Surname	Other n	ames
Pearson Edexcel GCE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Core Mat		s C2
Advanced Subsid	ıary	
Wednesday 24 May 201 Time: 1 hour 30 minute	7 – Morning	Paper Reference 6664/01

Candidates may use any calculator allowed by the regulations of the Joint Council for Qualifications. Calculators must not have the facility for symbolic algebra manipulation, differentiation and integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.

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

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets
 use this as a quide 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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$\left(3-\frac{1}{3}x\right)^5$	
giving each term in its simplest form.	
giving each term in its simplest form.	(

nestion 1 continued	
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Find the two possible values for x , giving your answers to one decimal place.	



Question 2 continued	
	(Total 4 marks)



3. (a)	$y = 5^x + \log_2(x+1),$	$0 \leqslant x \leqslant 2$
- ()	J 62(·· - /)	

Complete the table below, by giving the value of y when x = 1

x	0	0.5	1	1.5	2
y	1	2.821		12.502	26.585

(1)

(b) Use the trapezium rule, with all the values of y from the completed table, to find an approximate value for

$$\int_0^2 \left(5^x + \log_2(x+1)\right) \mathrm{d}x$$

giving your answer to 2 decimal places.

(4)

(c) Use your answer to part (b) to find an approximate value for

$$\int_0^2 (5 + 5^x + \log_2(x+1)) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

giving your answer to 2 decimal places.

(1)

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Question 3 continued	



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4.

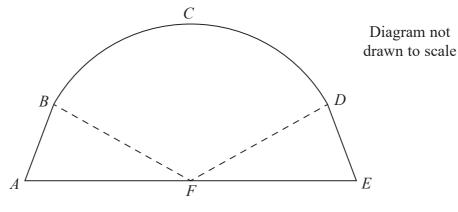


Figure 1

Figure 1 is a sketch representing the cross-section of a large tent *ABCDEF*. *AB* and *DE* are line segments of equal length.

Angle FAB and angle DEF are equal.

F is the midpoint of the straight line AE and FC is perpendicular to AE. BCD is an arc of a circle of radius 3.5 m with centre at F. It is given that

$$AF = FE = 3.7 \text{m}$$

 $BF = FD = 3.5 \text{m}$
angle $BFD = 1.77 \text{ radians}$

Find

(a) the length of the arc BCD in metres to 2 decimal places,

(2)

(2)

(b) the area of the sector FBCD in m^2 to 2 decimal places,

(c) the total area of the cross-section of the tent in m² to 2 decimal places.

(4)

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Question 4 continued	



Question 4 contin	ued		

Question 4 continued	Leave
	Q4
(Total 8 marks)	



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5. The circle C has equation

$$x^2 + y^2 - 10x + 6y + 30 = 0$$

Find

(a) the coordinates of the centre of C,

(2)

(b) the radius of C,

(2)

(c) the y coordinates of the points where the circle C crosses the line with equation x = 4, giving your answers as simplified surds.

(3)

Question 5 continued		Leave blank
		Q5
	(Total 7 marks)	



(3)

6.	$f(x) = -6x^3 - 7x^2 + 40x + 21$	Leave blank
	(a) Use the factor theorem to show that $(x + 3)$ is a factor of $f(x)$ (2)	
	(b) Factorise f(x) completely.(4)	

(c) Hence solve the equation

$$6(2^{3y}) + 7(2^{2y}) = 40(2^y) + 21$$

giving your answer to 2 decimal places.

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Question 6 continued	



Question 6 continuo	ed		

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7. (i) $2\log(x+a) = \log(16a^6)$, where a is a positive constant	
Find x in terms of a , giving your answer in its simplest form.	(3)
(ii) $\log_3(9y + b) - \log_3(2y - b) = 2$, where b is a positive constant	
Find y in terms of b, giving your answer in its simplest form.	(4)

Question 7 continued	Leave blank
(Total 7 marks)	Q7



8. (a) Show that the equation

$$\cos^2 x = 8\sin^2 x - 6\sin x$$

can be written in the form

$$(3\sin x - 1)^2 = 2$$

(3)

(b) Hence solve, for $0 \le x < 360^{\circ}$,

$$\cos^2 x = 8\sin^2 x - 6\sin x$$

giving your answers to 2 decimal places.

(5)

Question 8 continued	blank
	Q8
(Total 8 marks)	
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9. The first three terms of a geometric sequence are

$$7k-5$$
, $5k-7$, $2k+10$

where k is a constant.

(a) Show that
$$11k^2 - 130k + 99 = 0$$

(4)

Given that k is not an integer,

(b) show that
$$k = \frac{9}{11}$$

(2)

For this value of k,

- (c) (i) evaluate the fourth term of the sequence, giving your answer as an exact fraction,
 - (ii) evaluate the sum of the first ten terms of the sequence.

(6)



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Question 9 continu	ed		

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	Q9
(Total 12 marks)	



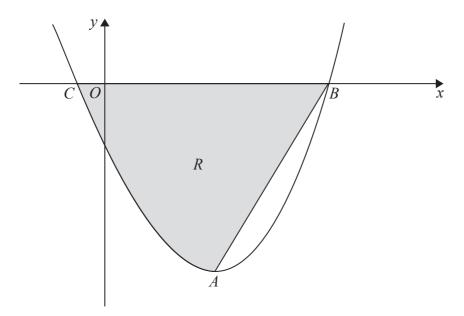


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a sketch of part of the curve with equation

$$y = 4x^3 + 9x^2 - 30x - 8$$
, $-0.5 \le x \le 2.2$

The curve has a turning point at the point A.

(a) Using calculus, show that the x coordinate of A is 1

(3)

The curve crosses the *x*-axis at the points B(2, 0) and $C\left(-\frac{1}{4}, 0\right)$

The finite region R, shown shaded in Figure 2, is bounded by the curve, the line AB, and the x-axis.

(b) Use integration to find the area of the finite region *R*, giving your answer to 2 decimal places.

(7)



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Question 10 continued	



Question 10 continued		

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Question 10 continued	Diank
Question to continued	



Question 10 continued		Leave blank
		Q10
	(Total 10	
	TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75	MARKS
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