GCE

Mathematics

Advanced GCE **A2 7890 - 2**

Advanced Subsidiary GCE **AS 3890 - 2**

Mark Schemes for the Units

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3890-2/7890-2/MS/R/08J

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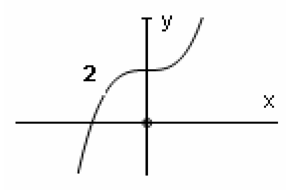
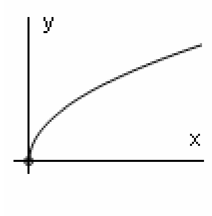
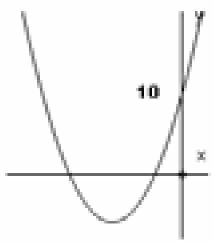
4721 Core Mathematics 1

1	$\frac{4(3+\sqrt{7})}{(3-\sqrt{7})(3+\sqrt{7})}$ $= \frac{12+4\sqrt{7}}{9-7}$ $= 6+2\sqrt{7}$	M1 B1 A1 3 $\boxed{3}$	Multiply top and bottom by conjugate 9 ± 7 soi in denominator $6+2\sqrt{7}$
2(i) (ii)	$x^2+y^2=49$ $x^2+y^2-6x-10y-30=0$ $(x-3)^2-9+(y-5)^2-25-30=0$ $(x-3)^2+(y-5)^2=64$ $r^2=64$ $r=8$	B1 1 M1 A1 2 $\boxed{3}$	$x^2+y^2=49$ 3^2 5^2 30 with consistent signs soi 8 cao
3	$a(x+3)^2+c=3x^2+bx+10$ $3(x^2+6x+9)+c=3x^2+bx+10$ $3x^2+18x+27+c=3x^2+bx+10$ $c=-17$	B1 B1 M1 A1 4 $\boxed{4}$	$a=3$ soi $b=18$ soi $c=10-9a$ or $c=10-\frac{b^2}{12}$ $c=-17$
4(i) (ii) (iii)	p = -1 $\sqrt{25k^2}=15$ $25k^2=225$ $k^2=9$ $k=\pm3$ $\sqrt[3]{t}=2$ $t=8$	B1 1 M1 A1 A1 3 M1 A1 2 $\boxed{6}$	p = -1 Attempt to square 15 or attempt to square root $25k^2$ k = 3 k = -3 $\frac{1}{t^{\frac{1}{3}}}=\frac{1}{2}$ or $t^{\frac{1}{3}}=2$ soi $t=8$

5(i)		B1 B1 2	+ve cubic +ve or -ve cubic with point of inflection at (0, 2) and no max/min points
(ii)		B1 B1 2	curve with correct curvature in +ve quadrant only completely correct curve
(iii)	Stretch scale factor 1.5 parallel to y-axis	B1 B1 B1 3 $\boxed{7}$	stretch factor 1.5 parallel to y-axis or in y-direction
6(i)	EITHER $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 40}}{2}$ $x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{24}}{2}$ $x = \frac{-8 \pm 2\sqrt{6}}{2}$ $x = -4 \pm \sqrt{6}$ OR $(x+4)^2 - 16 + 10 = 0$ $(x+4)^2 = 6$ $x + 4 = \pm\sqrt{6}$ M1 A1 $x = \pm\sqrt{6} - 4$ A1	M1 A1 A1 3	Correct method to solve quadratic $x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{24}}{2}$ $x = -4 \pm \sqrt{6}$
(ii)		B1 B1 B1 3	+ve parabola parabola cutting y-axis at (0, 10) where (0, 10) is not min/max point parabola with 2 negative roots
(iii)	$x \le -\sqrt{6} - 4, x \ge \sqrt{6} - 4$	M1 A1 ft 2 $\boxed{8}$	$x \le$ lower root $x \ge$ higher root (allow $<$, $>$) Fully correct answer, ft from roots found in (i)

