A

AQA

Surname _____

Other Names _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number _____

Candidate Signature _____
I declare this is my own work.

A-level
FURTHER MATHEMATICS

Paper 1

7367/1

Time allowed: 2 hours

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.)**

At the top of the page, write your surname and other names, your centre number, your candidate number and add your signature.

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INSTRUCTIONS

- **Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.**
- **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 on blank pages.**
- **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 100.**

ADVICE

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

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

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Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.

1 **Find**

$$\sum_{r=1}^{20} (r^2 - 2r)$$

Circle your answer. [1 mark]

2450

2660

5320

43680

[Turn over]

2 Given that $z = 1 - 3\mathrm{i}$ is one root of the equation $z^2 + pz + r = 0$, where p and r are real, find the value of r.

Circle your answer. [1 mark]

-8

-2

6

10

3 The curve C has polar equation

$$r^2 \sin 2\theta = 4$$

Find a Cartesian equation for C.

Circle your answer. [1 mark]

$y = 2x$

$y = \frac{x}{2}$

$y = \frac{2}{x}$

$y = 4x$

4 Show that the solutions to the equation

$3\tanh^2 x - 2\operatorname{sech} x = 2$

can be expressed in the form

$x = \pm \ln(a + \sqrt{b})$

where a and b are integers to be found.

You may use without proof the result

$\cosh^{-1} y = \ln(y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1})$ [5 marks]

[Turn over]

5 The matrix $\mathbf{M}$ is defined by $\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Prove by induction that

$$\mathbf{M}^n = \begin{bmatrix} 3^n & 3^n - 1 & -3^n + 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

for all integers $n \geq 1$ [5 marks]

[Turn over]

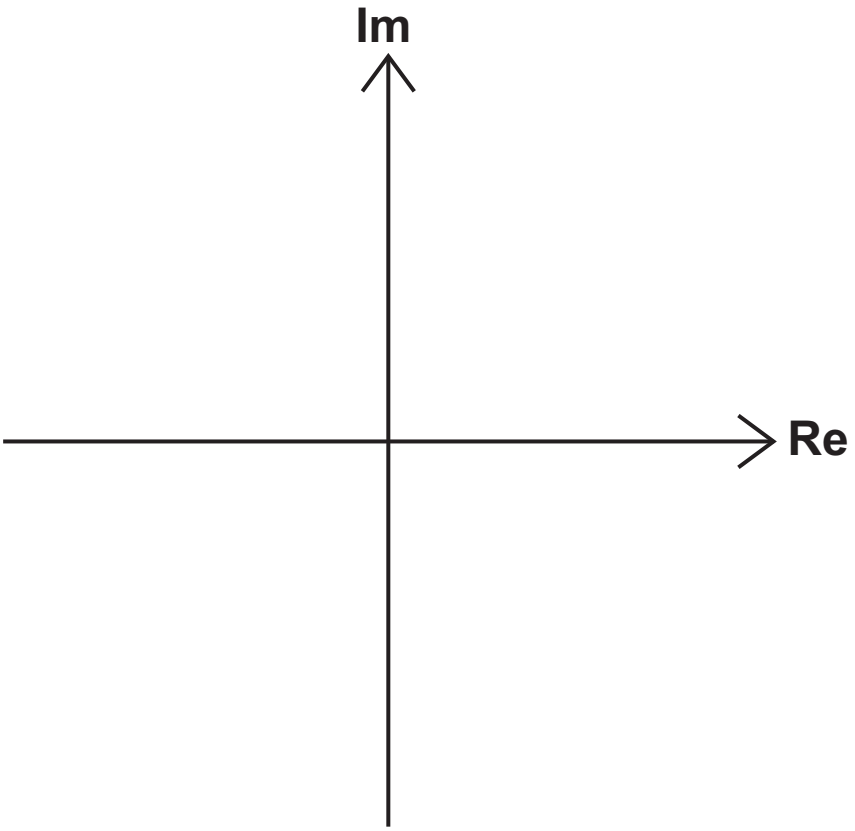
6 (a) **Show that the equation**

$$(2z - z^*)^* = z^2$$

has exactly FOUR solutions and state these solutions. [7 marks]

[Turn over]

