Centre No.			Paper Reference Surname II			Initial(s)					
Candidate No.			6	6	6	8	/	0	1	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

6668/01

Edexcel GCE

Further Pure Mathematics FP2 Advanced/Advanced Subsidiary

Friday 22 June 2012 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials required for examination
Mathematical Formulae (Pink)Items included with question papers
Nil

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 or symbolic differentiation/integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initials and signature. Check that you have the correct question paper.

Answer ALL the questions.

You must write your answer to each question in the space following the question.

When a calculator is used, the answer should be given to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

Information for Candidates

A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.

Full marks may be obtained for answers to ALL questions.

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).

There are 8 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 75.

There are 28 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

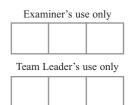
Advice to Candidates

You must ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled. You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear to the Examiner. Answers without working may not gain full credit.

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Question Number	Leave Blank
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

Turn over

Total

PEARSON

2 4 \ 2	
$\left x^2 - 4\right > 3x$	(5)

Leave	
blank	

2. The curve C has polar equation	2.	The curve	C has	polar	equation
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$$r = 1 + 2\cos\theta$$
, $0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$

Given that O is the pole, find the exact length of the line OP.	At the point P on C , the tangent to C is parallel to the initial line.				
	Given that <i>O</i> is the pole, find the exact length of the line <i>OP</i> .	(
		`			

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- 3. (a) Express the complex number $-2 + (2\sqrt{3})i$ in the form $r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$, $-\pi < \theta \leqslant \pi$.
 - (b) Solve the equation

$$z^4 = -2 + (2\sqrt{3})i$$

giving the roots in the form $r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$, $-\pi < \theta \le \pi$.

(5)

,	
Find the general solution of the differential equation	
$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 5\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + 6x = 2\cos t - \sin t$	
$\mathrm{d}i$	(9)



nestion 4 continued	



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5.

$$x\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = 3x + y^2$$

(a) Show that

$$x\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} + (1 - 2y)\frac{dy}{dx} = 3$$
(2)

Given that y = 1 at x = 1,

(b) find a series solution for y in ascending powers of (x-1), up to and including the term in $(x-1)^3$.

(8)

estion 5 continued		



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

(2)

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

$$\sum_{r=1}^{n} \frac{1}{r(r+2)} = \frac{n(an+b)}{4(n+1)(n+2)}$$

where a and b are constants to be found.

(6)

(c) Hence show that

$$\sum_{r=n+1}^{2n} \frac{1}{r(r+2)} = \frac{n(4n+5)}{4(n+1)(n+2)(2n+1)}$$
(3)

estion 6 continued	



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PMT

7. (a) Show that the substitution y = vx transforms the differential equation

$$3xy^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = x^3 + y^3 \tag{I}$$

into the differential equation

$$3v^2x\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}x} = 1 - 2v^3 \tag{II}$$

(b) By solving differential equation (II), find a general solution of differential equation (I) in the form y = f(x).

(6)

Given that y = 2 at x = 1,

(c) find the value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at x = 1

(2)

estion 7 continued	



Leave blank **PMT**

8. The point P represents a complex number z on an Argand diagram such that

$$|z - 6i| = 2|z - 3|$$

(a) Show that, as z varies, the locus of P is a circle, stating the radius and the coordinates of the centre of this circle.

(6)

The point Q represents a complex number z on an Argand diagram such that

$$\arg (z - 6) = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

(b) Sketch, on the same Argand diagram, the locus of P and the locus of Q as z varies.

(4)

(c) Find the complex number for which both |z-6i|=2|z-3| and arg $(z-6)=-\frac{3\pi}{4}$

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uestion 8 continued	
	(Total 14 marks)
	TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS