

**ADVANCED GCE
MATHEMATICS**

Further Pure Mathematics 2

4726

Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 8 page answer booklet
(sent with general stationery)
- List of Formulae (MF1)

Other materials required:

- Scientific or graphical calculator

**Monday 20 June 2011
Morning**

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures unless a different degree of accuracy is specified in the question or is clearly appropriate.
- You are permitted to use a scientific or graphical calculator in this paper.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- **You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.**
- The total number of marks for this paper is **72**.
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

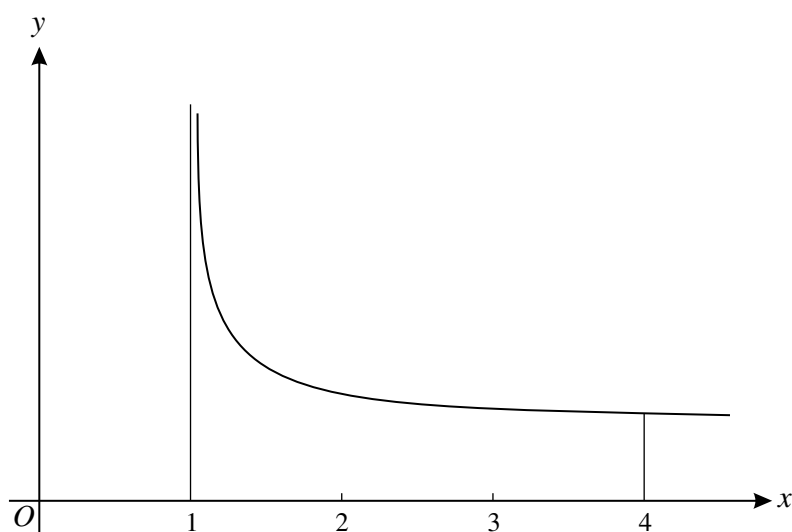
- 1 Express $\frac{2x+3}{(x+3)(x^2+9)}$ in partial fractions. [5]
- 2 A curve has equation $y = \frac{x^2 - 6x - 5}{x - 2}$.
- (i) Find the equations of the asymptotes. [3]
- (ii) Show that y can take all real values. [4]
- 3 It is given that $F(x) = 2 + \ln x$. The iteration $x_{n+1} = F(x_n)$ is to be used to find a root, α , of the equation $x = 2 + \ln x$.
- (i) Taking $x_1 = 3.1$, find x_2 and x_3 , giving your answers correct to 5 decimal places. [2]
- (ii) The error e_n is defined by $e_n = \alpha - x_n$. Given that $\alpha = 3.146\ 19$, correct to 5 decimal places, use the values of e_2 and e_3 to make an estimate of $F'(\alpha)$ correct to 3 decimal places. State the true value of $F'(\alpha)$ correct to 4 decimal places. [3]
- (iii) Illustrate the iteration by drawing a sketch of $y = x$ and $y = F(x)$, showing how the values of x_n approach α . State whether the convergence is of the 'staircase' or 'cobweb' type. [3]
- 4 A curve C has the cartesian equation $x^3 + y^3 = axy$, where $x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$ and $a > 0$.
- (i) Express the polar equation of C in the form $r = f(\theta)$ and state the limits between which θ lies. [3]
- The line $\theta = \alpha$ is a line of symmetry of C .
- (ii) Find and simplify an expression for $f(\frac{1}{2}\pi - \theta)$ and hence explain why $\alpha = \frac{1}{4}\pi$. [3]
- (iii) Find the value of r when $\theta = \frac{1}{4}\pi$. [1]
- (iv) Sketch the curve C . [2]
- 5 (i) Prove that, if $y = \sin^{-1} x$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$. [3]
- (ii) Find the Maclaurin series for $\sin^{-1} x$, up to and including the term in x^3 . [5]
- (iii) Use the result of part (ii) and the Maclaurin series for $\ln(1+x)$ to find the Maclaurin series for $(\sin^{-1} x) \ln(1+x)$, up to and including the term in x^4 . [4]
- 6 It is given that $I_n = \int_0^1 x^n (1-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$, for $n \geq 0$.
- (i) Show that $I_n = \frac{2n}{2n+5} I_{n-1}$, for $n \geq 1$. [6]
- (ii) Hence find the exact value of I_3 . [4]

- 7 (i) Sketch the graph of $y = \tanh x$ and state the value of the gradient when $x = 0$. On the same axes, sketch the graph of $y = \tanh^{-1} x$. Label each curve and give the equations of the asymptotes. [4]

(ii) Find $\int_0^k \tanh x \, dx$, where $k > 0$. [2]

(iii) Deduce, or show otherwise, that $\int_0^{\tanh k} \tanh^{-1} x \, dx = k \tanh k - \ln(\cosh k)$. [4]

- 8 (i) Use the substitution $x = \cosh^2 u$ to find $\int \sqrt{\frac{x}{x-1}} \, dx$, giving your answer in the form $f(x) + \ln(g(x))$. [7]



- (ii) Hence calculate the exact area of the region between the curve $y = \sqrt{\frac{x}{x-1}}$, the x -axis and the lines $x = 1$ and $x = 4$ (see diagram). [1]
- (iii) What can you say about the volume of the solid of revolution obtained when the region defined in part (ii) is rotated completely about the x -axis? Justify your answer. [3]

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