

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Further Pure Mathematics F2

Advanced/Advanced Subsidiary

Friday 6 June 2014 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

WFM02/01**You must have:**

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Blue)

Total Marks

Candidates may use any calculator allowed by the regulations of the Joint Council for Qualifications. Calculators must not have the facility for symbolic algebra manipulation, differentiation and integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- If pencil is used for diagrams/sketches/graphs it must be dark (HB or B). Coloured pencils and highlighter pens must not be used.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions and ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear. Answers without working may not gain full credit.
- When a calculator is used, the answer should be given to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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$$\frac{1}{(r+1)(r+2)(r+3)} \equiv \frac{1}{2(r+1)(r+2)} - \frac{1}{2(r+2)(r+3)}$$

(2)

$$\sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{(r+1)(r+2)(r+3)}$$

giving your answer as a single fraction in its simplest form.

(4)



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(Total 6 marks)

Q1



2. Use algebra to find the set of values of x for which

$$\frac{6}{x-3} \leq x+2$$

(7)



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Q2



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$$z^5 = 16 - 16i\sqrt{3}$$

giving your answers in the form $re^{i\theta}$ where θ is in terms of π and $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$.

(5)



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(Total 5 marks)

Q3



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- $$w = \frac{z}{z+3}, \quad z \neq -3$$

Determine the centre and the radius of the circle C .

(7)



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(Total 7 marks)

Q4



5.

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$

(a) Show that

$$\frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} = (ax^2 + b) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$$

where a and b are constants to be found.

(5)

Given that $y = 1$ and $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3$ at $x = 0$

(b) find a series solution for y in ascending powers of x up to and including the term in x^4 (5)

(c) use your series to estimate the value of y at $x = -0.2$, giving your answer to four decimal places.



[illegible]

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$$x \frac{dy}{dx} + (1 - 2x)y = x, \quad x > 0$$

(9)

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(Total 9 marks)

Q6



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- $$|z + 1| = |2z - 1|$$

$$|w| = |w - 1 + i|$$

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(Total 7 marks)

Q7



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[illegible]

(Total 12 marks)

Q8



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9.

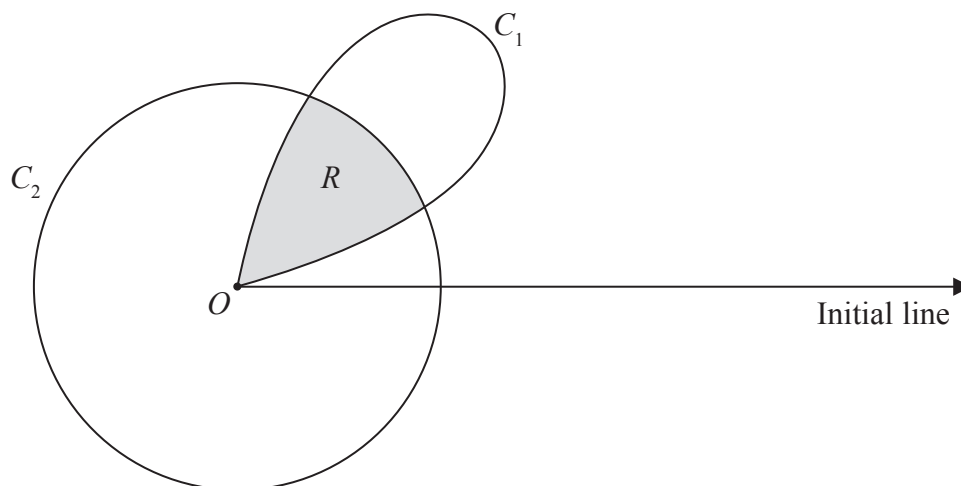


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows the curve C_1 with polar equation $r=2a \sin 2\theta$, $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, and the circle C_2 with polar equation $r=a$, $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$, where a is a positive constant.

- (a) Find, in terms of a , the polar coordinates of the points where the curve C_1 meets the circle C_2
- (3)**

The regions enclosed by the curve C_1 and the circle C_2 overlap and the common region R is shaded in Figure 1.

- (b) Find the area of the shaded region R , giving your answer in the form $\frac{1}{12}a^2(p\pi + q\sqrt{3})$, where p and q are integers to be found.

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(Total 10 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS

END

Q9

