AQA

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number | | | | | | Candidate number | | | | |

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I declare this is my own work.

AS
FURTHER MATHEMATICS

Paper 1

Monday 12 May 2025 Afternoon Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials
- You must have the AQA Formulae and statistical tables booklet for A-level Mathematics and A-level Further Mathematics.
- You should have a graphical or scientific calculator that meets the requirements of the specification.

Instructions
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer each question in the space provided for that question. If you require extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do **not** write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks for method may be lost.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.

Information
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.

Advice
- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.
- You do not necessarily need to use all the space provided.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
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16	
TOTAL	

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Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

1 Calculate the product

$$(3 + \mathrm{i})(2 - \mathrm{i})$$

Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

$5 - \mathrm{i}$ $\quad$ $5 + \mathrm{i}$ $\quad$ (7 – i) $\quad$ $7 + \mathrm{i}$

2 The complex number $3 + 5\mathrm{i}$ is a root of the quadratic equation

$$z^2 + az + b = 0$$

where a and b are real constants.

Find the other root of the equation.

Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

(3 – 5i) $\quad$ $3 + 5\mathrm{i}$ $\quad$ $5 - 3\mathrm{i}$ $\quad$ $5 + 3\mathrm{i}$

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3 Find the equations of the asymptotes of the curve with equation

$$y = \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{(x+1)(x-2)}$$

Tick (✓) **one** box.

[1 mark]

$x = 1,\ x = -2,\ y = 1$ ☐

$x = 1,\ x = -2,\ y = -1$ ☐

$x = -1,\ x = 2,\ y = 1$ ☑

$x = -1,\ x = 2,\ y = -1$ ☐

4 Find the first two non-zero terms of the Maclaurin series expansion of $\cos(2x)$

Tick (✓) **one** box.

[1 mark]

$1 - x^2$ ☐

$1 - 2x^2$ ☑

$2 - x^2$ ☐

$2 - 2x^2$ ☐

Do not write outside the box

5 The quartic equation

$$3x^4 + x^2 - 5x - 11 = 0$$

has roots α, β, γ and δ

5 (a) Write down the value of $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta$

[1 mark]

$\alpha\beta\gamma\delta = \frac{e}{a} = \frac{-11}{3} = -\frac{11}{3}$

5 (b) Write down the value of $\alpha\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\delta + \alpha\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma\delta$

[1 mark]

$\alpha\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\delta + \alpha\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma\delta = -\frac{d}{a} = -\frac{-5}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$

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6 The complex numbers w and z are defined as follows:

$w = 2(\cos 0.4 + \mathrm{i}\sin 0.4)$ and $z = 6(\cos 1.2 + \mathrm{i}\sin 1.2)$

6 (a) Express z^2 in the form $r(\cos\theta + \mathrm{i}\sin\theta)$

[2 marks]

$|z^2| = |z|^2 = 6^2 = 36$

$\arg(z^2) = 2 \times 1.2 = 2.4$

$z^2 = 36(\cos 2.4 + i \sin 2.4)$

6 (b) Express $\frac{z}{w}$ in the form $r(\cos\theta + \mathrm{i}\sin\theta)$

[2 marks]

$\left|\frac{z}{w}\right| = \frac{|z|}{|w|} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$

$\arg\left(\frac{z}{w}\right) = \arg z - \arg w = 1.2 - 0.4 = 0.8$

$\frac{z}{w} = 3(\cos 0.8 + i \sin 0.8)$

Do not write outside the box

7 (a) Geraldine wants to show that

$$\tanh^{-1}x = \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$$

She writes her steps as follows:

Let $y = \tanh^{-1}x$

$\Rightarrow \quad \tanh y = x$

$\Rightarrow \quad \dfrac{e^{y} + e^{-y}}{e^{y} - e^{-y}} = x$

$\Rightarrow \quad e^{y} + e^{-y} = xe^{y} - xe^{-y}$

$\Rightarrow \quad (1+x)e^{-y} = (x-1)e^{y}$

$\Rightarrow \quad e^{2y} = \dfrac{1+x}{x-1}$

$\Rightarrow \quad 2y = \ln\left(\dfrac{x+1}{x-1}\right)$

$\therefore \quad \tanh^{-1}x = \dfrac{1}{2}\ln\left(\dfrac{x+1}{x-1}\right)$

Identify and explain the error in Geraldine's method.

