

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 20 evenly spaced horizontal grey lines across its entire width, providing a guide for handwriting or typing. The paper itself is a clean, off-white color. There are no margins, text, or other markings present on the page.

END

Q8



Centre No.						Paper Reference							Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.						6	6	6	6	/	0	1	Signature	

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

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.

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initials and signature.
Check that you have the correct question paper.
Answer ALL the questions.
You must write your answer to each question in the space following the question.
When a calculator is used, the answer should be given to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

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.

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.

W850/R6666/57570 4/5/5/4/3



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[illegible]

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8. (a) Using the substitution $x = 2 \cos u$, or otherwise, find the exact value of

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{4-x^2}} dx \quad (7)$$

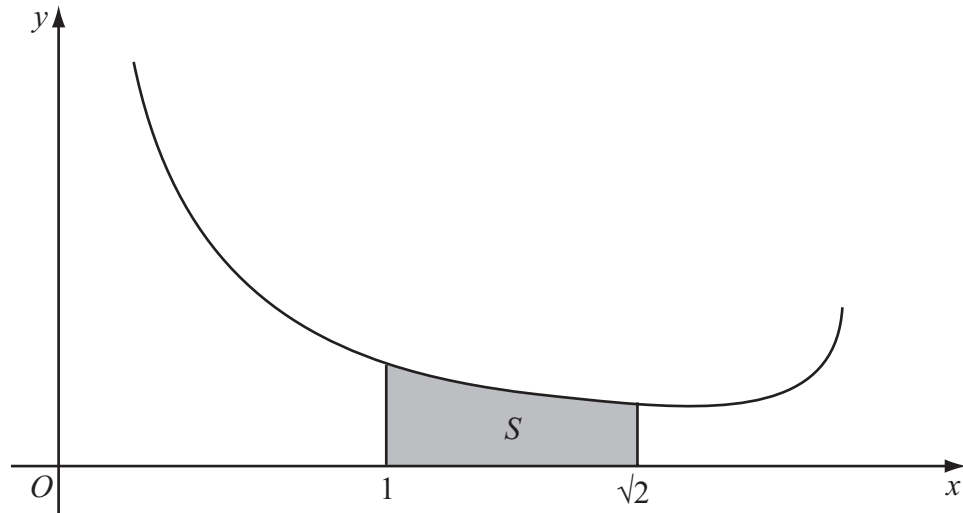


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a sketch of part of the curve with equation $y = \frac{4}{x(4-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}}$, $0 < x < 2$.

The shaded region S , shown in Figure 3, is bounded by the curve, the x -axis and the lines with equations $x = 1$ and $x = \sqrt{2}$. The shaded region S is rotated through 2π radians about the x -axis to form a solid of revolution.

(b) Using your answer to part (a), find the exact volume of the solid of revolution formed.

(3)

Question 1 continued

Q1

(Total 9 marks)

2.

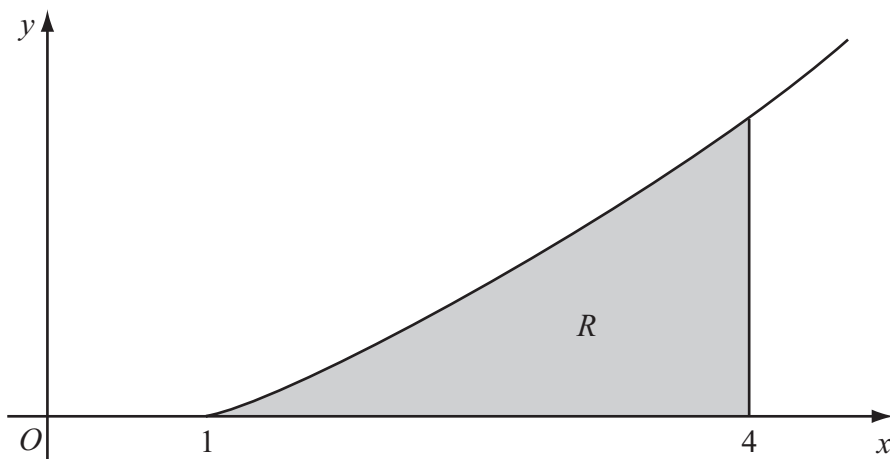


Figure 1 shows a sketch of the curve with equation $y = x \ln x$, $x \geq 1$. The finite region R , shown shaded in Figure 1, is bounded by the curve, the x -axis and the line $x = 4$.

