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Other names

**Pearson**  
**Edexcel GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# Core Mathematics C1

## Advanced Subsidiary



Wednesday 16 May 2018 – Morning  
**Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**

Paper Reference

**6663/01**

**You must have:**

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Pink)

Total Marks

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**Calculators may NOT be used in this examination.**

### Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- If pencil is used for diagrams/sketches/graphs it must be dark (HB or B). Coloured pencils and highlighter pens must not be used.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions and ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*
- You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear. Answers without working may not gain full credit.

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

### Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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2. Given

$$y = 3\sqrt{x} - 6x + 4, \quad x > 0$$

(a) find  $\int y dx$ , simplifying each term. **(3)**

(b) (i) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$

(ii) Hence find the value of  $x$  such that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$  **(4)**

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**Question 2 continued**

Lined writing area for the answer to Question 2.

**Q2**

**(Total 7 marks)**

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3.

$$f(x) = x^2 - 10x + 23$$

- (a) Express  $f(x)$  in the form  $(x + a)^2 + b$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants to be found. (2)

- (b) Hence, or otherwise, find the exact solutions to the equation

$$x^2 - 10x + 23 = 0$$
 (2)

- (c) Use your answer to part (b) to find the larger solution to the equation

$$y - 10y^{0.5} + 23 = 0$$

- Write your solution in the form  $p + q\sqrt{r}$ , where  $p$ ,  $q$  and  $r$  are integers. (2)

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Question 3 continued

Multiple horizontal lines for writing.

**(Total 6 marks)**

Q3



4. Each year, Andy pays into a savings scheme. In year one he pays in £600. His payments increase by £120 each year so that he pays £720 in year two, £840 in year three and so on, so that his payments form an arithmetic sequence.

(a) Find out how much Andy pays into the savings scheme in year ten. (2)

Kim starts paying money into a different savings scheme at the same time as Andy. In year one she pays in £130. Her payments increase each year so that she pays £210 in year two, £290 in year three and so on, so that her payments form a different arithmetic sequence.

At the end of year  $N$ , Andy has paid, in total, twice as much money into his savings scheme as Kim has paid, in total, into her savings scheme.

(b) Find the value of  $N$ . (5)

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5.

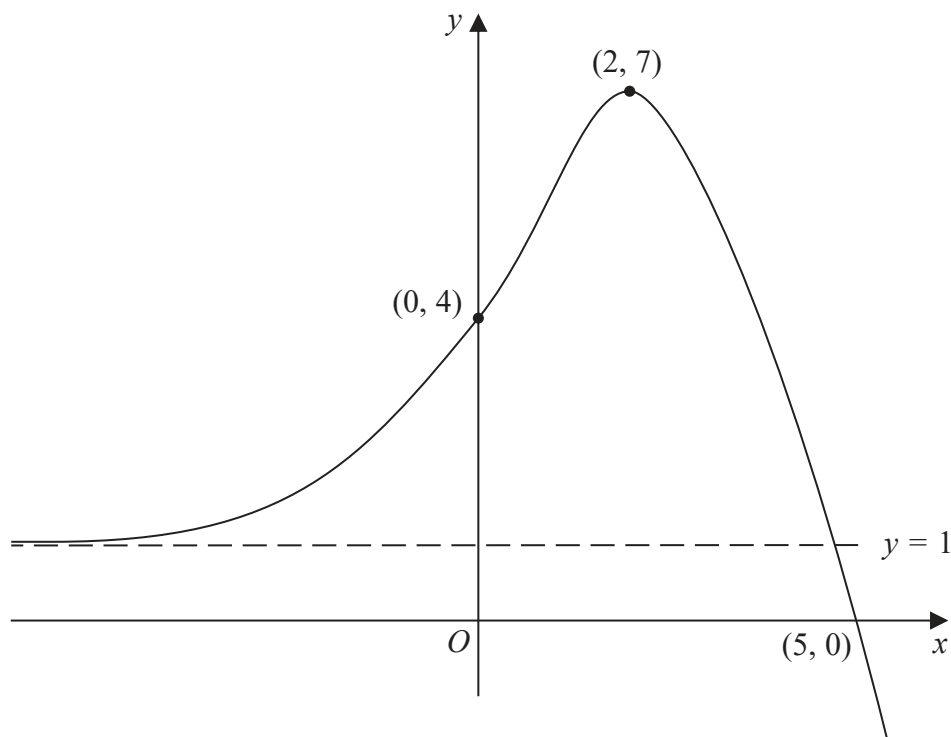


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows the sketch of a curve with equation  $y = f(x)$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

The curve crosses the  $y$ -axis at  $(0, 4)$  and crosses the  $x$ -axis at  $(5, 0)$ .

The curve has a single turning point, a maximum, at  $(2, 7)$ .

The line with equation  $y = 1$  is the only asymptote to the curve.

