

**Edexcel GCE
Core Mathematics C4
Gold Level G2
(Question Paper)**

**All exam papers are issued free to students for education purpose only.
Mr.S.V.Swarnaraja (Marking Examiner, Team Leader & Author)
www.swanash.com, Mobile: +94777304755 , email: swa@swanash.com**

Paper Reference(s)

6666/01

Edexcel GCE

Core Mathematics C4

Gold Level (Harder) G2

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

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

Write the name of the examining body (Edexcel), your centre number, candidate number, the unit title (Core Mathematics C4), the paper reference (6666), your surname, initials and signature.

Information for Candidates

A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.
Full marks may be obtained for answers to ALL questions.
There are 8 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 75.

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.

Suggested grade boundaries for this paper:

A*	A	B	C	D	E
65	58	47	42	36	28

1.
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x(3x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{(3x-1)} + \frac{C}{(3x-1)^2}.$$

(a) Find the values of the constants A , B and C . (4)

(b) (i) Hence find $\int f(x) \, dx$.

(ii) Find $\int_1^2 f(x) \, dx$, leaving your answer in the form $a + \ln b$, where a and b are constants. (6)

June 2012

2. The current, I amps, in an electric circuit at time t seconds is given by

$$I = 16 - 16(0.5)^t, \quad t \geq 0.$$

Use differentiation to find the value of $\frac{dI}{dt}$ when $t = 3$.

Give your answer in the form $\ln a$, where a is a constant.

(5)

January 2011

3. (a) Use the binomial expansion to show that

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)} \approx 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2, \quad |x| < 1$$

(6)

(b) Substitute $x = \frac{1}{26}$ into

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

to obtain an approximation to $\sqrt{3}$.

Give your answer in the form $\frac{a}{b}$ where a and b are integers.

(3)

June 2013

4. Given that $y = 2$ at $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$, solve the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{y \cos^2 x}.$$

(5)

June 2012

5.

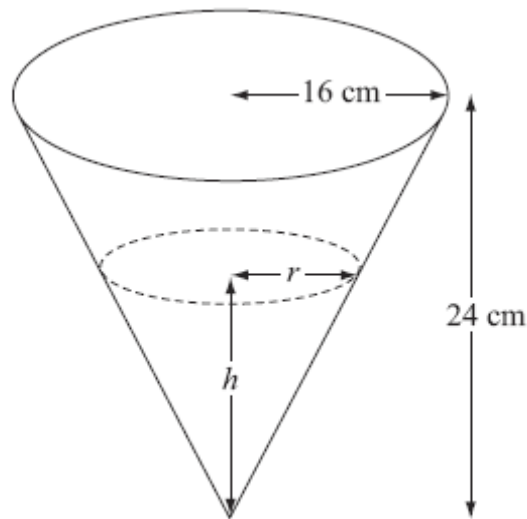


Figure 2

A container is made in the shape of a hollow inverted right circular cone. The height of the container is 24 cm and the radius is 16 cm, as shown in Figure 2. Water is flowing into the container. When the height of water is h cm, the surface of the water has radius r cm and the volume of water is V cm³.

(a) Show that $V = \frac{4\pi h^3}{27}$.

(2)

[The volume V of a right circular cone with vertical height h and base radius r is given by the formula $V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$.]

Water flows into the container at a rate of $8 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$.

(b) Find, in terms of π , the rate of change of h when $h = 12$.

(5)

January 2009

6. (a) Find $\int \tan^2 x \, dx$.

(2)

(b) Use integration by parts to find $\int \frac{1}{x^3} \ln x \, dx$.

(4)

(c) Use the substitution $u = 1 + e^x$ to show that

$$\int \frac{e^{3x}}{1+e^x} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - e^x + \ln(1 + e^x) + k,$$

where k is a constant.

(7)

January 2009

7. (a) Express $\frac{2}{4-y^2}$ in partial fractions.

(3)

(b) Hence obtain the solution of

$$2 \cot x \frac{dy}{dx} = (4 - y^2)$$

for which $y = 0$ at $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$, giving your answer in the form $\sec^2 x = g(y)$.

(8)

June 2008

8.

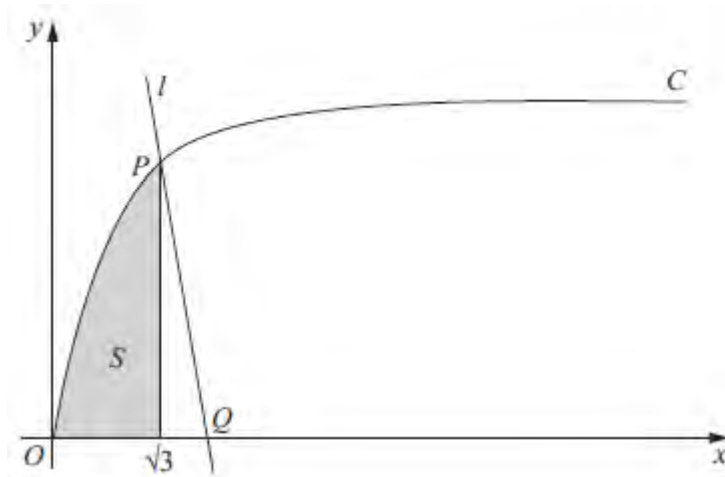


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows part of the curve C with parametric equations

$$x = \tan \theta, \quad y = \sin \theta, \quad 0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

The point P lies on C and has coordinates $\left(\sqrt{3}, \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}\right)$.

(a) Find the value of θ at the point P .

(2)

The line l is a normal to C at P . The normal cuts the x -axis at the point Q .

(b) Show that Q has coordinates $(k\sqrt{3}, 0)$, giving the value of the constant k .

(6)

The finite shaded region S shown in Figure 3 is bounded by the curve C , the line $x = \sqrt{3}$ and the x -axis. This shaded region is rotated through 2π radians about the x -axis to form a solid of revolution.

(c) Find the volume of the solid of revolution, giving your answer in the form $p\pi\sqrt{3} + q\pi^2$, where p and q are constants.

(7)

June 2011

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS

END