Pearson Edexcel

Mark Scheme (Final)

October 2022

Pearson Edexcel International A Level
In Pure Mathematics P2 (WMA12) Paper 01

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

EDEXCEL IAL MATHEMATICS

General Instructions for Marking

1. The total number of marks for the paper is 75.

2. The Edexcel Mathematics mark schemes use the following types of marks:

- **M** marks: method marks are awarded for 'knowing a method and attempting to apply it', unless otherwise indicated.
- **A** marks: Accuracy marks can only be awarded if the relevant method (M) marks have been earned.
- **B** marks are unconditional accuracy marks (independent of M marks)
- Marks should not be subdivided.

3. Abbreviations

These are some of the traditional marking abbreviations that will appear in the mark schemes.

- bod – benefit of doubt
- ft – follow through
- the symbol $\sqrt{}$ will be used for correct ft
- cao – correct answer only
- cso - correct solution only. There must be no errors in this part of the question to obtain this mark
- isw – ignore subsequent working
- awrt – answers which round to
- SC: special case
- oe – or equivalent (and appropriate)
- dep – dependent
- indep – independent
- dp decimal places
- sf significant figures
- * The answer is printed on the paper
- The second mark is dependent on gaining the first mark

4. All A marks are 'correct answer only' (cao.), unless shown, for example, as A1 ft to indicate that previous wrong working is to be followed through. After a misread however, the subsequent A marks affected are treated as A ft, but manifestly absurd answers should never be awarded A marks.

5. For misreading which does not alter the character of a question or materially simplify it, deduct two from any A or B marks gained, in that part of the question affected.

6. Ignore wrong working or incorrect statements following a correct answer.

Special notes for marking Statistics exams (for AAs only)

- If a method leads to “probabilities” which are greater than 1 or less than 0 then M0 should be awarded unless the mark scheme specifies otherwise.
- Any correct method should gain credit. If you cannot see how to apply the mark scheme but believe the method to be correct then please send to review.
- For method marks, we generally allow or condone a slip or transcription error if these are seen in an expression. We do not, however, condone or allow these errors in accuracy marks.
- If a candidate is “hedging their bets” e.g. give Attempt 1…Attempt 2…etc then please send to review.

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
1	<table><tr><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>c</td><td>(abc)</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>(18)</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>(32)</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>5</td><td>(30)</td></tr></table> Any one correct row for $b = 1$, $b = 2$ or $b = 3$. Products do not need to be found for this mark.	B1
	Attempts the product abc for at least 2 valid combinations.	M1
	Finds all three valid combinations with correct products seen and somewhere/shows why this is exhaustive and concludes. *	A1*
		(3 marks)

Note that in most cases the M1 can only follow B1 but there may be some exceptions.

Numerical approach using the table:

B1: Any one correct row for $b = 1$, $b = 2$ or $b = 3$. Products do not need to be found for this mark.
M1: Attempts the product abc for at least 2 valid combinations.
A1*: Requires:

- All three valid combinations with correct products
- No other combinations shown unless they are crossed out or e.g. have a cross at the end of the row or are discounted in some way
- A (minimal) conclusion e.g. the product of a, b and c is even, hence proven, QED, hence it is even etc.

Algebraic/logic approach:

B1: Uses the information to obtain a correct equation connecting a and b e.g. $a + 2b = 8$, $a = 8 - 2b$
M1: States a must be even and considers the product abc in some way
A1*: States e.g. abc is even with a reason e.g. "even $\times$ anything is even"

Pure Algebraic approach:

B1: Uses the information to obtain a correct equation connecting a and b e.g. $a + 2b = 8$, $a = 8 - 2b$
M1: $abc = (8-2b)b(b+2)$

Attempts the product of a, b and c in terms of b (or some other letter)

A1*: $abc = 2(4-b)b(b+2)$ which is even, hence proven, QED etc.

Concludes abc is even and makes a (minimal) conclusion. There must be no algebraic errors.

NB using this approach "$abc = -2b^3 + 4b^2 + 16b$ which is even hence proven" is not sufficient – they would need to say e.g. which is even + even + even or factor out the 2.

There will be other arguments that are convincing. Full marks should be awarded for those that are.
E.g. the following is acceptable:

- if b is an even number
c is an even number $\therefore$ $b+c$ is an even number
$a = 10 - (b+c)$ an even number − an even number is always even so a is even
any number multiplicy by an even number is even so $a \times b \times c$ is even.
- if ~~te~~ b is odd c is odd (odd+odd=even
so $\therefore$ $b+c$ is even so a is even.
$\therefore$ $a \times b \times c$ is always even

If you are unsure if a response deserves credit then use review.

