

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
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For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
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6	
7	
8	
TOTAL	



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Level Examination  
January 2012

# Mathematics

# MFP4

## Unit Further Pure 4

Friday 27 January 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 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.
- You do not necessarily need to use all the space provided.



J A N 1 2 M F P 4 0 1

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

1 The vectors **a** and **b** are such that  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 21$ ,  $|\mathbf{a}| = 5\sqrt{2}$  and  $|\mathbf{b}| = 3$ .

Determine the exact value of  $|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|$ . (5 marks)

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2 Describe the single transformation represented by each of the matrices:

(a) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix};$$
 (2 marks)

(b) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0 & -0.8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0.8 & 0 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}.$$
 (3 marks)

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- 3 (a)** Find the eigenvalues and corresponding eigenvectors of the matrix  $\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ .  
(6 marks)
- (b)** The plane transformation T is given by the matrix  $\mathbf{M}$ . Write down the coordinates of the invariant point of T.  
(1 mark)

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**4** Let  $\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & x \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ .

**(a)** Determine  $\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T$ . (2 marks)

**(b)** Show that  $\text{Det}(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T - \mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X}) \leq 0$  for all real values of  $x$ . (4 marks)

**(c)** Find the value of  $x$  for which the matrix  $(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T - \mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X})$  is singular. (1 mark)

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QUESTION  
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**6** The planes  $\Pi_1$  and  $\Pi_2$  have equations

$$\mathbf{r} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} = 10 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{r} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} = 7$$

respectively.

**(a)** Determine, to the nearest degree, the acute angle between  $\Pi_1$  and  $\Pi_2$ . (4 marks)

**(b)** By setting  $z = t$ , find cartesian equations for the line of intersection of  $\Pi_1$  and  $\Pi_2$  in the form

$$\frac{x - a}{l} = \frac{y - b}{m} = z = t \quad \text{(6 marks)}$$

**(c)** The line  $L$ , with equation  $\mathbf{r} = \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ -1 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 9 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ , intersects  $\Pi_1$  at the point  $P$  and  $\Pi_2$  at the point  $Q$ .

Show that  $PQ = k\sqrt{2}$ , where  $k$  is an integer. (6 marks)

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**7** The plane transformation  $T$  is a rotation through  $\theta$  radians anticlockwise about  $O$ , and maps points  $(x, y)$  onto image points  $(X, Y)$  such that

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c & -s \\ s & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

where  $c = \cos \theta$  and  $s = \sin \theta$ .

**(a)** Write down the inverse of the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} c & -s \\ s & c \end{bmatrix}$  and hence show that

$$x = cX + sY \quad \text{and} \quad y = -sX + cY \quad (3 \text{ marks})$$

**(b)** The curve  $C$  has equation  $x^2 - 6xy - 7y^2 = 8$ .

The image of  $C$  under  $T$  is the curve  $C'$  with equation  $pX^2 + qXY + rY^2 = 8$ .

**(i)** Use the results of part **(a)** to show that

$$q = 6s^2 + 16sc - 6c^2$$

and express  $p$  and  $r$  similarly in terms of  $c$  and  $s$ . (4 marks)

**(ii)** Given that  $\theta$  is an acute angle, find the values of  $c$  and  $s$  for which  $q = 0$  and hence in this case express the equation of  $C'$  in the form

$$\frac{X^2}{a^2} - \frac{Y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (8 \text{ marks})$$

**(iii)** Hence explain why  $C$  is a hyperbola. (1 mark)

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8 For  $n \neq 1$ , the vectors  $\mathbf{a}$ ,  $\mathbf{b}$  and  $\mathbf{c}$  are such that

$$\mathbf{a} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ n \\ n^2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 2n \\ 2n^2 + n \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{c} = \begin{bmatrix} n - 1 \\ n^2 - 1 \\ 1 - n^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Determine the value of  $n$  for which  $\mathbf{a}$ ,  $\mathbf{b}$  and  $\mathbf{c}$  are linearly dependent. (9 marks)

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**END OF QUESTIONS**

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