[2 marks]

The error is in the 3rd line of working.

Geraldine has used the wrong definition of tanh y: she has written tanh $y = \frac{e^{y} + e^{-y}}{e^{y} - e^{-y}}$, but this is coth y.

tanh $y = \frac{\sinh y}{\cosh y} = \frac{e^{y} - e^{-y}}{e^{y} + e^{-y}}$, so line 3 should be $\frac{e^{y} - e^{-y}}{e^{y} + e^{-y}} = x$

(which leads to $\tanh^{-1}x = \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$)

Do not write outside the box

7 (b) Use the correct identity to find

$$\tanh^{-1}\left(-\frac{24}{25}\right)$$

Give your answer in the form $\ln a$ where a is a rational number.

[2 marks]

$\tanh^{-1}x = \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$

$\tanh^{-1}\left(-\frac{24}{25}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{1-24/25}{1+24/25}\right)$

$= \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{1/25}{49/25}\right)$

$= \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{1}{49}\right)$

$= \ln\left(\frac{1}{49}\right)^{1/2}$

$= \ln\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)$ $\quad a = \frac{1}{7}$

Do not write outside the box

8 (a) Show that, for all positive integers r,

$$\frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{1}{(r+1)^2} = \frac{2r+1}{r^2(r+1)^2}$$

[1 mark]

$\frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{1}{(r+1)^2} = \frac{(r+1)^2 - r^2}{r^2(r+1)^2}$

$= \frac{r^2 + 2r + 1 - r^2}{r^2(r+1)^2}$

$= \frac{2r+1}{r^2(r+1)^2}$ as required

8 (b) Hence, using the method of differences, show that

$$\sum_{r=1}^{n} \frac{2r+1}{r^2(r+1)^2} = \frac{an^2 + bn}{(n+1)^2}$$

where a and b are integers to be found.

[3 marks]

$\sum_{r=1}^{n} \frac{2r+1}{r^2(r+1)^2} = \sum_{r=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{1}{(r+1)^2} \right)$

$r = 1$: $\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2}$

$r = 2$: $\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2}$

$r = 3$: $\frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2}$

$\vdots$

$r = n-1$: $\frac{1}{(n-1)^2} - \frac{1}{n^2}$

$r = n$: $\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$

All the terms cancel except the first and the last:

$\sum_{r=1}^{n} \frac{2r+1}{r^2(r+1)^2} = \frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$

Do not write outside the box

$= \dfrac{(n+1)^2 - 1}{(n+1)^2}$

$= \dfrac{n^2 + 2n + 1 - 1}{(n+1)^2}$

$= \dfrac{n^2 + 2n}{(n+1)^2}$

$a = 1, \quad b = 2$

8 (c) Hence show that, for all positive integers c,

$$\sum_{r=c}^{2c} \frac{2r+1}{r^2(r+1)^2}$$

can be written in the form

$$\frac{(pc+1)(c+1)}{c^2(qc+1)^2}$$

where p and q are integers to be found.

[3 marks]

$\Sigma_{r=c}^{2c} = \Sigma_{r=1}^{2c} - \Sigma_{r=1}^{c-1}$ using $\Sigma_{r=1}^{n} = \dfrac{n^2 + 2n}{(n+1)^2} = 1 - \dfrac{1}{(n+1)^2}$

$n = 2c$: $\dfrac{(2c)^2 + 2(2c)}{(2c+1)^2} = 1 - \dfrac{1}{(2c+1)^2}$

$n = c - 1$: $\dfrac{(c-1)^2 + 2(c-1)}{c^2} = 1 - \dfrac{1}{c^2}$

$\Sigma_{r=c}^{2c} \dfrac{2r+1}{r^2(r+1)^2} = \left(1 - \dfrac{1}{(2c+1)^2}\right) - \left(1 - \dfrac{1}{c^2}\right)$

