



1.

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} x & x - 2 \\ 3x - 6 & 4x - 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

Given that the matrix  $\mathbf{M}$  is singular, find the possible values of  $x$ .

(4)

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2. 
$$f(x) = \cos(x^2) - x + 3, \quad 0 < x < \pi$$

(a) Show that the equation  $f(x) = 0$  has a root  $\alpha$  in the interval  $[2.5, 3]$ . **(2)**

(b) Use linear interpolation once on the interval  $[2.5, 3]$  to find an approximation for  $\alpha$ , giving your answer to 2 decimal places. **(3)**

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**Question 2 continued**

A large rectangular area containing 34 horizontal lines for writing.

**(Total 5 marks)**

**Q2**







4. The rectangular hyperbola  $H$  has Cartesian equation  $xy = 4$

The point  $P\left(2t, \frac{2}{t}\right)$  lies on  $H$ , where  $t \neq 0$

(a) Show that an equation of the normal to  $H$  at the point  $P$  is

$$ty - t^3x = 2 - 2t^4 \quad (5)$$

The normal to  $H$  at the point where  $t = -\frac{1}{2}$  meets  $H$  again at the point  $Q$ .

(b) Find the coordinates of the point  $Q$ . (4)

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**Question 4 continued**

Lined writing area for the answer.







5. (a) Use the standard results for  $\sum_{r=1}^n r$  and  $\sum_{r=1}^n r^2$  to show that

$$\sum_{r=1}^n (r + 2)(r + 3) = \frac{1}{3}n(n^2 + 9n + 26)$$

for all positive integers  $n$ .

(6)

(b) Hence show that

$$\sum_{r=n+1}^{3n} (r + 2)(r + 3) = \frac{2}{3}n(an^2 + bn + c)$$

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

(4)

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6. A parabola  $C$  has equation  $y^2 = 4ax$ ,  $a > 0$

The points  $P(ap^2, 2ap)$  and  $Q(aq^2, 2aq)$  lie on  $C$ , where  $p \neq 0, q \neq 0, p \neq q$ .

(a) Show that an equation of the tangent to the parabola at  $P$  is

$$py - x = ap^2 \tag{4}$$

(b) Write down the equation of the tangent at  $Q$ . (1)

The tangent at  $P$  meets the tangent at  $Q$  at the point  $R$ .

(c) Find, in terms of  $p$  and  $q$ , the coordinates of  $R$ , giving your answers in their simplest form. (4)

Given that  $R$  lies on the directrix of  $C$ ,

(d) find the value of  $pq$ . (2)

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8.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $\mathbf{I}$  is the  $2 \times 2$  identity matrix.

(a) Prove that

$$\mathbf{A}^2 = 7\mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{I} \tag{2}$$

(b) Hence show that

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{A} - 7\mathbf{I}) \tag{2}$$

The transformation represented by  $\mathbf{A}$  maps the point  $P$  onto the point  $Q$ .

Given that  $Q$  has coordinates  $(2k + 8, -2k - 5)$ , where  $k$  is a constant,

(c) find, in terms of  $k$ , the coordinates of  $P$ . (4)

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9. (a) A sequence of numbers is defined by

$$u_1 = 8$$

$$u_{n+1} = 4u_n - 9n, \quad n \geq 1$$

Prove by induction that, for  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ ,

$$u_n = 4^n + 3n + 1 \tag{5}$$

(b) Prove by induction that, for  $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ ,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^m = \begin{pmatrix} 2m+1 & -4m \\ m & 1-2m \end{pmatrix} \tag{5}$$

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