## IYGB GCE

## Core Mathematics C1 <br> Advanced Subsidiary

Practice Paper B
Difficulty Rating: 3.0667/1.3636

## Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

## Calculators may NOT be used in this examination.

## Information for Candidates

This practice paper follows the Edexcel Syllabus.
The standard booklet "Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables" may be used. Full marks may be obtained for answers to ALL questions.
The marks for the parts of questions are shown in round brackets, e.g. (2). There are 11 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 not gain full credit.
The examiner may refuse to mark any parts of questions if deemed not to be legible.

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## Question 1

$$
y=2 x^{2}-\frac{6}{x^{3}}+8 x^{3}, x \neq 0 .
$$

Find an expression for

$$
\begin{equation*}
\int y d x \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

## Question 2

Write each of the following surd expressions as simple as possible.
a) $(4-\sqrt{5})^{2}$.
b) $2 \sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{15}-\sqrt{75}-\frac{\sqrt{60}}{\sqrt{5}}$.

## Question 3

It is given that for all values of $x$

$$
5 x^{2}+A x-7 \equiv B(x+2)^{2}+C,
$$

where $A, B$ and $C$ are constants.

Determine the values of $A, B$ and $C$.

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## Question 4

Find the range of values of the constant $m$ so that the quadratic equation

$$
x^{2}+(m+3) x+(3 m+4)=0
$$

has two distinct real roots.

## Question 5

The figure below shows the graph of the curve with equation $y=f(x)$.

The curve meets the $x$ axis at $(-3,0)$, at $(1,0)$ and at the origin $O$.


Sketch on separate diagrams the graph of ...
a) ... $y=f(x-3)$.
b) $. . . y=f(-x)$.
c) $\ldots y=f\left(\frac{1}{3} x\right)$.

Each sketch must include the coordinates of any points where the graph meets the coordinate axes.

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## Question 6

Solve the simultaneous equations

$$
\begin{align*}
& x+2 y=3  \tag{6}\\
& 4 y^{2}-x^{2}=33
\end{align*}
$$

## Question 7

The straight line $l_{1}$ has equation

$$
3 x-2 y=1 .
$$

a) Find an equation of the straight line $l_{2}$ which is perpendicular to $l_{1}$ and passes through the point $A(4,-1)$, giving the answer in the form $a x+b y=c$ where $a, b$ and $c$ are integers.

The straight line $l_{1}$ meets the coordinate axes at the points $P$ and $Q$.

The point $O$ represents the origin.
b) Show that the area of the triangle $O P Q$ is $\frac{1}{12}$ of a square unit.

## Question 8

An athlete is training for a long distance race.

He is preparing by running on 16 consecutive days so that his daily running distances form an arithmetic sequence.

The athlete ran for 15 km on the $16^{\text {th }}$ day of his training and the total distance run over the 16 day training period was 288 km .

Find the distance the athlete ran on the $11^{\text {th }}$ day of his training.

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## Question 9

A sequence of numbers is given by the recurrence relation

$$
a_{n+1}=5-\frac{18}{4+a_{n}}, n \geq 1, a_{2}=0 .
$$

a) Find the values of $a_{3}, a_{4}$ and $a_{5}$.
b) Determine the value of $a_{1}$.
c) Calculate the value of

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sum_{r=1}^{5} a_{r} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

## Question 10

The curve $C_{1}$ has equation

$$
y=-\frac{2}{x}, x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq 0 .
$$

a) Sketch the graph of $C_{1}$.

The curve $C_{2}$ has equation

$$
y=x^{3}-3 x, x \in \mathbb{R} .
$$

b) Sketch the graph of $C_{2}$.

The sketch must include the coordinates, in exact surd form where appropriate, of all the points where the curve meets the coordinate axes.
c) Find the $x$ coordinates of the points of intersection between $C_{1}$ and $C_{2}$.

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## Question 11



The figure above shows the curve $C$ with equation

$$
y=2 x^{2}-x+3 .
$$

$C$ crosses the $y$ axis at the point $P$. The normal to $C$ at $P$ is the straight line $L_{1}$.
a) Find an equation of $L_{1}$.
$L_{1}$ meets the curve again at the point $Q$.
b) Determine the coordinates of $Q$.

The tangent to $C$ at $Q$ is the straight line $L_{2}$.
$L_{2}$ meets the $y$ axis at the point $R$.
c) Show that the area of the triangle $P Q R$ is one square unit.

