

---

**FURTHER MATHEMATICS**

**9231/11**

Paper 1

**May/June 2016**

**3 hours**

Additional Materials: List of Formulae (MF10)

---

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer **all** the questions.

Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place in the case of angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.

The use of a calculator is expected, where appropriate.

Results obtained solely from a graphic calculator, without supporting working or reasoning, will not receive credit.

You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

---

This document consists of **4** printed pages and **1** insert.

- 1 The roots of the cubic equation  $2x^3 + x^2 - 7 = 0$  are  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ . Using the substitution  $y = 1 + \frac{1}{x}$ , or otherwise, find the cubic equation whose roots are  $1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}$ ,  $1 + \frac{1}{\beta}$  and  $1 + \frac{1}{\gamma}$ , giving your answer in the form  $ay^3 + by^2 + cy + d = 0$ , where  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  and  $d$  are constants to be found. [4]

- 2 Express  $\frac{4}{r(r+1)(r+2)}$  in partial fractions and hence find  $\sum_{r=1}^n \frac{4}{r(r+1)(r+2)}$ . [5]

Deduce the value of  $\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{r(r+1)(r+2)}$ . [1]

- 3 Prove by mathematical induction that, for all positive integers  $n$ ,  $10^n + 3 \times 4^{n+2} + 5$  is divisible by 9. [6]

- 4 A curve  $C$  has polar equation  $r^2 = 8 \operatorname{cosec} 2\theta$  for  $0 < \theta < \frac{1}{2}\pi$ . Find a cartesian equation of  $C$ . [3]

Sketch  $C$ . [2]

Determine the exact area of the sector bounded by the arc of  $C$  between  $\theta = \frac{1}{6}\pi$  and  $\theta = \frac{1}{3}\pi$ , the half-line  $\theta = \frac{1}{6}\pi$  and the half-line  $\theta = \frac{1}{3}\pi$ . [3]

[It is given that  $\int \operatorname{cosec} x \, dx = \ln |\tan \frac{1}{2}x| + c$ .]

- 5 Let  $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \cos^n x \sin^2 x \, dx$ , for  $n \geq 0$ . By differentiating  $\cos^{n-1} x \sin^3 x$  with respect to  $x$ , prove that
- $$(n+2)I_n = (n-1)I_{n-2} \quad \text{for } n \geq 2. \quad [5]$$

Hence find the exact value of  $I_4$ . [4]

- 6 Use de Moivre's theorem to express  $\cot 7\theta$  in terms of  $\cot \theta$ . [4]

Use the equation  $\cot 7\theta = 0$  to show that the roots of the equation

$$x^6 - 21x^4 + 35x^2 - 7 = 0$$

are  $\cot(\frac{1}{14}k\pi)$  for  $k = 1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 13$ , and deduce that

$$\cot^2(\frac{1}{14}\pi) \cot^2(\frac{3}{14}\pi) \cot^2(\frac{5}{14}\pi) = 7. \quad [5]$$

7 A curve  $C$  has equation  $y = \frac{x^2}{x-2}$ . Find the equations of the asymptotes of  $C$ . [3]

Show that there are no points on  $C$  for which  $0 < y < 8$ . [4]

Sketch  $C$ , giving the coordinates of the turning points. [3]

8 Find a cartesian equation of the plane  $\Pi_1$  passing through the points with coordinates  $(2, -1, 3)$ ,  $(4, 2, -5)$  and  $(-1, 3, -2)$ . [4]

The plane  $\Pi_2$  has cartesian equation  $3x - y + 2z = 5$ . Find the acute angle between  $\Pi_1$  and  $\Pi_2$ . [3]

Find a vector equation of the line of intersection of the planes  $\Pi_1$  and  $\Pi_2$ . [4]

9 Find the value of the constant  $k$  such that  $y = kx^2e^{2x}$  is a particular integral of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4\frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = 4e^{2x}. \quad (*) \quad [4]$$

Hence find the general solution of  $(*)$ . [3]

Find the particular solution of  $(*)$  such that  $y = 3$  and  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -2$  when  $x = 0$ . [4]

10 Write down the eigenvalues of the matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ , where

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

and find corresponding eigenvectors. [4]

Find a matrix  $\mathbf{P}$  and a diagonal matrix  $\mathbf{D}$  such that  $\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{D}$ , and hence find the matrix  $\mathbf{A}^n$ , where  $n$  is a positive integer. [8]

[Question 11 is printed on the next page.]

11 Answer only **one** of the following two alternatives.

**EITHER**

A curve  $C$  has parametric equations

$$x = e^{2t} \cos 2t, \quad y = e^{2t} \sin 2t, \quad \text{for } -\frac{1}{2}\pi \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2}\pi.$$

Find the arc length of  $C$ . [6]

Find the area of the surface generated when  $C$  is rotated through  $2\pi$  radians about the  $x$ -axis. [8]

**OR**

The linear transformation  $T : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$  is represented by the matrix  $\mathbf{M}$ , where

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 7 & -9 \\ 4 & -8 & 14 & -18 \\ 5 & -10 & 17 & -22 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Find the rank of  $\mathbf{M}$ . [3]

Obtain a basis for the null space  $K$  of  $T$ . [3]

Evaluate

$$\mathbf{M} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

and hence show that any solution of

$$\mathbf{M}\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ 33 \\ 66 \\ 81 \end{pmatrix} \quad (*)$$

has the form  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \mathbf{e}_1 + \mu \mathbf{e}_2$ , where  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  are scalars and  $\{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2\}$  is a basis for  $K$ . [2]

Hence obtain a solution  $\mathbf{x}'$  of  $(*)$  such that the sum of the components of  $\mathbf{x}'$  is 6 and the sum of the squares of the components of  $\mathbf{x}'$  is 26. [6]

---

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at [www.cie.org.uk](http://www.cie.org.uk) after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.