$= \dfrac{1}{c^2} - \dfrac{1}{(2c+1)^2}$

Do not write outside the box

$$= \frac{(2c+1)^2 - c^2}{c^2(2c+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(2c+1+c)(2c+1-c)}{c^2(2c+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(3c+1)(c+1)}{c^2(2c+1)^2}$$

$p = 3$, $q = 2$

Do not write outside the box

9 Solve the inequality

$$\frac{2x+1}{3x-9} \geq x-1$$

[4 marks]

Multiply both sides by $(3x-9)^2$, which is positive $(x \neq 3)$:

$(2x+1)(3x-9) \geq (x-1)(3x-9)^2$

$0 \geq (3x-9)[(x-1)(3x-9)-(2x+1)]$

$0 \geq (3x-9)(3x^2-12x+9-2x-1)$

$(3x-9)(3x^2-14x+8) \leq 0$

$(3x-9)(3x-2)(x-4) \leq 0$

Critical values: $x = \frac{2}{3}$, $x = 3$, $x = 4$

Positive cubic, so ≤ 0 when $x \leq \frac{2}{3}$ or $3 \leq x \leq 4$

But $x \neq 3$ since the denominator $3x-9$ cannot be 0

$x \leq \frac{2}{3}$ or $3 < x \leq 4$

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10 The 3×3 matrix **M** represents a reflection in the plane $z = 0$

The point A has position vector $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$

The point A' is the image of A under the reflection represented by the matrix **M**

Line l passes through A and A'

10 (a) Write down the matrix **M**

[1 mark]

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

10 (b) Find the position vector of A'

[1 mark]

$$OA' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

10 (c) Write down a vector equation of l

[2 marks]

$$AA' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix} \parallel \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Do not write outside the box

10 (d) The point B has coordinates $(3, 7, -2)$

10 (d) (i) Write down the coordinates of the point on l which is closest to B

[1 mark]

l is the line $x = 2$, $y = 5$ (parallel to the z-axis), so the closest point has the same z-coordinate as B: $(2, 5, -2)$

10 (d) (ii) Calculate the shortest distance between l and B

[1 mark]

Distance $= \sqrt{((3-2)^2 + (7-5)^2 + (-2-(-2))^2)}$

$= \sqrt{(1 + 4 + 0)} = \sqrt{5}$

10 (d) (iii) Calculate the area of the triangle ABA'

[2 marks]

Base $AA' = 4 - (-4) = 8$

Height = shortest distance from B to $l = \sqrt{5}$

Area $= \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times \sqrt{5}$

$= 4\sqrt{5}$ $(= 8.94)$

Turn over ▶

Do not write outside the box

11 The 2×2 matrix **A** represents an anticlockwise rotation of 150° about the origin.

11 (a) Find matrix **A**

Write each element in its simplest exact form.

[2 marks]

$A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 150° & -\sin 150° \\ \sin 150° & \cos 150° \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \end{bmatrix}$

11 (b) Find matrix $\mathbf{A}^2$

Write each element in its simplest exact form.

[2 marks]

$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 300° & -\sin 300° \\ \sin 300° & \cos 300° \end{bmatrix}$ (rotation of 300°)

$= \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$

11 (c) Fully describe the transformation represented by the matrix $\mathbf{A}^5$

[2 marks]

A^5: rotation of $5 \times 150° = 750°$ anticlockwise

$750° - 720° = 30°$

Rotation of 30° anticlockwise about the origin

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11 (d) Find the least positive integer n which satisfies the equation

$$\mathbf{A}^n = \mathbf{I}$$

[3 marks]

A^n is an anticlockwise rotation of $150n°$ about the origin

$A^n = I$ when $150n$ is a multiple of 360: $150n = 360m$

$n = \frac{360m}{150} = \frac{12m}{5}$ $(m \in \mathbb{N})$

LCM of 150 and 360 $= 2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5^2 = 1800$

$n = 1800 \div 150 = 12$

Least $n = 12$

Turn over for the next question

Do not write outside the box

12 Use the definitions of $\sinh x$ and $\cosh x$ in terms of e^x and e^{-x} to solve

$$5\sinh x - 3\cosh x = 6$$

Give your answer in the form

$$x = \ln\left(a + \sqrt{b}\right)$$

where a and b are integers.

