

GCE Examinations

Further Pure Mathematics Module FP3

Advanced Subsidiary / Advanced Level

Paper E

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions and Information

Candidates may use any calculator except those with a facility for symbolic algebra and/or calculus.

Full marks may be obtained for answers to ALL questions.

Mathematical and statistical formulae and tables are available.

This paper has 8 questions.

Advice to Candidates

You must show sufficient working to make your methods clear to an examiner.
Answers without working will gain no credit.



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1. The point P represents a variable point $z = x + iy$ in an Argand diagram where $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

Given that the locus of P is a circle with centre $-1 + i$ and radius 2, find

- (a) an equation of the circle in terms of z , (2 marks)
(b) the points on the locus of P which represent real numbers. (3 marks)
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2. Prove by induction that $2^n > 2n$ for all integers $n, n \geq 3$. (6 marks)
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3. (a) By using the series expansion for $\ln(1 + 2x)$ and the series expansion for e^x , or otherwise, and given that x is small, show that

$$\ln(1 + 2x) - 2xe^{-x} \approx Ax^3,$$

and find the value of A . (4 marks)

- (b) Hence find

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\ln(1 + 2x) - 2xe^{-x}}{x^3} \right). \quad (2 \text{ marks})$$

4.
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (a) Show that $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ is an eigenvector of \mathbf{A} and find the corresponding eigenvalue. (2 marks)

- (b) Prove that \mathbf{A} has only one real eigenvalue, showing your working clearly. (6 marks)
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5. A transformation T from the z -plane to the w -plane is defined by

$$w = z^2$$

where $z = x + iy$, $w = u + iv$ and x, y, u and v are real.

- (a) Show that T transforms the line $\operatorname{Im} z = 2$ in the z -plane onto a parabola in the w -plane and find an equation of the parabola, giving your answer in terms of u and v .
(5 marks)

The image in the w -plane of the half-line $\arg(z) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ is the half-line l .

- (b) Find an equation of l .
(2 marks)

The parabola and the half-line in the w -plane are represented on the same Argand diagram. Their point of intersection is represented by P .

- (c) Find the complex number which is represented by P , giving your answer in the form $a + ib$ where a and b are real.
(4 marks)
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6. It is given that y satisfies the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + y \cos x \quad \text{and} \quad y = 1 \text{ at } x = 0.$$

- (a) (i) Use the differential equation to find expressions for $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ and $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}$.
(ii) Hence, or otherwise, find y as a series in ascending powers of x up to and including the term in x^3 .
(iii) Use your series to estimate the value of y at $x = -0.1$
(10 marks)
- (b) Use the approximation $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_0 \approx \frac{y_1 - y_{-1}}{2h}$ to estimate the value of y at $x = 0.1$
(3 marks)
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Turn over

7. Referred to an origin O , the points A , B , C and D have coordinates $(1, 1, 0)$, $(3, 2, 5)$, $(0, -1, -4)$ and $(-2, -5, 0)$ respectively.

(a) Find, in the form $\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n} = p$, an equation of the plane Π passing through A , B and C .

(6 marks)

The line l passes through D and is perpendicular to Π .

(b) Find a vector equation of l .

(1 mark)

The line l meets the plane Π at the point E .

(c) Find the coordinates of E .

(4 marks)

The point F is the reflection of D in Π .

(d) Find the coordinates of F .

(2 marks)

8. The transformation $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ is represented by the matrix \mathbf{M} where

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(a) Find \mathbf{M}^{-1} , showing your working clearly.

(6 marks)

(b) Find the Cartesian equations of the line mapped by the transformation T onto the line with equations

$$\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y+1}{-3} = \frac{z}{4}.$$

(7 marks)

END