6 (b) (i) Plot the four solutions to the equation in part (a) on the Argand diagram below and join them together to form a quadrilateral with one line of symmetry. [2 marks]

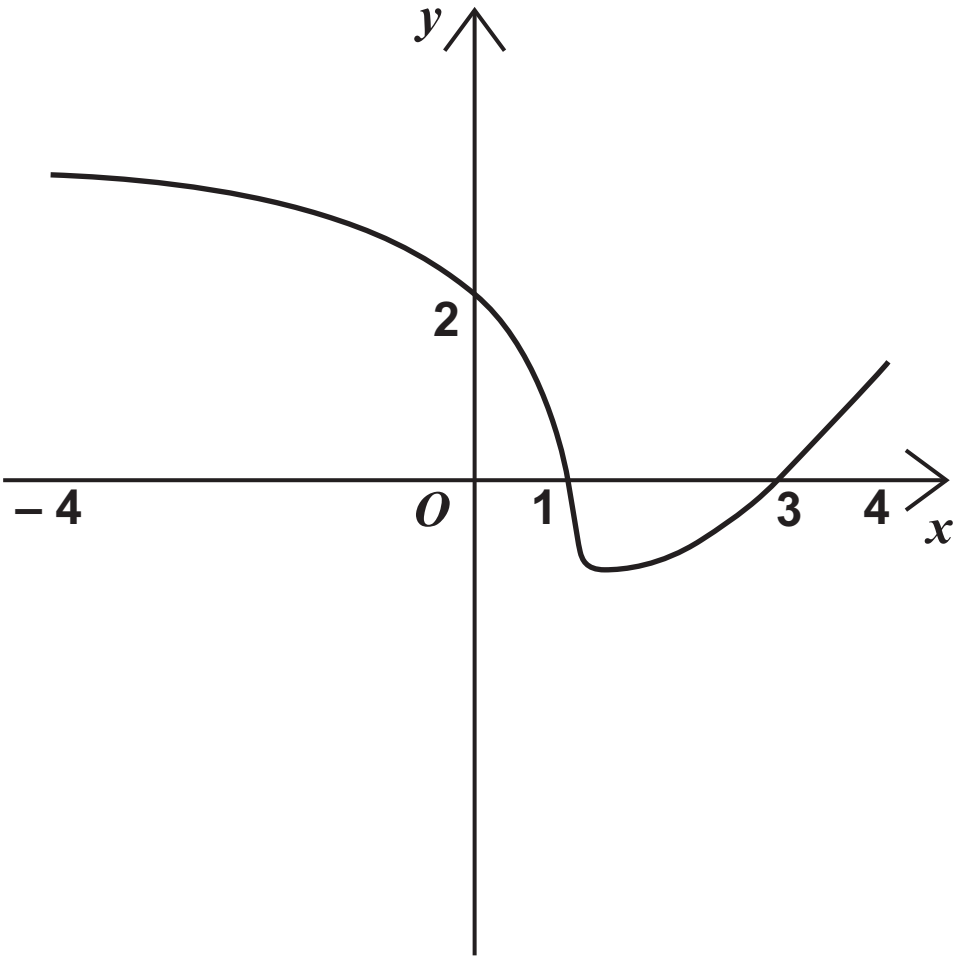


6 (b) (ii) Show that the area of this quadrilateral is $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}$ square units. [1 mark]

