



**ADVANCED  
General Certificate of Education  
January 2012**

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**Mathematics**  
**Assessment Unit F1**  
*assessing*  
**Module FP1: Further Pure Mathematics 1**  
**[AMF11]**

**FRIDAY 20 JANUARY, AFTERNOON**

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**MARK  
SCHEME**

## GCE Advanced/Advanced Subsidiary (AS) Mathematics

### Introduction

The mark scheme normally provides the most popular solution to each question. Other solutions given by candidates are evaluated and credit given as appropriate; these alternative methods are not usually illustrated in the published mark scheme.

The marks awarded for each question are shown in the right hand column and they are prefixed by the letters **M**, **W** and **MW** as appropriate. The key to the mark scheme is given below:

**M** indicates marks for correct method.

**W** indicates marks for correct working.

**MW** indicates marks for combined method and working.

The solution to a question gains marks for correct method and marks for an accurate working based on this method. Where the method is not correct no marks can be given.

A later part of a question may require a candidate to use an answer obtained from an earlier part of the same question. A candidate who gets the wrong answer to the earlier part and goes on to the later part is naturally unaware that the wrong data is being used and is actually undertaking the solution of a parallel problem from the point at which the error occurred. If such a candidate continues to apply correct method, then the candidate's individual working must be followed through from the error. If no further errors are made, then the candidate is penalised only for the initial error. Solutions containing two or more working or transcription errors are treated in the same way. This process is usually referred to as "follow-through marking" and allows a candidate to gain credit for that part of a solution which follows a working or transcription error.

### Positive marking:

It is our intention to reward candidates for any demonstration of relevant knowledge, skills or understanding. For this reason we adopt a policy of **following through** their answers, that is, having penalised a candidate for an error, we mark the succeeding parts of the question using the candidates's value or answers and award marks accordingly.

Some common examples of this occur in the following cases:

- (a) a numerical error in one entry in a table of values might lead to several answers being incorrect, but these might not be essentially separate errors;
- (b) readings taken from candidates' inaccurate graphs may not agree with the answers expected but might be consistent with the graphs drawn.

When the candidate misreads a question in such a way as to make the question easier only a proportion of the marks will be available (based on the professional judgement of the examining team).

		AVAILABLE MARKS
1	(i) $M^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow M^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ Also: $2M - 3I = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow 2M - 3I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$	M1 W1 M1 W1
	Therefore $M^2 = 2M - 3I$	
	(ii) $M^3 = M(2M - 3I)$ $\Rightarrow M^3 = 2M^2 - 3M$ $\Rightarrow M^3 = 2(2M - 3I) - 3M$ $\Rightarrow M^3 = 4M - 6I - 3M$ $\Rightarrow M^3 = M - 6I$	M1 W1 M1 W1
		8
2	(i) $\det(M - \lambda I) = 0$ $\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 7 - \lambda & 3 \\ 3 & -1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$ $\Rightarrow (7 - \lambda)(-1 - \lambda) - 9 = 0$ $\Rightarrow -7 + \lambda - 7\lambda + \lambda^2 - 9 = 0$ $\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 6\lambda - 16 = 0$ $\Rightarrow (\lambda - 8)(\lambda + 2) = 0$ $\Rightarrow \lambda = 8, -2$	M1 MW1 M1 W1 W1
	Therefore the eigenvalues are 8 and -2	
	(ii) For $\lambda = 8$ , then $\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 8 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ Hence $7x + 3y = 8x \Rightarrow x = 3y$ and $3x - y = 8y \Rightarrow 3x = 9y$	M1 M1
	Therefore one possible eigenvector could be $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$	W1
	The corresponding unit eigenvector is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$	W1
	For $\lambda = -2$ , then $\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = -2 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ Hence $7x + 3y = -2x \Rightarrow 9x = -3y$ and $3x - y = -2y \Rightarrow 3x = -y$	MW1
	Therefore one possible eigenvector could be $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$	MW1
	The corresponding unit eigenvector is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$	MW1
	(iii) A possible matrix $P$ is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$	MW1
		13

