

## Worked Solutions

### Edexcel C3 Paper C

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad & \frac{1}{x+4} - \frac{2(x-1)}{(3x+2)(x+4)} \\
 &= \frac{x+4}{(x+4)(3x+2)} - \frac{1}{3x+2} \\
 & \frac{1}{3x+2} - \frac{1}{x-5} \\
 & x-5 = 3x+2 \quad x = -3\frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad (a) \quad & 4x + 1 = e^2 \\
 & x = \frac{1}{4}(e^2 - 1) \\
 (b) \quad & 3e^{2x} - 7e^x + 2 = 0 \\
 & (3e^x - 1)(e^x - 2) = 0 \\
 & e^x = \frac{1}{3}; e^x = 2 \\
 & x = -\ln 3, x = \ln 2
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad (a) \quad & f(x) \geq 0, g(x) < 8 \\
 (b) \quad & (x+4)^2 = 8 - x \\
 & x^2 + 8x + 16 = 8 - x \\
 & x^2 + 9x + 8 = 0 \\
 & (x+8)(x+1) = 0 \\
 & x = -8, -1, \text{ not in domain of } g.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4}$$

$$4. \quad (a) \quad f'(x) = x - \frac{4}{x-3}$$

$$(b) \quad f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow x < \frac{4}{x-3}$$

$$x(x-3) < 4 \quad x > 3$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 4 < 0$$

$$(x-4)(x+1) < 0$$

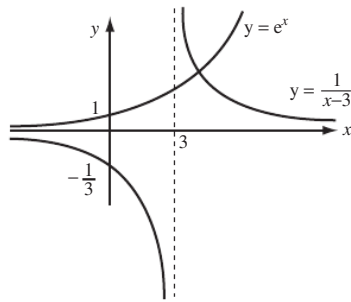
$$-1 < x < 4$$

$$\therefore 3 < x < 4$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 x^2 - 3x - 4 > 0 \quad \text{for } x < 3 \\
 x < -1 \quad \text{or } x > 4
 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \quad \tan 75^\circ &= \frac{\cos(75^\circ - 15^\circ) - \cos(75^\circ + 15^\circ)}{\sin(75^\circ + 15^\circ) - \sin(75^\circ - 15^\circ)} \\
 &= \frac{\cos 60^\circ - \cos 90^\circ}{\sin 90^\circ - \sin 60^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} - 0}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{3}} \times \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}} \\
 &= 2 + \sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. (a)



(b) curves only cross once.

(c)  $x_1 = 3.04978$ ,  $x_2 = 3.04736$ ,  $x_3 = 3.04748$ , ...  
 $x = 3.047$  (3 d.p.)

7. (a)  $x^2 \cdot -3e^{-3x} + e^{-3x} \cdot 2x$   
 $x e^{-3x} (2 - 3x)$

(b)  $2 \sec x (\sec x \tan x) = 2 \sec^2 x \tan x$

(c)  $\frac{5 \sin x - 5x \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$

(d)  $\frac{dx}{dy} = -\ln y \cdot \sin y + \cos y \cdot \frac{1}{y}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{\cos y - y \ln y \cdot \sin y}$

8. (a)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 12 \cos 2x - 8 \sin 2x$

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -24 \sin 2x - 16 \cos 2x$

$= -4(6 \sin 2x + 4 \cos 2x)$

$= -4y.$

(b)  $R^2 = 6^2 + 4^2 :$

$R = \sqrt{52} = 7.211$  (3 d.p.)

$\tan \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$

$\alpha = 0.588^\circ$

(c) pt. of inflection

$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{52} \sin(2x + 0.588) = 0$

$2x + 0.588 = \pi$

$x = 1.277$  (3 d.p.)