7(i)	Gradient = $-\frac{1}{2}$	B1 1	$-\frac{1}{2}$
(ii)	$y-5=-\frac{1}{2}(x-6)$	M1	Equation of straight line through (6, 5) with any non-zero numerical gradient
		B1 ft	Uses gradient found in (i) in their equation of line
	$2y-10=-x+6$ $x+2y-16=0$	A1 3	Correct answer in correct form (integer coefficients)
(iii)	EITHER $\frac{4-x}{2}=x^2+x+1$ $4-x=2x^2+2x+2$ $2x^2+3x-2=0$	*M1	Substitute to find an equation in x (or y)
	$(2x-1)(x+2)=0$	DM1	Correct method to solve quadratic
	$x=\frac{1}{2}, x=-2$	A1	$x=\frac{1}{2}, x=-2$
	$y=\frac{7}{4}, y=3$	A1 4	$y=\frac{7}{4}, y=3$ **SR** one correct (x,y) pair **www** **B1**
	OR $y=(4-2y)^2+(4-2y)+1$ *M $y=16-16y+4y^2+4-2y+1$ $0=21-19y+4y^2$ $0=(4y-7)(y-3)$ DM1 $y=\frac{7}{4}, y=3$ A1 $x=\frac{1}{2}, x=-2$ A1	$\boxed{8}$	

8(i)	$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + 2x - 1$	*M1 A1	Attempt to differentiate (at least one correct term) 3 correct terms
	At stationary points, $3x^2+2x-1=0$	M1	Use of $\frac{dy}{dx}=0$
	$(3x-1)(x+1)=0$	DM1	Correct method to solve 3 term quadratic
	$x=\frac{1}{3},\ x=-1$	A1	$x=\frac{1}{3},\ x=-1$
	$y=\frac{76}{27},\ y=4$	A1 6	$y=\frac{76}{27},\ 4$
			SR one correct (x,y) pair **www** **B1**
(ii)	$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=6x+2$	M1	Looks at sign of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ for at least one of their x-values or other correct method
	$x=\frac{1}{3},\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}>0$	A1	$x=\frac{1}{3}$, minimum point CWO
	$x=-1,\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}<0$	A1 3	$x=-1$, maximum point CWO
(iii)	$-1 < x < \frac{1}{3}$	M1	Any inequality (or inequalities) involving both their x values from part (i)
		A1 2	Correct inequality (allow $<$ or $\le$)
		$\boxed{11}$	

9(i)	Gradient of AB = $\frac{-2-1}{-5-3}$ $= \frac{3}{8}$	B1	$\frac{3}{8}$ oe
	$y-1=\frac{3}{8}(x-3)$	M1	Equation of line through either A or B, any non-zero numerical gradient
	$8y-8=3x-9$ $3x-8y-1=0$	A1 3	Correct equation in correct form
(ii)	$\left(\frac{-5+3}{2}, \frac{-2+1}{2}\right)$	M1	Uses $\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$
	$=(-1, -\frac{1}{2})$	A1 2	$(-1, -\frac{1}{2})$
(iii)	$AC=\sqrt{(-5+3)^2+(-2-4)^2}$	M1	Uses $\sqrt{(x_2-x_1)^2+(y_2-y_1)^2}$
	$=\sqrt{2^2+6^2}$ $=\sqrt{40}$	A1	$\sqrt{40}$
	$=2\sqrt{10}$	A1 3	Correctly simplified surd
(iv)	Gradient of AC $=\frac{-2-4}{-5+3} = 3$	B1	3 oe
	Gradient of BC $=\frac{4-1}{-3-3} = -\frac{1}{2}$	B1	$-\frac{1}{2}$ oe
	$3\times -\frac{1}{2} \neq -1$ so lines are not	M1	Attempts to check $m_1 \times m_2$
	perpendicular	A1 4	Correct conclusion **www**
		$\boxed{12}$	

10(i)	$24x^2 - 3x^{-4}$	B1 B1 B1	$24x^2$ kx^{-4} $-3x^{-4}$
	$48x + 12x^{-5}$	M1 A1 5	Attempt to differentiate their (i) Fully correct
(ii)	$8x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = -9$ $8x^6 + 1 = -9x^3$ $8x^6 + 9x^3 + 1 = 0$	*M1	Use a substitution to obtain a 3-term quadratic
	Let $y = x^3$ $8y^2 + 9y + 1 = 0$ $(8y+1)(y+1) = 0$ $y = -\frac{1}{8}, y = -1$ $x = -\frac{1}{2}, x = -1$	DM1 A1 M1 A1 5	Correct method to solve quadratic $-\frac{1}{8}$, -1 Attempt to cube root at least one of their y-values $-\frac{1}{2}$, -1
			SR one correct x value **www** **B1**
		$\boxed{\mathbf{10}}$	**SR for trial and improvement:** x = -1 B1 $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ B2 Justification that there are no further solutions B2