

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

5019244541

FURTHER MATHEMATICS

9231/21

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 16 pages.

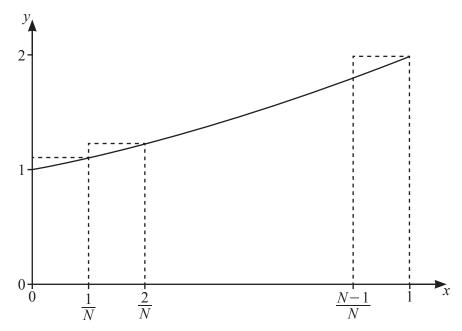
Given that the length of C is s , find α in terms of s .	

()	Starting from the definitions of cosh and sinn in terms of exponentials, prove that $\cosh 2x = 2 \sinh^2 x + 1.$	[2]
	$ \cos 2x = 2 \sin x + 1. $	[3]
<i>a</i> >		
(b)	Find the set of values of k for which $\cosh 2x = k \sinh x$ has two distinct real roots.	[5]
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	$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + x = t^2 + 1.$
(a)	Find the general solution for x in terms of t .

		d^2r	
(b)	Deduce an approximate value of	$f \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$ for large positive values of	<i>t</i> . [2]

4 The diagram shows the curve with equation $y = 2^x$ for $0 \le x \le 1$, 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 $\int_0^1 2^x dx < U_N$, where

1	• 0	
$2\overline{N}$		
$II = \frac{Z^{**}}{I}$		Γ Δ 1
$O_N = \frac{1}{1}$		الــا
$N = N \left(2^{\frac{1}{N}} - 1\right)$		
11 (2 1)		

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Ose a simil	ar method to fi	iiia, in terms	oi /v, a lowei	bound L_N	for $\int_0^2 2^n dx$.	
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Find the lea	ast value of N s	such that U_N	$-L_N < 10^{-2}$	•		
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	$(x+1)y + (x+y+1)^3 = 1.$	
(a)	Show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{3}{4}$ when $x = 0$.	[3
<i>a</i> >		
(b)	Find the Maclaurin's series for y up to and including the term in x^2 .	[7

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Use the substitution y = vx to find the solution of the differential equation

6

For which $y = 0$ when $x = 0$	1. Give your ans	wer in the form	y = 1(x), when	c r(x) is a polyi	[1
					[1
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			12			
7	(a)	Use de Moivre's theorem to show that				
			$\csc^7 \theta$			
		$\csc 7\theta =$	$= \frac{\csc^7 \theta}{7 \csc^6 \theta - 56 \csc^4 \theta + 112 \csc^2 \theta - 64}.$	[6		

(b)) Hence	obtain	the	roots	of	the	equat	ion
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7	6	1	2		
x' —	$14x^{6} +$	$112x^{4}$	$-224x^{2}$	+128	= 0

in the form $\csc q\pi$, where q is rational.	[5]

(41)	Find the value of a for which the system of equations	
	3x + ay = 0,	
	5x-y = 0,	
	x + 3y + 2z = 0,	
	does not have a unique solution.	
Γhe	matrix A is given by	
	$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$	
	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$	
	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$	
(b)	Find a matrix P and a diagonal matrix D such that $\mathbf{A}^2 = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{P}^{-1}$.	
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(b)	Find a matrix P and a diagonal matrix D such that $A^2 = PDP^{-1}$.	
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	Use the characteristic equation of A to	show that
	(4 + 61	$)^2 = \mathbf{A}^4 (\mathbf{A} + b\mathbf{I})^2,$
	$(\mathbf{A} + 0\mathbf{I})$	$) = \mathbf{A} \left(\mathbf{A} + \partial \mathbf{I} \right) ,$
	where b is an integer to be determined.	[4]
	C	

Additional page

If you use the following page to complete the answer to any question, the question number must be clearly shown.						
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