

ADVANCED GCE
MATHEMATICS
Further Pure Mathematics 3

4727

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet
- List of Formulae (MF1)

Other Materials Required:

- Scientific or graphical calculator

Monday 24 May 2010
Afternoon

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures unless a different degree of accuracy is specified in the question or is clearly appropriate.
- You are permitted to use a graphical calculator in this paper.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- **You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.**
- The total number of marks for this paper is **72**.
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

- 1 The line l_1 passes through the points $(0, 0, 10)$ and $(7, 0, 0)$ and the line l_2 passes through the points $(4, 6, 0)$ and $(3, 3, 1)$. Find the shortest distance between l_1 and l_2 . [7]

- 2 A multiplicative group with identity e contains distinct elements a and r , with the properties $r^6 = e$ and $ar = r^5a$.

(i) Prove that $rar = a$. [2]

(ii) Prove, by induction or otherwise, that $r^n ar^n = a$ for all positive integers n . [4]

- 3 In this question, w denotes the complex number $\cos \frac{2}{3}\pi + i \sin \frac{2}{3}\pi$.

(i) Express w^2 , w^3 and w^* in polar form, with arguments in the interval $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$. [4]

(ii) The points in an Argand diagram which represent the numbers

$$1, \quad 1 + w, \quad 1 + w + w^2, \quad 1 + w + w^2 + w^3, \quad 1 + w + w^2 + w^3 + w^4$$

are denoted by A, B, C, D, E respectively. Sketch the Argand diagram to show these points and join them in the order stated. (Your diagram need not be exactly to scale, but it should show the important features.) [4]

(iii) Write down a polynomial equation of degree 5 which is satisfied by w . [1]

- 4 (i) Use the substitution $y = xz$ to find the general solution of the differential equation

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = x \cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right),$$

giving your answer in a form without logarithms. (You may quote an appropriate result given in the List of Formulae (MF1).) [6]

(ii) Find the solution of the differential equation for which $y = \pi$ when $x = 4$. [2]

- 5 Convergent infinite series C and S are defined by

$$C = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{8} \cos 3\theta + \dots,$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{8} \sin 3\theta + \dots$$

(i) Show that $C + iS = \frac{2}{2 - e^{i\theta}}$. [4]

(ii) Hence show that $C = \frac{4 - 2 \cos \theta}{5 - 4 \cos \theta}$, and find a similar expression for S . [4]

- 6 (i) Find the general solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + 17y = 17x + 36. \quad [7]$$

- (ii) Show that, when x is large and positive, the solution approximates to a linear function, and state its equation. [2]

- 7 A line l has equation $\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$. A plane Π passes through the points $(1, 3, 5)$ and $(5, 2, 5)$, and is parallel to l .

- (i) Find an equation of Π , giving your answer in the form $\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n} = p$. [4]

- (ii) Find the distance between l and Π . [4]

- (iii) Find an equation of the line which is the reflection of l in Π , giving your answer in the form $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{a} + t\mathbf{b}$. [4]

- 8 A set of matrices M is defined by

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} \omega & 0 \\ 0 & \omega^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} \omega^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \omega \end{pmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \omega^2 \\ \omega & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \omega \\ \omega^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where ω and ω^2 are the complex cube roots of 1. It is given that M is a group under matrix multiplication.

- (i) Write down the elements of a subgroup of order 2. [1]

- (ii) Explain why there is no element X of the group, other than A , which satisfies the equation $X^5 = A$. [2]

- (iii) By finding BE and EB , verify the closure property for the pair of elements B and E . [4]

- (iv) Find the inverses of B and E . [3]

- (v) Determine whether the group M is isomorphic to the group N which is defined as the set of numbers $\{1, 2, 4, 8, 7, 5\}$ under multiplication modulo 9. Justify your answer clearly. [3]

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