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
2(a)	$\mathrm{f}(\tfrac{5}{4}) = (2 - k \times \tfrac{5}{4})^5 = \dfrac{243}{32} \Rightarrow (2 - k \times \tfrac{5}{4}) = \sqrt[5]{\dfrac{243}{32}} \Rightarrow k = ...$	M1
	$\dfrac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \dfrac{5k}{4} = \dfrac{1}{2} \Rightarrow k = \dfrac{2}{5}$ *	A1*
		(2)
(b)	$\pm {}^5C_1 \times 2^4 \times \left(\pm \dfrac{2}{5}x\right)$ or $\pm {}^5C_2 \times 2^3 \times \left(\pm \dfrac{2}{5}x\right)^2$	M1
	$32 - 32x + \dfrac{64}{5}x^2$	A1A1
		(3)
(c)	$\mathrm{f}'(x) = -32 + \dfrac{128}{5}x + ... \Rightarrow \mathrm{f}'(0) = ...$	M1
	$\mathrm{f}'(0) = -32$	A1ft
		(2)
		(7 marks)

(a)

M1: Substitutes $x = \dfrac{5}{4}$ into $\mathrm{f}(x)$, equates to $\dfrac{243}{32}$ and attempts to make k the subject by taking the 5th root of both sides.

A1*: $k = \dfrac{2}{5}$ with no errors and sufficient working shown.

Accept as a minimum $(2 - k \times \tfrac{5}{4})^5 = \dfrac{243}{32} \Rightarrow (2 - k \times \tfrac{5}{4}) = \dfrac{3}{2} \Rightarrow k = \dfrac{2}{5}$

Note that **just** $(2 - k \times \tfrac{5}{4})^5 = \dfrac{243}{32} \Rightarrow k = \dfrac{2}{5}$ scores no marks as the minimum for the M mark requires taking the 5th root of both sides.

Alternative by verification:

M1: $k = \dfrac{2}{5},\ x = \dfrac{5}{4} \Rightarrow (2 - \tfrac{2}{5} \times \tfrac{5}{4})^5 = \left(\dfrac{3}{2}\right)^5 = \dfrac{243}{32}$

Substitutes $k = \dfrac{2}{5}$ and $x = \dfrac{5}{4}$ and attempts to raise **an evaluated** $2 - kx$ to the power of 5

A1: Hence $k = \dfrac{2}{5}$

Fully correct work and makes a (minimal) conclusion e.g. Hence proven, QED, Therefore true, etc.

Note that **just** $(2 - \tfrac{2}{5} \times \tfrac{5}{4})^5 = \dfrac{243}{32}$ or $(2 - \tfrac{2}{5} \times \tfrac{5}{4})^5 = (2 - \tfrac{1}{2})^5 = \dfrac{243}{32}$ scores no marks as the $2 - \tfrac{2}{5} \times \tfrac{5}{4}$ or $2 - \tfrac{1}{2}$ must be evaluated for the M mark.

(b)

M1: Attempts the binomial expansion to obtain the correct structure for the x or x^2 term i.e. the correct binomial coefficient with the correct power of 2 and the correct power of $\pm\frac{2}{5}x$.

The binomial coefficients do not have to be evaluated but must be correct if they are.

If awarding this mark for the x^2 term you can condone missing brackets e.g. $\pm{}^5C_2\times 2^3\times\pm\frac{2}{5}x^2$

A1: For the correct simplified x or x^2 term i.e. $-32x$ or $+\frac{64}{5}x^2$

A1: For $32-32x+\frac{64}{5}x^2$ which may be written as a list. Allow equivalents for $\frac{64}{5}$ e.g. 12.8

Condone $32+(-32x)+\frac{64}{5}x^2$

Ignore any extra terms but do not isw – mark their final answer.
If they don't simplify in (b) do not allow simplified terms in (c) as recovery.

(b) Alternative takes out a power of 2:

$$\left(2-\frac{2}{5}x\right)^5=2^5\left(1-\frac{1}{5}x\right)^5=2^5\left(1-5\times\frac{1}{5}x+\frac{5\times 4}{2}\left(\frac{1}{5}x\right)^2+...\right)$$

Score **M1** for $2^5\left(...\pm 5\times\pm\frac{1}{5}x+...\right)$ or $2^5\left(...\pm\frac{5\times 4}{2}\left(\pm\frac{1}{5}x\right)^2+...\right)$ condoning $\left(\pm\frac{1}{5}x^2\right)$ as above

Then **A** marks as above.

