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Centre No.					Pape	r Refer	ence			Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.			6	6	6	6	/	0	1	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

## 6666/01

# **Edexcel GCE**

## **Core Mathematics C4**

## **Advanced**

Thursday 12 June 2008 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials required for examination<br/>Mathematical Formulae (Green)Items included with question papers<br/>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, differentiation and 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.

You must write your answer for 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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Turn over

Total



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1.

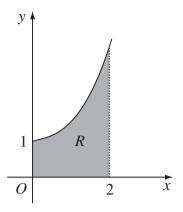


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows part of the curve with equation  $y = e^{0.5x^2}$ . The finite region R, shown shaded in Figure 1, is bounded by the curve, the x-axis, the y-axis and the line x = 2.

(a) Complete the table with the values of y corresponding to x = 0.8 and x = 1.6.

х	0	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	2
у	$e^0$	$e^{0.08}$		e <sup>0.72</sup>		$e^2$

**(1)** 

(b) Use the trapezium rule with all the values in the table to find an approximate value for the area of R, giving your answer to 4 significant figures.

**(3)** 

(a) Use integration by parts to find $\int x e^x dx$ .	(3)
b) Hence find $\int x^2 e^x dx$ .	(3)

3.

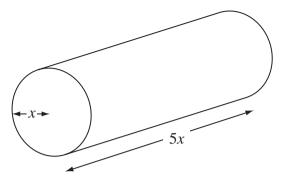


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a right circular cylindrical metal rod which is expanding as it is heated. After t seconds the radius of the rod is x cm and the length of the rod is 5x cm. The cross-sectional area of the rod is increasing at the constant rate of 0.032 cm<sup>2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>.

(a) Find  $\frac{dx}{dt}$  when the radius of the rod is 2 cm, giving your answer to 3 significant figures.

**(4)** 

(b) Find the rate of increase of the volume of the rod when x = 2.

**(4)** 



Leave

<ul> <li>(a) Use implicit differentiation to show that y - 2x = 0 at P and at Q.</li> <li>(b) Find the coordinates of P and Q.</li> </ul>	(6)
(b) Find the coordinates of P and Q.	(3)

5. (a) Expand  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{(4-3x)}}$ , where  $|x| < \frac{4}{3}$ , in ascending powers of x up to and including the term in  $x^2$ . Simplify each term.

**(5)** 

(b) Hence, or otherwise, find the first 3 terms in the expansion of  $\frac{x+8}{\sqrt{(4-3x)}}$  as a series in ascending powers of x.

**(4)** 


**6.** With respect to a fixed origin O, the lines  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  are given by the equations

$$l_1$$
:  $\mathbf{r} = (-9\mathbf{i} + 10\mathbf{k}) + \lambda(2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k})$ 

*l*<sub>2</sub>: 
$$\mathbf{r} = (3\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 17\mathbf{k}) + \mu(3\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 5\mathbf{k})$$

where  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  are scalar parameters.

(a) Show that  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  meet and find the position vector of their point of intersection.

**(6)** 

(b) Show that  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  are perpendicular to each other.

**(2)** 

The point *A* has position vector  $5\mathbf{i} + 7\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$ .

(c) Show that A lies on  $l_1$ .

**(1)** 

The point *B* is the image of *A* after reflection in the line  $l_2$ .

(d) Find the position vector of B.

**(3)** 

estion 6 continued		



7. (a) Express  $\frac{2}{4-y^2}$  in partial fractions.

(3)

(b) Hence obtain the solution of

$$2\cot x \, \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = (4 - y^2)$$

for which y = 0 at  $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ , giving your answer in the form  $\sec^2 x = g(y)$ .

(8)

20

8.

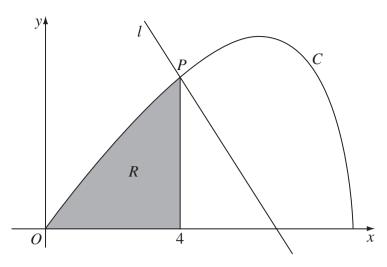


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows the curve C with parametric equations

$$x = 8\cos t$$
,  $y = 4\sin 2t$ ,  $0 \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

The point *P* lies on *C* and has coordinates  $(4, 2\sqrt{3})$ .

(a) Find the value of t at the point P.

**(2)** 

The line l is a normal to C at P.

(b) Show that an equation for *l* is  $y = -x\sqrt{3} + 6\sqrt{3}$ .

**(6)** 

The finite region R is enclosed by the curve C, the x-axis and the line x = 4, as shown shaded in Figure 3.

- (c) Show that the area of R is given by the integral  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 64 \sin^2 t \cos t \, dt.$  (4)
- (d) Use this integral to find the area of R, giving your answer in the form  $a + b\sqrt{3}$ , where a and b are constants to be determined.

**(4)** 

