## 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.

1. 

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

Show that $\mathrm{f}(x)$ can be written in the form $a x+b$ where $a$ and $b$ are integers to be found.
2. Find in exact form the real solutions of the equation

$$
\begin{equation*}
x^{4}=5 x^{2}+14 . \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

3. 

$$
\mathrm{f}(x)=x^{3}+4 x^{2}-3 x+7
$$

Find the set of values of $x$ for which $\mathrm{f}(x)$ is increasing.
4. Express each of the following in the form $p+q \sqrt{2}$ where $p$ and $q$ are rational.
(i) $(4-3 \sqrt{2})^{2}$
(ii) $\frac{1}{2+\sqrt{2}}$
5. Given that the equation

$$
x^{2}+4 k x-k=0
$$

has no real roots,
(i) show that

$$
\begin{equation*}
4 k^{2}+k<0 \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

(ii) find the set of possible values of $k$.
6. The curve with equation $y=x^{2}+2 x$ passes through the origin, $O$.
(i) Find an equation for the normal to the curve at $O$.
(ii) Find the coordinates of the point where the normal to the curve at $O$ intersects the curve again.
7. A circle has centre $(5,2)$ and passes through the point $(7,3)$.
(i) Find the length of the diameter of the circle.
(ii) Find an equation for the circle.
(iii) Show that the line $y=2 x-3$ is a tangent to the circle and find the coordinates of the point of contact.
8. (i) Sketch the graphs of $y=2 x^{4}$ and $y=2 \sqrt{x}, x \geq 0$ on the same diagram and write down the coordinates of the point where they intersect.
(ii) Describe fully the transformation that maps the graph of $y=2 \sqrt{x}$ onto the graph of $y=2 \sqrt{x-3}$.
(iii) Find and simplify the equation of the graph obtained when the graph of $y=2 x^{4}$ is stretched by a factor of 2 in the $x$-direction, about the $y$-axis.
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 $a x+b y=c$, where $a, b$ and $c$ are integers.

The straight line $l_{2}$ passes through $B$ and is perpendicular to $l_{1}$.
(ii) Find an equation for $l_{2}$.

Given that $l_{2}$ meets the $y$-axis at the point $C$,
(iii) show that triangle $A B C$ is isosceles.
10.


The diagram shows an open-topped cylindrical container made from cardboard. The cylinder is of height $h \mathrm{~cm}$ and base radius $r \mathrm{~cm}$.

Given that the area of card used to make the container is $192 \pi \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$,
(i) show that the capacity of the container, $V \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$, is given by

$$
\begin{equation*}
V=96 \pi r-\frac{1}{2} \pi r^{3} . \tag{5}
\end{equation*}
$$

(ii) Find the value of $r$ for which $V$ is stationary.
(iii) Find the corresponding value of $V$ in terms of $\pi$.
(iv) Determine whether this is a maximum or a minimum value of $V$.