(c)

M1: Attempts to differentiate their expansion **and** substitutes $x=0$ which may be implied.
For the differentiation, look for $x^n\to x^{n-1}$ at least once including $k\to 0$ or $kx\to k$

A1ft: -32 following correct differentiation

Or follow through on their q provided

- the expansion in (b) was of the form $p+qx+rx^2,\ \ p,q,r\neq 0$
- the differentiation is correct for their $p+qx+rx^2$ i.e. $q+2rx$

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
3(a)(i)	$a_1 = \frac{1}{4}$	B1
(ii)	$a_2 = \frac{1}{4}$	B1
(iii)	$a_3 = 1$	B1
		(3)
(b)	$\frac{50}{2}[2+49]$ $(=1275)$ oe	M1A1
	$\sum_{n=1}^{50} \cos^2\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right) = 34\times\frac{1}{4}+16\times 1$	M1
	$1275+\frac{49}{2}=\frac{2599}{2}$	A1
		(4)
		(7 marks)

(a)

B1: $\frac{1}{4}$ or 0.25

B1: $\frac{1}{4}$ or 0.25

B1: 1 (which has clearly not come from a rounded degrees decimal answer)

Note that use of degrees gives $a_1 = 0.9996659868...$, $a_2 = 0.9986643935...$, $a_3 = 0.9969965583...$ and scores no marks.

(b)

M1: Correct attempt to find the sum of $1+2+3+...+50$

A1: $\frac{50}{2}[2+49]$ or e.g. $\frac{50}{2}[1+50]$ or 1275

Award for any correct numerical expression or for 1275. May be implied or may be seen as part of a complete calculation. A correct answer only of 1275 implies both of the first 2 marks.

M1: Correct attempt to find $\sum_{n=1}^{50} \cos^2\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right)$ e.g. by $34\times\frac{1}{4}+16\times 1$ or $17\times\frac{1}{4}+17\times\frac{1}{4}+16\times 1$ or

$16\times(\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}+1)+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}$ or $17\times(\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}+1)-1$

Must be a **<u>correct</u>** method for the **<u>correct</u>** sequence, e.g. $\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}+1+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}+1+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}+1+...$

If they **just** write down 49/2 this scores M0

A1: $\frac{2599}{2}$ or exact equivalent e.g. 1299.5. Isw once a correct answer is seen.

Note that a method must be seen in part (b) as stated in the question. Correct answer only of 2599/2 scores no marks.

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
4(a)	$10=\log_a 8-\log_a 4 \Rightarrow \log_a 2=10$	M1
	$a^{10}=2$	M1
	$a=2^{1/10}=1.07177...\ *$	A1*
		(3)
(b)	$w=\log_{1.072}(t+5)-\log_{1.072}4 \Rightarrow w=\log_{1.072}\left(\dfrac{t+5}{4}\right)$	M1
	$w=\log_{1.072}\left(\dfrac{t+5}{4}\right) \Rightarrow \dfrac{t+5}{4}=1.072^w \Rightarrow t=...$	M1
	$t=4\times 1.072^w-5$	A1
		(3)
(b) ALT	$w=\log_{1.072}(t+5)-\log_{1.072}4 \Rightarrow w+\log_{1.072}4=\log_{1.072}(t+5)$	M1
	$\Rightarrow t+5=1.072^{w+\log_{1.072}4}$	M1
	$\Rightarrow t=1.072^{w+\log_{1.072}4}-5$	A1
(c)	$t=4\times 1.072^{15}-5=...$	M1
	awrt 6.35	A1
		(2)
		(8 marks)

(a)

M1: Substitutes $t=3$ and $w=10$ into the equation and achieves $\log_a 2=10$ or e.g. $\log_a \dfrac{8}{4}=10$ correctly

M1: Correctly removes the log to obtain $a^{10}="2"$

A1*: Fully correct proof showing $a=2^{1/10}$ or $a=\sqrt[10]{2}$ or $a=\sqrt[10]{\dfrac{8}{4}}$ and obtains awrt 1.072

Note that this may be implied by the accuracy of their a e.g. 1.071773463… so allow for 1.0718 (rounded) or 1.0717 (truncated).

May also see logarithm approach e.g. $a^{10}=2 \Rightarrow \log a^{10}=\log 2 \Rightarrow \log a=\dfrac{\log 2}{10} \Rightarrow a=10^{\frac{\log 2}{10}}=...$

or $a^{10}=2 \Rightarrow \ln a^{10}=\ln 2 \Rightarrow \ln a=\dfrac{\ln 2}{10} \Rightarrow a=e^{\frac{\ln 2}{10}}=...$

<u>False solutions in (a):</u>

$$10=\log_a 8-\log_a 4 \Rightarrow \frac{\log_a 8}{\log_a 4}=10 \Rightarrow \log_a 2=10 \Rightarrow a^{10}=2 \Rightarrow a=\sqrt[10]{2}=1.072$$

Scores **M0M1A0**

$$10=\log_a 8-\log_a 4 \Rightarrow \frac{8\log a}{4\log a}=10 \Rightarrow 2\log a=10 \Rightarrow \log a^2=10 \Rightarrow a^{10}=2 \Rightarrow a=\sqrt[10]{2}=1.072$$

Scores no marks

(b)

M1: Applies the subtraction law for logs to write the equation as $w = \log_{1.072}\left(\frac{t+5}{4}\right)$

M1: Writes the equation as $1.072^w = \mathrm{f}(t)$ and proceeds to make *t* the subject.

