FP2 Paper 6b |*adapted 2006 JUNE

1. Given that $3x \sin 2x$ is a particular integral of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 4y = k \cos 2x, \qquad \text{where } k \text{ is a constant,}$$

- (a) calculate the value of k,
- (b) find the particular solution of the differential equation for which at x = 0, y = 2, and for which at $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.
- 2. Given that for all real values of r, $(2r + 1)^3 (2r 1)^3 = Ar^2 + B$, where A and B are constants,
 - (a) find the value of A and the value of B. (2)

(b) Hence, or otherwise, prove that
$$\sum_{r=1}^{n} r^2 = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)$$
. (5)

- (c) Calculate $\sum_{r=1}^{40} (3r-1)^2$. (3)(Total 10 marks)
- **3.** (a) Use algebra to find the exact solutions of the equation

$$|2x^2 + x - 6| = 6 - 3x.$$
(6)

(4)

- (b) On the same diagram, sketch the curve with equation $y = |2x^2 + x 6|$ and the line with equation y = 6 3x.
- (c) Find the set of values of *x* for which

$$|2x^2 + x - 6| > 6 - 3x.$$

4. During an industrial process, the mass of salt, *S* kg, dissolved in a liquid *t* minutes after the process begins is modelled by the differential equation

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}S}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{2S}{120 - t} = \frac{1}{4}, \qquad 0 \le t < 120.$$

Given that S = 6 when t = 0,

- (a) find S in terms of t,
- (b) calculate the maximum mass of salt that the model predicts will be dissolved in the liquid at any one time during the process.

(4)(Total 12 marks)

(3)(Total 12 marks)

(4)(Total 8 marks)

(8)

(3)

- 5. (a) Find the Taylor expansion of $\cos 2x$ in ascending powers of $\left(x \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ up to and including the term in $\left(x \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^5$.
 - (b) Use your answer to (a) to obtain an estimate of cos 2, giving your answer to 6 decimal places.
- 6. (a) Use de Moivre's theorem to show that $\sin 5\theta = \sin \theta (16\cos^4 \theta 12\cos^2 \theta + 1).$ (5)
 - (b) Hence, or otherwise, solve, for $0 \leq \theta < \pi$

7.

$$\sin 5\theta + \cos \theta \quad \sin 2\theta = 0.$$

(6)(Total 11 marks)

(2)(Total 11 marks)

(3)(Total 8 marks)

$$\frac{d^{2x}}{dt^2} + 3\sin x = 0.$$
 At $t = 0$, $x = 0$ and $\frac{dx}{dt} = 0.4$

(b) Find a series solution for x, in ascending powers of t, up to and including the term in t^3 .

(4)

(5)

- (c) Use your answer to (b) to obtain an estimate of x at t = 0.3.
- 8. The point *P* represents a complex number *z* on an Argand diagram, where

$$|z-6+3i| = 3|z+2-i|$$
.

(a) Show that the locus of *P* is a circle, giving the coordinates of the centre and the radius of this circle.

(7)

The point Q represents a complex number z on an Argand diagram, where

$$\tan\left[\arg\left(z+6\right)\right]=\frac{1}{2}.$$

(b) On the same Argand diagram, sketch the locus of P and the locus of Q.

(5)

(c) On your diagram, shade the region which satisfies both

$$|z-6+3i| > 3 | z+2-i|$$
 and $tan[arg(z+6)] > \frac{1}{2}$.

(2)(Total 14 marks)