

$$1. a) \frac{(3-\sqrt{3})(3-\sqrt{3})}{(3+\sqrt{3})(3-\sqrt{3})} \quad M1$$

$$\frac{9-3\sqrt{3}-3\sqrt{3}+3}{9-3\sqrt{3}+3\sqrt{3}-3} \quad (0.E) \quad M1$$

$$2-\sqrt{3} \quad A1 \text{ c.u.o}$$

$$b) \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{16} \quad \text{OR} \quad x^2 = 16 \quad M1$$

$$x = \pm 4 \quad A1 \text{ c.a.o}$$

$$2 \quad 2x^3 + x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 + 2x^{-1} \quad (0.E) \quad B1 \quad B1$$

$$6x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2x^{-2} \quad (0.E) \quad -A3 \quad -1 \text{ eeo}$$

$$3. \quad \int (3x-1)^2 dx \quad \text{OR} \quad \int \dots \quad M1$$

$$9x^2 - 6x + 1 \quad B1$$

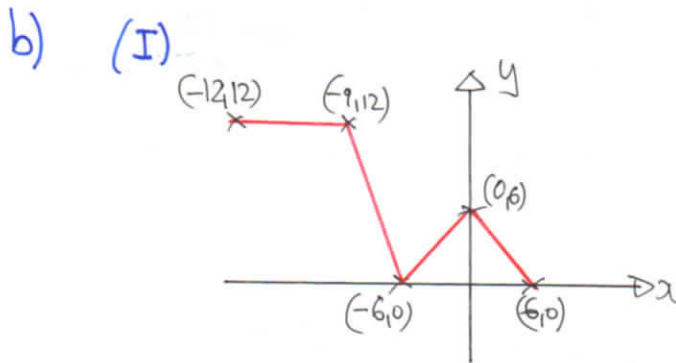
$$f(x) = 3x^3 - 3x^2 + x + C \quad A2 \rightarrow \text{eeo}$$

$$x=3 \quad y=56 \quad \text{used} \quad M1$$

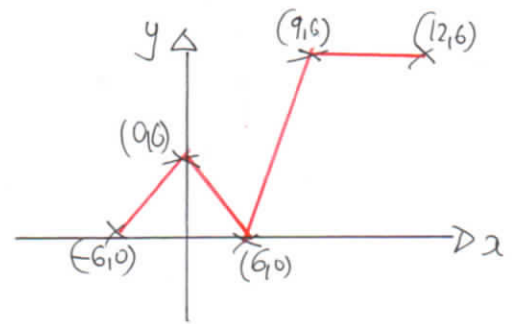
$$C = -1 \quad \text{OR} \quad (f(x) =) 3x^3 - 3x^2 + x - 1 \quad A1$$

4. a) I DRAWS OR MENTIONS
NO OF INTERSECTIONS WITH
 $y=2$ M1
3 (ROOTS) A1 dtp

(II) DRAWS OR MENTIONS THE
NUMBER OF INTERSECTIONS
WITH $y=x$ M1
3 (ROOTS) A1 dtp



CORRECT REFLEXION M1
CORRECT CO-ORDINATES (5) A1 dtp
(ALLOW ONE ERROR OR OMISSION)



CORRECT SHAPE IN THE
CORRECT QUADRANT M1 dtp
CORRECT 5 SETS OF
CO-ORDINATES M3
→ eeo

5. a) (4, 0) B1 MUST BE WRITTEN AS CO-ORDINATES

b) $\sqrt{(2-0)^2 + (10-4)^2}$ O.E. M1

$\sqrt{40}$ OR $2\sqrt{10}$ A1

c) $|AB| = \sqrt{160}$ OR $4\sqrt{10}$ B1

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4\sqrt{10} \times 2\sqrt{10}$ O.E. M1 ft