A1: $t = 4 \times 1.072^w - 5$

Alternative:

M1: Rearranges to make $\log_{1.072}(t+5)$ the subject correctly

M1: Removes the logs on lhs to obtain $\mathrm{f}(t) = 1.072^{\mathrm{g}(w)}$

A1: Correct equation. $t = 1.072^{w+\log_{1.072}4} - 5$

In both cases allow the use of "*a*" or a more accurate value for "*a*" rather than 1.072 for both method marks.

(c)

M1: Substitutes $w = 15$ into their equation from (b) or possibly the given equation $w = \log_{1.072}(t+5) - \log_{1.072}4$ and proceeds to find a value for *t*

A1: awrt 6.35 (months) (NB If full accuracy used for *a* answer is 6.3137… and scores A0) Ignore any units if given.

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
5(a)	$\cos\theta(3\cos\theta-\tan\theta)=2\Rightarrow\cos\theta(3\cos\theta-\dfrac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta})=2$ or e.g. $\cos\theta(3\cos\theta-\tan\theta)=2\Rightarrow 3\cos^2\theta-\sin\theta=2$ or e.g. $\cos\theta(3\cos\theta-\tan\theta)=2\Rightarrow 3\cos^2\theta-\dfrac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}\cos\theta=2$	M1
	$3(1-\sin^2\theta)-\sin\theta=2$	M1
	$3\sin^2\theta+\sin\theta-1=0$ *	A1*
		(3)
(b)	$(\sin 2x=)\dfrac{-1\pm\sqrt{13}}{6}$ (or awrt 0.43 and awrt -0.77 (or truncated -0.76))	M1A1
	$2x=\sin^{-1}(0.434...)$ or $2x=\sin^{-1}(-0.77...)\Rightarrow x=...$	M1
	$-1.13,\ -0.438,\ 0.225,\ 1.35$	A1A1
		(5)
		(8 marks)

(a)

M1: Uses $\tan\theta=\dfrac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$ to write the equation in terms of sine and cosine only.

M1: Uses $\sin^2\theta+\cos^2\theta=1$ to obtain a quadratic equation in sine only.

A1*: Achieves $3\sin^2\theta+\sin\theta-1=0$ * with no errors.

Condone one notational slip e.g. $3\sin\theta^2$ instead of $3\sin^2\theta$ or e.g. 3 sin for $3\sin\theta$ in the working but the printed answer must be correct but allow e.g. $0=\sin\theta+3\sin^2\theta-1$

(b)

M1: Attempts to solve the quadratic $3\sin^2\theta+\sin\theta-1=0$ which may be in any variable. Usual rules apply for solving a quadratic (via a calculator is also acceptable and may imply this mark). If no working is shown then the roots must be correct.

A1: $\dfrac{-1\pm\sqrt{13}}{6}$ or a minimum of $\dfrac{-1\pm\sqrt{13}}{2\times 3}$ (or as decimals awrt 0.43 and awrt -0.77).

Whether subsequently rejected or not. Ignore any labelling just look for these values.

M1: Attempts to find one angle within the range by finding the inverse sine of one of their roots and dividing by 2. May be implied by their values and allow if working in degrees.

A1: Any two of awrt $-1.13,\ -0.438,\ 0.225,\ 1.35$

A1: All four of awrt $-1.13,\ -0.438,\ 0.225,\ 1.35$ and no others in the range.

Special case - answers in degrees: –64.9, –25.1, 12.9, 77.1

Score A1 for awrt any 2 of these and then A0 so a maximum of 7/8 for the question.

NB allow answers to be found in degrees which are subsequently converted to radians but then left in terms of π e.g. $\dfrac{-64.9\pi}{180}$ etc. provided the answers round to the $-1.13,\ -0.438,\ 0.225,\ 1.35$

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
6(a)	$h = 0.5$	B1
	$\frac{1}{2}\times"0.5"\times\left[3+1.92+2(2.6833+2.4+2.1466)\right]$	M1
	4.845	A1
		(3)
(b)	$\int_0^2 2-\frac{1}{4}x^2 \text{ d}x=\left[2x-\frac{x^3}{12}\right]_0^2=\frac{10}{3}$	M1A1
	% of logo shaded $=\dfrac{"4.845"-"\frac{10}{3}"}{6}$	dM1
	$=25.2(\%)$	A1
		(4)
		(7 marks)

(a)

B1: $h = 0.5$ seen or implied.

M1: A full attempt at the trapezium rule.

Look for $\frac{\text{their } h}{2}\left\{3+1.92+2(2.6833+2.4+2.1466)\right\}$ but condone copying slips.

