

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Level Examination
June 2015

Mathematics

MFP4

Unit Further Pure 4

Wednesday 20 May 2015 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 each question in the space provided for that question. If you require extra space, use an AQA supplementary answer book; do **not** use the space provided for a different question.
- 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.

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
TOTAL	



J U N 1 5 M F P 4 O 1

P89112/Jun15/E3

MFP4

Answer **all** questions.

Answer each question in the space provided for that question.

- 1** The points U , V and W have position vectors \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} respectively relative to an origin O , where

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 7 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (a) Find $(\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) \cdot \mathbf{w}$ in terms of a .

[2 marks]

- (b) Given that \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} are linearly dependent:

- (i) find the value of a ;

[1 mark]

- (ii) express \mathbf{u} as a linear combination of \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} .

[3 marks]

QUESTION
PART
REFERENCE

Answer space for question 1



QUESTION
PART
REFERENCE**Answer space for question 1****Turn over ►**

2 The vectors \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} and \mathbf{c} are such that $\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a} = 2\mathbf{i}$ and $\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a} = 3\mathbf{j}$.

Simplify $(\mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b} - 6\mathbf{c}) \times (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} + 3\mathbf{c})$, giving your answer in the form $\lambda\mathbf{i} + \mu\mathbf{j}$.

[5 marks]

QUESTION
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Answer space for question 2



QUESTION
PART
REFERENCE**Answer space for question 2****Turn over ►**

3 (a) Factorise completely the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b-c & -bc \\ b & a-c & -ca \\ -c & a+b & ab \end{vmatrix}$$

[6 marks]

(b) Hence, or otherwise, find the values of a for which the equations

$$ax + y - 6z = 0$$

$$3x + (a-2)y - 2az = 0$$

$$-2x + (a+3)y + 3az = 0$$

do not have a unique solution.

[3 marks]

QUESTION
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Answer space for question 3



QUESTION
PART
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- 4 (a)** Find the eigenvalues and corresponding eigenvectors of the matrix

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

[6 marks]

- (b)** Given that $\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & b \\ a & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{U}^{-1}\mathbf{M}\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, find the values of a and b .

[3 marks]

QUESTION
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Answer space for question 4



QUESTION
PART
REFERENCE**Answer space for question 4****Turn over ►**

5 A system of equations is given by

$$2x - 11y - 3z = 1$$

$$5x - 10y - 4z = 6$$

$$9x - 17y - 7z = 11$$

(a) Find the solution of this system of equations, showing all your working.

[5 marks]

(b) Interpret this solution geometrically.

[1 mark]

QUESTION
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Answer space for question 5



QUESTION
PART
REFERENCE**Answer space for question 5****Turn over ►**

6

The line L has equation $\left(\mathbf{r} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) \times \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

The plane Π contains the line L and the point $A(4, 1, -2)$.

(a) Show that A does not lie on the line L . [1 mark]

(b) Find an equation of the plane Π , giving your answer in the form $\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n} = c$. [5 marks]

(c) The point D has coordinates $(8, -2, 6)$. Find the coordinates of the image of D after reflection in the plane Π . [5 marks]

QUESTION
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Answer space for question 6



Answer space for question 6

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Answer space for question 6

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Answer space for question 6

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7 The matrix $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3.4 & 2 \\ 1.2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ represents a transformation that is a shear S followed by a transformation T .

(a) The shear S is such that the image of the point $(1, 1)$ is $(5, -3)$ and the line $y = -x$ is a line of invariant points. Find the matrix that represents S .

[4 marks]

(b) (i) Hence find the matrix that represents the transformation T .

[4 marks]

(ii) Give a full description of the transformation T .

[2 marks]

QUESTION
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Answer space for question 7



QUESTION
PART
REFERENCE**Answer space for question 7****Turn over ►**

8 The linear transformation T is represented by the matrix $\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & k \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

(a) In the case when \mathbf{M} is a non-singular matrix:

(i) find the possible values of k ;

[3 marks]

(ii) find \mathbf{M}^{-1} in terms of k .

[5 marks]

(b) In the case when $k = 1$, the matrix \mathbf{M}^{-1} is applied to a solid shape of volume 6 cm^3 . Find the volume of the image.

[3 marks]

(c) In the case when $k = 5$, verify that the image of every point under T lies in the plane $x - y + z = 0$.

[3 marks]

(d) Find the value of k for which T has a line of invariant points and obtain the Cartesian equations of this line.

[5 marks]

QUESTION
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Answer space for question 8



Answer space for question 8

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[illegible]

QUESTION
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END OF QUESTIONS



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