40 A1 c.a.o

d) SCALE FACTOR $\frac{1}{2}$ OR 2 B1

30 A1 c.a.o

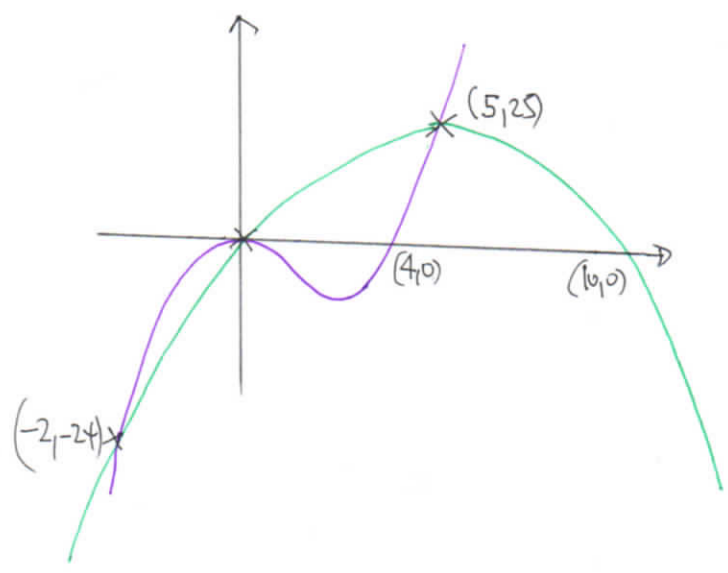
6. $\frac{40}{2}(2 \times 1500 + 39(-7))$ M3 MUST APPEAR IN THIS STRUCTURE ONLY TO SCORE
 54540 A1 c.a.o

ALT 1
 1227 B1
 $\frac{40}{2}(1227 + 1500)$ M2
 54540 A1 c.a.o

ALT 2
 $\frac{200}{2}(2 \times 107 + 199 \times 7)$ OR $\frac{160}{2}(2 \times 107 + 199 \times 7)$ M1
 160700 A2
 54150 A1 c.a.o

7. a) $x^2(x-4) = x(10-x)$ M1
 $x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$ A1
 $(x-5)(x+2)$ M1
 $(0,0) (5,25) (-2,-24)$ A2 -1 eeo

b) CORRECT SHAPE OF CUBIC TOUCHING AT 0 B1
 CORRECT SHAPE OF QUADRATIC THROUGH 0 B1
 $(10,0), (4,0), (5,25), (-2,-24)$ A2 -1 eeo
 CORRECT RELATIVE POSITION BETWEEN GRAPHS M1



8. $x^2 - 4x + 5 = m + 2x - x^2$ M1
 $2x^2 - 6x + 5 - m = 0$ M1
 $(-6)^2 - 4 \times 2(5 - m) = 0$ OR STATES $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ M1
 $m = \frac{1}{2}$ A1
 $2x^2 - 6x + (5 - \frac{1}{2})$
 $4x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0$ OR
 $(2x - 3)^2 = 0$ M1
 $x = \frac{3}{2}$ A1 c.a.o

9. a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 - x^{-2}$ OR $2 - \frac{1}{x^2}$ M1

$A(\frac{1}{2}, 3)$ OR $y = 3$ A1

$\frac{dy}{dx} = -2$ A1

NORMAL GRADIENT $\frac{1}{2}$ M1 A1

$4y - 2x = 11$ o.e. A1 A1

b) ATTEMPT TO SOLVE SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS M1

$6x^2 - 11x + 4 = 0$ OR $12y^2 - 77y + 123 = 0$ A1

$(2x - 1)(3x - 4) = 0$ OR $(y - 3)(12y - 41) = 0$ M1

$B(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{41}{12})$ A2

10 a) SIGHT OF 3:4:5 OR USE OF PYTHAGORAS M1
 SIGHT OF $5x$ (AWARD 2 MARKS IF NO METHOD) A1
 $3x + (3x+1) + (7x+1) + 5x$ M1
 $18x + 2$ A1

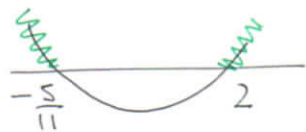
b) $\frac{(3x+1) + (7x+1)}{2} \times 3x$ OR $\frac{10x+2}{2} \times 3x$

CORRECT CONVINCING SIMPLIFICATION

c) $x < 5$ dfp ON $18x+2 < 92$ A1

$5x^2 + x - 22 > 0$ O.E. M1

$(5x+11)(x-2) > 0$ OR $-\frac{11}{5}$ & 2 M1



$x < -\frac{11}{5}$ OR $x > 2$

M1 (OR SIMILAR METHOD)
A1 dfp

$2 < x < 5$

A1