GCE Examinations Advanced / Advanced Subsidiary

Core Mathematics C1

Paper H Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Answer **all** the questions.
- Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, unless a different degree of accuracy is specified in the question or is clearly appropriate.
- You are not permitted to use a calculator in this paper.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 72.
- You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.



Written by Shaun Armstrong © Solomon Press

These sheets may be copied for use solely by the purchaser's institute.

1.
$$f(x) = (\sqrt{x} + 3)^2 + (1 - 3\sqrt{x})^2$$
.

Show that f(x) can be written in the form ax + b where *a* and *b* are integers to be found. [3]

2. Find in exact form the real solutions of the equation

$$x^4 = 5x^2 + 14.$$
 [4]

3.
$$f(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 - 3x + 7$$
.

Find the set of values of x for which f(x) is increasing. [5]

4. Express each of the following in the form $p + q\sqrt{2}$ where p and q are rational.

(i)
$$(4 - 3\sqrt{2})^2$$
 [2]

$$(ii) \quad \frac{1}{2+\sqrt{2}} \tag{3}$$

5. Given that the equation

 $x^2 + 4kx - k = 0$

has no real roots,

(i) show that

$$4k^2 + k < 0, [3]$$

- (*ii*) find the set of possible values of k. [3]
- 6. The curve with equation $y = x^2 + 2x$ passes through the origin, O.
 - (*i*) Find an equation for the normal to the curve at *O*. [4]
 - (*ii*) Find the coordinates of the point where the normal to the curve at *O* intersects the curve again. [3]

7.	A circle has centre $(5, 2)$ and passes through the point $(7, 3)$.			
	(i)	Find the length of the diameter of the circle.	[2]	
	(ii)	Find an equation for the circle.	[2]	
	(iii)	Show that the line $y = 2x - 3$ is a tangent to the circle and find the coordinates of the point of contact.	[5]	
8.	(i)	Sketch the graphs of $y = 2x^4$ and $y = 2\sqrt{x}$, $x \ge 0$ on the same diagram and write down the coordinates of the point where they intersect.	[4]	
	(ii)	Describe fully the transformation that maps the graph of $y = 2\sqrt{x}$ onto the graph of $y = 2\sqrt{x-3}$.	[2]	
	(iii)	Find and simplify the equation of the graph obtained when the graph of $y = 2x^4$ is stretched by a factor of 2 in the x-direction, about the y-axis.	[3]	
9.	The straight line l_1 passes through the point A (-2, 5) and the point B (4, 1).			
	(i)	Find an equation for l_1 in the form $ax + by = c$, where a, b and c are integers.	[4]	
	The	The straight line l_2 passes through <i>B</i> and is perpendicular to l_1 .		
	(ii)	Find an equation for l_2 .	[3]	
	Give	Given that l_2 meets the <i>y</i> -axis at the point <i>C</i> ,		
	(iii)	show that triangle ABC is isosceles.	[4]	

Turn over



The diagram shows an open-topped cylindrical container made from cardboard. The cylinder is of height h cm and base radius r cm.

Given that the area of card used to make the container is 192π cm²,

(*i*) show that the capacity of the container, $V \text{ cm}^3$, is given by

$$V = 96\pi r - \frac{1}{2}\pi r^{3}.$$
 [5]

- (*ii*) Find the value of r for which V is stationary. [4]
- (*iii*) Find the corresponding value of V in terms of π . [2]
- *(iv)* Determine whether this is a maximum or a minimum value of *V*. [2]