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Please write clearly in block capitals.	
Centre number	Candidate number
Surname	
Forename(s)	
Candidate signature	

## A-level MATHEMATICS

Unit Further Pure 2

Friday 23 June 2017

Morning

### Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

#### Materials

For this paper you must have:
the blue AQA booklet of formulae and statistical tables.
You may use a graphics calculator.

#### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- Write the question part reference (eg (a), (b)(i) etc) in the left-hand margin.
- You must answer each question in the space provided for that question. If you require extra space, use an AQA supplementary answer book; do **not** use the space provided for a different question.
- Do not write outside the box around each page.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks for method may be lost.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.

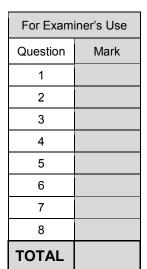
#### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.

#### Advice

- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.
- You do not necessarily need to use all the space provided.







Answer all questions.

 Answer each question in the space provided for that question.

 1 (a)
 Express 
$$\frac{r+1}{(2r+1)(2r+3)}$$
 in partial fractions.

 [2 marks]
 [2 marks]

 (b)
 Use the method of differences to find  $\sum_{r=1}^{r} \frac{(-1)^{r+1}(r+1)}{(2r+1)(2r+3)}$ .
 [3 marks]

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 [3 marks]

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QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 1



2		The cubic equation	
		$z^{3} + (6 - 3i)z^{2} + pz + q = 0$	
		where $p$ and $q$ are complex numbers, has roots $\alpha$ , $\beta$ and $\gamma$ .	
(a)		Given that $\beta + \gamma = -3 + 3i$ , find the value of $\alpha$ .	
		1 1 1	[2 marks]
(b)	) (i)	Given that $\frac{1}{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{\beta\gamma} + \frac{1}{\gamma\alpha} = i$ , find the value of $q$ .	
			[3 marks]
	(ii)	Hence find the value of $p$ .	[2 marks]
(c)		Find the value of $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2$ .	
			[2 marks]
QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Ans	wer space for question 2	



QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 2



3	The curve <i>C</i> has equation $y = 1 + \cosh x$ .
(a)	
	exact value of the <i>x</i> -coordinate of <i>P</i> . [5 marks]
(b	rotated through $2\pi$ radians about the <i>x</i> -axis. Show that the volume of the solid
	generated is $\frac{\pi}{32}(m+n\ln 2)$ , where <i>m</i> and <i>n</i> are integers.
	[5 marks]
QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 3



QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 3
REFERENCE	



4 (a)	Express $9(k+1)^2 - (k+1) - 2$ in the form $9k^2 + bk + c$ , where <i>b</i> and <i>c</i> are integers. [1 mark]
(b	) Prove by induction that, for all integers $n \ge 1$ ,
	$\sum_{r=1}^{n} r(2r-1)(3r-1) = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(9n^2 - n - 2)$
	[6 marks]
QUESTION PART	Answer space for question 4
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QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 4



The complex number  $\omega$  is given by  $\omega = -\sqrt{3} + 3i$ . 5 Find the argument of  $\omega$ , giving your answer in terms of  $\pi$ . (a) (i) [2 marks] (ii) Find  $|\omega - 2i|$ . [2 marks] The complex number z satisfies both  $|z-2i| \leq 2$  and  $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \arg z \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}$ (b) Sketch, on the Argand diagram opposite, the locus of z. (i) [5 marks] (ii) Mark  $\omega$  on the Argand diagram opposite. [1 mark] (iii) Find the greatest possible value of  $\left| z - \frac{1}{2} \omega \right|$ . [2 marks] QUESTION PART REFERENCE Answer space for question 5



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QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 5	
	$\operatorname{Im}(z)$	
	O Re( $z$ )	



6	Show that the exact value of $\int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} x \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) dx$ is $p\pi + q$ , where $p$ and $q$ are rational numbers.
	[6 marks]
QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 6



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7 (a) Given that 
$$f(\theta) = \ln\left[\frac{\sinh\theta}{1+\cosh\theta}\right]$$
, where  $\theta > 0$ , show that  $f'(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sinh\theta}$ .  
[4 marks]  
(b) The curve with the equation  $y = \ln x$  from the point where  $x = 1$  to the point where  $x = 2\sqrt{2}$  has length  $s$ .  
(i) Show that  $s = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} dx$ .  
[3 marks]  
(ii) Hence show that  $s = a + b\sqrt{2} + \ln\left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are integers.  
[7 marks]

QUESTION PART REFERENCE	Answer space for question 7



QUESTION PART	Answer space for question 7
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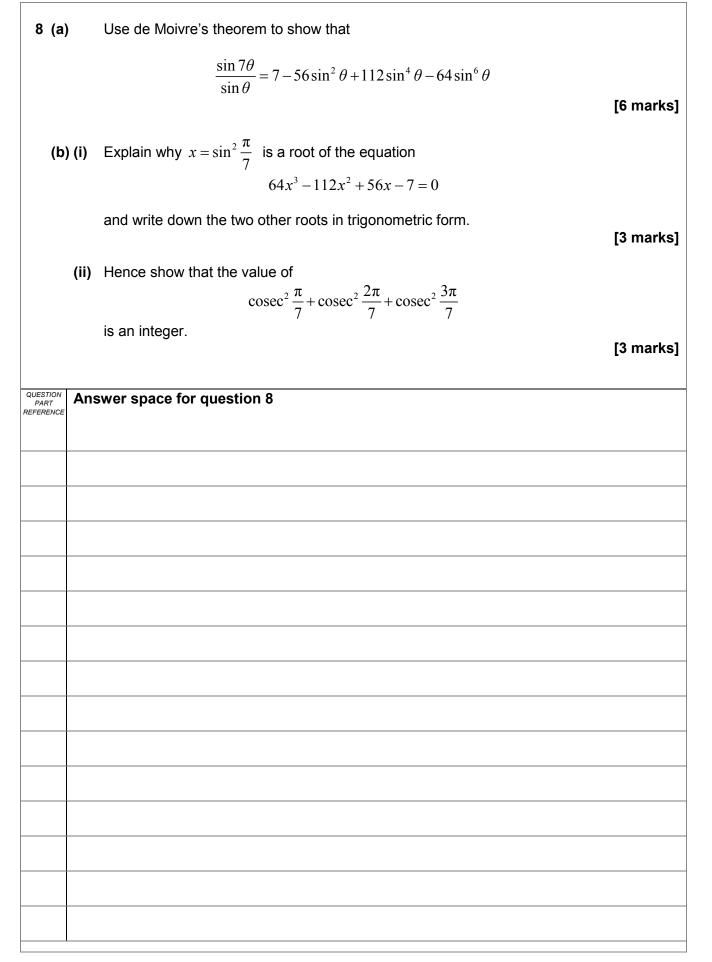


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	END OF QUESTIONS









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