Note that $\frac{\text{their } h}{2}3+1.92+2(2.6833+2.4+2.1466)$ scores M0 unless the missing brackets are recovered or implied by their answer. (You may need to check)

Allow this mark if they add the areas of individual trapezia e.g.

$\frac{\text{their } h}{2}\left\{3+2.6833\right\}+\frac{\text{their } h}{2}\left\{2.6833+2.4\right\}+\frac{\text{their } h}{2}\left\{2.4+2.1466\right\}+\frac{\text{their } h}{2}\left\{2.1466+1.92\right\}$

Condone copying slips but must be a complete method using all the trapezia.

A1: awrt 4.845. Apply isw once awrt 4.845 is seen.

(b)

M1: Attempts to integrate $2-\frac{1}{4}x^2$. Award for either $2x$ or $\ldots x^3$.

A1: $\frac{10}{3}$ seen or implied.

dM1: Attempts to find the difference (either way round) between their answer to part (a) and their attempt at the area under C_2 <u>which must be positive</u> and divides by 6 (Must follow an attempt to integrate C_2 and not an attempt to use the trapezium rule again)

A1: awrt 25.2(%) (the % symbol is not required). Do not allow –25.2% or e.g. 0.252

Allow $\frac{907}{36}(\%)$

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
7(a)	$\dfrac{12x^3(x-7)+14x(13x-15)}{21\sqrt{x}}=\dfrac{12x^4-84x^3+182x^2-210x}{21\sqrt{x}}$	M1
	$\dfrac{4}{7}x^{\frac{7}{2}},\ -4x^{\frac{5}{2}},\ +\dfrac{26}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}},\ -10x^{\frac{1}{2}}$	A1
	$(y=)\dfrac{4}{7}x^{\frac{7}{2}}-4x^{\frac{5}{2}}+\dfrac{26}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}-10x^{\frac{1}{2}}$	A1
		(3)
(b)	$y=\dfrac{4}{7}x^{\frac{7}{2}}-4x^{\frac{5}{2}}+\dfrac{26}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}-10x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\left(\dfrac{dy}{dx}=\right)2x^{\frac{5}{2}}-10x^{\frac{3}{2}}+13x^{\frac{1}{2}}-5x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	M1A1ft
	$2x^3-10x^2+13x-5=0$ *	A1*
		(3)
(c)	$\left(2x^3-10x^2+13x-5\right)\div(x-1)=(2x^2\pm\ldots x\pm\ldots)$	M1
	$2x^2-8x+5$	A1
	$x=\dfrac{4\pm\sqrt{6}}{2}$	A1
		(3)
		(9 marks)

(a)

M1: Attempts to multiply out numerator (at least 2 correct terms obtained).
May be done by e.g. 2 separate fractions.

A1: Two of $\frac{4}{7}x^{\frac{7}{2}},\ -4x^{\frac{5}{2}},\ +\frac{26}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}},\ -10x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ where the coefficient may be unsimplified but the index must be processed so allow for any 2 of e.g. $\frac{12}{21}x^{\frac{7}{2}},\ -\frac{84}{21}x^{\frac{5}{2}},\ +\frac{182}{21}x^{\frac{3}{2}},\ -\frac{210}{21}x^{\frac{1}{2}}$

A1: $y=\frac{4}{7}x^{\frac{7}{2}}-4x^{\frac{5}{2}}+\frac{26}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}-10x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ or exact simplified equivalent. Allow as a list.

(b)

M1: Differentiates to achieve an expression of the form $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}=\right)\ldots x^{\frac{5}{2}}\pm\ldots x^{\frac{3}{2}}\pm\ldots x^{\frac{1}{2}}\pm\ldots x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

A1ft: Correct differentiation $2x^{\frac{5}{2}}-10x^{\frac{3}{2}}+13x^{\frac{1}{2}}-5x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ Follow through their *a*, *b*, *c* and *d* with simplified coefficients. "$\frac{dy}{dx}=$" is not required.

A1*: $2x^3-10x^2+13x-5=0$
Reaches this printed answer from a correct derivative where the "= 0" has appeared at least once before the final answer. Must be as shown and not just e.g. $x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\left(2x^3-10x^2+13x-5\right)=0$ but allow e.g. $x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\left(2x^3-10x^2+13x-5\right)=0$ followed by a minimal conclusion e.g. hence proven.

(c)

M1: Uses $x-1$ is a factor to establish the quadratic factor. May be by inspection or long division leading to an expression of the form $2x^2+\alpha x+\beta$

A1: Obtains the correct quadratic factor $2x^2-8x+5$

A1: $x=\dfrac{4\pm\sqrt{6}}{2}$ or exact simplified equivalents e.g. $x=2+\dfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{6},\ 2-\dfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{6}$ or $\dfrac{8\pm\sqrt{24}}{4}$.

