General Certificate of Education June 2007 Advanced Level Examination

ASSESSMENT and QUALIFICATIONS ALLIANCE

MATHEMATICS Unit Further Pure 2

MFP2

Tuesday 26 June 2007 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

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.

P93984/Jun07/MFP2 6/6/6/ MFP2

2

Answer all questions.

1 (a) Given that $f(r) = (r-1)r^2$, show that

$$f(r+1) - f(r) = r(3r+1)$$
 (3 marks)

(b) Use the method of differences to find the value of

$$\sum_{r=50}^{99} r(3r+1)$$
 (4 marks)

2 The cubic equation

$$z^3 + pz^2 + 6z + q = 0$$

has roots α , β and γ .

(a) Write down the value of $\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha$. (1 mark)

- (b) Given that p and q are real and that $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 = -12$:
 - (i) explain why the cubic equation has two non-real roots and one real root;

(2 marks)

- (ii) find the value of p. (4 marks)
- (c) One root of the cubic equation is -1 + 3i.

Find:

(i) the other two roots; (3 marks)

(ii) the value of q. (2 marks)

3 Use De Moivre's Theorem to find the smallest positive angle θ for which

$$(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^{15} = -i (5 marks)$$

www.qyconsult.com

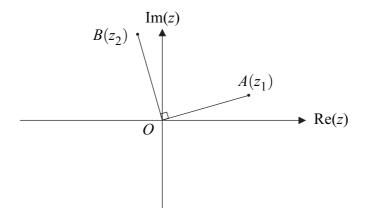
4 (a) Differentiate $x \tan^{-1} x$ with respect to x.

(2 marks)

(b) Show that

$$\int_0^1 \tan^{-1} x \, dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - \ln \sqrt{2}$$
 (5 marks)

5 The sketch shows an Argand diagram. The points A and B represent the complex numbers z_1 and z_2 respectively. The angle $AOB = 90^{\circ}$ and OA = OB.



- (a) Explain why $z_2 = iz_1$. (2 marks)
- (b) On a **single** copy of the diagram, draw:
 - (i) the locus L_1 of points satisfying $|z z_2| = |z z_1|$; (2 marks)
 - (ii) the locus L_2 of points satisfying $arg(z z_2) = arg z_1$. (3 marks)
- (c) Find, in terms of z_1 , the complex number representing the point of intersection of L_1 and L_2 . (2 marks)
- 6 (a) Show that

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{(k+1)^2}\right) \times \frac{k+1}{2k} = \frac{k+2}{2(k+1)}$$
 (3 marks)

(b) Prove by induction that for all integers $n \ge 2$

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{4^2}\right)...\left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right) = \frac{n+1}{2n}$$
 (4 marks)

Turn over for the next question

4

- 7 A curve has equation $y = 4\sqrt{x}$.
 - (a) Show that the length of arc s of the curve between the points where x = 0 and x = 1 is given by

$$s = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{x+4}{x}} \, \mathrm{d}x \tag{4 marks}$$

(b) (i) Use the substitution $x = 4 \sinh^2 \theta$ to show that

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x+4}{x}} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int 8 \cosh^2 \theta \, \mathrm{d}\theta \tag{5 marks}$$

(ii) Hence show that

$$s = 4 \sinh^{-1} 0.5 + \sqrt{5} \tag{6 marks}$$

- **8** (a) (i) Given that $z^6 4z^3 + 8 = 0$, show that $z^3 = 2 \pm 2i$. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Hence solve the equation

$$z^6 - 4z^3 + 8 = 0$$

giving your answers in the form $re^{i\theta}$, where r > 0 and $-\pi < \theta \le \pi$. (6 marks)

(b) Show that, for any real values of k and θ ,

$$(z - ke^{i\theta})(z - ke^{-i\theta}) = z^2 - 2kz\cos\theta + k^2$$
 (2 marks)

(c) Express $z^6 - 4z^3 + 8$ as the product of three quadratic factors with real coefficients.

(3 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS