



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED

General Certificate of Education

2022 Reserve Series

Further Mathematics

Assessment Unit A2 1

assessing

Pure Mathematics



AFM11

[AFM11]

WEDNESDAY 29 JUNE, AFTERNOON

TIME

2 hours 15 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.

Answer **all twelve** questions.

Show clearly the full development of your answers.

Answers should be given to three significant figures unless otherwise stated.

You are permitted to use a graphic or scientific calculator in this paper.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 150

Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

A copy of the **Mathematical Formulae and Tables** booklet is provided.

Throughout the paper the logarithmic notation used is $\ln z$ where it is noted that $\ln z \equiv \log_e z$

Answer all twelve questions.

Show clearly the full development of your answers.

Answers should be given to three significant figures unless otherwise stated.

1 Show that for $n \geq 1$

$$\sum_{r=n+1}^{2n} r(4r-1)(4r+1) \equiv 60n^4 + 56n^3 + \frac{21}{2}n^2 - \frac{1}{2}n \quad [9]$$

2 Using mathematical induction, prove that

$$\sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{4r^2-1} \equiv \frac{n}{2n+1}$$

for all integers $n \geq 1$

[8]

3 Evaluate

$$\int_1^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \quad [5]$$

4 Fig. 1 below shows the curve C with polar equation

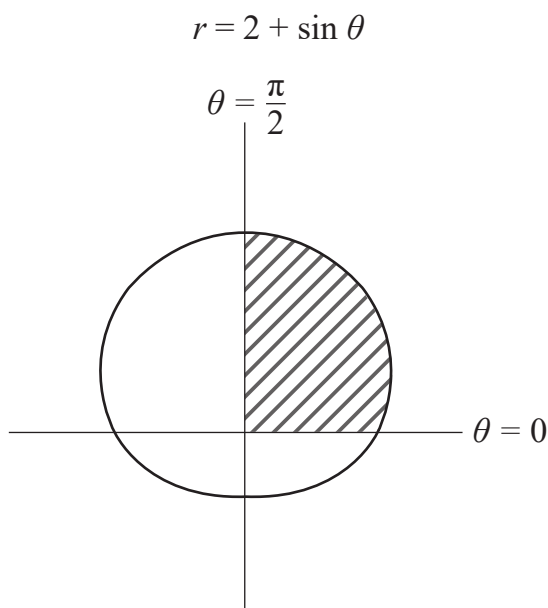


Fig. 1

Find the exact area of the shaded region enclosed between the curve C and the half-lines

$$\theta = 0 \text{ and } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad [9]$$

5 Find the equation, $y = f(x)$, of the curve which passes through the origin and satisfies the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = \sinh x \quad [10]$$

6 (i) Using partial fractions, show that

$$\frac{7-x}{(1+x^2)(1-3x)} \equiv \frac{2x+1}{1+x^2} + \frac{6}{1-3x} \quad [5]$$

(ii) Hence find a series expansion for

$$\frac{7-x}{(1+x^2)(1-3x)}$$

up to and including the term in x^4 [7]

(iii) State the range of values of x for which this series is valid. [3]

7 Find the general solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2\frac{dy}{dx} - 8y = 16x^2 + 2 \quad [13]$$

8 (a) Let $f(x) = (1 + x^2) \sin x$

(i) Show that $f''(x) = \sin x - x^2 \sin x + 4x \cos x$ [4]

(ii) Hence use Maclaurin's theorem to derive the series expansion for $f(x)$ up to and including the term in x^3 [5]

(b) Assuming that the values of x are small, find approximate solutions to the equation

$$30 \sin x + 400 \cos x = 401 \quad [5]$$

9 (a) The curve C is given by

$$y = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) + \ln(1+x^2) \quad x > 0$$

Show that C has only one stationary point. [9]

(b) Using the substitution $u = x + 1$, or otherwise, find the exact value of

$$\int_{-1}^2 \frac{dx}{4x^2 + 8x + 13} \quad [9]$$

10 Let $I_n = \int_0^1 x^n (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$ where n is a non-negative integer.

(i) Prove that, for $n \geq 1$,

$$I_n = \frac{2n}{2n+3} I_{n-1} \quad [10]$$

(ii) Fig. 2 below shows the graph of

$$y = x^2 (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{for } x \geq 0$$

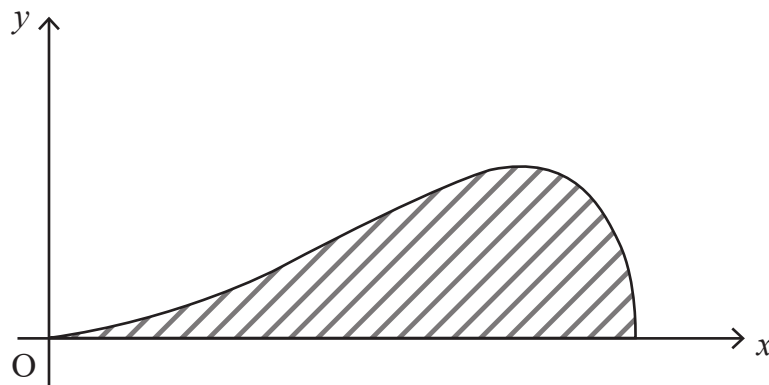


Fig. 2

Find the area of the shaded region enclosed between the curve and the x -axis. [7]

11 Let $y = \cosh^{-1}x$

(i) Prove that

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \quad [5]$$

(ii) Express $25x^2 + 20x + 3$ in the form $(Ax + B)^2 + C$ [1]

(iii) Hence show that

$$\int \frac{10x + 5}{\sqrt{25x^2 + 20x + 3}} dx = \frac{1}{5} \left[\cosh^{-1}(5x + 2) + 2\sqrt{25x^2 + 20x + 3} \right] + c$$

where $x > -0.2$ [8]

12 Let $z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

(i) Show that

$$z - \frac{1}{z} = 2i \sin \theta \quad [3]$$

(ii) Hence show that

$$\sin^6 \theta = \frac{1}{32} (10 - 15 \cos 2\theta + 6 \cos 4\theta - \cos 6\theta) \quad [9]$$

(iii) Hence solve the equation

$$2 \cos 6\theta - 12 \cos 4\theta + 30 \cos 2\theta = 19 \quad 0 < \theta < \pi \quad [6]$$

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER
