



CANDIDATE
NAME

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CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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9231/11

October/November 2022

2 hours

You will need: List of formulae (MF19)

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- If additional space is needed, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet; the question number or numbers must be clearly shown.
- You should use a calculator where appropriate.
- You must show all necessary working clearly; no marks will be given for unsupported answers from a calculator.
- Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place for angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

1 The cubic equation $x^3 + bx^2 + d = 0$ has roots α, β, γ , where $\alpha = \beta$ and $d \neq 0$.

(a) Show that $4b^3 + 27d = 0$. [5]

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(b) Given that $2\alpha^2 + \gamma^2 = 3b$, find the values of b and d . [3]

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- 3 (a)** By considering $(2r+1)^3 - (2r-1)^3$, use the method of differences to prove that

$$\sum_{r=1}^n r^2 = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1). \quad [5]$$

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school handwriting practice paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Let $S_n = 1^2 + 3 \times 2^2 + 3^2 + 3 \times 4^2 + 5^2 + 3 \times 6^2 + \dots + (2 + (-1)^n)n^2$.

(b) Show that $S_{2n} = \frac{1}{3}n(2n+1)(an+b)$, where a and b are integers to be determined. [3]

[illegible]

(c) State the value of $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_{2n}}{n^3}$. [1]

[illegible]

- 4 The plane Π contains the lines $\mathbf{r} = 3\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k} + \lambda(-\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k})$ and $\mathbf{r} = 4\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k} + \mu(3\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k})$.

(a) Find a Cartesian equation of Π , giving your answer in the form $ax + by + cz = d$. [4]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

The line l passes through the point P with position vector $2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ and is parallel to the vector $\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$.

- (b) Find the acute angle between l and Π . [3]

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- (c) Find the position vector of the foot of the perpendicular from P to Π . [4]

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5 The matrix $\mathbf{M}$ is given by $\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & k \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, where k is a constant.

(a) The matrix $\mathbf{M}$ represents a sequence of two geometrical transformations.

State the type of each transformation, and make clear the order in which they are applied. [2]

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(b) The triangle ABC in the x - y plane is transformed by $\mathbf{M}$ onto triangle DEF .

Find, in terms of k , the single matrix which transforms triangle DEF onto triangle ABC . [2]

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- (c) Find the set of values of k for which the transformation represented by $\mathbf{M}$ has no invariant lines through the origin. [7]

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of multiple sets of three horizontal dashed lines, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, leaving ample room for writing practice. There is no text or other markings on the page.

- 6 (a) Show that the curve with Cartesian equation

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 36(x^2 - y^2)$$

has polar equation $r^2 = 36 \cos 2\theta$.

[3]

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The curve C has polar equation $r^2 = 36 \cos 2\theta$, for $-\frac{1}{4}\pi \leq \theta \leq \frac{1}{4}\pi$.

- (b) Sketch C and state the maximum distance of a point on C from the pole.

[3]

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- (c) Find the area of the region enclosed by C . [2]

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- (d) Find the maximum distance of a point on C from the initial line, giving the answer in exact form. [6]

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, typical of notebook or legal stationery. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

7 The curve C has equation $y = \frac{5x^2}{5x-2}$.

(a) Find the equations of the asymptotes of C . [3]

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(b) Find the coordinates of the stationary points on C . [4]

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(c) Sketch C .

[3]

(d) Sketch the curve with equation $y = \left| \frac{5x^2}{5x-2} \right|$ and find in exact form the set of values of x for which $\left| \frac{5x^2}{5x-2} \right| < 2$.

[6]

[illegible]

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