(The roots may have been found using a calculator but the **M1A1** must have been awarded)

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
8(a)	$3a=\dfrac{a}{1-r}\Rightarrow r=...$	M1
	$r=\dfrac{2}{3}$ *	A1*
		(2)
(b)	$ar-ar^3=16$	B1
	$\dfrac{10}{27}a=16\Rightarrow a=...$	M1
	$a=43.2$	A1
	$S_{10}=\dfrac{43.2(1-\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{10})}{1-\frac{2}{3}}=127.4$	dM1A1
		(5)
		(7 marks)

(a)

M1: Sets $3a=\dfrac{a}{1-r}$, cancels all the *a*'s and attempts to rearrange to find a numerical value for *r*

A1*: $r=\dfrac{2}{3}$ with no errors and at least one intermediate step after $3a=\dfrac{a}{1-r}$

Alternative by verification:

$$r=\frac{2}{3},\Rightarrow\frac{a}{1-r}=\frac{a}{1-\frac{2}{3}}=3a\qquad\text{Hence } r=\frac{2}{3}$$

Score **M1** for substituting $r=\dfrac{2}{3}$ into a correct sum to infinity formula and obtaining $3a$

Score **A1** for correct work followed by a (minimal) conclusion e.g. QED, proven, etc.

(b)

B1: $ar-ar^3=16$ seen or implied.

M1: Proceeds to a value for *a* from a linear equation in *a* using $r=\dfrac{2}{3}$ and $ar-ar^3=16$

But condone use of $r=\dfrac{2}{3}$ and $ar^2-ar^4=16$

A1: $a=43.2$ or any equivalent correct numerical expression e.g. $\dfrac{16\times27}{10},\dfrac{216}{5}$

dM1: Substitutes their *a*, $r=\dfrac{2}{3}$ and n = 10 into the correct sum formula.

(Also allow a correct and full attempt to calculate the sum of all 10 terms separately)

It is dependent on the previous method mark.

A1: awrt 127.4 For reference the exact answer is $\dfrac{92840}{729}$

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
9(a)	$y = x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 14 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 10x + 3 = 0$	M1
	Roots are $3, \frac{1}{3}$ $\Rightarrow$ when $x = 3,\ y = "3"^3 - 5\times"3"^2 + 3\times"3" + 14 = ...$	dM1
	Centre is $(3, 5)$	A1
		(3)
(b)	At A $y = 8$	B1
	$r^2 = (2-"3")^2 + ("8"-"5")^2$ (=10)	M1
	$(x-3)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 10$	A1
		(3)
(c)	$\frac{"8"-"5"}{2-"3"} = ...(-3)$	M1
	$y - "8" = "\frac{1}{3}"(x-2)$	M1
	$y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{22}{3}$ *	A1*
		(3)
(d)	$\int_0^2 x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 14\ dx = ...\left(\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{5}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 14x\right)$	M1
	Area = $\left[\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{5}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 14x\right]_0^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\times\left(\frac{22}{3} + "8"\right)\times 2\right) = ...$ $\frac{1}{4}\times 16 - \frac{5}{3}\times 8 + \frac{3}{2}\times 4 + 14\times 2 - \frac{46}{3}$	dM1
	$\frac{74}{3} - \frac{46}{3} = \frac{28}{3}$	A1
		(3)
		(12 marks)

(a)

M1: Differentiates the equation of the curve and sets equal to 0 which may be implied by their attempt to solve below. Do not credit this differentiation in any other parts of the question. For the differentiation, look for at least 2 of $x^3 \to ...x^2,\ -5x^2 \to ...x,\ 3x \to 3$

dM1: Solves a 3 term quadratic equation by any valid means (including a calculator) and substitutes one of their roots in the original equation to find the y coordinate. **Depends on the first mark.**

A1: Correct coordinates $(3, 5)$ or e.g. $x = 3$, $y = 5$ (Ignore any work with e.g. $x = \frac{1}{3}$ and ignore any work attempting to prove maximum/minimum points – just look for correct coordinates identified)

(b)

B1: y coordinate at A is 8 (Allow this to score anywhere)

M1: Attempts to find the radius of the circle (or radius^2) using $(2,"8")$ and their minimum point. Score for $(2-"3")^2 + ("8"-"5")^2$ or equivalent correct work for their coordinates of T and A. You can ignore what they call it e.g. condone $\text{radius} = (2-"3")^2 + ("8"-"5")^2$

A1: $(x-3)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 10$ oe e.g. $(x-3)^2 + (y-5)^2 = \left(\sqrt{10}\right)^2$, $\sqrt{(x-3)^2 + (y-5)^2} = \sqrt{10}$

(c)

M1: Attempts to find the gradient between A and T using their coordinates. Note that as the equation of the tangent is given we do not accept -3 just written down.

