

General Certificate of Education
June 2006
Advanced Level Examination



MATHEMATICS
Unit Further Pure 2

MFP2

Monday 19 June 2006 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- an 8-page answer book
- the **blue** AQA booklet of formulae and statistical tables

You may use a graphics calculator.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is MFP2.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks for method may be lost.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.

Advice

- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.

Answer **all** questions.

- 1 (a) Given that

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

find the values of A and B .

(3 marks)

- (b) Hence find the value of

$$\sum_{r=1}^{99} \frac{r^2 + r - 1}{r(r+1)}$$

(4 marks)

- 2 A curve has parametric equations

$$x = t - \frac{1}{3}t^3, \quad y = t^2$$

- (a) Show that

$$\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 = (1 + t^2)^2$$

(3 marks)

- (b) The arc of the curve between $t = 1$ and $t = 2$ is rotated through 2π radians about the x -axis.

Show that S , the surface area generated, is given by $S = k\pi$, where k is a rational number to be found.

(5 marks)

3 The curve C has equation

$$y = \cosh x - 3 \sinh x$$

- (a) (i) The line $y = -1$ meets C at the point $(k, -1)$.

Show that

$$e^{2k} - e^k - 2 = 0 \quad (3 \text{ marks})$$

- (ii) Hence find k , giving your answer in the form $\ln a$. (4 marks)

- (b) (i) Find the x -coordinate of the point where the curve C intersects the x -axis, giving your answer in the form $p \ln a$. (4 marks)

- (ii) Show that C has no stationary points. (3 marks)

- (iii) Show that there is exactly one point on C for which $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$. (1 mark)

4 (a) On one Argand diagram, sketch the locus of points satisfying:

(i) $|z - 3 + 2i| = 4$; (3 marks)

(ii) $\arg(z - 1) = -\frac{1}{4}\pi$. (3 marks)

- (b) Indicate on your sketch the set of points satisfying both

$$|z - 3 + 2i| \leq 4$$

and $\arg(z - 1) = -\frac{1}{4}\pi$ (1 mark)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

5 The cubic equation

$$z^3 - 4iz^2 + qz - (4 - 2i) = 0$$

where q is a complex number, has roots α , β and γ .

(a) Write down the value of:

(i) $\alpha + \beta + \gamma$; (1 mark)

(ii) $\alpha\beta\gamma$. (1 mark)

(b) Given that $\alpha = \beta + \gamma$, show that:

(i) $\alpha = 2i$; (1 mark)

(ii) $\beta\gamma = -(1 + 2i)$; (2 marks)

(iii) $q = -(5 + 2i)$. (3 marks)

(c) Show that β and γ are the roots of the equation

$$z^2 - 2iz - (1 + 2i) = 0$$
 (2 marks)

(d) Given that β is real, find β and γ . (3 marks)

6 (a) The function f is given by

$$f(n) = 15^n - 8^{n-2}$$

Express

$$f(n+1) - 8f(n)$$

in the form $k \times 15^n$. (4 marks)

(b) Prove by induction that $15^n - 8^{n-2}$ is a multiple of 7 for all integers $n \geq 2$. (4 marks)

- 7 (a) Find the six roots of the equation $z^6 = 1$, giving your answers in the form $e^{i\phi}$, where $-\pi < \phi \leq \pi$. (3 marks)

- (b) It is given that $w = e^{i\theta}$, where $\theta \neq n\pi$.

(i) Show that $\frac{w^2 - 1}{w} = 2i \sin \theta$. (2 marks)

(ii) Show that $\frac{w}{w^2 - 1} = -\frac{i}{2 \sin \theta}$. (2 marks)

(iii) Show that $\frac{2i}{w^2 - 1} = \cot \theta - i$. (3 marks)

(iv) Given that $z = \cot \theta - i$, show that $z + 2i = zw^2$. (2 marks)

- (c) (i) Explain why the equation

$$(z + 2i)^6 = z^6$$

has five roots. (1 mark)

- (ii) Find the five roots of the equation

$$(z + 2i)^6 = z^6$$

giving your answers in the form $a + ib$. (4 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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