7 The diagram below shows the graph of $y = \mathrm{f}(x)$ $(-4 \leq x \leq 4)$

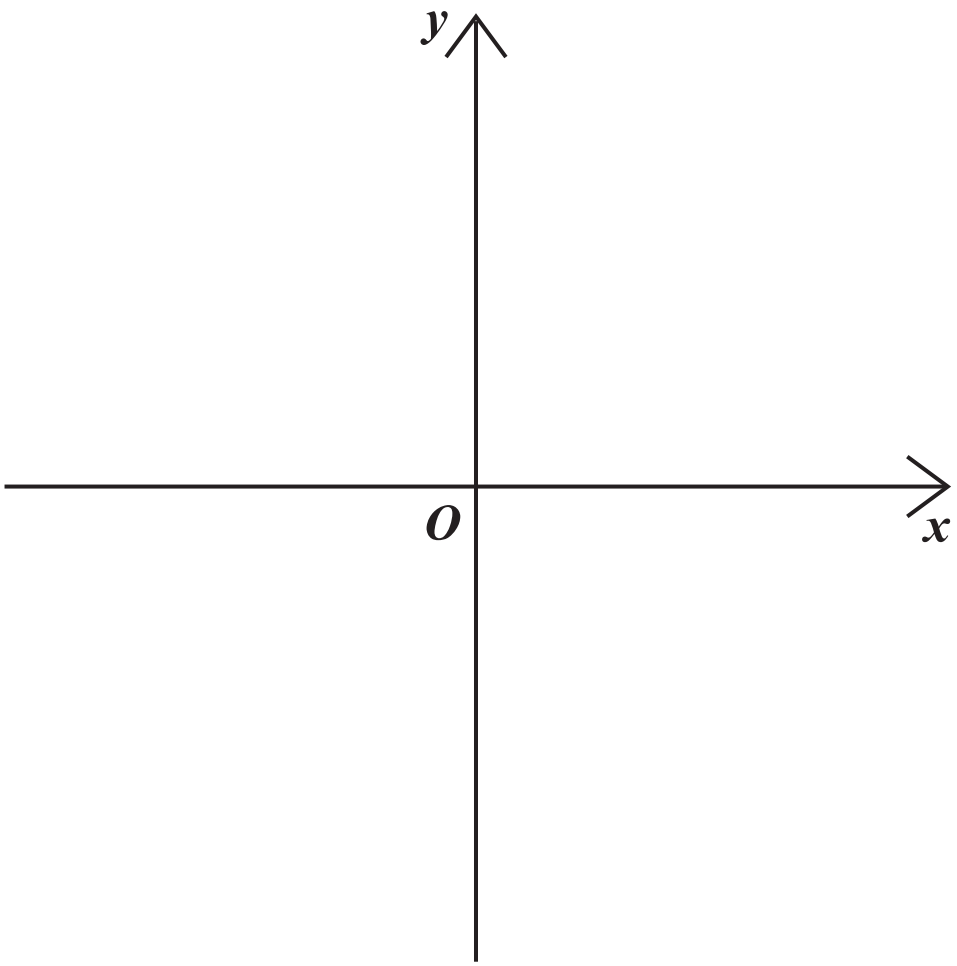
The graph meets the x-axis at $x = 1$ and $x = 3$

The graph meets the y-axis at $y = 2$



7 (a) **Sketch the graph of $y = |f(x)|$ on the axes below.**

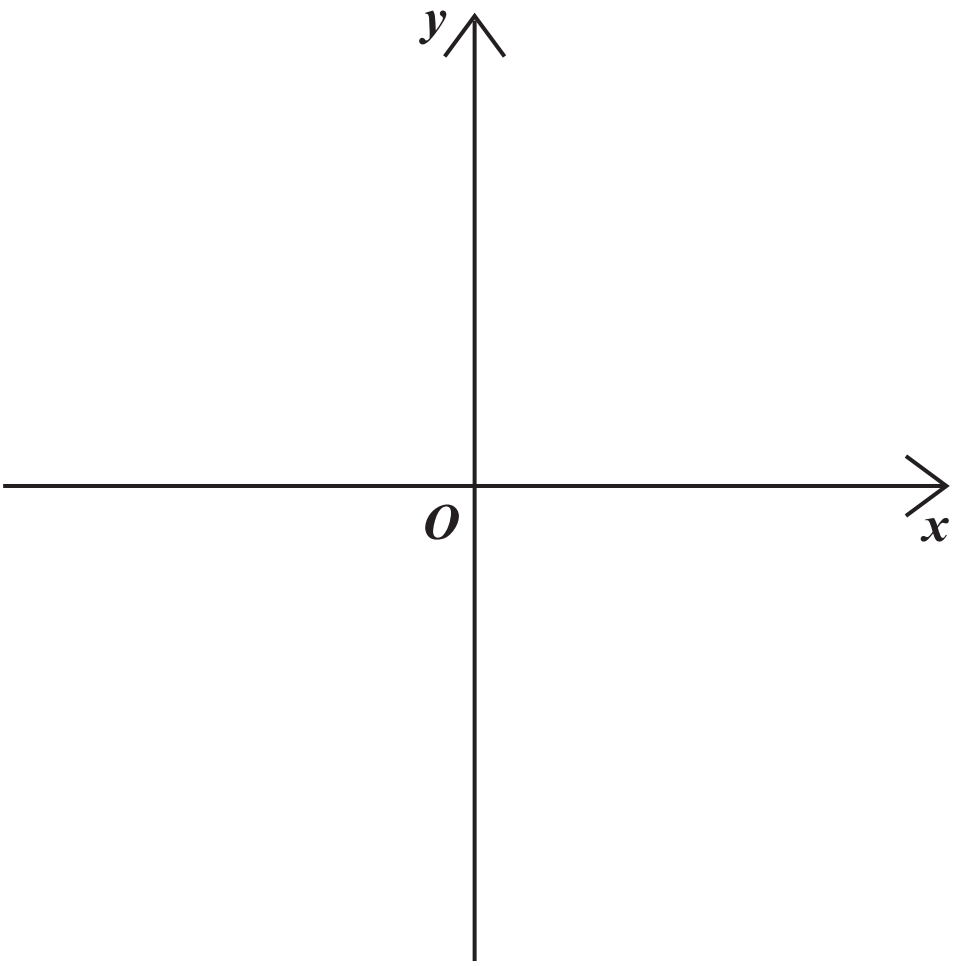
Show any axis intercepts. [2 marks]



