

**Elmwood Press**  
**Core Mathematics C4**  
**Paper C**  
**(Mark Scheme)**

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## Worked Solutions

### Edexcel C4 Paper C

$$1. \quad (a) \quad \frac{5x+7}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{3}{x+2} \quad (3)$$

$$y = 2(x+1)^{-1} + 3(x+2)^{-1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -2(x+1)^{-2} - 3(x+2)^{-2}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 4(x+1)^{-3} + 6(x+2)^{-3}$$

$$\text{when } x = 1, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{4}{2^3} + \frac{6}{3^3} = \frac{13}{18} \quad (3)$$

$$2. \quad V = 36h^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dh} = 72h$$

$$\text{we are given } \frac{dV}{dt} = 24$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dh} \times \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$\text{when } h = 2, \quad 24 = 72 \times 2 \times \frac{dh}{dt} \quad \frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{24}{144} = \frac{1}{6} \text{ cm s}^{-1} \quad (5)$$

$$3. \quad (a) \quad (1+2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(2x) + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)}{2}(2x)^2 + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)}{3 \cdot 2}(2x)^3 + \dots$$

$$= 1 - x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x^3 \quad (4)$$

$$(b) \text{ valid for } -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$(c) \quad (1+ax)(1-x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x^3) = 1 - x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x^3 + ax - ax^2 + \frac{3a}{2}x^3 + \dots$$

$$-1 + a = 3, \quad \therefore a = 4$$

$$\text{coef. of } x^3 = -\frac{5}{2} + \frac{3 \cdot 4}{2} = \frac{7}{2} \quad (4)$$

$$4. \quad (a) \text{ when } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad x = \pi + 1 \text{ and } y = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = -\sin \theta, \quad \frac{dx}{d\theta} = 2 + \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-\sin \theta}{2 + \cos \theta}$$

$$\text{when } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ gradient of tangent} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\text{equation of tangent is } y - 0 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - \pi - 1)$$

$$2y = -x + \pi + 1$$

$$2y + x = \pi + 1 \quad (4)$$

$$(b) \text{ At stationary points } \frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \quad \therefore \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\theta = 0, \pi, 2\pi$$

$$\theta = 0, \quad x = 0, \quad y = 1$$

$$\theta = \pi, \quad x = 2\pi, \quad y = -1$$

$$\theta = 2\pi, \quad x = 4\pi, \quad y = 1$$

$$\text{There are stationary points at } (0, 1), (2\pi, -1), (4\pi, 1) \quad (4)$$

5. (i)	$x$	0	1	2	3
	$\ln(1 + \sin x)$	0	0.61056	0.64674	0.13201

$$I = \frac{1}{2} [0 + 0.13201 + 2(0.61056 + 0.64674)]$$

= 1.32 to 3 sig. fig.

(5)

$$(ii) \int_0^3 \ln(1 + \sin x)^5 dx = \int_0^3 5 \ln(1 + \sin x) dx$$

i.e.  $5 \times 1.32 = 6.6$

(2)

6. (a)  $t = 0, N = 5000$

$$5000 = Ae^0$$

$$A = 5000$$

(2)

(b)  $t = 4, N = 4000 \Rightarrow 4000 = 5000 e^{-4k}$

$$e^{4k} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$4k \ln e = \ln \frac{5}{4}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{5}{4} \quad (0.055786 \dots)$$

(4)

(c) when  $t = 8, N = 5000 e^{-\left(\frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{5}{4}\right) \times 8} = 3200$

(3)

7. (a)  $(x - 3)(x - 1)$

$$\text{let } \frac{2x}{(x - 3)(x - 1)} \equiv \frac{A}{x - 3} + \frac{B}{x - 1}$$

$$= \frac{3}{x - 3} - \frac{1}{x - 1}$$

(cover up rule)

(3)

(b)  $\frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{3}{x - 3} - \frac{1}{x - 1} dx$

$$\ln y = 3 \ln(x - 3) - \ln(x - 1) + c$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3}, x = 4: \ln \frac{1}{3} = 3 \ln 1 - \ln 3 + c$$

$$c = \ln \frac{1}{3} + \ln 3 = 0$$

$$\text{so } \ln y = \ln \frac{(x - 3)^3}{(x - 1)} \quad y = \frac{(x - 3)^3}{(x - 1)}$$

(6)

8. (a) direction of  $l$  is  $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{equation of } l \text{ is } r = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)

(b) at point of intersection  $1 + 3\lambda = 4 + \mu$

$$6 - 6\lambda = 8 + 2\mu$$

$$1 - 9\lambda = -4 - \mu$$

solving we obtain  $\lambda = \frac{1}{3}, \mu = -2$

point of intersection is  $(2, 4, -2)$

(4)

$$(c) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ k \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{6} \sqrt{25 + k^2 + 25} \cos 60^\circ$$

$$5 + 2k - 5 = \sqrt{6} \sqrt{50 + k^2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(4k)^2 = 6(50 + k^2)$$

$$16k^2 = 300 + 6k^2$$

$$10k^2 = 300$$

$$k^2 = 30$$

$$k = \sqrt{30}$$

(3)

9. (a)  $\left(\frac{1}{4}, 0\right)$

(1)

$$(b) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1-4x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-4) + 2\sqrt{1-4x}$$

$$= \frac{-4x}{\sqrt{1-4x}} + 2\sqrt{1-4x} = \frac{-4x + 2(1-4x)}{\sqrt{1-4x}} = \frac{2-12x}{\sqrt{1-4x}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \text{ at } x = \frac{1}{6} \text{ and at that point } y = \frac{2}{6}\sqrt{1-\frac{4}{6}} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \quad (5)$$

$$(c) \text{ area} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} 2x\sqrt{1-4x} \, dx$$

$$u = 1-4x, \quad 4x = 1-u \\ \frac{du}{dx} = -4$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int_1^0 \left(\frac{1-u}{2}\right) u^{\frac{1}{2}} \, du$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} du = dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^1 \left(u^{\frac{1}{2}} - u^{\frac{3}{2}}\right) \, du$$

$$x = \frac{1}{4}, \quad u = 0 \\ x = 0, \quad u = 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left[ \frac{2}{3}u^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{5}u^{\frac{5}{2}} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left[ \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{5} - 0 \right] = \frac{1}{30} \quad (7)$$