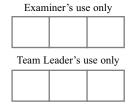
There are 32 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

Advice to Candidates

You must ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled. You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear to the Examiner. Answers without working may not gain full credit.

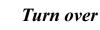
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PMT

Question Number	Leave Blank
1	
2	
3	
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5	
6	
7	
8	
9	



Total



l.	$f(x) = 3^x + 3x - 7$	
	(a) Show that the equation $f(x) = 0$ has a root α between $x = 1$ and $x = 2$.	(2)
	(b) Starting with the interval [1, 2], use interval bisection twice to find an	interval of
	width 0.25 which contains α .	(3)
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$$z_1 = -2 + i$$

(1)

(b) Find, in radians, the argument of z_1 , giving your answer to 2 decimal places.

(a) Find the modulus of z_1 .

(2)

The solutions to the quadratic equation

$$z^2 - 10z + 28 = 0$$

are z_2 and z_3 .

(c) Find z_2 and z_3 , giving your answers in the form $p \pm i \sqrt{q}$, where p and q are integers.

(d) Show, on an Argand diagram, the points representing your complex numbers z_1 , z_2 and z_3 .

(2)



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3. (a) Given that

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

- (i) find A^2 ,
- (ii) describe fully the geometrical transformation represented by A^2 .

(4)

(b) Given that

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

describe fully the geometrical transformation represented by **B**.

(2)

(c) Given that

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} k+1 & 12 \\ k & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

where k is a constant, find the value of k for which the matrix \mathbf{C} is singular.

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ν.	,

(a) Use differentiation to find $f'(x)$. (2) The root α of the equation $f(x) = 0$ lies in the interval $[0.7, 0.9]$. (b) Taking 0.8 as a first approximation to α , apply the Newton-Raphson process once to $f(x)$ to obtain a second approximation to α . Give your answer to 3 decimal places. (4)	4.	$f(x) = x^2 + \frac{5}{2x} - 3x - 1, x \neq 0$	Le bla
 (2) The root α of the equation f(x) = 0 lies in the interval [0.7, 0.9]. (b) Taking 0.8 as a first approximation to α, apply the Newton-Raphson process once to f(x) to obtain a second approximation to α. Give your answer to 3 decimal places. 	4.	$\frac{1}{2x}$ $\frac{1}{2x}$ $\frac{1}{2x}$	
 The root α of the equation f(x) = 0 lies in the interval [0.7, 0.9]. (b) Taking 0.8 as a first approximation to α, apply the Newton-Raphson process once to f(x) to obtain a second approximation to α. Give your answer to 3 decimal places. 			
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$f(x)$ to obtain a second approximation to α . Give your answer to 3 decimal places.		The root α of the equation $f(x) = 0$ lies in the interval [0.7, 0.9].	
		$f(x)$ to obtain a second approximation to α . Give your answer to 3 decimal places.	

5.	$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & a \\ b & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ where } a \text{ and } b \text{ are constants.}$	Lea bla
	Given that the matrix A maps the point with coordinates $(4, 6)$ onto the point with coordinates $(2, -8)$,	
	(a) find the value of a and the value of b . (4)	
	A quadrilateral R has area 30 square units. It is transformed into another quadrilateral S by the matrix A . Using your values of a and b ,	
	(b) find the area of quadrilateral S. (4)	



6. Given that $z = x + iy$, find the value of x and the value of y such that	
$z + 3 i z^* = -1 + 13i$	
where z^* is the complex conjugate of z.	
where 2 is the complex conjugate of 2.	(7)

Leave blank

7. (a) Use the results for $\sum_{r=1}^{n} r$ and $\sum_{r=1}^{n} r^2$ to show that

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

for all positive integers n.

(6)

(b) Hence show that

$$\sum_{r=n+1}^{3n} (2r-1)^2 = \frac{2}{3} n \left(an^2 + b \right)$$

where a and b are integers to be found.

(4)

	Lea
(2)	
(4)	
(4)	
	(4)

Leave blank

9.	Prove	by inc	luction,	that	for	$n \in \mathbb{Z}^{3}$

(a)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 3^n & 0 \\ 3(3^n - 1) & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,

(6)

(b)
$$f(n) = 7^{2n-1} + 5$$
 is divisible by 12.

(6)