Fully justify your answer.

[6 marks]

$5\left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}\right) - 3\left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}\right) = 6$

$5e^x - 5e^{-x} - 3e^x - 3e^{-x} = 12$

$2e^x - 8e^{-x} = 12$

$e^x - 4e^{-x} - 6 = 0$

Multiply by e^x: $e^{2x} - 6e^x - 4 = 0$

$(e^x - 3)^2 - 9 - 4 = 0$

$(e^x - 3)^2 = 13$

$e^x = 3 \pm \sqrt{13}$

But $e^x > 0$ for all real x, and $3 - \sqrt{13} < 0$ (as $\sqrt{13} > 3$),

so reject $e^x = 3 - \sqrt{13}$

$e^x = 3 + \sqrt{13}$

$x = \ln(3 + \sqrt{13})$

$a = 3$, $b = 13$

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Turn over for the next question

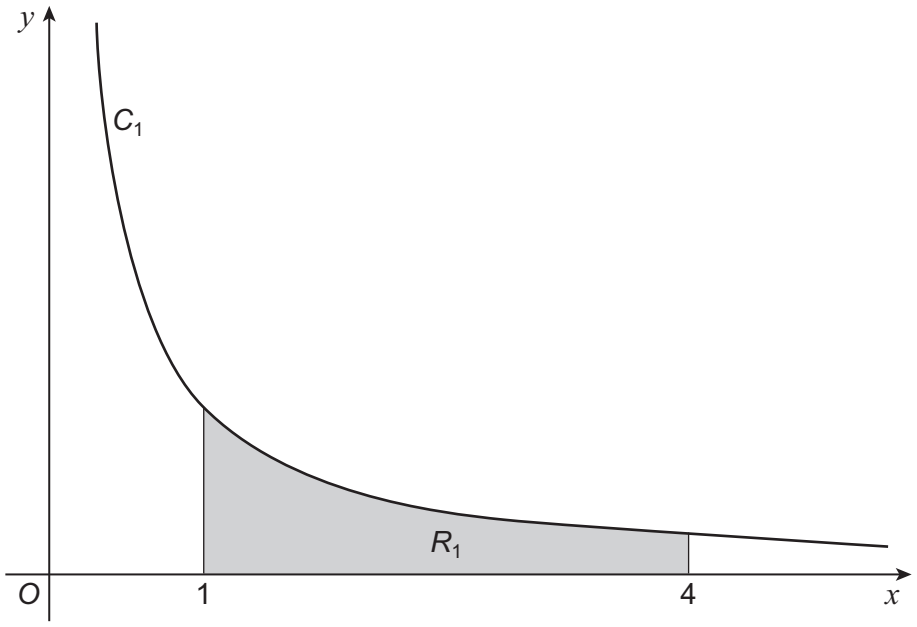
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13 The curve C_1 is given by the equation

$$xy = m$$

where m is a positive constant.

The region R_1 is enclosed by curve C_1, the x-axis and the lines $x = 1$ and $x = 4$



The region R_1 is rotated through 2π radians about the x-axis.

The volume of the solid generated is V

13 (a) Find a simplified expression for V in terms of m

[2 marks]

$V = \pi\int_1^4 y^2\,dx = \pi\int_1^4 \left(\frac{m}{x}\right)^2 dx = \pi m^2\int_1^4 x^{-2}\,dx$

$= \pi m^2\left[-\frac{1}{x}\right]_1^4$

$= \pi m^2\left(-\frac{1}{4} + 1\right)$

$V = \frac{3\pi m^2}{4}$

Do not write outside the box

13 (b) The curve C_2 is a stretch of C_1 by a factor 5 in the y-direction.

