Centre No.			Paper Reference					Surname	Initial(s)		
Candidate No.			6	6	6	4	/	0	1	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

### 6664/01

## **Edexcel GCE**

# Core Mathematics C2 Advanced Subsidiary

Wednesday 10 January 2007 – Afternoon Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials required for examination

Mathematical Formulae (Green)

**Items included with question papers** 

Ni

Candidates may use any calculator EXCEPT those with the facility for symbolic algebra, differentiation and/or integration. Thus candidates may NOT use calculators such as the Texas Instruments TI 89, TI 92, Casio CFX 9970G, Hewlett Packard HP 48G.

Instructions 1	to Candidat	es
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In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initial(s) and signature.

Check that you have the correct question paper.

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 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**

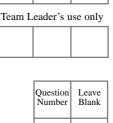
You must ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.

You must show sufficient working to make your methods clear to the Examiner. Answers without working may gain no credit.

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Examiner's use only

Turn over

Total



$f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + \dots$	
Find	
(a) $f''(x)$ ,	
(b) $\int_{1}^{2} f(x) dx.$	(3)
J 1	(4)

$(1-2x)^5$ . Give each term in its simplest form.	(4)
(b) If $x$ is small, so that $x^2$ and higher powers can be ignored, show that	
$(1+x)(1-2x)^5 \approx 1-9x$ .	(2)
	(2)

(Total 6 marks)



	$5^x = 17,$	
giving your answer to 3 significan	nt figures.	
	C	(3)

N 2 4 3 2 2 A 0 7 2 4

7

(Total 3 marks)

5.		$f(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 6.$	
	(a)	Use the factor theorem to show that $(x + 2)$ is a factor of $f(x)$ .	
	(a)		(2)
	(b)	Factorise $f(x)$ completely.	
	(0)		(4)
	(c)	Write down all the solutions to the equation	
	` '	$x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 6 = 0$ .	
			(1)

giving each solution in terms of π.  (6)	$2\cos^2 x + 1 = 5\sin x,$	
	giving each solution in terms of $\pi$ .	
		(6)

**(9)** 

7.

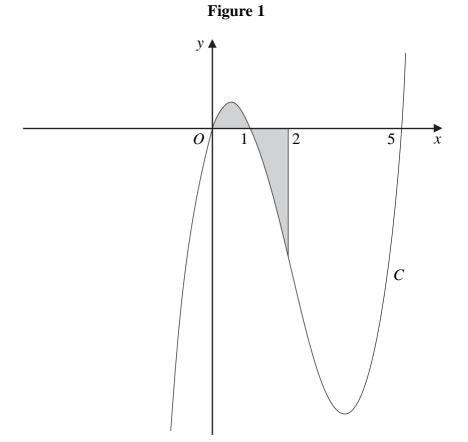


Figure 1 shows a sketch of part of the curve C with equation

$$y = x(x-1)(x-5)$$
.

Use calculus to find the total area of the finite region, shown shaded in Figure 1, that is between x = 0 and x = 2 and is bounded by C, the x-axis and the line x = 2.



**8.** A diesel lorry is driven from Birmingham to Bury at a steady speed of v kilometres per hour. The total cost of the journey, £C, is given by

$$C = \frac{1400}{v} + \frac{2v}{7}.$$

(a) Find the value of v for which C is a minimum.

**(5)** 

(b) Find  $\frac{d^2C}{dv^2}$  and hence verify that C is a minimum for this value of v.

**(2)** 

(c) Calculate the minimum total cost of the journey.

**(2)** 

9.

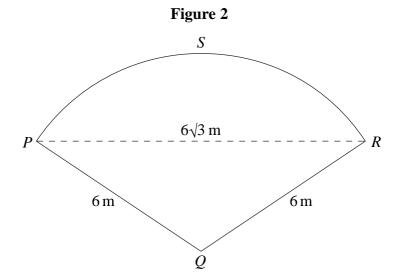


Figure 2 shows a plan of a patio. The patio PQRS is in the shape of a sector of a circle with centre Q and radius  $6 \, \text{m}$ .

Given that the length of the straight line PR is  $6\sqrt{3}$  m,

(a) find the exact size of angle PQR in radians.

**(3)** 

(b) Show that the area of the patio PQRS is  $12\pi$  m<sup>2</sup>.

**(2)** 

(c) Find the exact area of the triangle PQR.

**(2)** 

(d) Find, in  $m^2$  to 1 decimal place, the area of the segment *PRS*.

**(2)** 

(e) Find, in m to 1 decimal place, the perimeter of the patio *PQRS*.

**(2)** 



- 10. A geometric series is  $a + ar + ar^2 + ...$ 
  - (a) Prove that the sum of the first n terms of this series is given by

$$S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}.$$

(b) Find

$$\sum_{k=1}^{10} 100(2^k).$$

(c) Find the sum to infinity of the geometric series

$$\frac{5}{6} + \frac{5}{18} + \frac{5}{54} + \dots$$

**(3)** 

**(4)** 

**(3)** 

(d) State the condition for an infinite geometric series with common ratio r to be convergent.

**(1)** 

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