Centre No.						Paper Reference							Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.						6	6	6	5	/	0	1	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

6665/01

Edexcel GCE

Core Mathematics C3

Advanced Level

Thursday 14 June 2007 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Examiner's use only

Team Leader's use only

Question Number	Leave Blank
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
Total	

Materials required for examination
Mathematical Formulae (Green)

Items included with question papers
Nil

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 formulas stored in them.

Instructions to Candidates

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 8 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 should show sufficient working to make your methods clear to the Examiner.
Answers without working may not gain full credit.

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Turn over

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1. Find the exact solutions to the equations

(a) $\ln x + \ln 3 = \ln 6$,

(2)

(b) $e^{x} + 3e^{-x} = 4$.

(4)

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2. $$\mathrm{f}(x) = \frac{2x+3}{x+2} - \frac{9+2x}{2x^2+3x-2}, \qquad x > \frac{1}{2}.$$

(a) Show that $\mathrm{f}(x) = \dfrac{4x-6}{2x-1}$.

(7)

(b) Hence, or otherwise, find $\mathrm{f}'(x)$ in its simplest form.

(3)

N 2 6 1 0 9 A 0 4 2 4

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3. A curve C has equation

$$y = x^2 e^x.$$

(a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$, using the product rule for differentiation.

(3)

(b) Hence find the coordinates of the turning points of C.

(3)

(c) Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

(2)

(d) Determine the nature of each turning point of the curve C.

(2)

N 2 6 1 0 9 A 0 6 2 4

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4. $$f(x) = -x^3 + 3x^2 - 1.$$

(a) Show that the equation $f(x) = 0$ can be rewritten as

$$x = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{3-x}\right)}.$$

(2)

(b) Starting with $x_1 = 0.6$, use the iteration

$$x_{n+1} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{3-x_n}\right)}$$

to calculate the values of x_2, x_3 and x_4, giving all your answers to 4 decimal places.

(2)

(c) Show that $x = 0.653$ is a root of $f(x) = 0$ correct to 3 decimal places.

(3)

N 2 6 1 0 9 A 0 8 2 4

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5. The functions f and g are defined by

$$\mathrm{f} : x \mapsto \ln(2x-1), \qquad x \in \mathbb{R},\ x > \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\mathrm{g} : x \mapsto \frac{2}{x-3}, \qquad x \in \mathbb{R},\ x \neq 3.$$

(a) Find the exact value of fg(4).

(2)

(b) Find the inverse function $\mathrm{f}^{-1}(x)$, stating its domain.

(4)

(c) Sketch the graph of $y = |\mathrm{g}(x)|$. Indicate clearly the equation of the vertical asymptote and the coordinates of the point at which the graph crosses the y-axis.

(3)

(d) Find the exact values of x for which $\left|\frac{2}{x-3}\right| = 3$.

(3)

N 2 6 1 0 9 A 0 1 0 2 4

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Question 5 continued

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6. (a) Express $3 \sin x + 2 \cos x$ in the form $R \sin(x + \alpha)$ where $R > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

(4)

(b) Hence find the greatest value of $(3 \sin x + 2 \cos x)^4$.

(2)

(c) Solve, for $0 < x < 2\pi$, the equation

$$3 \sin x + 2 \cos x = 1,$$

giving your answers to 3 decimal places.

(5)

N 2 6 1 0 9 A 0 1 4 2 4

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Question 6 continued

Leave blank

7. (a) Prove that

$$\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} + \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = 2\operatorname{cosec} 2\theta, \qquad \theta \neq 90n°.$$

(4)

(b) On the axes on page 20, sketch the graph of $y = 2 \operatorname{cosec} 2\theta$ for $0° < \theta < 360°$.

(2)

(c) Solve, for $0° < \theta < 360°$, the equation

$$\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} + \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = 3,$$

giving your answers to 1 decimal place.

(6)

N 2 6 1 0 9 A 0 1 8 2 4

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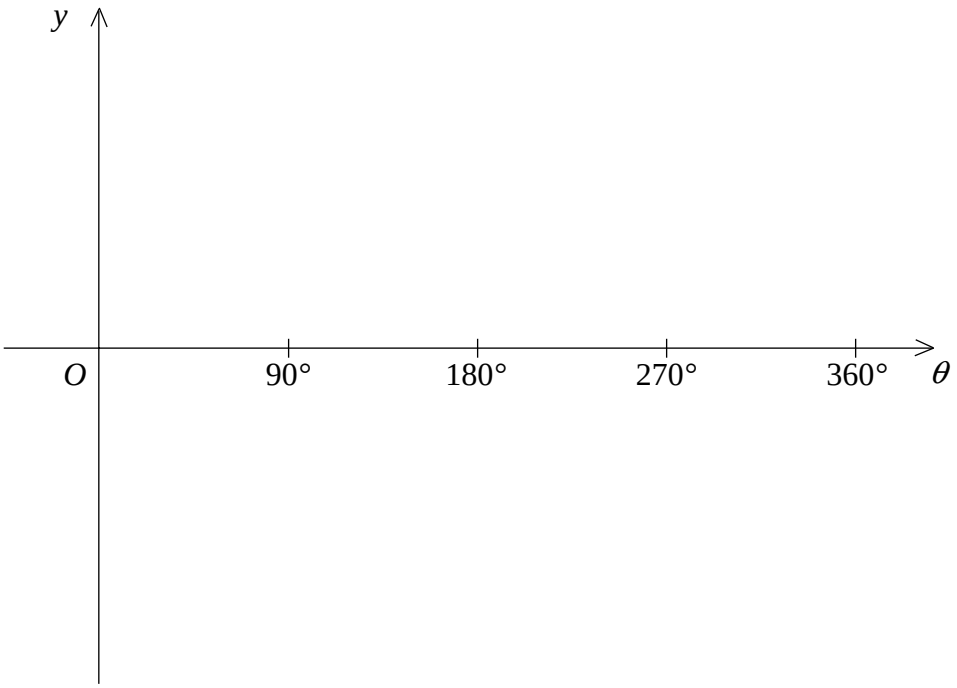
Question 7 continued



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8. The amount of a certain type of drug in the bloodstream t hours after it has been taken is given by the formula

$$x = De^{-\frac{1}{8}t},$$

where x is the amount of the drug in the bloodstream in milligrams and D is the dose given in milligrams.

A dose of 10 mg of the drug is given.

(a) Find the amount of the drug in the bloodstream 5 hours after the dose is given. Give your answer in mg to 3 decimal places.

(2)

A second dose of 10 mg is given after 5 hours.

(b) Show that the amount of the drug in the bloodstream 1 hour after the second dose is 13.549 mg to 3 decimal places.

(2)

No more doses of the drug are given. At time T hours after the second dose is given, the amount of the drug in the bloodstream is 3 mg.

(c) Find the value of T.

(3)

Leave blank

Question 8 continued

Q8

(Total 7 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS

END

N 2 6 1 0 9 A 0 2 4 2 4