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Centre number	Candidate number	
Surname		
Forename(s)		
Candidate signature	I declare this is my own work.	

AS FURTHER MATHEMATICS

Paper 1

Monday 11 May 2020

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

- You must have the AQA formulae and statistical tables booklet for A-level Mathematics and A-level Further Mathematics.
- You should have a scientific calculator that meets the requirements of the specification. (You may use a graphical calculator.)

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.
- You must answer each question in the space provided for that question. If you require extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- 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 you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.

Advice

- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.
- You do not necessarily need to use all the space provided.

For Examiner's Use		
Question	Mark	
1		
2		
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18		
TOTAL		



Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

1 Express the complex number $1 - i\sqrt{3}$ in modulus-argument form.

Tick (✓) one box.

[1 mark]

$$2\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{3}+i\sin\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$



$$2\bigg(\cos\frac{2\pi}{3}+i\sin\frac{2\pi}{3}\bigg)$$



$$2\bigg(\text{cos}\Big(-\frac{\pi}{3} \Big) + i \, \text{sin}\Big(-\frac{\pi}{3} \Big) \bigg)$$



$$2\left(\cos\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)+i\sin\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\right)$$

Given that 1-i is a root of the equation $z^3-3z^2+4z-2=0$, find the other two roots.

Tick (✓) one box.

[1 mark]

$$-1+i \ \ \text{and} \ \ -1$$



$$1+i$$
 and 1



$$-1+i$$
 and 1



$$1+i \ \ \text{and} \ \ -1$$



3 Given (x-1)(x-2)(x-a) < 0 and a > 2

Find the set of possible values of x.

Tick (✓) one box.

[1 mark]

$${x : x < 1} \cup {x : 2 < x < a}$$

$${x : 1 < x < 2} \cup {x : x > a}$$

$${x : x < -a} \cup {x : -2 < x < -1}$$

	ı

$${x: -a < x < -2} \cup {x: x > -1}$$

Turn over for the next question



4	The matrices A and B are such that	
	$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & a & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{and} \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & 4a \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	
4 (a)	Find the product \mathbf{AB} in terms of a .	[2 marks]
4 (b)	Find the determinant of $\bf AB$ in terms of a .	[1 mark]





(c)	Show that AB is singular when $a = -1$	[2 mark
	Turn over for the next question	



5 (a)	Show that	
	$r^{2}(r+1)^{2}-(r-1)^{2}r^{2}=pr^{3}$	
	where p is an integer to be found.	-,
		[1 mark]



	$\sum_{r=1}^{n} r^3 = \frac{1}{4}n^2(n+1)^2$	
[3 ma	r=1	



6 Anna has been asked to describe the transformation given by the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

She writes her answer as follows:

The transformation is a rotation about the x-axis through an angle of θ , where

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$
 and $-\sin \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$
$$\theta = 30^{\circ}$$

Identify and correct the error in Anna's work.

[2 marks



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8 (a)	Prove that		
		$\tanh^{-1} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)$	
		$x = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1-x}{1-x} \right)$	
		` ,	[5 marks]



8 (b)	Prove that the graphs of			
		$v = \sinh x$	and $y = \cosh x$	
		$y = \sin(x)$	$y = \cos(x)$	
	do not intersect.			
	do not intersect.			[3 marks]
	do not intersect.			[3 marks]
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	do not intersect.			[3 marks]



9	The quadratic equation $2x^2 + px + 3 = 0$ has two roots, α and β , where $\alpha > \beta$.			
9 (a) (i)	Write down the value of $\alpha \beta$.	1 mark]		
9 (a) (ii)	Express $lpha+eta$ in terms of p .	1 mark]		
9 (b)	Hence find $(\alpha - \beta)^2$ in terms of p .	marks]		



Hence find, in terms of p , a quadra	no oquanon with roots (a rana p i r



10 (a)	Show that the equation	
	$y = \frac{3x - 5}{2x + 4}$	
	can be written in the form	
	(x+a)(y+b)=c	
	where a , b and c are integers to be found.	
		[3 marks]
10 (b)	Write down the equations of the asymptotes of the graph of	
	3x - 5	
	$y = \frac{3x - 5}{2x + 4}$	[2 marks]
		[2
I		



10 (c)	Sketch, on the axes provided, the graph of				
		$y = \frac{3x - 5}{2x + 4}$	[3 marks]		
		▲			
		<i>y</i> †			
		0	x		

11	Sketch the polar graph of		
		$r=\sinh\theta+\cosh\theta$	
	for 0 $\leq heta \leq 2\pi$		[3 marks]
			[5 marks]
		0-	
			Initial line



The mean value of the function f over the interval $1 \le x \le 5$ is m .	
The graph of $y = g(x)$ is a reflection in the x -axis of $y = f(x)$.	
The graph of $y = h(x)$ is a translation of $y = g(x)$ by $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$	
Determine, in terms of m , the mean value of the function h over the interval $4 \le x \le 8$	[2 marks]

Turn over for the next question

13	Line l_1	has equation
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$$\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{1-2y}{4} = -z$$

and line $l_{\rm 2}$ has equation

$$\mathbf{r} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} + \mu \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ a+3 \\ 2b \end{bmatrix}$$

In the case when	l_{1} and l_{2} are para	llel, show that a :	= -11 and find th	e value
	1 2 1	,		[4
	·			



13 (b)	In a different case, the lines $l_{\rm 1}$ and $l_{\rm 2}$ intersect at exactly one point, and value of b is 3	the
	Find the value of <i>a</i> .	[5 marks]
	,	



14 ((a)	Given
------	-----	-------

$$\frac{x+7}{x+1} \le x+1$$

show that

$$\frac{(x+a)(x+b)}{x+c} \ge 0$$

where a, b, and c are integers to be found.

