Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

FURTHER MATHEMATICS

9231/21

Paper 2 Further Pure Mathematics 2

October/November 2023

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 16 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

2

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1	Show	that	the	system	of o	equations

$$14x-4y+6z = 5, x + y + kz = 3, -21x+6y-9z = 14,$$

where k is a constant, does not have a unique solution and interpret this situation geometrically. [4]

Find the roots of the equation $(z+5i)^3 = 4+4\sqrt{3}i$, giving your answers in the forwhere $r > 0$ and $0 < \theta < 2\pi$.	[5

the exa	ct values of	the constan	its a, b and	u c.					
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4	Find the	particular	solution	of the	differential	equation

erential equation
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + 3y = 27x^2,$$

given that, when $x = 0$, $y = 2$ and $\frac{dy}{dx} = -8$.	[10]

5 The curve C has p	parametric e	quations
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$x = \frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2t^{\frac{1}{2}},$	y = 2t + 5,	for $0 < t \le 3$
x - 3i - 2i	y=2i+3,	101 $0 < t < 3$

(a)	Find the exact length of C .	[5]
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	nd the set of values of t for which	αλ			
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	$\sinh 2x = 2\sinh x \cosh x.$	[3]
(b)	Using the substitution $u = \sinh x$, find $\int \sinh^2 2x \cosh x dx$.	[4]

	$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + y \tanh x = \sinh^2 2x,$	
given	that $y = 4$ when $x = 0$. Give your answer in the form $y = 0$	= f(x).
81 V C11	that y when y o. Give your unswer in the form y	1(0).
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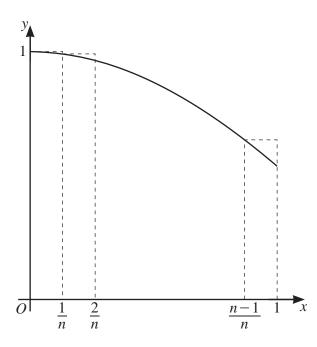
7 The matrix **A** is given by

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 2 & 13 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Find a matrix P and a diagonal matrix D such that $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{PDP}^{-1}$.	
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<i>a</i> >	TT 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
(b)	Use the characteristic equation of A to find A^{-1} .	[4]
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8	(a)	State the sum of the series $1+z+z^2+\ldots+z^{n-1}$, for $z \neq 1$. [1]
	(b)	By letting $z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$, where $\cos \theta \neq 1$, show that
		$1 + \cos\theta + \cos 2\theta + \dots + \cos(n-1)\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \cos n\theta + \frac{\sin n\theta \sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} \right). $ [7]



The diagram shows the curve with equation $y = \cos x$ for $0 \le x \le 1$, together with a set of *n* rectangles of width $\frac{1}{n}$.

(c) By considering the sum of the areas of these rectangles, show that

$$\int_0^1 \cos x dx < \frac{1}{2n} \left(1 - \cos 1 + \frac{\sin 1 \sin \frac{1}{n}}{1 - \cos \frac{1}{n}} \right).$$
 [4]

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Use a similar method to find, in terms of n , a lower bound fo	$r \int_0^1 \cos x dx. $ [3]

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(d)

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Additional page

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