[Turn over]

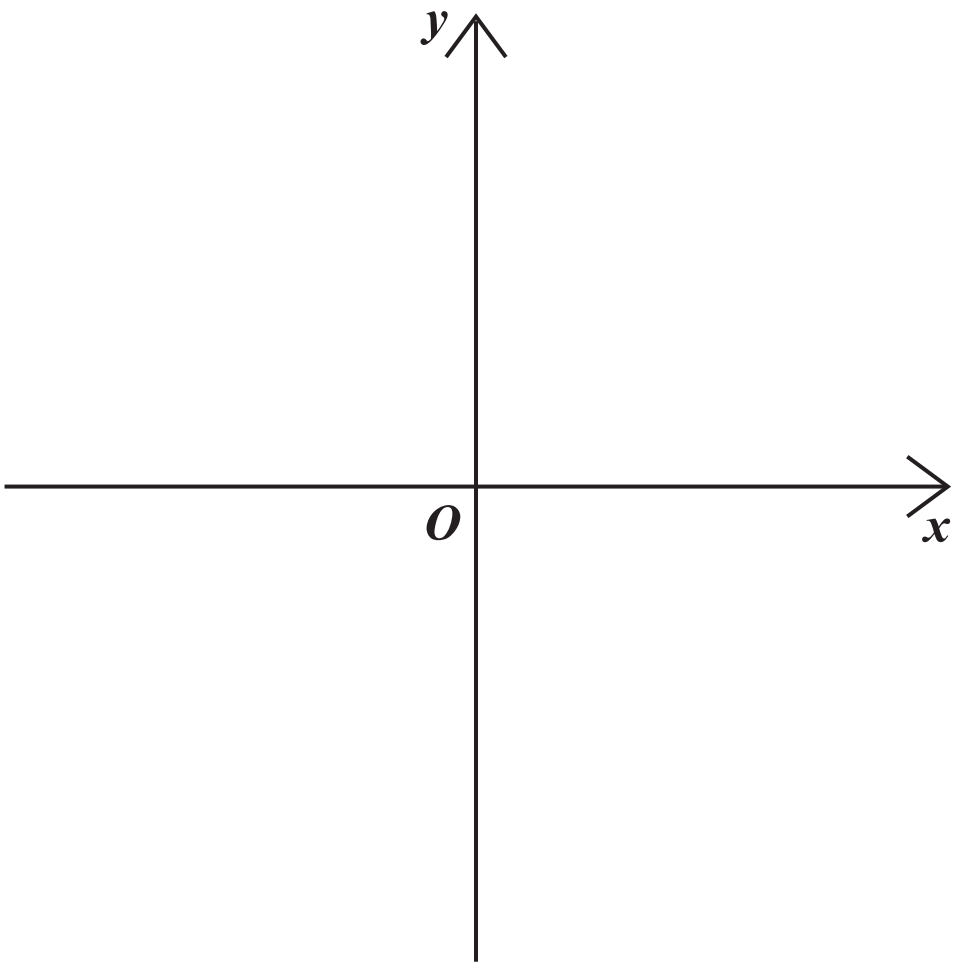
7 (b) Sketch the graph of $y = \dfrac{1}{\mathrm{f}(x)}$ on the axes below.