- (a) State the coordinates of the turning point on the curve with equation  $y = f(x - 2)$ . (1)
- (b) State the solution of the equation  $f(2x) = 0$ . (1)
- (c) State the equation of the asymptote to the curve with equation  $y = f(-x)$ . (1)

Given that the line with equation  $y = k$ , where  $k$  is a constant, meets the curve  $y = f(x)$  at only one point,

- (d) state the set of possible values for  $k$ . (2)

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**Question 5 continued**

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**Question 5 continued**

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**(Total 5 marks)**

**Q5**

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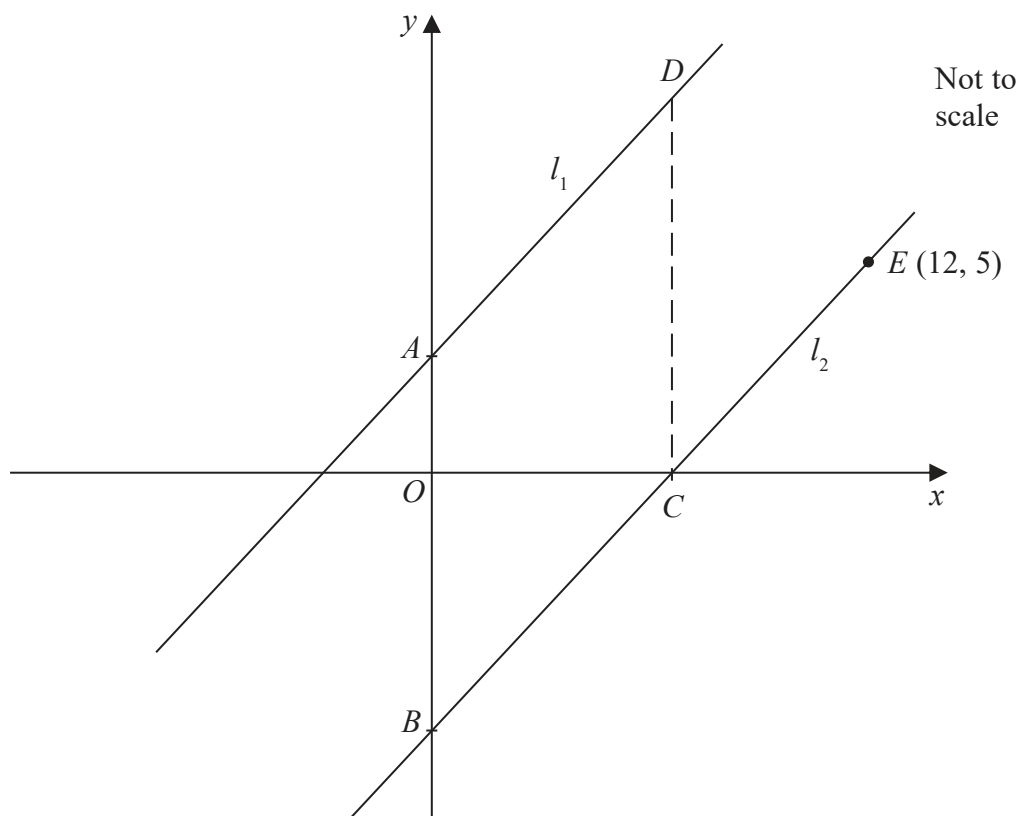


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows the straight line  $l_1$  with equation  $4y = 5x + 12$

- (a) State the gradient of  $l_1$  (1)

The line  $l_2$  is parallel to  $l_1$  and passes through the point  $E(12, 5)$ , as shown in Figure 2.

- (b) Find the equation of  $l_2$ . Write your answer in the form  $y = mx + c$ , where  $m$  and  $c$  are constants to be determined. (3)

The line  $l_2$  cuts the  $x$ -axis at the point  $C$  and the  $y$ -axis at the point  $B$ .

- (c) Find the coordinates of (2)
- (i) the point  $B$ ,
  - (ii) the point  $C$ .

The line  $l_1$  cuts the  $y$ -axis at the point  $A$ .

The point  $D$  lies on  $l_1$  such that  $ABCD$  is a parallelogram, as shown in Figure 2.

- (d) Find the area of  $ABCD$ . (2)

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Question 8 continued

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**Question 8 continued**

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Question 8 continued

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Ruled area for answer continuation.

Q8

(Total 8 marks)









**Question 9 continued**

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**Question 9 continued**

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**Q9**

**(Total 12 marks)**



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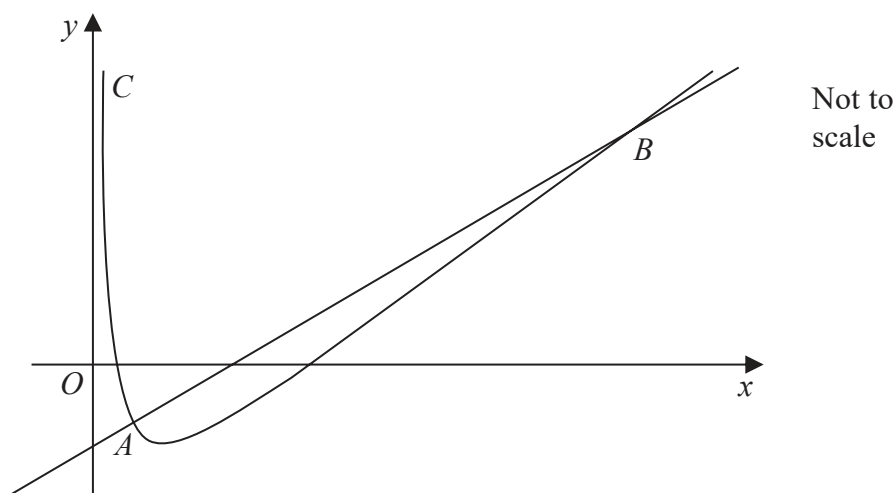


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a sketch of part of the curve  $C$  with equation

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{27}{x} - 12, \quad x > 0$$

The point  $A$  lies on  $C$  and has coordinates  $\left(3, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$ .

- (a) Show that the equation of the normal to  $C$  at  $A$  can be written as  $10y = 4x - 27$  (5)

The normal to  $C$  at  $A$  meets  $C$  again at the point  $B$ , as shown in Figure 3.

- (b) Use algebra to find the coordinates of  $B$ . (5)

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Question 10 continued

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