

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)



Question 2 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 2.

(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

$$ty - t^3x = 2 - 2t^4 \tag{5}$$

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)



Question 5 continued

Ruled area for writing the answer to Question 5, consisting of approximately 30 horizontal lines.

(Total 10 marks)

Q5

Grading box consisting of two empty square cells for marking.



P 4 3 1 3 8 A 0 1 5 3 2

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

$$py - x = ap^2 \quad (4)$$

(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)



7. $z_1 = 2 + 3i, z_2 = 3 + 2i, z_3 = a + bi, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

(a) Find the exact value of $|z_1 + z_2|$. **(2)**

Given that $w = \frac{z_1 z_3}{z_2}$,

(b) find w in terms of a and b , giving your answer in the form $x + iy$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ **(4)**

Given also that $w = \frac{17}{13} - \frac{7}{13}i$,

(c) find the value of a and the value of b , **(3)**

(d) find $\arg w$, giving your answer in radians to 3 decimal places. **(2)**



8.

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

and **I** is the 2×2 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 **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)



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 $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$,

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



Question 9 continued

A series of horizontal lines for writing, consisting of 28 lines.



