

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
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For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
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6	
7	
8	
TOTAL	



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.



J U N 1 4 M F P 2 0 1

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  $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$ .

**[2 marks]**

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

**[5 marks]**

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**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  $\text{Im}(z) = 2$ . Sketch  $C$  on the Argand diagram used in part **(a)**.

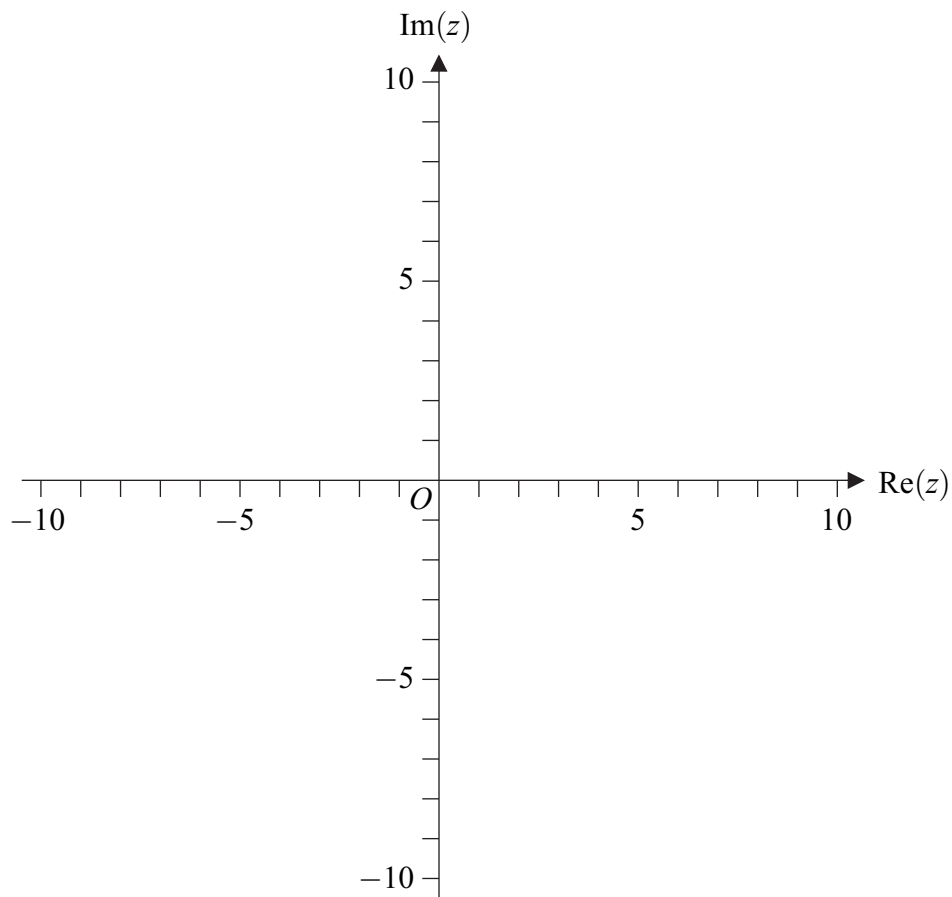
[2 marks]

**(ii)** Find the centre of  $C$ , giving your answer in the form  $a + bi$ .

[3 marks]

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**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  $n \geq 1$ ,

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

[6 marks]

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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]

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**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]**

**(c)** 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]**

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**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

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

[5 marks]

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**8** 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]

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**END OF QUESTIONS**



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