The region R_2 is enclosed by C_2, the x-axis and the lines $x = 1$ and $x = 4$

The region R_2 is rotated through 2π radians about the x-axis.

The volume of the solid generated by rotating R_2 is 6π

Calculate the value of m

[3 marks]

C_2: $y = \frac{5m}{x}$

$V_2 = \pi\int_1^4 \left(\frac{5m}{x}\right)^2 dx = 5^2 \times V = 25 \times \frac{3\pi m^2}{4} = \frac{75\pi m^2}{4}$

$\frac{75\pi m^2}{4} = 6\pi$

$m^2 = \frac{24}{75} = \frac{8}{25}$

$m > 0$, so $m = \frac{\sqrt{8}}{5} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5}$ $(= 0.566)$

Turn over ▶

Do not write outside the box

14 (a) The matrices **A** and **B** are given by

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

14 (a) (i) Find the matrices $\mathbf{A}^{-1}$ and $\mathbf{B}^{-1}$

[2 marks]

$\det A = 4 \times 1 - (-3)(-1) = 4 - 3 = 1$

$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{1}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$\det B = 5 \times (-2) - 4 \times (-3) = -10 + 12 = 2$

$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -4 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 3/2 & 5/2 \end{bmatrix}$

14 (a) (ii) Hence verify that $(\mathbf{AB})^{-1} = \mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{A}^{-1}$

[2 marks]

$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 29 & 22 \\ -8 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$

$\det(AB) = 29 \times (-6) - 22 \times (-8) = -174 + 176 = 2$

$(AB)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} -6 & -22 \\ 8 & 29 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -11 \\ 4 & 29/2 \end{bmatrix}$

$B^{-1}A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 3/2 & 5/2 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1-2 & -3-8 \\ 3/2+5/2 & 9/2+10 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -11 \\ 4 & 29/2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore (AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$ verified

Do not write outside the box

14 (b) Given that $(\mathbf{CD})^{-1} = \mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{C}^{-1}$ is true for all non-singular square matrices **C** and **D**, prove by induction that

$$(\mathbf{M}^{-1})^n = (\mathbf{M}^n)^{-1}$$

is true for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, where **M** is a non-singular square matrix.

[4 marks]

$n = 1$: $(M^{-1})^1 = M^{-1}$ and $(M^1)^{-1} = M^{-1}$

so the statement is true for $n = 1$

Assume it is true for $n = k$: $(M^{-1})^k = (M^k)^{-1}$

Then $(M^{-1})^{k+1} = (M^{-1})^k M^{-1}$

$= (M^k)^{-1} M^{-1}$

$= (M M^k)^{-1}$ using $(CD)^{-1} = D^{-1}C^{-1}$ with $C = M$, $D = M^k$

$= (M^{k+1})^{-1}$

so the statement is true for $n = k + 1$

The statement is true for $n = 1$, and if it is true for $n = k$ then it is also true for $n = k + 1$, so by induction $(M^{-1})^n = (M^n)^{-1}$ is true for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$

Turn over ▶



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15 The graph G_1 has the polar equation

$$r = \frac{8}{\cos\theta + \sqrt{3}\sin\theta} \qquad -\frac{\pi}{6} < \theta < \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

The graph G_2 has the polar equation

$$\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

15 (a) Show that G_1 is a straight line by writing it as a Cartesian equation in the form $y = mx + c$ where m and c are constants to be found.

[3 marks]

$r = \frac{8}{\cos\theta + \sqrt{3}\sin\theta} \Rightarrow r\cos\theta + \sqrt{3}\, r\sin\theta = 8$

$x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$: $x + \sqrt{3}y = 8$

$\sqrt{3}y = -x + 8$

$y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x + \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}$

