

Solomon Practice Paper

Pure Mathematics 6C

Time allowed: 90 minutes

Centre: www.CasperYC.club

Name:

Teacher:

Question	Points	Score
1	6	
2	7	
3	10	
4	11	
5	11	
6	14	
7	16	
Total:	75	

How I can achieve better:

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Last updated: July 14, 2025



1. Given that y satisfies the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x \cosh(2y + x), \quad y = 1 \quad \text{at} \quad x = 1,$$

(a) use the approximation $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_0 \approx \frac{y_1 - y_0}{h}$ to obtain an estimate for y at $x = 1.01$, [3]

(b) use the approximation $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_0 \approx \frac{y_1 - y_{-1}}{2h}$ to obtain an estimate for y at $x = 0.99$. [3]

Total: 6



2. The points A , B and C have coordinates $(2, 1, -1)$, $(-2, 4, -2)$ and $(a, -5, 1)$ respectively, relative to the origin O , where $a \neq 10$.

(a) Find $\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}$.

[4]

The area of triangle ABC is $4\sqrt{10}$ square units.

(b) Find the possible values of the constant a .

[3]

Total: 7



3. (a) Given that $z = \cos(\theta) + \mathbf{i} \sin(\theta)$, show that

[2]

$$z^n + \frac{1}{z^n} = 2 \cos(n\theta)$$

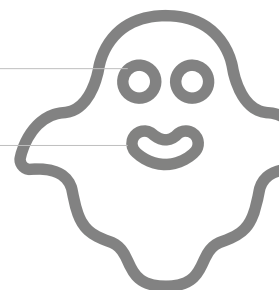
where n is a positive integer.

The equation $5z^4 - 11z^3 + 16z^2 - 11z + 5 = 0$ has no real roots.

(b) Use the result in part (a) to solve the equation, giving your answers in the form $a + \mathbf{i}b$ where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$.

[8]

Total: 10



4. Given that

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

(a) prove by induction that

[6]

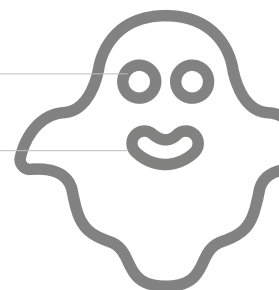
$$\mathbf{A}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n & \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \\ 0 & 1 & n \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

for all positive integers n .

(b) Find the inverse of \mathbf{A}^n .

[5]

Total: 11



5. Given that

$$f(x) = \arccos(x), \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1,$$

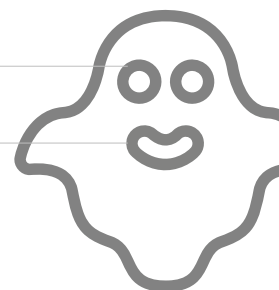
show that

(a) $f'(x) = \frac{-1}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}},$ [3]

(b) $(1-x^2)f''(x) - xf'(x) = 0.$ [3]

(c) Use Maclaurin's theorem to find the expansion of $f(x)$ in ascending powers of x up to and including the term in x^3 . [5]

Total: 11



6. The eigenvalues of the matrix

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

are λ_1, λ_2 and λ_3 .

(a) Show that $\lambda_1 = 2$ is an eigenvalue of M and find the other two eigenvalues λ_2 and λ_3 . [7]

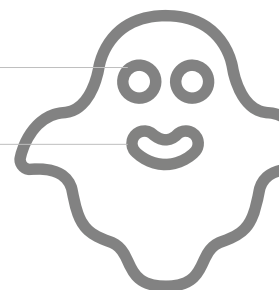
(b) Find an eigenvector corresponding to the eigenvalue 2. [4]

Given that $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ are eigenvectors of \mathbf{M} corresponding to λ_2 and λ_3 respectively,

(c) write down a matrix \mathbf{P} such that [3]

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{M}\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Total: 14



7. The complex number $z = x + \mathbf{i}y$, where x and y are real, satisfies the equation

$$|z + 1 + 8\mathbf{i}| = 3|z + 1|.$$

The complex number z is represented by the point P in the Argand diagram.

- (a) Show that the locus of P is a circle and state the centre and radius of this circle. [7]
- (b) Represent on the same Argand diagram the loci [4]

$$|z + 1 + 8\mathbf{i}| = 3|z + 1| \quad \text{and} \quad |z| = \left| z - \frac{14}{5} \right|$$

- (c) Find the complex numbers corresponding to the points of intersection of these loci, giving your answers in the form $a + \mathbf{i}b$ where a and b are real. [5]

Total: 16

