

GCE Examinations
Advanced Subsidiary

Core Mathematics C2

Paper B

MARKING GUIDE

This guide is intended to be as helpful as possible to teachers by providing concise solutions and indicating how marks could be awarded. There are obviously alternative methods that would also gain full marks.

Method marks (M) are awarded for knowing and using a method.

Accuracy marks (A) can only be awarded when a correct method has been used.

(B) marks are independent of method marks.



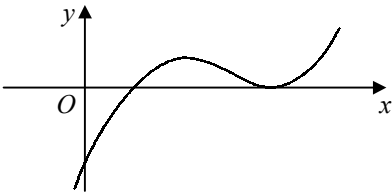
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C2 Paper B – Marking Guide

1.	$\log_5 \frac{4x+3}{x-1} = 2$ $\frac{4x+3}{x-1} = 5^2 = 25$ $4x + 3 = 25(x - 1)$ $21x = 28, \quad x = \frac{4}{3}$	M1 M1 M1 A1	(4)										
2.	$\int_1^3 (x^2 - 2x + k) \, dx = [\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + kx]_1^3$ $= (9 - 9 + 3k) - (\frac{1}{3} - 1 + k) = 2k + \frac{2}{3}$ $\therefore 2k + \frac{2}{3} = 8\frac{2}{3}, \quad k = 4$	M1 A2 M1 M1 A1	(6)										
3.	(a) $= 1 + n(\frac{1}{4}x) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}(\frac{1}{4}x)^2 + \dots$ $= 1 + \frac{1}{4}nx + \frac{1}{32}n(n-1)x^2 + \dots$ (b) $\frac{1}{4}n = \frac{1}{32}n(n-1)$ $8n = n(n-1)$ $n[8 - (n-1)] = 0$ $n \neq 0 \therefore n = 9$	B1 M1 A1 M1 M1 A1	(6)										
4.	$3(1 - \sin^2 x) + \sin^2 x + 5 \sin x = 0$ $2 \sin^2 x - 5 \sin x - 3 = 0$ $(2 \sin x + 1)(\sin x - 3) = 0$ $\sin x = 3$ (no solutions) or $-\frac{1}{2}$ $x = 180 + 30, 360 - 30$ $x = 210, 330$	M1 A1 M1 A1 B1 M1 A1	(7)										
5.	(a) $(x+1)^2 + (y-6)^2 = (2\sqrt{5})^2$ $(x+1)^2 + (y-6)^2 = 20$ (b) sub. $y = 3x - 1$ into eqn of C: $(x+1)^2 + [(3x-1)-6]^2 = 20$ $(x+1)^2 + (3x-7)^2 = 20$ $x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$ $(x-1)(x-3) = 0$ $x = 1, 3$ (c) $x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 2 \therefore (1, 2), \quad x = 3 \Rightarrow y = 8 \therefore (3, 8)$ $AB = \sqrt{(3-1)^2 + (8-2)^2} = \sqrt{4+36} = \sqrt{40} = \sqrt{4 \times 10} = 2\sqrt{10}$	M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1 B1 M1 A1	(9)										
6.	(a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4 - x^{-2}$ for minimum, $4 - x^{-2} = 0$ $x^2 = \frac{1}{4}$ $x > 0 \therefore x = \frac{1}{2} \therefore (\frac{1}{2}, 4)$ (b) <table><tr><td>x</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>$4x + x^{-1}$</td><td>5</td><td>$8\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>$12\frac{1}{3}$</td><td>$16\frac{1}{4}$</td></tr></table> area $\approx \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times [5 + 16\frac{1}{4} + 2(8\frac{1}{2} + 12\frac{1}{3})]$ $= 31.5$ (3sf)	x	1	2	3	4	$4x + x^{-1}$	5	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{3}$	$16\frac{1}{4}$	M1 A1 M1 A2 B1 B1 M1 A1 A1	(10)
x	1	2	3	4									
$4x + x^{-1}$	5	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{3}$	$16\frac{1}{4}$									

7.	(a)	$r = \frac{114}{120} = 0.95$ $u_5 = 120 \times (0.95)^4 = 97.74$ $\therefore$ 1 hour 38 minutes	M1 M1 A1	
	(b)	$S_8 = \frac{120[1-(0.95)^8]}{1-0.95}$ $= 807.79... \text{ minutes} \approx 13 \text{ hours } 28 \text{ minutes}$	M1 A1 A1	
	(c)	$120 \times (0.95)^{n-1} < 60$ $(n-1) \lg 0.95 < \lg 0.5$ $n > \frac{\lg 0.5}{\lg 0.95} + 1$ $n > 14.51 \therefore 15 \text{ papers}$	M1 M1 A1 A1	(10)
8.	(a)	$BD^2 = 6^2 + 9^2 - (2 \times 6 \times 9 \times \cos 60)$ $BD^2 = 36 + 81 - 54 = 63$ $BD = \sqrt{63} = \sqrt{9 \times 7} = 3\sqrt{7} \text{ cm}$	M1 A1 M1 A1	
	(b)	$(3\sqrt{7})^2 = 3^2 + 8^2 - (2 \times 3 \times 8 \times \cos C)$ $\cos C = \frac{9+64-63}{48} = \frac{5}{24}$ $\angle BCD = 78.0^\circ (1\text{dp})$	M1 M1 A1	
	(c)	$= (\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 9 \times \sin 60) + (\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 8 \times \sin 77.975)$ $= 35.1 \text{ cm}^2 (3\text{sf})$	M2 A1	(10)
9.	(a)	$f(1) = 1 - 9 + 24 - 16 = 0$ $\therefore (x-1)$ is a factor of $f(x)$	B1 B1	
	(b)	$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 8x + 16 \\ x-1 \overline{) x^3 - 9x^2 + 24x - 16} \\ \underline{x^3 - x^2} \\ -8x^2 + 24x \\ \underline{-8x^2 + 8x} \\ 16x - 16 \\ \underline{16x - 16} \\ 0 \end{array}$ $f(x) = (x-1)(x^2 - 8x + 16)$ $f(x) = (x-1)(x-4)^2 \quad [p = -1, q = -4]$	M1 A1 M1 A1	
	(c)		B2	
	(d)	$= \int_1^4 (x^3 - 9x^2 + 24x - 16) \, dx$ $= [\frac{1}{4}x^4 - 3x^3 + 12x^2 - 16x]_1^4$ $= [(64 - 192 + 192 - 64) - (\frac{1}{4} - 3 + 12 - 16)]$ $= 6\frac{3}{4}$	M1 A2 M1 A1	(13)
Total				(75)

