

Centre No.						Paper Reference						Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.					6	6	6	4	/	0	1	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

**6664/01**

**Edexcel GCE  
Core Mathematics C2  
Advanced Subsidiary**

**Monday 14 January 2013 – Morning  
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**

Examiner's use only

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Team Leader's use only

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Question Number	Leave Blank
1	
2	
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Total	

**Materials required for examination**

Mathematical Formulae (Pink)

**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 or symbolic differentiation/integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.**

**Instructions to Candidates**

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initials and signature. Check that you have the correct question paper.  
Answer ALL the questions.  
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 9 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 75.  
There are 32 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.



**Turn over**

1. Find the first 3 terms, in ascending powers of  $x$ , in the binomial expansion of

$$(2 - 5x)^6$$

Give each term in its simplest form.

(4)

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Q1

(Total 4 marks)









5. The circle  $C$  has equation

$$x^2 + y^2 - 20x - 24y + 195 = 0$$

The centre of  $C$  is at the point  $M$ .

(a) Find

- (i) the coordinates of the point  $M$ ,
- (ii) the radius of the circle  $C$ .

(5)

$N$  is the point with coordinates  $(25, 32)$ .

(b) Find the length of the line  $MN$ .

(2)

The tangent to  $C$  at a point  $P$  on the circle passes through point  $N$ .

(c) Find the length of the line  $NP$ .

(2)

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6. Given that

$$2\log_2(x+15) - \log_2 x = 6$$

(a) Show that

$$x^2 - 34x + 225 = 0$$

**(5)**

(b) Hence, or otherwise, solve the equation

$$2\log_2(x+15) - \log_2 x = 6$$

**(2)**

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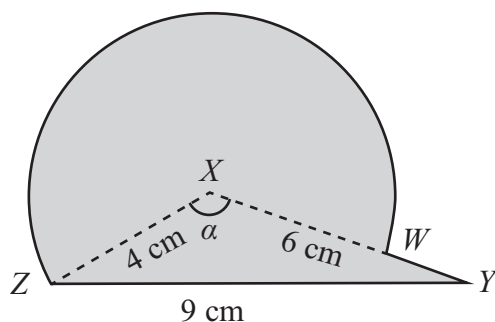
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7.



**Figure 1**

The triangle  $XYZ$  in Figure 1 has  $XY = 6$  cm,  $YZ = 9$  cm,  $ZX = 4$  cm and angle  $ZXY = \alpha$ . The point  $W$  lies on the line  $XY$ .

The circular arc  $ZW$ , in Figure 1 is a major arc of the circle with centre  $X$  and radius 4 cm.

(a) Show that, to 3 significant figures,  $\alpha = 2.22$  radians. (2)

(b) Find the area, in  $\text{cm}^2$ , of the major sector  $XZWX$ . (3)

The region enclosed by the major arc  $ZW$  of the circle and the lines  $WY$  and  $YZ$  is shown shaded in Figure 1.

Calculate

(c) the area of this shaded region, (3)

(d) the perimeter  $ZWYZ$  of this shaded region. (4)

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8. The curve  $C$  has equation  $y = 6 - 3x - \frac{4}{x^3}, \quad x \neq 0$

(a) Use calculus to show that the curve has a turning point  $P$  when  $x = \sqrt{2}$  (4)

(b) Find the  $x$ -coordinate of the other turning point  $Q$  on the curve. (1)

(c) Find  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ . (1)

(d) Hence or otherwise, state with justification, the nature of each of these turning points  $P$  and  $Q$ . (3)

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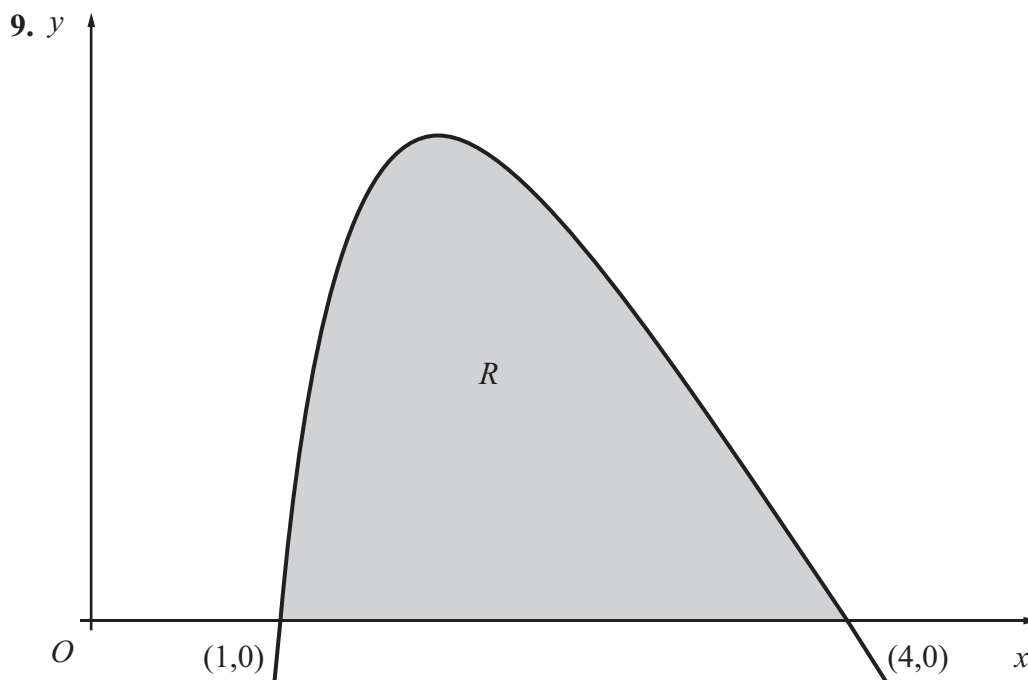
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**Figure 2**

The finite region  $R$ , as shown in Figure 2, is bounded by the  $x$ -axis and the curve with equation

$$y = 27 - 2x - 9\sqrt{x} - \frac{16}{x^2}, \quad x > 0$$

The curve crosses the  $x$ -axis at the points  $(1, 0)$  and  $(4, 0)$ .

(a) Complete the table below, by giving your values of  $y$  to 3 decimal places.

$x$	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4
$y$	0	5.866		5.210		1.856	0

**(2)**

(b) Use the trapezium rule with all the values in the completed table to find an approximate value for the area of  $R$ , giving your answer to 2 decimal places.

**(4)**

(c) Use integration to find the exact value for the area of  $R$ .

**(6)**

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