Please check the examination det	tails below	before ente	ring your can	didate information
Candidate surname			Other name	S
Pearson Edexcel GCE	Centre	Number		Candidate Number
Monday 24 J	une	201	19	
Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minut	es)	Paper Re	eference 6	669/01
Further Pure Mathematics F Advanced/Advanced S		diary		
You must have: Mathematical Formulae and Sta	ntistical 7	Гables (Pir	nk)	Total Mark

Candidates may use any calculator allowed by Pearson regulations. Calculators must not have the facility for symbolic algebra manipulation, differentiation and integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- If pencil is used for diagrams/sketches/graphs it must be dark (HB or B). Coloured pencils and highlighter pens must not be used.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions and ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 there may be more space than you need.
- You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear. Answers without working may not gain full credit.
- When a calculator is used, the answer should be given to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets
 use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶







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giving your answers in terms of natural logarithms.	
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Question 1 continued	Olalik
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	Q1
(Total 6 marks)	



2. The curve C has equation

$$y = e^{\operatorname{arcosh} x}$$
 $x > 1$

(a) Find, in terms of x, $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

(5)

(b) Hence show that

$$(x^{2} - 1)\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} + x\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$$

(2)

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Question 2 continued		blank
		Q2
	(Total 7 marks)	



3. The ellipse E has equation

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \qquad a > b > 0$$

The line *l* is the tangent to *E* at the point *P* ($a \cos \theta$, $b \sin \theta$), where $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$

(a) Use calculus to show that an equation of l is

$$xb\cos\theta + ya\sin\theta = ab \tag{4}$$

The line l meets the y-axis at the point Q and meets the x-axis at the point R.

The point M is the midpoint of QR.

(b) Find a Cartesian equation of the locus of M as θ varies, giving your answer in the form $y^2 = f(x)$.

(4)

The normal to E at the point P meets the y-axis at the point T.

(c) Find the coordinates of the point T.

(2)

Given that a = 4, b = 3 and $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$

(d) find the exact area of triangle MTQ.

(3)

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Question 3 continued	014



Question 3 continued	

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Question 5 continued	
	Q3
(Total 13 marks)	



4. The plane Π has equation

$$2x - y + 2z = 7$$

The line *l* has equation

$$\frac{x+4}{3} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-2}{1}$$

(a) Find the coordinates of the point of intersection of the line l with the plane Π .

(3)

(b) Calculate the acute angle between Π and l, giving your answer in degrees to one decimal place.

(5)

(c) Find the coordinates of the two points on the line *l* such that the shortest distance of each point from the plane is 3 units.

(5)



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Question 4 continued

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	Q4
(Total 13 marks)	



(7)

(3)

5. Given that

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin^n x \, \mathrm{d}x, \quad n \geqslant 0$$

(a) prove that, for $n \ge 2$

$$I_{n} = \frac{1}{n^{2}} + \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$$

(b) Hence, showing each step of your working, find the exact value of

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin^4 x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

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Question 5 continued	

Question 5 continued	blank
	Q5
(Total 10 marks)	



6. The curve C has parametric equations

$$x = t \cos t$$
, $y = t \sin t$, $0 \leqslant t \leqslant 2\pi$

The length of the curve C is S.

(a) Show that

$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + t^2} \, \mathrm{d}t$$

(5)

(b) Use the substitution $t = \sinh \theta$ to find the exact value of S. Write your answer in the form $a + \frac{1}{2} \ln b$, where a and b are real constants given in terms of π .

(7)
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nestion 6 continued	



Question 6 continued

Question 6 continued	
	Q6
(Total 12 marks)	



(5)

7.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (a) Show that 6 is an eigenvalue of the matrix **A** and find the other two eigenvalues of **A**. (6)
- (b) Find an eigenvector corresponding to the eigenvalue 6 (3)

A transformation $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ is represented by the matrix **A**. The transformation T maps the line l_1 with equation

$$(\mathbf{r} - (2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k})) \times (5\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}) = \mathbf{0}$$

onto the line l_2

(c) Find a Cartesian equation for the line l_2



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(Total 14 marks)
TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS

Question 7 continued