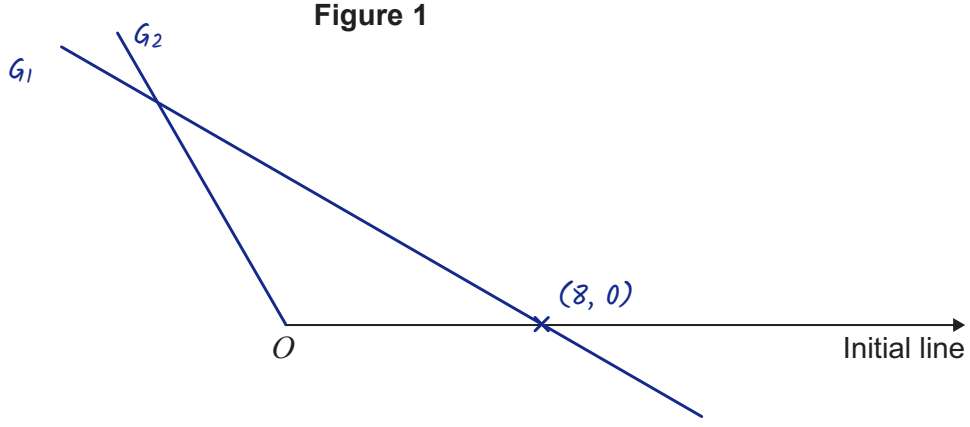
$m = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, $c = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}$ so G_1 is a straight line

15 (b) On the initial line shown in **Figure 1**, sketch G_1 and G_2

Include the polar coordinates of the intersection point of G_1 with the initial line.

[3 marks]

Figure 1



Do not write outside the box

15 (c) Find the polar coordinates of the intersection point of G_1 and G_2

[3 marks]

$\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$: $r = \frac{8}{\cos(2\pi/3) + \sqrt{3}\sin(2\pi/3)}$

$= \frac{8}{-1/2 + \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}/2} = \frac{8}{-1/2 + 3/2} = 8$

Intersection point: $(8, \frac{2\pi}{3})$

15 (d) Find the area of the region bounded by the initial line and graphs G_1 and G_2

[2 marks]

The region is a triangle with vertices 0, (8, 0) and $(8, 2\pi/3)$:

two sides of length 8 with an angle of $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ between them

Area $= \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 8 \times \sin(\frac{2\pi}{3})$

$= 32 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 16\sqrt{3}$ $(= 27.7)$

Do not write outside the box

16 A circle C is drawn on an Argand diagram.

The roots of the equation $w^2 + 4w + 9 = 0$ lie on C

16 (a) Show that the roots of the equation

$$w^2 + 4w + 9 = 0$$

are

$$-2 + i\sqrt{5} \quad \text{and} \quad -2 - i\sqrt{5}$$

[2 marks]

$w^2 + 4w + 9 = 0$

$(w + 2)^2 - 4 + 9 = 0$

$(w + 2)^2 = -5$

$w + 2 = \pm\sqrt{(-5)} = \pm i\sqrt{5}$

$w = -2 + i\sqrt{5}$ and $w = -2 - i\sqrt{5}$ as required

16 (b) Explain briefly why the centre of C must lie on the real axis.

[1 mark]

The roots are complex conjugates, so they are reflections of each other in the real axis. The centre is equidistant from both roots, so it lies on the perpendicular bisector of the chord joining them, which is the real axis.

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16 (c) The point $7 + i\sqrt{14}$ also lies on C

16 (c) (i) Find the real number which represents the centre of C

[2 marks]

Let the centre be x, where $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

x is equidistant from $-2 + i\sqrt{5}$ and $7 + i\sqrt{14}$:

$(x + 2)^2 + (\sqrt{5})^2 = (7 - x)^2 + (\sqrt{14})^2$

$x^2 + 4x + 4 + 5 = 49 - 14x + x^2 + 14$

$18x = 54$

$x = 3$ centre is 3

16 (c) (ii) Find the equation of C

Give your answer in the form $|z - a| = b$ where a and b are constants.

[3 marks]

radius $= |7 + i\sqrt{14} - 3| = \sqrt{((7 - 3)^2 + (\sqrt{14})^2)}$

$= \sqrt{(16 + 14)} = \sqrt{30}$

$|z - 3| = \sqrt{30}$

END OF QUESTIONS

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