3	(i)	$\begin{aligned} a * (b * c) &= a * (b + c - 7) \\ &= a + b + c - 7 - 7 \\ &= a + b + c - 14 \end{aligned}$	M1	AVAILABLE MARKS
			W1	
	Similarly, $\begin{aligned} (a * b) * c &= (a + b - 7) * c \\ &= a + b - 7 + c - 7 \\ &= a + b + c - 14 \end{aligned}$	W1	M1	
			W1	
	Since $a * (b * c) = (a * b) * c$ , then the operation $*$ is associative			
	(ii) If $I$ is the identity element, then $a * I = a$ Hence $a + I - 7 = a$ $\Rightarrow I = 7$ Therefore the identity element is 7		M1	
			M1	
	(iii) If the inverse of $a$ is $a^{-1}$ , then $\begin{aligned} a * a^{-1} &= 7 \\ \Rightarrow a + a^{-1} - 7 &= 7 \\ \Rightarrow a^{-1} &= 14 - a \end{aligned}$ Therefore the inverse of $a$ is $(14 - a)$		W1	
			W1	
	(iv) Since $a * b = a + b - 7$ , then $a * b$ is real and the set of real numbers is closed under the operation $*$ . Since closure and the associative law both hold, an identity exists and each element has a unique inverse then the real numbers form a group under the operation $*$		MW1	12
			MW1	

		AVAILABLE MARKS
4	(a) (i) $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 15 \\ -3 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$	
	$\Rightarrow 3a + 4b = 10$ and $3c + 4d = -3$ $7a + b = 15$ and $7c + d = -7$	M1 M1
	$\Rightarrow 3a + 4b = 10$ and $3c + 4d = -3$ $28a + 4b = 60$ and $28c + 4d = -28$	M1
	Hence $\Rightarrow 25a = 50$ and $25c = -25$ $\Rightarrow a = 2$ and $\Rightarrow c = -1$ $\Rightarrow b = 1$ and $\Rightarrow d = 0$	W1 W1
	Therefore, $\mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	
	(ii) Area of Q = $\det \mathbf{S} \times$ Area of P But $\det \mathbf{S} = 1$ Hence Area of Q = $1 \times 12$ , giving an area of $12 \text{ cm}^2$	M1 MW1 W1
(b) (i)	An invariant line is one where the overall line is mapped onto the same line under the transformation.	MW1
	A line of invariant points is one where each individual point on the line is mapped onto itself under the transformation.	MW1
(ii)	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ mx \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ mx \end{pmatrix}$	M1 W1
	$\Rightarrow 2x + 2mx = x$ and $x + 3mx = mx$ Both equations give $x + 2mx = 0$	MW1 MW1
	$\Rightarrow x(1 + 2m) = 0$	
	$\Rightarrow m = -\frac{1}{2}$	W1
		15

5 (i) Circle has centre (1, 2)

$$\text{Gradient of radius} = \frac{3-2}{3-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Hence, gradient of tangent = -2

Therefore, the equation of the tangent is given by

$$y - 3 = -2(x - 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -2x + 9$$

MW1

MW1

AVAILABLE MARKS

M1 W1

M1

W1

(ii) Substitute the point (1, 7)

