



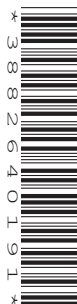
Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE
NAME
CENTRE
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FURTHER MATHEMATICS

9231/23

Paper 2 Further Pure Mathematics 2

May/June 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.





[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.

$$x = \cosh t, \quad y = \sinh t, \quad \text{for } 0 < t \leq \frac{3}{5}.$$

(a) Show that $s = \int_0^{\frac{3}{5}} \sqrt{\cosh 2t} \, dt$.

[4]

[illegible]



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.

$x^3 + 2xy + 8y^3 = -12.$

(a) Show that, at the point $(-2, -1)$ on C , $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2}.$ [3]

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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.

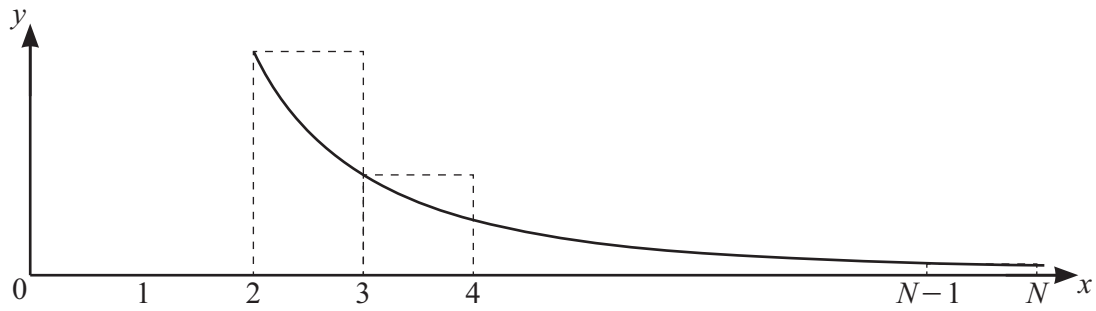


[5]

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice sheet. It consists of approximately 20 horizontal rows. Each row is defined by two parallel dotted lines, creating a series of uniform gaps for writing. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. There is no text or other markings on the page.



4



The diagram shows the curve with equation $y = x^{-2}$ for $2 \leq x \leq N$ together with a set of $(N-2)$ rectangles of unit width.

- (a) By considering the sum of the areas of these rectangles, show that

$$\sum_{r=1}^N \frac{1}{r^2} > \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{N} + \frac{1}{N^2}. \quad [5]$$

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary-ruled notebook 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.

[illegible][illegible]



5 (a) Find the general solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 10\frac{dx}{dt} + 25x = 338 \sin t. \quad [7]$$

[illegible]



where the constants R and ϕ are to be determined. [3]

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.



- 6 (a) Show that $\sum_{r=1}^n z^{4r} = \frac{z^{4n+2} - z^2}{z^2 - z^{-2}}$, for $z^2 \neq z^{-2}$. [2]

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- (b) By letting $z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$, show that, if $\sin 2\theta \neq 0$,

$$\sum_{r=1}^n \sin(4r\theta) = \frac{\cos 2\theta - \cos(4n+2)\theta}{2 \sin 2\theta}. \quad [5]$$

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[illegible]



7 (a) Show that

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - 9} - \frac{9}{2} \cosh^{-1} \frac{x}{3} \right) = \sqrt{x^2 - 9}. \quad [3]$$

(b) Find the solution of the differential equation

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 9},$$

given that $y = 1$ when $x = 3$. Give your answer in the form $y = f(x)$. [9]



[illegible]

- (a) Find Cartesian equations of Π_1 and Π_2 . [3]

This image shows a full page of white paper with ten horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school handwriting practice paper. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the entire width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

- (b) Express the vector equation of l in the form $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{a} + \lambda \mathbf{b}$, where $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$ are vectors to be determined, and hence show that for points on l , $\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{12}y = 1$ and $z = 0$. [2]

This image shows a full page of white paper with ten horizontal rows of small black dots. Each row consists of two parallel dotted lines, creating a series of uniform gaps across the entire page. This type of paper is commonly used for teaching handwriting or as a template for drawing simple patterns.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

- DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run 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.

[illegible]

[illegible]



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