

Surname	
Other Names	
Candidate Signature	

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
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Examiner Comments	

Total Marks

# FURTHER MATHEMATICS

## AS LEVEL CORE PURE

# CM

Bronze Set A (Edexcel Version)

Time allowed: 1 hour and 40 minutes

### Instructions to candidates:

- In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, other names and signature.
- Answer ALL of the questions.
- You must write your answer for each question in the spaces provided.
- You may use a calculator.

### Information to candidates:

- Full marks may only be obtained for answers to ALL of the questions.
- The marks for individual questions and parts of the questions are shown in round brackets.
- There are 10 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 80.

### Advice to candidates:

- You should ensure your answers to parts of the question are clearly labelled.
- You should show sufficient working to make your workings clear to the Examiner.
- Answers without working may not gain full credit.







2 The complex numbers  $z_1 = -4 - 3i$  and  $z_2 = a + 7i$ .

(a) Express  $z_1$  in modulus-argument form.

Give the argument correct to three significant figures. (3)

(b) Find, in terms of  $a$ , the complex number  $z_1 z_2$ , giving your answer in the form  $c + id$ . (2)

(c) Given that  $z_1 z_2$  is real, find the value of  $a$ . (2)

Given instead that  $z_1 z_2$  lies on the imaginary axis on the Argand diagram,

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



















6 The matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  is defined such that

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

(a) Find an expressions for  $\mathbf{A}^2$ ,  $\mathbf{A}^3$  and  $\mathbf{A}^4$ . (3)

(b) Hence, write down a general expression for  $\mathbf{A}^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive integer. (1)

The matrix  $\mathbf{B}$  is defined such that

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\mathbf{B}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2n-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(5)



















8 The  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  represents a stretch of scale factor 5 parallel to the  $x$ -axis.

(a) Write down the matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ .

(1)

The matrix  $\mathbf{B}$  is  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 5 & k \end{pmatrix}$ , where  $k$  is a constant.

The transformation  $T$  is the transformation represented by the matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  followed by the transformation represented by the matrix  $\mathbf{B}$ .

The vertices of a triangle  $T_1$  are mapped by  $T$  to points that form the vertices of a triangle  $T_2$ .

Given that  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  have the same area,

(b) find the possible values of  $k$ .

(5)









10 Two planes  $\Pi_1$  and  $\Pi_2$  have the equations  $\mathbf{r} \cdot (\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) = 1$  and  $\mathbf{r} \cdot (2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}) = -2$  respectively.

(a) Find the acute angle between the planes  $\Pi_1$  and  $\Pi_2$ . (3)

The point  $A$  lies on the line of intersection of the planes  $\Pi_1$  and  $\Pi_2$  and has  $z$ -coordinate 2. The line  $l$  passes through the point  $A$  and is parallel to  $5\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$ .

(b) Find the equation of the line  $l$ . (3)

(c) (i) Find the point on the line  $l$  that is closest to the point  $(4, 2, -1)$ . (5)

(ii) Hence, calculate the shortest distance between the line  $l$  and the point  $(4, 2, -1)$ . (2)