M1: Attempts to find the equation of the straight line using $x = 2$, their y value at A and the negative reciprocal of what they think is the gradient of AT.

A1*: $y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{22}{3}$ with no errors and both previous method marks scored.

Alternative for first **M**: $(x-3)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 10 \Rightarrow 2(x-3) + 2(y-5)\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3-x}{y-5} = \frac{3-2}{8-5} = \frac{1}{3}$

(d)

M1: Attempts to integrate the curve. Award for a power increasing by 1 on one of the terms.

dM1: A correct method for find the shaded area:

- Substitutes in 2 (and 0) into the integrated function and subtracts either way round. May not see 0 substituted in.
- Attempts to find the shaded area by subtracting the area of the trapezium $\frac{1}{2}\times\left(\frac{22}{3} + "8"\right)\times 2$ from their area under the curve. It is dependent on the previous method mark.

It must be a correct method for the area of the trapezium e.g. $\frac{1}{2}\times\left(\frac{22}{3} + \text{their } y \text{ at } A\right)\times 2$

Or e.g. rectangle + triangle: $2\times\frac{22}{3} + \frac{1}{2}\times 2\left(\text{their } y \text{ at } A - \frac{22}{3}\right)$

Or by integration $\int_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{22}{3}\right) dx = \left[\frac{1}{6}x^2 + \frac{22}{3}x\right]_0^2 = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{44}{3} = \frac{46}{3}$

A1: $\frac{28}{3}$ or exact equivalent cso

Alt(d)

M1: Attempts to integrate (curve – line) or (line – curve).
Award for the power increasing by 1 on one of the terms.

dM1: A correct method to find the shaded area.
Substitutes 2 (and 0) and subtracts either way round:

$$\int_0^2 x^3 - 5x^2 + \frac{8}{3}x + \frac{20}{3}\, dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{5x^3}{3} + \frac{4x^2}{3} + \frac{20x}{3}\right]_0^2 = \frac{2^4}{4} - \frac{5\times 2^3}{3} + \frac{4\times 2^2}{3} + \frac{20\times 2}{3} = \ldots$$

Or e.g. $\int_0^2 x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 14 - \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{22}{3}\, dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{5x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2}{2} + 14x - \frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{22x}{3}\right]_0^2 =$

$$= \frac{2^4}{4} - \frac{5\times 2^3}{3} + \frac{3\times 2^2}{2} + 14\times 2 - \frac{2^2}{6} - \frac{22\times 2}{3} = \ldots$$

You can condone slips when collecting terms or for a slip with brackets e.g. attempting:

$\int_0^2 x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 14 - \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{22}{3}\, dx$

A1: $\frac{28}{3}$ or exact equivalent cso

With otherwise correct work leading to $-\frac{28}{3}$ allow full marks if then made positive.

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
10(i)(a)	$2a$	B1
(b)	$\log_2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}\right)=\log_2\sqrt{3}-\log_2 16,\ =\frac{1}{2}a-4$	M1A1
		(3)

(i)(a)
B1: $2a$
(b)

M1: Uses the subtraction rule for logs to write $\log_2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}\right)=\log_2\sqrt{3}-\log_2 16$ seen or implied.

A1: $\frac{1}{2}a-4$

(ii) This general guidance will apply to most cases you will come across:

M1: Takes logs (same base) of **both** sides and applies the addition rule for logs on the lhs
See possible rearrangements below which may be seen before the addition rule is applied.
dM1: Correct method to make *x* the subject. Condone slips in rearrangement but there must be more than one term in *x*. Award for collecting terms in *x* on one side and non *x* terms on the other side, factorising and then dividing. **Dependent on the first method mark.**
B1: The correct power law seen for logs. Allow this mark to score independently so sight of e.g. $\log_2 2^x = x\log_2 2,\ \log_2 3^x = x\log_2 3,\ \log_2 6^x = x\log_2 6,\ \log_2 2^{x+4}=(x+4)\log_2 2$ etc. can score this mark. (Condone e.g. $\log_2 2^{x+4}=x+4\log_2 2$ for this mark)

Note that this may follow incorrect work e.g.

$$3^x\times 2^{x+4}=6 \Rightarrow \log_2 3^x\times\log_2 2^{x+4}=\log_2 6 \Rightarrow x\log_2 3\times(x+4)\log_2 2^{x+4}=\log_2 6$$

A1: $\frac{a-3}{a+1}$ or e.g. $\frac{3-a}{-a-1}$
Note that candidates are unlikely to be working in anything other than base 2 so you can condone the omission of the base throughout but see 3rd below the main scheme below.

Note that for reference, $\frac{a-3}{a+1}=-0.54741122...$ which may be useful in some circumstances.

