## AQA

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number


Candidate number


Surname
Forename(s)
Candidate signature $\qquad$

## A-level

## MATHEMATICS

## Unit Further Pure 4

Wednesday 24 May 2017
Morning Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

## Materials

For this paper you must have:

- the blue AQA booklet of formulae and statistical tables.

You may use a graphics calculator.

## 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.

| For Examiner's Use |  |
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| Question | Mark |
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## 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.


## Answer all questions.

Answer each question in the space provided for that question.

1 The matrices $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B}$ are given by

$$
\mathbf{A}=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}
2 & -1 & 1 \\
0 & p & -4
\end{array}\right] \text { and } \mathbf{B}=\left[\begin{array}{cc}
0 & p \\
2 & -2 \\
1 & -3
\end{array}\right]
$$

where $p$ is a constant.
(a) Find $\mathbf{B A}$ in terms of $p$.
(b) Show that BA is a singular matrix for all values of $p$.

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2 Three planes have equations

$$
\begin{aligned}
5 x+2 y+11 z & =45 \\
2 x-y+5 z & =15 \\
-3 x+3 y+a z & =b
\end{aligned}
$$

where $a$ and $b$ are constants. The planes do not meet at a unique point.
(a) Find the value of $a$.
(b) There are two possible geometrical configurations for the planes. Identify each configuration and find the corresponding values of $b$.

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3 The points $A, B$ and $C$ have position vectors

$$
\mathbf{a}=\left[\begin{array}{c}
2 \\
-p \\
-1
\end{array}\right], \mathbf{b}=\left[\begin{array}{c}
0 \\
2 p+1 \\
-1
\end{array}\right] \text { and } \mathbf{c}=\left[\begin{array}{c}
p-1 \\
4 \\
3
\end{array}\right]
$$

respectively, relative to the origin $O$ where $p$ is a constant.
(a) Find $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) . \mathbf{c}$ in terms of $p$.
(b) These three position vectors define the edges of a parallelepiped, with volume 13 cubic units. Find all the possible values of $p$.

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4 The transformation T maps $(x, y)$ to $\left(x^{\prime}, y^{\prime}\right)$ such that $\left[\begin{array}{l}x^{\prime} \\ y^{\prime}\end{array}\right]=\mathbf{M}\left[\begin{array}{l}x \\ y\end{array}\right]$.
Given that $\mathbf{M}=\left[\begin{array}{cc}3 & -2 \\ 4 & a\end{array}\right]$ where $a$ is a constant and $\operatorname{det} \mathbf{M}^{-1}=-\frac{1}{10}$ :
(a) find the value of $a$;
(b) find the equations of all the invariant lines of T .

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$5 \quad$ A 3 by 3 matrix $\mathbf{N}$ has characteristic equation $2 \lambda^{3}+\lambda^{2}+k \lambda+6=0$, where $k$ is a constant. One of the eigenvalues of $\mathbf{N}$ is -3 .
(a) (i) Find the value of $k$.
[2 marks]
(ii) Find the other two eigenvalues, showing all your working.
(b) An eigenvector corresponding to the eigenvalue -3 is $\left[\begin{array}{c}-4 \\ 3 \\ 1\end{array}\right]$.
(i) Find $\mathbf{N}^{2}\left[\begin{array}{c}-4 \\ 3 \\ 1\end{array}\right]$.
(ii) Find the values of $x, y$ and $z$ if $\mathbf{N}\left[\begin{array}{l}x \\ y \\ z\end{array}\right]=\left[\begin{array}{c}-4 \\ 3 \\ 1\end{array}\right]$.

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$6 \quad$ Let $\Delta(x)=\left|\begin{array}{ccc}a-1 & b+1 & x-1 \\ x^{2}-b^{2} & x^{2}-a^{2} & a^{2}-b^{2} \\ 2 & -2 & 2\end{array}\right|$
(a) Factorise $\Delta(x)$ as fully as possible.
(b) Solve $\Delta(x)=0$.

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7 A plane transformation T is defined by

$$
\mathrm{T}:\left[\begin{array}{l}
x^{\prime} \\
y^{\prime} \\
z^{\prime}
\end{array}\right]=\mathbf{M}\left[\begin{array}{l}
x \\
y \\
z
\end{array}\right]
$$

where $\mathbf{M}=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}2 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & k+1\end{array}\right]$ and $k$ is a constant.
(a) In the case when $\mathbf{M}$ is a singular matrix, show that the image of every point under T lies in the plane $3 x-6 y-2 z=0$.
(b) In the case when $\mathbf{M}$ is a non-singular matrix:
(i) find $\mathbf{M}^{-1}$, in terms of $k$;
(ii) show that there is one value of $k$ for which T has a line of invariant points and find the Cartesian equations of this line.

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8 The lines $L_{1}$ and $L_{2}$ have equations

$$
\left(\mathbf{r}-\left[\begin{array}{c}
2 \\
0 \\
-1
\end{array}\right]\right) \times\left[\begin{array}{l}
0 \\
3 \\
1
\end{array}\right]=\mathbf{0} \text { and }\left(\mathbf{r}-\left[\begin{array}{c}
5 \\
1 \\
-1
\end{array}\right]\right) \times\left[\begin{array}{c}
1 \\
2 \\
-2
\end{array}\right]=\mathbf{0} \text { respectively. }
$$

(a) Find the direction cosines of a line which is perpendicular to both $L_{1}$ and $L_{2}$.
(b) The plane $\Pi_{1}$ has equation $\mathbf{r} .\left[\begin{array}{c}1 \\ b \\ -3\end{array}\right]=d$ and contains the line $L_{1}$. Find the value of $b$ and the value of $d$.
(c) The plane $\Pi_{2}$ has equation $\mathbf{r} .\left[\begin{array}{l}p \\ 4 \\ 0\end{array}\right]=-1$. Given that the acute angle between $\Pi_{2}$ and $L_{2}$ is $\theta$, where $\cos \theta=\frac{\sqrt{8}}{3}$, find the value of $p$.
(d) By using your answers to parts (b) and (c), find the line of intersection of $\Pi_{1}$ and $\Pi_{2}$ in the form $(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{a}) \times \mathbf{b}=\mathbf{0}$.

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