[4 marks]

14 (b) Briefly explain why this statement is incorrect.

$$\frac{(x+p)(x+q)}{x+r} \ge 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+p)(x+q)(x+r) \ge 0$$

[1 mark]





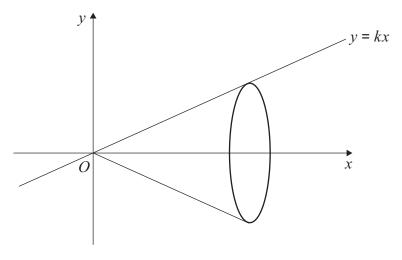
14 (c)	Solve			
			$\frac{x+7}{x+1} \le x+1$	
			X + 1	[2 marks]
				 <u> </u>
				
		Turn over fo	r the next question	



A segment of the line y = kx is rotated about the x-axis to generate a cone with vertex O.

The distance of O from the centre of the base of the cone is h.

The radius of the base of the cone is r.



15	(a)	Find k in terms	of	r	and	h.
	\- '		•	•	•	

			[1 mark]



$\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$	
3	[3 marks]
	[o marko]



16	A and B are non-singular square matrices.		
16 (a)	Write down the product $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{-1}$ as a single matrix.	[1 mark]	
16 (b)	${f M}$ is a matrix such that ${f M}={f A}{f B}$.		
	Prove that $\mathbf{M}^{-1} = \mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{A}^{-1}$	[3 marks]	



The polar e	equation of the c	ircle C is		
		r = a(0)	$\cos heta + \sin heta$)	
Find, in ter	ms of a , the radi	us of C .		
Fully justify	your answer.			
				[4 mark

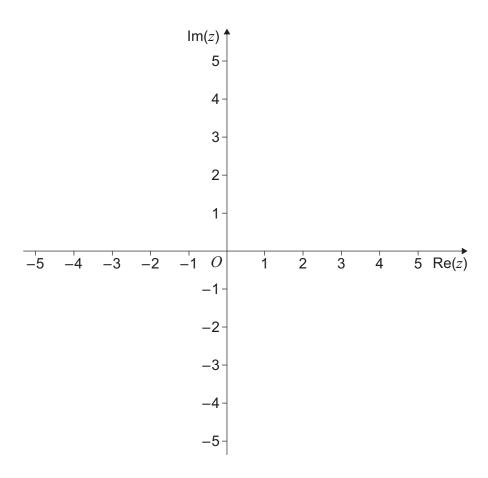


The locus of points L_1 satisfies the equation |z| = 2

The locus of points L_2 satisfies the equation $\arg(z+4) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

18 (a) Sketch L_1 on the Argand diagram below.

[1 mark]

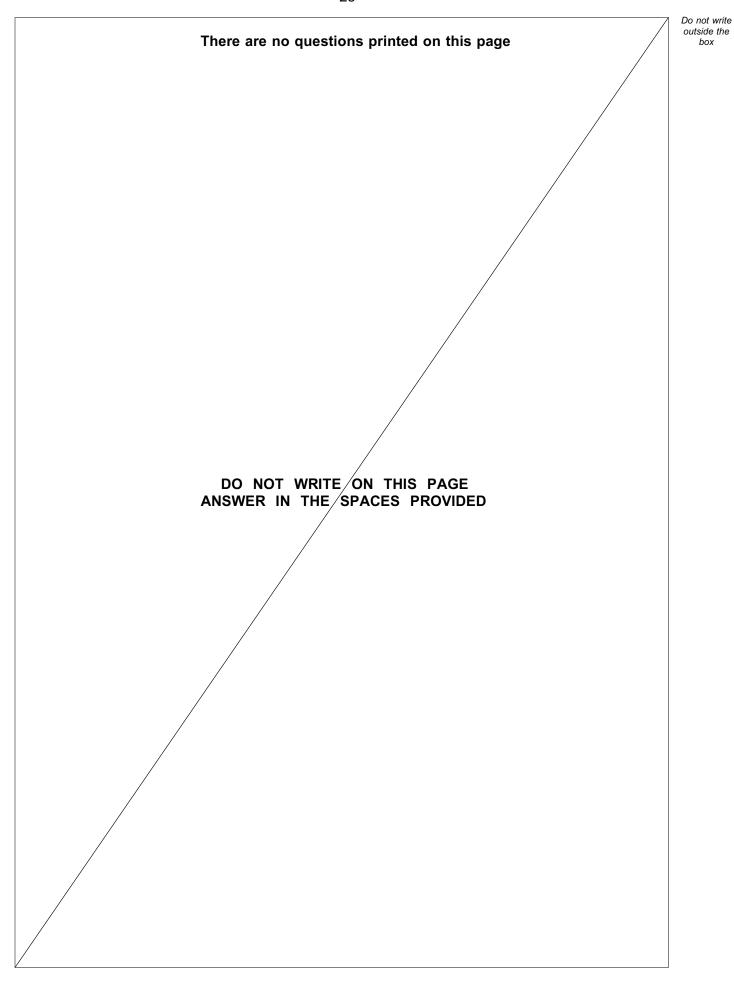


18 (b) Sketch L_2 on the Argand diagram above.

[1 mark]

18 (c)	The complex number $a + ib$, where a and b are real, lies on L_1	
	The complex number $c+\mathrm{i}d$, where c and d are real, lies on L_2	
	Calculate the least possible value of the expression	
	$(c-a)^2 + (d-b)^2$	[3 marks]
	·	
	END OF QUESTIONS	







Question number	Additional page, if required. Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.



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