x	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4
y	0	0.608			3.296	4.385	5.545

- (a) Complete the table with the values of y corresponding to $x = 2$ and $x = 2.5$, giving your answers to 3 decimal places. (2)
- (b) Use the trapezium rule, with all the values of y in the completed table, to obtain an estimate for the area of R , giving your answer to 2 decimal places. (4)
- (c) (i) Use integration by parts to find $\int x \ln x \, dx$.
- (ii) Hence find the exact area of R , giving your answer in the form $\frac{1}{4}(a \ln 2 + b)$, where a and b are integers. (7)

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Q7



Question 7 continued

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Question 2 continued

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Question 2 continued

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Question 7 continued

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7.

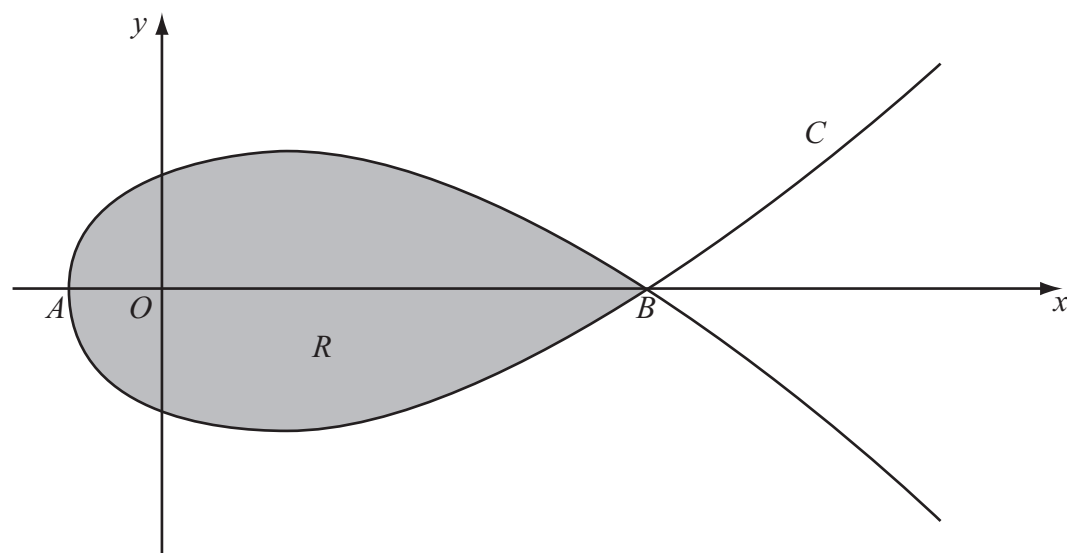


Figure 2 shows a sketch of the curve C with parametric equations

$$x = 5t^2 - 4, \quad y = t(9 - t^2)$$

The curve C cuts the x -axis at the points A and B .

- (a) Find the x -coordinate at the point A and the x -coordinate at the point B .

(3)

The region R , as shown shaded in Figure 2, is enclosed by the loop of the curve.

- (b) Use integration to find the area of R .

(6)

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Question 2 continued

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(Total 13 marks)

Q2

Turn over



6. The area A of a circle is increasing at a constant rate of $1.5 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$. Find, to 3 significant figures, the rate at which the radius r of the circle is increasing when the area of the circle is 2 cm^2 .

(5)

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Question 3 continued

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Question 3 continued

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Question 5 continued

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Q5

(Total 8 marks)



Question 5 continued

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Question 3 continued

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Q3

(Total 9 marks)



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5. (a) Find $\int \frac{9x+6}{x} dx$, $x > 0$.

(2)

(b) Given that $y=8$ at $x=1$, solve the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(9x+6)y^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x}$$

giving your answer in the form $y^2 = g(x)$.

(6)

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Question 4 continued

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Question 4 continued

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Question 4 continued

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Q4

(Total 12 marks)

Turn over