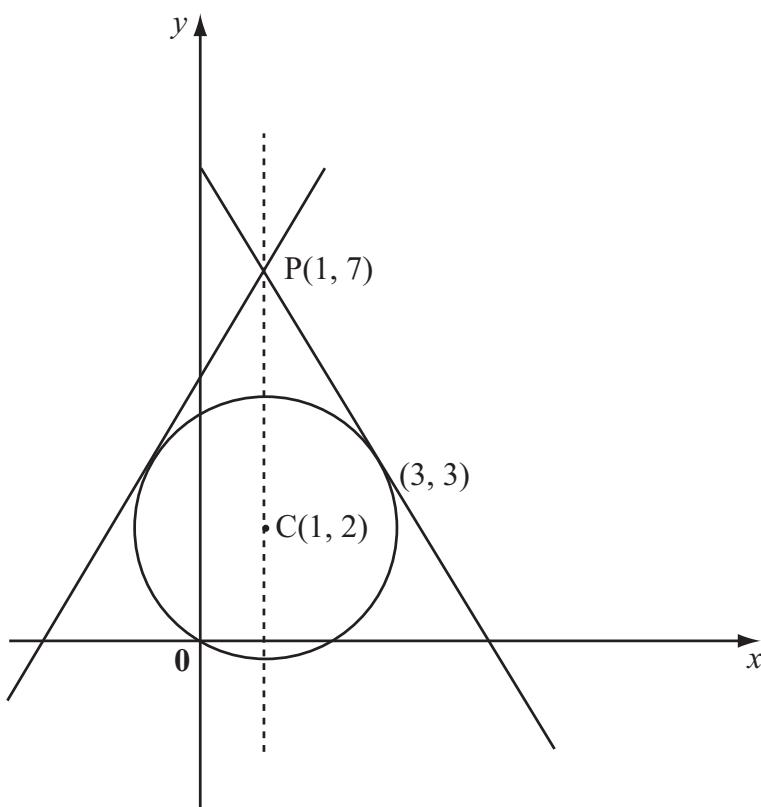
$$\Rightarrow 7 = -2 + 9$$

$$\Rightarrow 7 = 7$$

Therefore the point (1, 7) lies on the line  $y = -2x + 9$

MW1

(iii) Circle has centre (1, 2) and radius  $\sqrt{5}$



MW1

By symmetry, the gradient of the other tangent from (1, 7) is 2.

M1 W1

Hence the equation of the tangent is

$$y - 7 = 2(x - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2x + 5$$

M1

W1

12

6

(a)  $(a + bi)^2 = -16 - 30i$

$\Rightarrow a^2 + 2abi + b^2i^2 = -16 - 30i$

Compare real components:  $a^2 - b^2 = -16$

Compare imaginary components:  $2ab = -30$

Hence  $ab = -15$

$\Rightarrow b = -\frac{15}{a}$

M1

MW1

MW1

W1

Substitute

$\Rightarrow a^2 - \frac{225}{a^2} = -16$

$\Rightarrow a^4 + 16a^2 - 225 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (a^2 + 25)(a^2 - 9) = 0$

$\Rightarrow a^2 = -25, 9$

$\Rightarrow a = \pm 3$

$\Rightarrow b = \mp 5$

Hence the solutions are:  $a = 3, b = -5$  and  $a = -3, b = 5$ 

M1

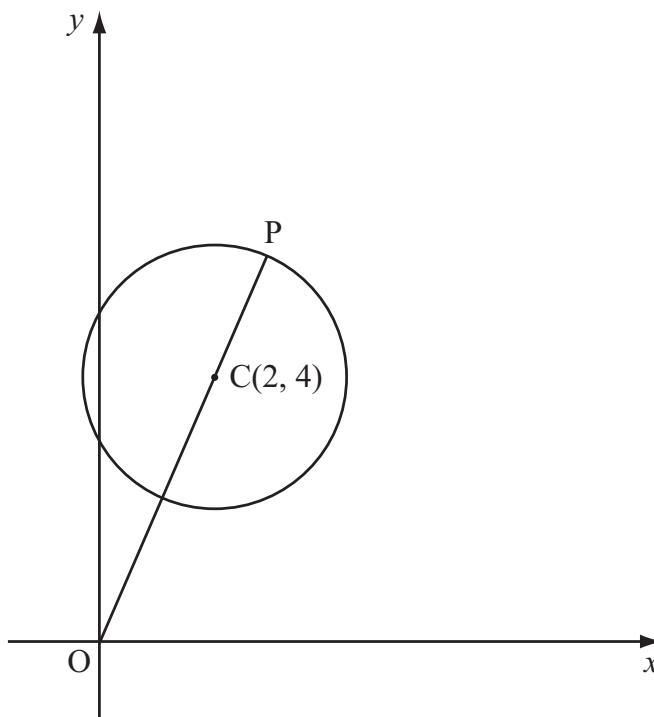
W1

W1

W1

(b) (i) Circle, centre  $(2, 4)$  and radius  $\sqrt{5}$ 

MW3



(ii) Furthest point from O is P.

$OC = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{20}$

M1

i.e.  $OC = 2\sqrt{5}$

W1

$CP = \text{radius} = \sqrt{5}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hence maximum value of } |z| &= 2\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} \\ &= 3\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

M1

W1

15

**Total****75**