



# Cambridge International AS & A Level

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## FURTHER MATHEMATICS

9231/23

Paper 2 Further Pure Mathematics 2

May/June 2022

2 hours

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: List of formulae (MF19)

## INSTRUCTIONS

- 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.

## INFORMATION

- 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 **20** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



- 2 (a) Find the coefficient of  $x^2$  in the Maclaurin's series for  $-\ln \cos x$ . [4]

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- (b) Find the length of the arc of the curve with equation  $y = -\ln \cos x$  from the point where  $x = 0$  to the point where  $x = \frac{1}{4}\pi$ . [4]

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3 The matrix **A** is given by

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -9 & 5 \\ 5 & -8 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(a) Find the eigenvalues of **A**. [4]

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(b) Find the value of  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  when  $t = \frac{3}{4}$ . [5]

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## 8

- 5 Find the solution of the differential equation

$$x(x+7)\frac{dy}{dx} + 7y = x$$

for which  $y = 7$  when  $x = 1$ . Give your answer in the form  $y = f(x)$ .

[9]

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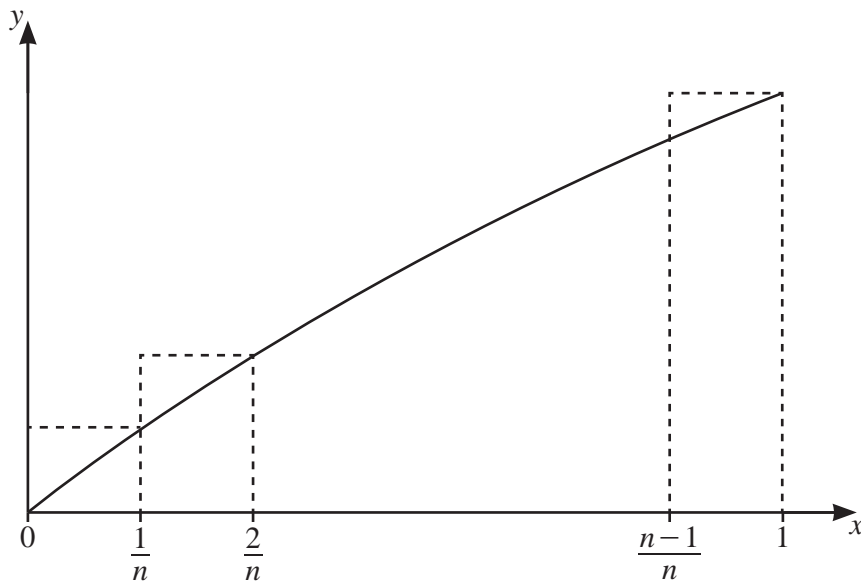
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6



The diagram shows the curve with equation  $y = \ln(1+x)$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ , together with a set of  $n$  rectangles each of width  $\frac{1}{n}$ .

(a) By considering the sum of the areas of these rectangles, show that  $\int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx < U_n$ , where

$$U_n = \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{(2n)!}{n!} - \ln n. \quad [4]$$

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(b) Use a similar method to find, in terms of  $n$ , a lower bound  $L_n$  for  $\int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx$ . [4]

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(c) By simplifying  $U_n - L_n$ , show that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (U_n - L_n) = 0$ . [2]

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(b) Deduce the exact value of  $x$  for which  $y = 0$ . Give your answer in logarithmic form. [3]

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8 (a) Find  $\int \sin \theta \cos^n \theta \, d\theta$ , where  $n \neq -1$ . [2]

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Let  $I_{m,n} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \sin^m \theta \cos^n \theta \, d\theta$ .

(b) Show that, for  $m \geq 2$  and  $n \geq 0$ ,

$$I_{m,n} = \frac{m-1}{m+n} I_{m-2,n}. \tag{5}$$

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- (c) By considering the binomial expansion of  $\left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)^5$ , where  $z = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$ , use de Moivre's theorem to show that

$$\cos^5\theta = a\cos 5\theta + b\cos 3\theta + c\cos\theta,$$

where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are constants to be determined. [5]

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