(ii)	Examples: $3^x \times 2^{x+4} = 6 \Rightarrow \log_2 3^x + \log_2 2^{x+4} = \log_2 6$ or $3^x \times 2^{x+4} = 6 \Rightarrow 3^x \times 2^x \times 2^4 = 6 \Rightarrow \log_2 3^x + \log_2 2^x + \log_2 2^4 = \log_2 6$ or $3^x \times 2^{x+4} = 6 \Rightarrow 3^x \times 2^{x+3} = 3 \Rightarrow \log_2 3^x + \log_2 2^{x+3} = \log_2 3$ or $3^x \times 2^{x+4} = 6 \Rightarrow 3^x \times 2^x = \frac{3}{8} \Rightarrow \log_2 3^x + \log_2 2^x = \log_2 \frac{3}{8}$ or $3^x \times 2^{x+4} = 6 \Rightarrow 3^{x-1} \times 2^{x+3} = 1 \Rightarrow \log_2 3^{x-1} + \log_2 2^{x+3} = \log_2 1$	M1
	Examples: $x\log_2 3 + (x+4)\log_2 2 = \log_2 6 \Rightarrow x(\log_2 3 + \log_2 2) = \log_2 6 - 4 \Rightarrow x = ...$ or $x\log_2 3 + x\log_2 2 + 4 = \log_2 6 \Rightarrow x(\log_2 3 + \log_2 2) = \log_2 6 - 4 \Rightarrow x = ...$ or $x\log_2 3 + (x+3)\log_2 2 = \log_2 3 \Rightarrow x(\log_2 3 + \log_2 2) = \log_2 3 - 3\log_2 2 \Rightarrow x = ...$ or $x\log_2 3 + x\log_2 2 = \log_2 \frac{3}{8} \Rightarrow x(\log_2 3 + \log_2 2) = \log_2 \frac{3}{8} \Rightarrow x = ...$ or $(x-1)\log_2 3 + (x+3)\log_2 2 = 0 \Rightarrow ax + x = a - 3 \Rightarrow x = ...$	dM1
	$\log_2 a^b = b\log_2 a$	B1
	$x = \frac{a-3}{a+1}$	A1
		(4)
		(7 marks)

<u>Some alternatives you may come across are below:</u>

<u>Alternative not requiring the addition law:</u>

$$3^x \times 2^{x+4} = 6 \Rightarrow 3^x \times 2^x = \frac{3}{8} \Rightarrow \log_2 3^x \times 2^x = \log_2 \frac{3}{8} \Rightarrow \log 6^x = \log_2 \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\log 6^x = \log_2 \frac{3}{8} \Rightarrow x\log_2 6 = \log_2 \frac{3}{8} \Rightarrow x = ...$$

$$x = \frac{\log_2 \frac{3}{8}}{\log_2 6} = \frac{\log_2 3 - \log_2 8}{\log_2 6} = \frac{a-3}{a+1}$$

<u>Score as:</u>

M1: Divides by 2^4, takes logs of **both** sides and writes $3^x \times 2^x$ as 6^x

B1: $\log_2 6^x = x\log_2 6$

dM1: Makes x the subject

A1: $\frac{a-3}{a+1}$ or e.g. $\frac{3-a}{-a-1}$

Alternative not requiring logs:

$$a = \log_2 3 \Rightarrow 3 = 2^a$$

$$2^{ax} \times 2^{x+4} = 3 \times 2 = 2^a \times 2$$

$$2^{ax+x+4} = 2^{a+1} \Rightarrow ax + x + 4 = a + 1 \Rightarrow x(a+1) = a - 3 \Rightarrow x = ...$$

$$x = \frac{a-3}{a+1}$$

Score as:

B1: $a = \log_2 3 \Rightarrow 3 = 2^a$

M1: Attempts to write all terms as powers of 2

dM1: Combines and equates powers and makes *x* the subject as in main scheme

A1: $\frac{a-3}{a+1}$ or e.g. $\frac{3-a}{-a-1}$

Alternative using change of base:

$$3^x \times 2^{x+4} = 6 \Rightarrow 2^{x+3} = 3^{1-x} \Rightarrow \log 2^{x+3} = \log 3^{1-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+3)\log 2 = (1-x)\log 3$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+3)\frac{\log_2 2}{\log_2 10} = (1-x)\frac{\log_2 3}{\log_2 10} \Rightarrow x + 3 = a(1-x) \Rightarrow x(a+1) = a - 3 \Rightarrow x = ...$$

Score as:

M1: Divides by 2 and 3^x and takes logs of **both** sides

B1: E.g. $\log 2^{x+3} = (x+3)\log 2$ or $\log 3^{1-x} = (1-x)\log 3$

dM1: Changes to base 2 correctly and makes *x* the subject as main scheme

A1: $\frac{a-3}{a+1}$ or e.g. $\frac{3-a}{-a-1}$

There will be other alternatives so please check the work carefully. The examples above should illustrate how the marks can be applied. If you are unsure use Review.