



# Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE  
NAME

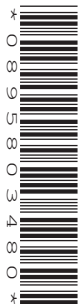
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**FURTHER MATHEMATICS**

**9231/23**

Paper 2 Further Pure Mathematics 2

**October/November 2021**

**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.



2 The matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  is given by

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 12 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Use the characteristic equation of  $\mathbf{A}$  to show that

$$\mathbf{A}^4 = p\mathbf{A}^2 + q\mathbf{I},$$

where  $p$  and  $q$  are integers to be determined.

[6]

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3 The curve  $C$  has equation

$$xy^3 - 4x^3y = 3.$$

(a) Show that, at the point  $(-1, 1)$  on  $C$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 11$ . [3]

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- (b) Find the value of  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  at the point  $(-1, 1)$ . [5]

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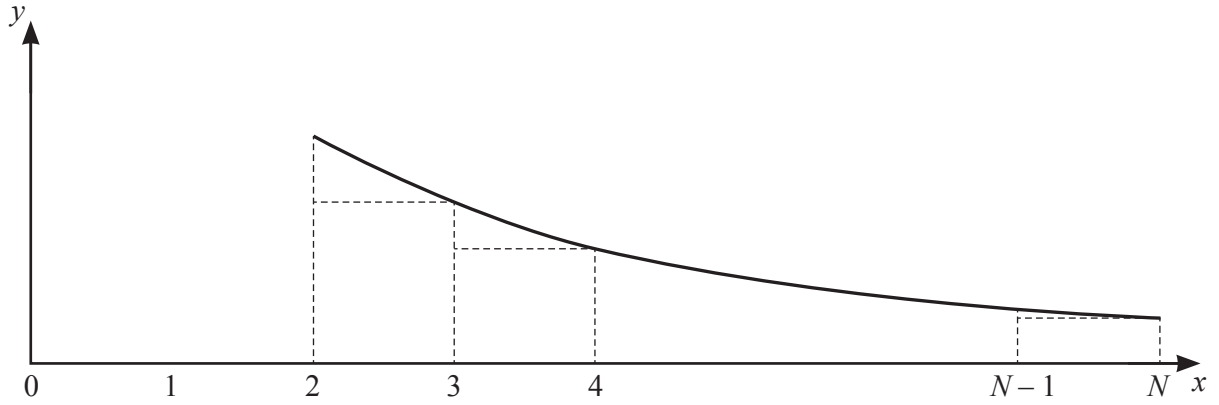
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The diagram shows the curve with equation  $y = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$  for  $x \geq 2$ , together with a set of  $(N-2)$  rectangles of unit width.

(a) By considering the sum of the areas of these rectangles, show that

$$\sum_{r=1}^N \frac{\ln r}{r^2} < \frac{2+3 \ln 2}{4} - \frac{1+\ln N}{N}. \quad [7]$$

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(b) Use a similar method to find, in terms of  $N$ , a lower bound for  $\sum_{r=1}^N \frac{\ln r}{r^2}$ . [3]

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5 Find the particular solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 4\cos x,$$

given that, when  $x = 0$ ,  $y = -4$  and  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3$ .

[11]

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(b) Hence obtain the roots of the equation

$$x^5 - 10x^4 + 40x^2 - 32 = 0$$

in the form  $\operatorname{cosec}(q\pi)$ , where  $q$  is rational.

[4]

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8 (a) Starting from the definition of  $\cosh$  in terms of exponentials, prove that

$$2 \cosh^2 A = \cosh 2A + 1. \quad [3]$$

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The curve  $C$  has parametric equations

$$x = 2 \cosh 2t + 3t, \quad y = \frac{3}{2} \cosh 2t - 4t, \quad \text{for } -\frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

The area of the surface generated when  $C$  is rotated through  $2\pi$  radians about the  $y$ -axis is denoted by  $A$ .

**(b) (i)** Show that  $A = 10\pi \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (2 \cosh 2t + 3t) \cosh 2t \, dt. \quad [4]$

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