Centre No.			Paper Reference			Surname	Initial(s)				
Candidate No.			6	6	6	5	/	0	1	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

## 6665/01

# **Edexcel GCE**

## **Core Mathematics C3**

## Advanced

Friday 6 June 2008 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials required for examination
Mathematical Formulae (Green)

Items included with question papers

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.

Answer ALL the questions.

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 7 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 75.

There are 24 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.

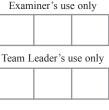
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Total



The point <i>P</i> lies on the curve with equation	
$y = 4e^{2x+1}.$	
The <i>y</i> -coordinate of <i>P</i> is 8.	
(a) Find in towns of ln 2 the way and instead P	
(a) Find, in terms of ln 2, the <i>x</i> -coordinate of <i>P</i> .	(2)
(b) Find the equation of the tangent to the curve at the point <i>P</i> in the form where <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> are exact constants to be found.	m y = ax + b,
where a and b are exact constants to be found.	(4)
	` '

uestion 1 continued	b
	Q1

2.	$f(x) = 5\cos x + 12\sin x$	
	Given that $f(x) = R\cos(x - \alpha)$ , where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,	
	(a) find the value of $R$ and the value of $\alpha$ to 3 decimal places.	(4)
	(b) Hence solve the equation	
	$5\cos x + 12\sin x = 6$	
	for $0 \leqslant x < 2\pi$ .	(5)
	(c) (i) Write down the maximum value of $5\cos x + 12\sin x$ .	(1)
	(ii) Find the smallest positive value of $x$ for which this maximum value occurs.	(2)
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Question 2 continued	Leave blank

Question 2 continued	Leave blank
	Q2
(Total 12 marks)	

3.

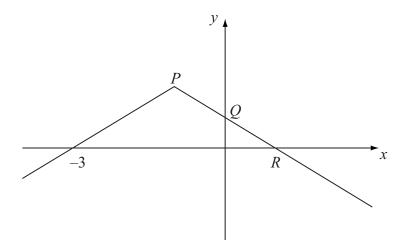


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows the graph of y = f(x),  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

The graph consists of two line segments that meet at the point P.

The graph cuts the y-axis at the point Q and the x-axis at the points (-3, 0) and R.

Sketch, on separate diagrams, the graphs of

(a) 
$$y = |\mathbf{f}(x)|$$
,

(b) y = f(-x).

Given that f(x) = 2 - |x+1|,

(c) find the coordinates of the points P, Q and R,

(3)

**(2)** 

**(2)** 

Leave blank

(d) solve  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x$ .

(5)

Question 3 continued	Leave blank

Question 3 continued	b

Question 3 continued	Leave blank	
(Total 12 marks)	Q3	

Leave blank

**(4)** 

**4.** The function f is defined by

$$f: x \mapsto \frac{2(x-1)}{x^2 - 2x - 3} - \frac{1}{x - 3}, \quad x > 3.$$

- (a) Show that  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$ , x > 3.
- (b) Find the range of f. (2)
- (c) Find  $f^{-1}(x)$ . State the domain of this inverse function. (3)

The function g is defined by

$$g: x \mapsto 2x^2 - 3, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(d) Solve  $fg(x) = \frac{1}{8}$ . (3)

	Leave
Question 4 continued	blank

Question 4 continued	bl

5. (a) Given that $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta \equiv 1$ , show that $1 + \cot^2\theta \equiv \csc^2\theta$ .	(2)
	(2)
(b) Solve, for $0 \leqslant \theta < 180^{\circ}$ , the equation	
$2 \cot^2 \theta - 9 \csc \theta = 3,$	
giving your answers to 1 decimal place.	(6)
	(0)

Question 5 continued	Leave blank
	Q5
(Total 8 marks)	

Leave blank

**6.** (a) Differentiate with respect to x,

(i)  $e^{3x}(\sin x + 2\cos x)$ ,

(3)

(ii)  $x^3 \ln (5x+2)$ .

(3)

Given that  $y = \frac{3x^2 + 6x - 7}{(x+1)^2}$ ,  $x \neq -1$ ,

(b) show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{20}{(x+1)^3}$ .

**(5)** 

(c) Hence find  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  and the real values of x for which  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{15}{4}$ .

(3)

	Leave
Question 6 continued	blank

Question 6 continued	b



uestion 6 continued		L b
	(Total 14 marks)	

7.

$$f(x) = 3x^3 - 2x - 6$$

(a) Show that f(x) = 0 has a root,  $\alpha$ , between x = 1.4 and x = 1.45

(2)

Leave blank

(b) Show that the equation f(x) = 0 can be written as

$$x = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{3}\right)}, \quad x \neq 0.$$

**(3)** 

(c) Starting with  $x_0=1.43$ , use the iteration

$$x_{n+1} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{x_n} + \frac{2}{3}\right)}$$

to calculate the values of  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$  and  $x_3$ , giving your answers to 4 decimal places.

(3)

(d) By choosing a suitable interval, show that  $\alpha = 1.435$  is correct to 3 decimal places.

(3)



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Question 7 continued	

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(Total 11 mark	(s)