Write your name here	Other nam	nes
Pearson Edexcel GCE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Further F Mathema Advanced/Advance	atics FP2	
Wednesday 8 June 2016 Time: 1 hour 30 minute	•	Paper Reference 6668/01
You must have: Mathematical Formulae and	Statistical Tables (Pink)	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 quide 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.

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x+1 $x+2$	((
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2. (a) Show that, for r > 0

$$r - 3 + \frac{1}{r+1} - \frac{1}{r+2} = \frac{r^3 - 7r - 5}{(r+1)(r+2)}$$

(2)

(b) Hence prove, using the method of differences, that

$$\sum_{r=1}^{n} \frac{r^3 - 7r - 5}{(r+1)(r+2)} = \frac{n(n^2 + an + b)}{2(n+2)}$$

where a and b are constants to be found.

(5)		(•	′,
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Question 2 continued	Oldlik



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3. (a) Find the four roots of the equation $z^4 = 8(\sqrt{3} + i)$ in the form $z = re^{i\theta}$	(5)
(b) Show these roots on an Argand diagram.	(2)

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Question 3 continued	Diank



4. (i)

$$p \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + qx = r$$
 where p , q and r are constants

Given that x = 0 when t = 0

(a) find x in terms of t

(4)

(b) find the limiting value of x as $t \to \infty$

(1)

(ii)
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\theta} + 2y = \sin\theta$$

Given that y = 0 when $\theta = 0$, find y in terms of θ

(7)

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Question 4 continued	DIAIIK



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5. (a) Use de Moivre's theorem to show that

$$\sin^5 \theta \equiv a \sin 5\theta + b \sin 3\theta + c \sin \theta$$

where a, b and c are constants to be found.

(5)

(b) Hence show that $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^{5} \theta \ d\theta = \frac{53}{480}$

(5)



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Question 5 continued	



- **6.** (a) Find the Taylor series expansion about $\frac{\pi}{4}$ of $\tan x$ in ascending powers of $\left(x \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ up to and including the term in $\left(x \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^3$.
 - (b) Deduce that an approximation for $\tan \frac{5\pi}{12}$ is $1 + \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi^2}{18} + \frac{\pi^3}{81}$ (2)



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7. (a) Show that the substitution $x = e^u$ transforms the differential equation

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

into the equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{du^2} - 3\frac{dy}{du} + 2y = -e^{-2u}$$
 (II)

(b) Find the general solution of the differential equation (II).

(7)

(c) Hence obtain the general solution of the differential equation (I) giving your answer in the form y = f(x)

(1)

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(7)

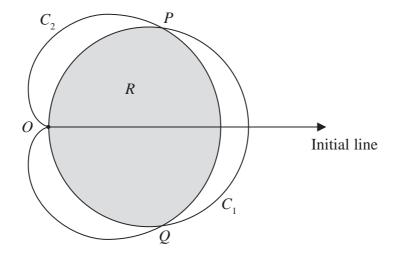


Figure 1

The curve C_1 with equation

$$r = 7\cos\theta, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$$

and the curve C_2 with equation

$$r = 3(1 + \cos \theta), -\pi < \theta \leqslant \pi$$

are shown on Figure 1.

The curves C_1 and C_2 both pass through the pole and intersect at the point P and the point Q.

(a) Find the polar coordinates of P and the polar coordinates of Q. (3)

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

(b) Find the area of *R*.

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