Centre Number			Candidate Number		
Surname					
Other Names					
Candidate Signature					



General Certificate of Education Advanced Level Examination June 2014

# **Mathematics**

MFP2

Unit Further Pure 2

Wednesday 18 June 2014 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

### For this paper you must have:

• the blue AQA booklet of formulae and statistical tables. You may use a graphics calculator.

#### Time allowed

• 1 hour 30 minutes

## Instructions

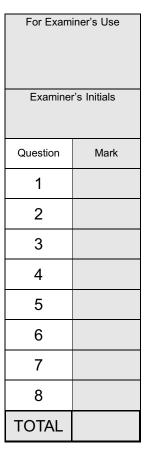
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- Write the question part reference (eg (a), (b)(i) etc) in the left-hand margin.
- You must answer each question in the space provided for that question. If you require extra space, use an AQA supplementary answer book; do **not** use the space provided for a different question.
- Do not write outside the box around each page.
- 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 75.

### **Advice**

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





# Answer all questions.

Answer each question in the space provided for that question.

**1 (a)** Express -9i in the form  $re^{i\theta}$ , where r>0 and  $-\pi<\theta\leqslant\pi$ .

[2 marks]

(b) Solve the equation  $z^4+9{\rm i}=0$ , giving your answers in the form  $r{\rm e}^{{\rm i}\theta}$ , where r>0 and  $-\pi<\theta\leqslant\pi$ .

[5 marks]

QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 1



QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 1



2 (a) Sketch, on the Argand diagram below, the locus L of points satisfying

$$\arg(z-2i) = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

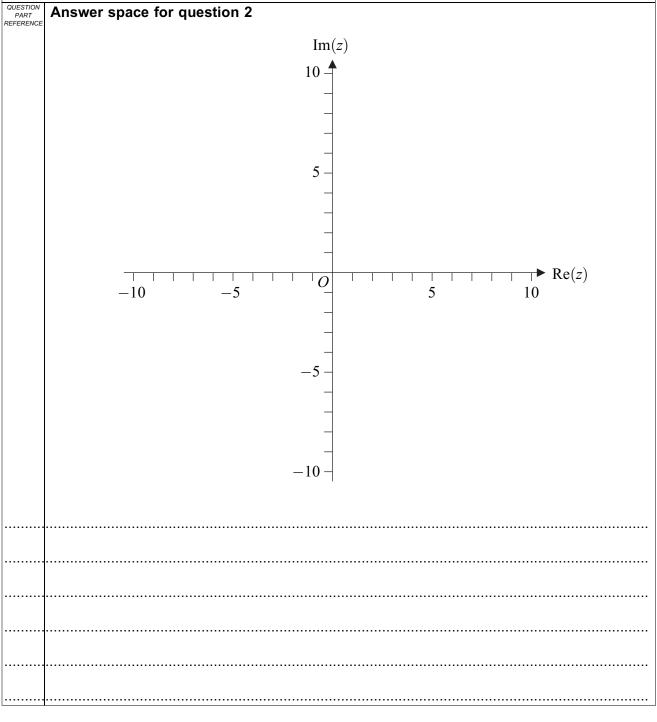
[3 marks]

**(b) (i)** A circle C, of radius 3, has its centre lying on L and touches the line  $\mathrm{Im}(z)=2$ . Sketch C on the Argand diagram used in part **(a)**.

[2 marks]

(ii) Find the centre of C, giving your answer in the form  $a+b{\rm i}$ .

[3 marks]





QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 2
REFERENCE	



3 (a) Express  $(k+1)^2 + 5(k+1) + 8$  in the form  $k^2 + ak + b$ , where a and b are constants.

[1 mark]

**(b)** Prove by induction that, for all integers  $n \ge 1$ ,

$$\sum_{r=1}^{n} r(r+1) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{r-1} = 16 - \left(n^2 + 5n + 8\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$$

[6 marks]

QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 3



QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 3



**4** The roots of the equation

$$z^3 + 2z^2 + 3z - 4 = 0$$

are  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ .

(a) (i) Write down the value of  $\alpha+\beta+\gamma$  and the value of  $\alpha\beta+\beta\gamma+\gamma\alpha$  .

[2 marks]

(ii) Hence show that  $\alpha^2+\beta^2+\gamma^2=-2$  .

[2 marks]

(b) Find the value of:

(i) 
$$(\alpha + \beta)(\beta + \gamma) + (\beta + \gamma)(\gamma + \alpha) + (\gamma + \alpha)(\alpha + \beta)$$
;

[3 marks]

(ii)  $(\alpha + \beta)(\beta + \gamma)(\gamma + \alpha)$ .

[4 marks]

(c) Find a cubic equation whose roots are  $\alpha + \beta$ ,  $\beta + \gamma$  and  $\gamma + \alpha$ .

[3 marks]

QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 4



QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 4



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QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 4



5 (a) Using the definition  $\sinh\theta=\frac{1}{2}(e^{\theta}-e^{-\theta})$  , prove the identity

$$4\sinh^3\theta + 3\sinh\theta = \sinh 3\theta$$

[3 marks]

(b) Given that  $x = \sinh \theta$  and  $16x^3 + 12x - 3 = 0$ , find the value of  $\theta$  in terms of a natural logarithm.

[4 marks]

Hence find the real root of the equation  $16x^3 + 12x - 3 = 0$ , giving your answer in the form  $2^p - 2^q$ , where p and q are rational numbers.

[2 marks]

QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 5



QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 5



**6 (a) (i)** Use De Moivre's Theorem to show that if  $z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$ , then

$$z^n - \frac{1}{z^n} = 2i\sin n\theta$$

[3 marks]

(ii) Write down a similar expression for  $z^n + \frac{1}{z^n}$ .

[1 mark]

**(b) (i)** Expand 
$$\left(z - \frac{1}{z}\right)^2 \left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)^2$$
 in terms of  $z$ .

[1 mark]

(ii) Hence show that

$$8\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta = A + B\cos 4\theta$$

where A and B are integers.

[2 marks]

(c) Hence, by means of the substitution  $x = 2 \sin \theta$ , find the exact value of

$$\int_1^2 x^2 \sqrt{4 - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

[5 marks]

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7 (a)	Given that $y = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)$	and $x \neq 1$ , show that	$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{1} = \frac{1}{1}$	1	
	(1-x)	·	dx 1	$+x^2$	[4 marks]

**(b)** Hence, given that x < 1, show that  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) - \tan^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

[3 marks]

QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 7



QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 7



- A curve has equation  $y=2\sqrt{x-1}$ , where x>1. The length of the arc of the curve between the points on the curve where x=2 and x=9 is denoted by s.
  - (a) Show that  $s = \int_2^9 \sqrt{\frac{x}{x-1}} \, dx$ .

[3 marks]

**(b) (i)** Show that  $\cosh^{-1} 3 = 2 \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$ .

[2 marks]

(ii) Use the substitution  $x = \cosh^2 \theta$  to show that

$$s = m\sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

where m is an integer.

[6 marks]

QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 8



QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 8



QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 8



QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 8
	END OF QUESTIONS



