

| Question | Answer  | Marks      | Guidance                                       |
|----------|---|------------|--|
| 1        | State or imply non-modulus equation $(x + a)^2 = (2x - 5a)^2$ or pair of linear equations           | <b>B1</b>  | SR <b>B1</b> for $x = 6a$                      |
|          | Attempt solution of quadratic equation or of pair of linear equations                               | <b>M1</b>  | Allow <b>M1</b> if $\frac{4}{3}$ and 6 seen    |
|          | Obtain, as final answers, $6a$ and $\frac{4}{3}a$   | <b>A1</b>  |  |
|          | <b>Total:</b>   | <b>3</b>   |  |
| 2        | Apply logarithms to both sides and apply power law  | <b>*M1</b> |  |
|          | Obtain $(x + 4)\log 3 = 2x\log 5$ or equivalent   | <b>A1</b>  |  |
|          | Solve linear equation for $x$   | <b>DM1</b> | dep *M   |
|          | Obtain 2.07   | <b>A1</b>  | Allow greater accuracy                         |
|          | <b>Total:</b>   | <b>4</b>   |  |
| 3(i)     | Draw sketch of $y = x^3$  | <b>*B1</b> | May be implied by part graph in first quadrant |
|          | Draw straight line with negative gradient crossing positive $y$ -axis and indicate one intersection | <b>DB1</b> | dep *B   |
|          | <b>Total:</b>   | <b>2</b>   |  |
| 3(ii)    | Use iterative formula correctly at least once   | <b>M1</b>  |  |
|          | Obtain final answer 1.926   | <b>A1</b>  |  |
|          | Show sufficient iterations to justify 4 sf or show sign change in interval (1.9255, 1.9265)         | <b>A1</b>  |  |
|          | <b>Total:</b>   | <b>3</b>   |  |

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| 4        | Use quotient rule (or product rule) to find first derivative                | <b>M1</b> |          |
|          | Obtain $\frac{8xe^{4x} + 10e^{4x}}{(2x+3)^2}$ or equivalent                 | <b>A1</b> |          |
|          | Substitute $x = 0$ to obtain gradient $\frac{10}{9}$                        | <b>A1</b> |          |
|          | Form equation of tangent through $(0, \frac{1}{3})$ with numerical gradient | <b>M1</b> |          |
|          | Obtain $10x - 9y + 3 = 0$   | <b>A1</b> |          |
|          | <b>Total:</b>   | <b>5</b>  |          |

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| 5        | State or imply $\ln y = \ln K - 2x \ln a$                   | <b>B1</b>  |  |
|          | EITHER:   |            |  |
|          | Obtain $-0.525$ as gradient of line                         | <b>(M1</b> |  |
|          | Equate their $-2 \ln a$ to their gradient and solve for $a$ | <b>M1</b>  | Allow $2 \ln a =$ their gradient for <b>M1</b> |
|          | Obtain $a = 1.3$  | <b>A1</b>  |  |
|          | Substitute to find value of $K$                             | <b>M1</b>  |  |
|          | Obtain $K = 8.4$  | <b>A1)</b> |  |
|          | OR:   |            |  |
|          | Obtain two equations using coordinates correctly            | <b>(M1</b> |  |
|          | Solve these equations to obtain $2 \ln a$ or equivalent     | <b>M1</b>  |  |
|          | Obtain $a = 1.3$  | <b>A1</b>  |  |
|          | Substitute to find value of $K$                             | <b>M1</b>  |  |
|          | Obtain $K = 8.4$  | <b>A1)</b> |  |
|          | <b>Total:</b>   | <b>6</b>   |  |

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|----------|---|-----------|---|
| 6(i)     | Evaluate expression when $x = -2$   | <b>M1</b> |   |
|          | Obtain 0 with all necessary detail present  | <b>A1</b> | Use of $f(x) = (x+2)(ax^2 + bx + c)$ to find $a$ , $b$ and $c$ , allow <b>M1 A0</b><br>Use of $f(x) = (x+2)(ax^2 + bx + c) + d$ to find $a$ , $b$ and $c$ , and show $d = 0$ , allow <b>M1 A1</b> |
|          | Carry out division, or equivalent, at least as far as $x^2$ and $x$ terms in quotient             | <b>M1</b> |   |
|          | Obtain $6x^2 + x - 35$  | <b>A1</b> |   |
|          | Obtain factorised expression $(x+2)(2x+5)(3x-7)$  | <b>A1</b> |   |
|          | <b>Total:</b>   |           | <b>5</b>  |
| 6(ii)    | State or imply substitution $x = \frac{1}{y}$ or equivalent                                       | <b>M1</b> |   |
|          | Obtain $-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{7}$  | <b>A1</b> |   |
|          | <b>Total:</b>   |           | <b>2</b>  |
| 7(a)     | Obtain $\int (2\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta - 3) d\theta$  | <b>B1</b> |   |
|          | Attempt use of identity to obtain integrand involving $\cos 2\theta$ and $\cos \theta$            | <b>M1</b> |   |
|          | Integrate to obtain form $k_1 \sin 2\theta + k_2 \sin \theta + k_3 \theta$ for non-zero constants | <b>M1</b> |   |
|          | Obtain $\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta - \sin \theta - 2\theta + c$                                     | <b>A1</b> |   |
|          | <b>Total:</b>   |           | <b>4</b>  |

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|----------|--|----------|----------|
| 7(b)(i)  | Integrate to obtain form $k_1 \ln(2x+1) + k_2 \ln(x)$ or $k_1 \ln(2x+1) + k_2 \ln(2x)$     | M1       |          |
|          | Obtain $2\ln(2x+1) + \frac{1}{2}\ln x$ or $2\ln(2x+1) + \frac{1}{2}\ln(2x)$                | A1       |          |
|          | <b>Total:</b>  | <b>2</b> |          |
| 7(b)(ii) | Use relevant logarithm power law for expression obtained from application of limits        | M1       |          |
|          | Use relevant logarithm addition / subtraction laws   | M1       |          |
|          | Obtain $\ln 18$  | A1       |          |
|          | <b>Total:</b>  | <b>3</b> |          |
| 8(i)     | Obtain $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2 \sin 2t$   | B1       |          |
|          | Obtain $\frac{dy}{dt} = 6 \sin^2 t \cos t - 9 \cos^2 t \sin t$                             | B1       |          |
|          | Use $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} / \frac{dx}{dt}$ for their first derivatives            | M1       |          |
|          | Use identity $\sin 2t = 2 \sin t \cos t$   | B1       |          |
|          | Simplify to obtain $\frac{3}{2} \sin t - \frac{9}{4} \cos t$ with necessary detail present | A1       |          |
|          | <b>Total:</b>  | <b>5</b> |          |

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| 8(ii)    | Equate $\frac{dy}{dx}$ to zero and obtain $\tan t = k$   | <b>M1</b> |          |
|          | Obtain $\tan t = \frac{3}{2}$ or equivalent  | <b>A1</b> |          |
|          | Substitute value of $t$ to obtain coordinates (2.38, 2.66)   | <b>A1</b> |          |
|          | <b>Total:</b>  | <b>3</b>  |          |
| 8(iii)   | Identify $t = \frac{1}{4}\pi$  | <b>B1</b> |          |
|          | Substitute to obtain exact value for gradient of the normal  | <b>M1</b> |          |
|          | Obtain gradient $\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2}$ , $\frac{8}{3\sqrt{2}}$ or similarly simplified exact equivalent | <b>A1</b> |          |
|          | <b>Total:</b>  | <b>3</b>  |          |