Centre No.					Pape	r Refer	ence			Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate			6	6	6	3	/	0	1	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

6663/01

Edexcel GCE

Core Mathematics C1 Advanced Subsidiary

Monday 13 May 2013 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes



Examiner's use only						
Team Leader's use only						

Team L	eader's u	ise only

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Materials required for examina	tion
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 11 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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1.	Simp	lif

$$\frac{7+\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}-1}$$

$\sqrt{5-1}$	
giving your answer in the form $a + b\sqrt{5}$, where a and b are integers.	(4)

Q1

(Total 4 marks)

2. Find

$$\int \left(10x^4 - 4x - \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}}\right) \mathrm{d}x$$

giving each term in its simplest form.

(4)

Q2

(Total 4 marks)

3. (a) Find the value of 8^3	3.	(a)	Find the	value	of	8^3
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/	`
77	١

(b) Simplify fully
$$\frac{\left(2x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^3}{4x^2}$$

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4. A sequence a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots is defined by

$$a_1 = 4$$

 $a_{n+1} = k (a_n + 2), \quad \text{for } n \ge 1$

where k is a constant.

(a) Find an expression for a_2 in terms of k.

(1)

Given that $\sum_{i=1}^{3} a_i = 2$,

(b) find the two possible values of k.

(6)



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5.	Find	the	cet	of.	values	of v	for	which	h
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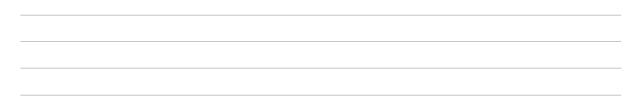
()	0.0	. 45		1
(a)	2(3x)	+41) >	1-x

(2)

(b)
$$3x^2 + 8x - 3 < 0$$

(4)











6	The straight line L_1	nasses through the	points $(-1)^3$	and ($(11 \ 12)$)
v.	The straight line L_1	passes unough the	points $(-1, 3)$	i) anu i	(11, 14)	٦.

(a) Find an equation for L_1 in the form ax + by + c = 0, where a, b and c are integers.

(4)

The line L_2 has equation 3y + 4x - 30 = 0.

(b) Find the coordinates of the point of intersection of $L_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$ and $L_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}$.

(3)



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7.	A company, which is making 200 mobile phones each week, plans to increase its production.
	The number of mobile phones produced is to be increased by 20 each week from 200 in week 1 to 220 in week 2, to 240 in week 3 and so on, until it is producing 600 in week <i>N</i> .
	(a) Find the value of N. (2)
	The company then plans to continue to make 600 mobile phones each week.
	(b) Find the total number of mobile phones that will be made in the first 52 weeks starting from and including week 1.
	(5)



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8.

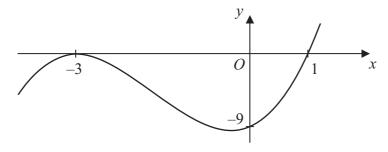


Figure 1

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

$$f(x) = (x + 3)^2 (x - 1), x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

The curve crosses the x-axis at (1,0), touches it at (-3,0) and crosses the y-axis at (0,-9)

(a) In the space below, sketch the curve C with equation y = f(x+2) and state the coordinates of the points where the curve C meets the x-axis.

(3)

(b) Write down an equation of the curve C.

(1)

(c) Use your answer to part (b) to find the coordinates of the point where the curve *C* meets the *y*-axis.

(2)

14



9.

$$f'(x) = \frac{(3-x^2)^2}{x^2}, \quad x \neq 0$$

(a) Show that

$$f'(x) = 9x^{-2} + A + Bx^2,$$

where A and B are constants to be found.

(3)

(b) Find f''(x).

(2)

Given that the point (-3, 10) lies on the curve with equation y = f(x),

(c) find f(x).

(5)

18



10. Given the simultaneous equations

$$2x + y = 1$$
$$x^2 - 4ky + 5k = 0$$

where k is a non zero constant,

(a) show that

$$x^2 + 8kx + k = 0$$

(2)

Given that $x^2 + 8kx + k = 0$ has equal roots,

(b) find the value of k.

(3)

(c) For this value of k, find the solution of the simultaneous equations.

(3)





11.

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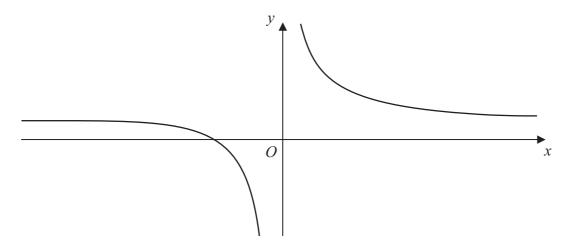


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a sketch of the curve H with equation $y = \frac{3}{x} + 4$, $x \neq 0$.

(a) Give the coordinates of the point where H crosses the x-axis.

(1)

(b) Give the equations of the asymptotes to H.

(2)

(c) Find an equation for the normal to H at the point P(-3, 3).

(5)

This normal crosses the *x*-axis at *A* and the *y*-axis at *B*.

(d) Find the length of the line segment AB. Give your answer as a surd.

(3)





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Question 11 continued	Olalik
	Q11
(Total 11 marks)	
TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS	}
END	