Write your name here		
Surname		Other names
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Further Pu Mathema		2
Advanced/Advance		_
Friday 6 June 2014 – Aftern Time: 1 hour 30 minutes	noon	Paper Reference WFM02/01

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 guide 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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1. (a) Show that

$$\frac{1}{(r+1)(r+2)(r+3)} \equiv \frac{1}{2(r+1)(r+2)} - \frac{1}{2(r+2)(r+3)}$$

(2)

(b) Hence, or otherwise, find

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

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

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(4	.)

$\frac{6}{x-3} \leqslant x+2$	
	(7)

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3.	Solve	the	equation
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$z^5 = 16 - 16i\sqrt{3}$	$z^{5} =$	16 –	16i√	3
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$z^3 = 16 - 161\sqrt{3}$	
giving your answers in the form $re^{i\theta}$ where θ is in terms of π and $0 \le \theta < 2\pi$.	(5)



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4. A trai	nsformation	from	the z-p	olane t	to the	w-plane	is	given	by
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$$w = \frac{z}{z+3}, \qquad z \neq -3$$

Under this transformation, the circle |z| = 2 in the *z*-plane is mapped onto a circle *C* in the *w*-plane.

Determine the centre and the radius of the circle C. (7)

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Question 4 continued	Leave blank
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5.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} - 2x \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + 2y = 0$$

(a) Show that

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^4 y}{\mathrm{d}x^4} = \left(ax^2 + b\right) \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2}$$

where a and b are constants to be found.

(5)

Given that y = 1 and $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3$ at x = 0

- (b) find a series solution for y in ascending powers of x up to and including the term in x^4 (5)
- (c) use your series to estimate the value of y at x = -0.2, giving your answer to four decimal places.

(2)



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Question 5 continued	



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$$x\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + (1 - 2x)y = x, \qquad x > 0$$

Find the general solution of the differential equ	uation, giving your answer in the form
y = f(x).	
	(9)

7.	The point P	represents a	a complex	number z	on an A	Argand o	diagram, w	here

$$|z+1| = |2z-1|$$

and the point Q represents a complex number w on the Argand diagram, where

$$|w| = |w - 1 + i|$$

Find the exact coordinates of the points	where the locus of <i>F</i>	P intersects the locus of Q .
		(7)

Question 7 continued	Leave
Question / continued	



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

$$x^{2} \frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} + 5x \frac{dy}{dx} + 13y = 0, \qquad x > 0$$
 (I)

into the differential equation

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 4\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} + 13y = 0$$

(7)

(b) Hence find the general solution of the differential equation (I).

(5)

Question 8 continued	Leave



9.

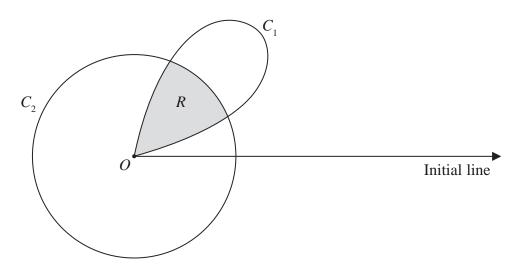


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows the curve C_1 with polar equation $r=2a\sin 2\theta$, $0\leqslant \theta\leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$, and the circle C_2 with polar equation r=a, $0\leqslant \theta\leqslant 2\pi$, where a is a positive constant.

(a) Find, in terms of a, the polar coordinates of the points where the curve C_1 meets the circle C_2

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

(b)	Find the area of the shaded region R , giving your answer in the form where p and q are integers to be found.	$1\frac{1}{12}a^2(p\pi +$	$q\sqrt{3}$),
			(7)



Question 9 continued		blank
		Q9
	(Total 10 marks)	
	TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS	
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