



Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE
NAME
CENTRE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--

CANDIDATE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--

FURTHER MATHEMATICS

9231/21

Paper 2 Further Pure Mathematics 2

May/June 2022

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.



[5]

[illegible]

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

(b) Find the set of values of k for which $\cosh 2x = k \sinh x$ has two distinct real roots. [5]

(a) Find the general solution for x in terms of t .

[6]

[illegible]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Deduce an approximate value of $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$ for large positive values of t . [2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

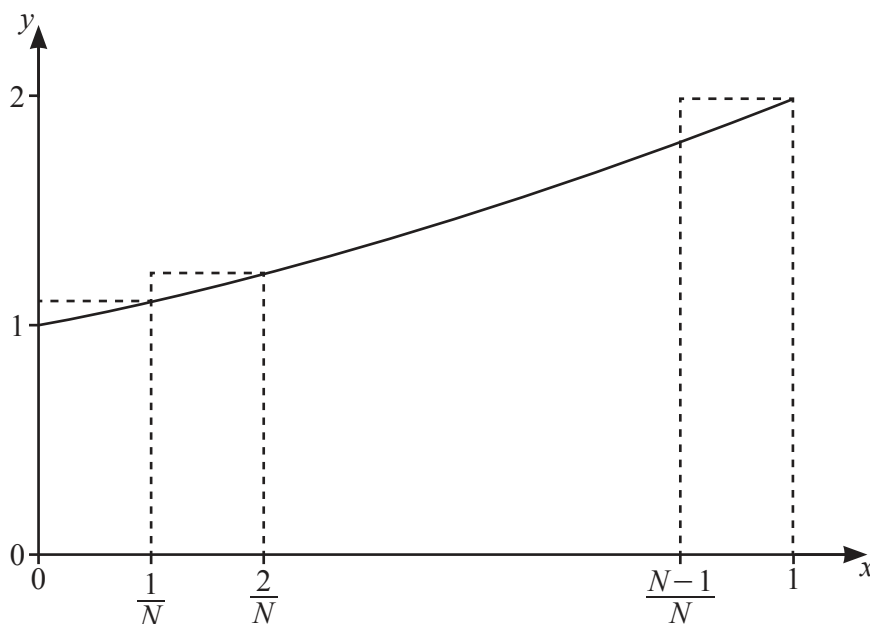
.....

.....

.....

.....

- 4 The diagram shows the curve with equation $y = 2^x$ for $0 \leq x \leq 1$, together with a set of N rectangles each of width $\frac{1}{N}$.



- (a) By considering the sum of the areas of these rectangles, show that $\int_0^1 2^x dx < U_N$, where

$$U_N = \frac{2^{\frac{1}{N}}}{N(2^{\frac{1}{N}} - 1)}. \quad [4]$$

[illegible]

(b) Use a similar method to find, in terms of N , a lower bound L_N for $\int_0^1 2^x \mathrm{d}x$. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) Find the least value of N such that $U_N - L_N < 10^{-4}$. [2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5 The variables x and y are such that $y = 0$ when $x = 0$ and

$$(x + 1)y + (x + y + 1)^3 = 1.$$

(a) Show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{3}{4}$ when $x = 0$. [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Find the Maclaurin’s series for y up to and including the term in x^2 . [7]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

6 Use the substitution $y = vx$ to find the solution of the differential equation

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} = y + \sqrt{9x^2 + y^2}$$

for which $y = 0$ when $x = 1$. Give your answer in the form $y = f(x)$, where $f(x)$ is a polynomial in x .

[10]

[illegible]

[6]

[illegible]

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

[5]

[illegible]

8 (a) Find the value of a for which the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + ay &= 0, \\ 5x - y &= 0, \\ x + 3y + 2z &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

does not have a unique solution. [2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(b) Find a matrix $\mathbf{P}$ and a diagonal matrix $\mathbf{D}$ such that $\mathbf{A}^2 = \mathbf{PDP}^{-1}$. [7]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) Use the characteristic equation of **A** to show that

$$(\mathbf{A} + 6\mathbf{I})^2 = \mathbf{A}^4(\mathbf{A} + b\mathbf{I})^2,$$

where *b* is an integer to be determined. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page, typical of notebook or legal stationery. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge Assessment. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is a department of the University of Cambridge.