

Centre No.						Paper Reference							Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.						6	6	6	3	/	0	1	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

6663/01

Edexcel GCE

Core Mathematics C1

Advanced Subsidiary

Wednesday 16 May 2012 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Examiner's use only

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Team Leader's use only

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[illegible]

Materials required for examination

Mathematical Formulae (Pink)

Items included with question papers

Nil

Calculators may NOT be used in this examination.

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.

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 10 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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PEARSON

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1. Find

$$\int \left(6x^2 + \frac{2}{x^2} + 5 \right) dx$$

giving each term in its simplest form.

(4)

Q1

(Total 4 marks)



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2. (a) Evaluate $(32)^{\frac{3}{5}}$, giving your answer as an integer.

(2)

(b) Simplify fully $\left(\frac{25x^4}{4}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

(2)

Q2

(Total 4 marks)



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3. Show that $\frac{2}{\sqrt{12}-\sqrt{8}}$ can be written in the form $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$, where a and b are integers. (5)



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Question 3 continued

Q3

(Total 5 marks)



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4.

$$y = 5x^3 - 6x^{\frac{4}{3}} + 2x - 3$$

(a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ giving each term in its simplest form.

(4)

(b) Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

(2)



Q4

(Total 6 marks)



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- $$a_1 = 3$$

$$a_{n+1} = 2a_n - c \quad (n \geq 1)$$

(a) Write down an expression, in terms of c , for a_2 .

(1)

- (b) Show that $a_3 = 12 - 3c$

(2)

Given that $\sum_{i=1}^4 a_i \geq 23$

- (c) find the range of values of c .

(4)



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Question 5 continued

Handwriting practice lines for Question 5.

(Total 7 marks)

Q5



6. A boy saves some money over a period of 60 weeks. He saves 10p in week 1, 15p in week 2, 20p in week 3 and so on until week 60. His weekly savings form an arithmetic sequence.

- (2)

- (3)

The boy's sister also saves some money each week over a period of m weeks. She saves 10p in week 1, 20p in week 2, 30p in week 3 and so on so that her weekly savings form an arithmetic sequence. She saves a total of £63 in the m weeks.

- (4)

- (1)



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Question 6 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 6.

Q6

(Total 10 marks)



7. The point $P(4, -1)$ lies on the curve C with equation $y = f(x)$, $x > 0$, and

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{6}{\sqrt{x}} + 3$$

- (a) Find the equation of the tangent to C at the point P , giving your answer in the form $y = mx + c$, where m and c are integers.

(4)

- (b) Find $f(x)$.

(4)



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Question 7 continued

Lined area for writing the answer to Question 7.

(Total 8 marks)

Q7



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$$4x - 5 - x^2 = q - (x + p)^2$$

where p and q are integers.

- (a) Find the value of p and the value of q .

(3)

- (b) Calculate the discriminant of $4x - 5 - x^2$

(2)

- (c) On the axes on page 17, sketch the curve with equation $y = 4x - 5 - x^2$ showing clearly the coordinates of any points where the curve crosses the coordinate axes.

(3)



Q8

A blank Cartesian coordinate system is shown. It consists of a horizontal x-axis and a vertical y-axis intersecting at the origin, which is labeled with the letter 'O'. The x-axis is labeled 'x' at its right end, and the y-axis is labeled 'y' at its top end. The axes are represented by solid black lines, and the origin is marked with a small dot and the letter 'O'.

(Total 8 marks)



P 4 0 6 8 4 A 0 1 8 2 4

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(Total 15 marks)

Q9



10.

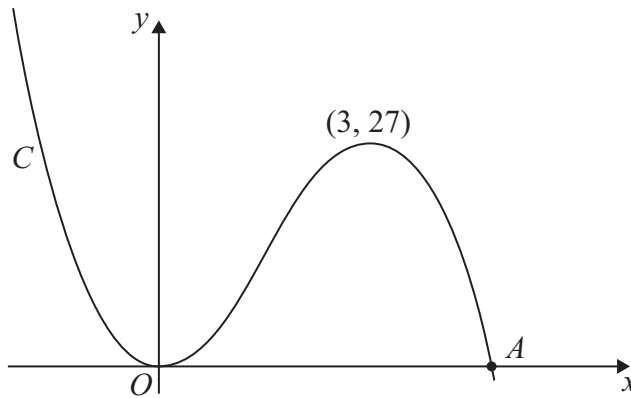


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a sketch of the curve C with equation $y = f(x)$ where

$$f(x) = x^2(9 - 2x)$$

There is a minimum at the origin, a maximum at the point $(3, 27)$ and C cuts the x -axis at the point A .

(a) Write down the coordinates of the point A .

(1)

(b) On separate diagrams sketch the curve with equation

(i) $y = f(x + 3)$

(ii) $y = f(3x)$

On each sketch you should indicate clearly the coordinates of the maximum point and any points where the curves cross or meet the coordinate axes.

(6)

The curve with equation $y = f(x) + k$, where k is a constant, has a maximum point at $(3, 10)$.

(c) Write down the value of k .

(1)



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Q10

(Total 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS

END

