Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

9936421715

FURTHER MATHEMATICS **9231/11**

Paper 1 Further Pure Mathematics 1 **May/June 2021**

2 hours

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: List of formulae (MF19)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- If additional space is needed, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet; the question number or numbers must be clearly shown.
- You should use a calculator where appropriate.
- You must show all necessary working clearly; no marks will be given for unsupported answers from a calculator.
- Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place for angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

BLANK PAGE

1 Prove by mathematical induction that $2^{4n} + 31^n - 2$ is divisible by 15 for all positive integers n. [6]

2 **(a)** Use standard results from the List of formulae (MF19) to find $\sum_{r=1}^{n}\left(1-r-r^2\right)$ in terms of n, simplifying your answer. [3]

(b) Show that

$$\frac{1-r-r^2}{\left(r^2+2r+2\right)\left(r^2+1\right)} = \frac{r+1}{(r+1)^2+1} - \frac{r}{r^2+1}$$

and hence use the method of differences to find $\displaystyle\sum_{r=1}^{n} \frac{1-r-r^2}{\left(r^2+2r+2\right)\left(r^2+1\right)}$. [5]

(c) Deduce the value of $\displaystyle\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{1-r-r^2}{\left(r^2+2r+2\right)\left(r^2+1\right)}$. [1]

3 The equation $x^4 - 2x^3 - 1 = 0$ has roots α, β, γ, δ.

(a) Find a quartic equation whose roots are α^3, β^3, γ^3, δ^3 and state the value of $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3 + \delta^3$. [4]

(b) Find the value of $\frac{1}{\alpha^3}+\frac{1}{\beta^3}+\frac{1}{\gamma^3}+\frac{1}{\delta^3}$. [3]

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(c) Find the value of $\alpha^4+\beta^4+\gamma^4+\delta^4$. [2]

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

4 The matrix **M** represents the sequence of two transformations in the x-y plane given by a rotation of 60° anticlockwise about the origin followed by a one-way stretch in the x-direction, scale factor d ($d \neq 0$).

(a) Find **M** in terms of d. [4]

(b) The unit square in the x-y plane is transformed by **M** onto a parallelogram of area $\frac{1}{2}d^2$ units^2.

Show that $d = 2$. [2]

The matrix $\mathbf{N}$ is such that $\mathbf{MN} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$.

(c) Find $\mathbf{N}$. [3]

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(d) Find the equations of the invariant lines, through the origin, of the transformation in the x-y plane represented by $\mathbf{MN}$. [5]

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

5 The curve C has polar equation $r = a\cot\left(\frac{1}{3}\pi - \theta\right)$, where a is a positive constant and $0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{1}{6}\pi$.

It is given that the greatest distance of a point on C from the pole is $2\sqrt{3}$.

(a) Sketch C and show that $a = 2$. [3]

....

....

(b) Find the exact value of the area of the region bounded by C, the initial line and the half-line $\theta = \frac{1}{6}\pi$. [4]

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(c) Show that C has Cartesian equation $2\left(x+y\sqrt{3}\right)=\left(x\sqrt{3}-y\right)\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$. [3]

6 Let t be a positive constant.

The line l_1 passes through the point with position vector $t\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{j}$ and is parallel to the vector $-2\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{j}$. The line l_2 passes through the point with position vector $\mathbf{j}+t\mathbf{k}$ and is parallel to the vector $-2\mathbf{j}+\mathbf{k}$.

It is given that the shortest distance between the lines l_1 and l_2 is $\sqrt{21}$.

(a) Find the value of t. [5]

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

The plane Π_1 contains l_1 and is parallel to l_2.

(b) Write down an equation of Π_1, giving your answer in the form $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{a}+\lambda\mathbf{b}+\mu\mathbf{c}$. [1]

....

....

....

....

....

The plane Π_2 has Cartesian equation $5x - 6y + 7z = 0$.

(c) Find the acute angle between l_2 and Π_2. [3]

(d) Find the acute angle between Π_1 and Π_2. [3]

7 The curve C has equation $y = \dfrac{x^2 + x + 9}{x + 1}$.

(a) Find the equations of the asymptotes of C. [3]

(b) Find the coordinates of the stationary points on C. [4]

(c) Sketch C, stating the coordinates of any intersections with the axes. [3]

....

(d) Sketch the curve with equation $y = \left|\dfrac{x^2+x+9}{x+1}\right|$ and find the set of values of x for which $2\left|x^2+x+9\right| > 13\left|x+1\right|$. [5]

Additional Page

If you use the following lined page to complete the answer(s) to any question(s), the question number(s) must be clearly shown.