Edexcel Maths FP2

Topic Questions from Papers

Series

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

(1)

(b) Hence show that $\displaystyle\sum_{r=1}^{n} \dfrac{4}{r(r+2)} = \dfrac{n(3n+5)}{(n+1)(n+2)}$.

(5)

M 3 5 1 4 4 A 0 2 2 8

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

(2)

(b) Using your answer to part (a) and the method of differences, show that

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

(3)

(c) Evaluate $\displaystyle\sum_{r=100}^{1000} \frac{3}{(3r-1)(3r+2)}$, giving your answer to 3 significant figures.

(2)

4. Given that

$$(2r+1)^3 = Ar^3 + Br^2 + Cr + 1,$$

(a) find the values of the constants A, B and C.

(2)

(b) Show that

$$(2r+1)^3 - (2r-1)^3 = 24r^2 + 2$$

(2)

(c) Using the result in part (b) and the method of differences, show that

$$\sum_{r=1}^{n} r^2 = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)$$

(5)

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Question 4 continued

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6. (a) Express $\dfrac{1}{r(r+2)}$ 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)

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Question 6 continued

P 4 0 1 0 4 A 0 1 7 2 8

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

(2)

(b) Hence show that

$$\sum_{r=1}^{n}\frac{2}{(r+1)(r+3)} = \frac{n(5n+13)}{6(n+2)(n+3)}$$

(4)

(c) Evaluate $\displaystyle\sum_{r=10}^{100}\frac{2}{(r+1)(r+3)}$, giving your answer to 3 significant figures.

(2)

Question 3 continued

P 4 2 9 5 5 A 0 9 3 2

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

(2)

(b) Using your answer to (a), find, in terms of n,

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

Give your answer as a single fraction in its simplest form.

(3)

Further Pure Mathematics FP2

Candidates sitting FP2 may also require those formulae listed under Further Pure Mathematics FP1 and Core Mathematics C1–C4.

Area of a sector

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int r^2 \, d\theta \qquad \text{(polar coordinates)}$$

Complex numbers

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

$$\{r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)\}^n = r^n(\cos n\theta + i\sin n\theta)$$

The roots of $z^n = 1$ are given by $z = e^{\frac{2\pi k i}{n}}$, for $k = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, n-1$

Maclaurin's and Taylor's Series

$$f(x) = f(0) + x\,f'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2!}f''(0) + \ldots + \frac{x^r}{r!}f^{(r)}(0) + \ldots$$

$$f(x) = f(a) + (x-a)\,f'(a) + \frac{(x-a)^2}{2!}f''(a) + \ldots + \frac{(x-a)^r}{r!}f^{(r)}(a) + \ldots$$

$$f(a+x) = f(a) + x\,f'(a) + \frac{x^2}{2!}f''(a) + \ldots + \frac{x^r}{r!}f^{(r)}(a) + \ldots$$

$$e^x = \exp(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \ldots + \frac{x^r}{r!} + \ldots \qquad \text{for all } x$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \ldots + (-1)^{r+1}\frac{x^r}{r} + \ldots \qquad (-1 < x \le 1)$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \ldots + (-1)^r \frac{x^{2r+1}}{(2r+1)!} + \ldots \qquad \text{for all } x$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \ldots + (-1)^r \frac{x^{2r}}{(2r)!} + \ldots \qquad \text{for all } x$$

$$\arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \ldots + (-1)^r \frac{x^{2r+1}}{2r+1} + \ldots \qquad (-1 \le x \le 1)$$

Further Pure Mathematics FP1

Candidates sitting FP1 may also require those formulae listed under Core Mathematics C1 and C2.