Show any axis intercepts and asymptotes.
[3 marks]



7 (c) **Sketch the graph of $y = \mathrm{f}(|x|)$ on the axes below.**

Show any axis intercepts. [2 marks]



[Turn over]

8 A particle of mass 4 kg moves horizontally in a straight line.

At time t seconds the velocity of the particle is v m s^{-1}

The following horizontal forces act on the particle:

- a constant driving force of magnitude 1.8 newtons
- another driving force of magnitude $30\sqrt{t}$ newtons
- a resistive force of magnitude $0.08\,v^2$ newtons

When $t = 70$, $v = 54$

Use Euler's method with a step length of 0.5 to estimate the velocity of the particle after 71 seconds.

Give your answer to FOUR significant figures. [6 marks]

[Turn over]

9 **Use l'Hôpital's rule to show that**

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (x\mathrm{e}^{-x}) = 0$$

Fully justify your answer. [4 marks]

10 **Evaluate the improper integral**

$$\int_0^8 \ln x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

showing the limiting process. [6 marks]

11 The line L_1 has equation $\mathbf{r} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

The line L_2 has equation $\mathbf{r} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mu \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

11 (a) Find the acute angle between the lines L_1 and L_2, giving your answer to the nearest 0.1°
[3 marks]

11 (b) The lines L_1 and L_2 lie in the plane Π_1

11 (b) (i) Find the equation of Π_1, giving your answer in the form $\mathbf{r}.\mathbf{n} = d$ **[4 marks]**

11 (b) (ii) Hence find the shortest distance of the plane Π_1 from the origin. [1 mark]

11 (c) The points $A(4, -1, -1)$, $B(1, 5, -7)$ and $C(3, 4, -8)$ lie in the plane Π_2

Find the angle between the planes Π_1 and Π_2, giving your answer to the nearest 0.1^{o}
[4 marks]

12 The matrix $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 & p \\ 8 & 5 & -11 \end{bmatrix}$, where p is a constant.

12 (a) Given that A is a non-singular matrix, find $\mathbf{A}^{-1}$ in terms of p.

State any restrictions on the value of p.
[6 marks]

12 (b) The equations below represent three planes.

$$x + 5y + 3z = 5$$
$$4x - 2y + pz = 24$$
$$8x + 5y - 11z = -30$$

12 (b) (i) Find, in terms of p, the coordinates of the point of intersection of the three planes. **[4 marks]**

12 (b) (ii) **In the case where $p = 2$, show that the planes are mutually perpendicular. [4 marks]**

[Turn over]

13 The transformation S is represented by the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

The transformation T is a translation by the vector $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$

Kamla transforms the graphs of various functions by applying first S, then T.

Leo says that, for some graphs, Kamla would get a different result if she applied first T, then S.

Kamla disagrees.

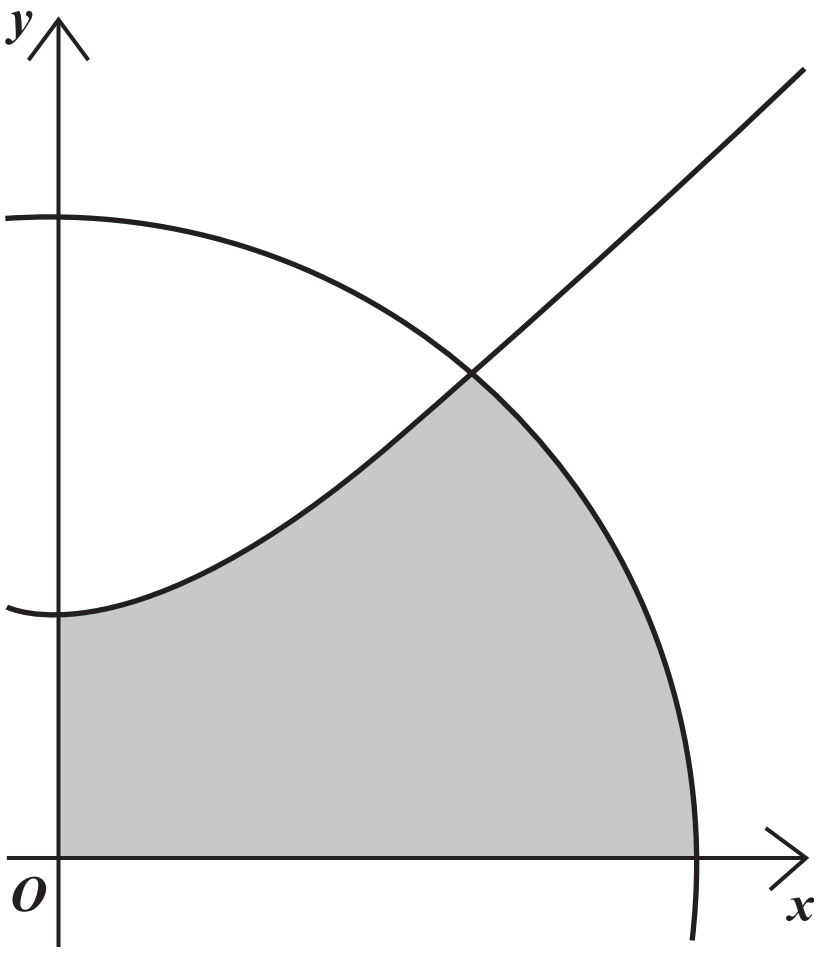
State who is correct.

Fully justify your answer. [3 marks]

14 The hyperbola H has equation $y^2 - x^2 = 16$

The circle C has equation $x^2 + y^2 = 32$

The diagram below shows part of the graph of H and part of the graph of C.



Show that the shaded region in the first quadrant enclosed by H, C, the x-axis and the y-axis has area

$$\frac{16\pi}{3} + 8\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)$$

[12 marks]

[Turn over]

[Turn over]

15 **IN THIS QUESTION USE $g = 9.8\,\text{m}\,\text{s}^{-2}$**

A particle *P* of mass m is attached to two light elastic strings, *AP* and *BP*.

The other ends of the strings, *A* and *B*, are attached to fixed points which are 4 metres apart on a rough horizontal surface at the bottom of a container.

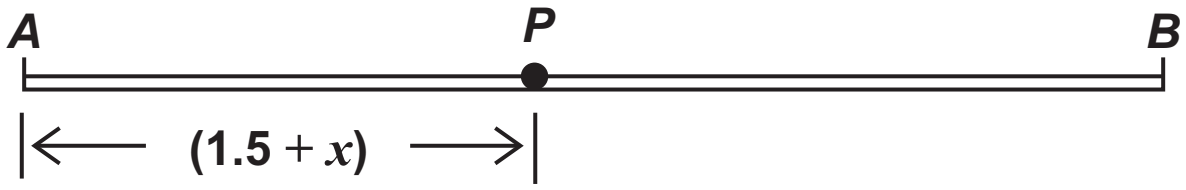
The coefficient of friction between *P* and the surface is 0.68

- **When the extension of string *AP* is e_A metres, the tension in *AP* is $24me_A$**
- **When the extension of string *BP* is e_B metres, the tension in *BP* is $10me_B$**
- **The natural length of string *AP* is 1 metre**
- **The natural length of string *BP* is 1.3 metres**

15 (a) **Show that when $AP = 1.5$ metres, the tension in AP is equal to the tension in BP. [1 mark]**

15 (b) *P* is held at the point between *A* and *B* where *AP* = 1.9 metres, and then released from rest.

At time t seconds after *P* is released, *AP* = (1.5 + x) metres.



Show that when *P* is moving towards *A*,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 34x = 6.664$$

[3 marks]

[Turn over]

15 (c) The container is then filled with oil, and P is again released from rest at the point between A and B where $AP = 1.9$ metres.

At time t seconds after P is released, the oil causes a resistive force of magnitude $10mv$ newtons to act on the particle, where $v\,\text{m s}^{-1}$ is the speed of the particle.

Find x in terms of t when P is moving towards A. [9 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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