

Paper Reference(s)

**6665**

# **Edexcel GCE**

## **Core Mathematics C3**

### **Advanced Level**

**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 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 to Candidates**

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In the boxes on the answer book, write the name of the examining body (Edexcel), your centre number, candidate number, the unit title (Core Mathematics C3), the paper reference (6665), your surname, other name and signature.

When a calculator is used, the answer should be given to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

#### **Information for Candidates**

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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 8 questions on this paper. The total mark for this paper is 75.

#### **Advice to Candidates**

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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.

1. The point  $P$  lies on the curve with equation  $y = 4e^{2x+1}$ .  
 The  $y$ -coordinate of  $P$  is 8.  
 (a) Find, in terms of  $\ln 2$ , the  $x$ -coordinate of  $P$ . (2)  
 (b) Find the equation of the tangent to the curve at the point  $P$  in the form  $y = ax + b$ ,  
 where  $a$  and  $b$  are exact constants to be found. (4)
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2.  $f(x) = 5\cos x + 12\sin x$   
 Given that  $f(x) = R\cos(x - \alpha)$ , where  $R > 0$  and  $0 < \alpha < \pi/2$ ,  
 (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  $0 \leq x < 2\pi$ . (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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3.

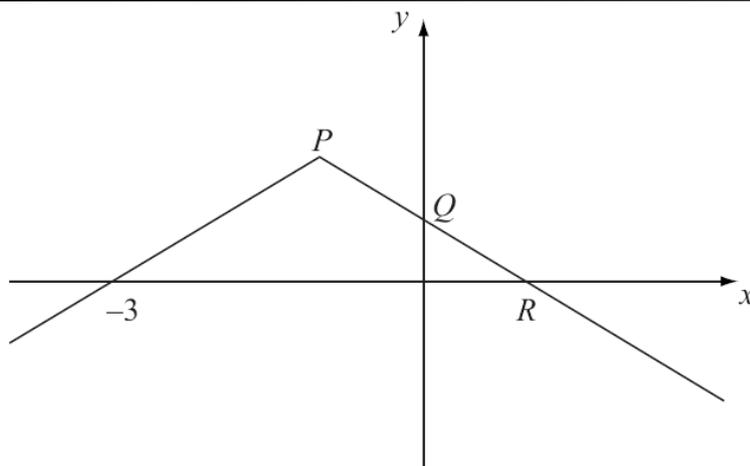


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows the graph of  $y = f(x)$   
 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)  $y = |f(x)|$  (2)  
 (b)  $y = f(-x)$ . (2)  
 Given that  $f(x) = 2 - |x+1|$ ,  
 (c) find the coordinates of the points  $P$ ,  $Q$  and  $R$ , (3)  
 (d) solve  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x$  (5)
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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

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}, \quad x > 3. \quad (4)$$

(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  $fg(x) = 1/8$  (3)

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5. (a) Given that  $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta \equiv 1$ , show that  $1 + \cot^2 \theta \equiv \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$ . (2)

(b) Solve, for  $0 \leq \theta < 180^\circ$ , the equation

$$2 \cot^2 \theta - 9 \operatorname{cosec} \theta = 3,$$

giving your answers to 1 decimal place. (6)

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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

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

(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)

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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)

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

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

(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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**TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS**

**END**