Summations

$$\sum_{r=1}^{n} r^2 = \tfrac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+1)$$

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

Numerical solution of equations

The Newton-Raphson iteration for solving $f(x) = 0$: $x_{n+1} = x_n - \dfrac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$

Conics

	Parabola	**Rectangular Hyperbola**
Standard Form	$y^2 = 4ax$	$xy = c^2$
Parametric Form	$(at^2, 2at)$	$\left(ct, \dfrac{c}{t} \right)$
Foci	$(a, 0)$	Not required
Directrices	$x = -a$	Not required

Matrix transformations

Anticlockwise rotation through θ about O: $\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$

Reflection in the line $y = (\tan\theta)x$: $\begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta & \sin 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta & -\cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix}$

In FP1, θ will be a multiple of $45°$.

Core Mathematics C4

Candidates sitting C4 may also require those formulae listed under Core Mathematics C1, C2 and C3.

Integration **(+ *constant*)**

f(*x*)	$\displaystyle\int \mathbf{f}(x)\ \mathbf{d}x$
$\sec^2 kx$	$\dfrac{1}{k}\tan kx$
$\tan x$	$\ln|\sec x|$
$\cot x$	$\ln|\sin x|$
$\operatorname{cosec} x$	$-\ln|\operatorname{cosec} x + \cot x|, \quad \ln\left|\tan(\tfrac{1}{2}x)\right|$
$\sec x$	$\ln|\sec x + \tan x|, \quad \ln\left|\tan(\tfrac{1}{2}x + \tfrac{1}{4}\pi)\right|$

$$\int u\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}x}\,\mathrm{d}x = uv - \int v\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x}\,\mathrm{d}x$$

Core Mathematics C3

Candidates sitting C3 may also require those formulae listed under Core Mathematics C1 and C2.

Logarithms and exponentials

$$e^{x \ln a} = a^x$$

Trigonometric identities

$$\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$$

$$\cos(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$$

$$\tan(A \pm B) = \frac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \mp \tan A \tan B} \qquad (A \pm B \neq (k + \tfrac{1}{2})\pi)$$

$$\sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$\sin A - \sin B = 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$\cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$\cos A - \cos B = -2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2}$$

Differentiation

$\mathbf{f}(x)$	$\mathbf{f'}(x)$
$\tan kx$	$k \sec^2 kx$
$\sec x$	$\sec x \tan x$
$\cot x$	$-\text{cosec}^2 x$
$\text{cosec } x$	$-\text{cosec } x \cot x$
$\dfrac{\mathrm{f}(x)}{\mathrm{g}(x)}$	$\dfrac{\mathrm{f}'(x)\mathrm{g}(x) - \mathrm{f}(x)\mathrm{g}'(x)}{(\mathrm{g}(x))^2}$

Core Mathematics C2

Candidates sitting C2 may also require those formulae listed under Core Mathematics C1.

Cosine rule

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

Binomial series

$$(a+b)^n = a^n + \binom{n}{1}a^{n-1}b + \binom{n}{2}a^{n-2}b^2 + \ldots + \binom{n}{r}a^{n-r}b^r + \ldots + b^n \quad (n \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$\text{where } \binom{n}{r} = {}^n C_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

$$(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \times 2}x^2 + \ldots + \frac{n(n-1)\ldots(n-r+1)}{1 \times 2 \times \ldots \times r}x^r + \ldots \quad (|x| < 1, n \in \mathbb{R})$$

Logarithms and exponentials

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$

Geometric series

$$u_n = ar^{n-1}$$

$$S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$$

$$S_\infty = \frac{a}{1-r} \text{ for } |r| < 1$$

Numerical integration

The trapezium rule: $\displaystyle\int_a^b y \; dx \approx \tfrac{1}{2}h\{(y_0 + y_n) + 2(y_1 + y_2 + \ldots + y_{n-1})\}$, where $h = \dfrac{b-a}{n}$

Core Mathematics C1

Mensuration

Surface area of sphere $= 4\pi r^2$

Area of curved surface of cone $= \pi r \times$ slant height

Arithmetic series

$u_n = a + (n-1)d$

$S_n = \dfrac{1}{2}n(a + l) = \dfrac{1}{2}n[2a + (n-1)d]$