



Cambridge International AS & A Level

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NAME
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FURTHER MATHEMATICS

9231/21

Paper 2 Further Pure Mathematics 2

October/November 2024

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 **20** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



has a unique solution and interpret this situation geometrically. [4]

$$-3x + 4y + 8z = 3,$$

[illegible]

$$x = 1 + \frac{1}{t} \quad \text{and} \quad y = \cos^{-1} t \quad \text{for } 0 < t < 1.$$

(a) Show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$. [2]

[illegible]



This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of multiple rows of horizontal dashed lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The background is plain white, and there are no other markings or text present.



- 3 A curve has equation $y = e^x$ for $\ln \frac{4}{3} \leq x \leq \ln \frac{12}{5}$. The area of the surface generated when the curve is rotated through 2π radians about the x -axis is denoted by A .

(a) Use the substitution $u = e^x$ to show that

$$A = 2\pi \int_{\frac{4}{3}}^{\frac{12}{5}} \sqrt{1+u^2} \, du. \quad [2]$$

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(b) Use the substitution $u = \sinh v$ to show that

$$A = \pi \left(\frac{904}{225} + \ln \frac{5}{3} \right). \quad [6]$$

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[illegible]

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -11 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -16 & 1 & 13 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- [illegible]

- [illegible]



[4]

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of multiple rows of horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The background is plain white, and there are no other markings or text present.

5 Find the particular solution of the differential equation

$$6\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - 5\frac{dx}{dt} + x = t^2 + t + 1,$$

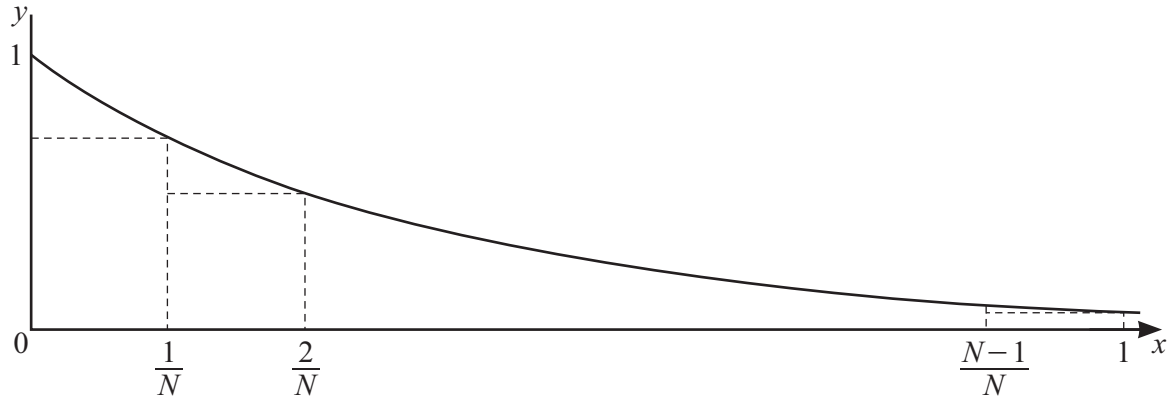
given that, when $t = 0$, $x = 12$ and $\frac{dx}{dt} = -6$. [10]

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, providing a template for handwriting practice or general writing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

This image shows a full page of a document template designed for handwriting practice or general note-taking. It consists of approximately 28 evenly spaced horizontal dotted lines across the entire width of the page. The background is plain white, and there are no margins, headers, footers, or other markings present.



6



The diagram shows the curve with equation $y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$ 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 $\int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x dx > L_N$, where

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

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



- (b) Use a similar method to find, in terms of N , an upper bound U_N for $\int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x dx$. [4]

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- (c) Find the least value of N such that $U_N - L_N \leq 10^{-3}$. [2]

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- (d) Given that $\int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x dx = \frac{1}{2\ln 2}$, use the value of N found in part (c) to find upper and lower bounds for $\ln 2$. [4]

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- 7 (a) Show that an appropriate integrating factor for

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 16} \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x\sqrt{x^2 + 16}$$

is $\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{x^2 + 16}$. [4]

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for which $y = 6$ when $x = 3$.

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where a, b, c and d are constants to be determined. [5]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.



[5]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines, typical of primary school writing paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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