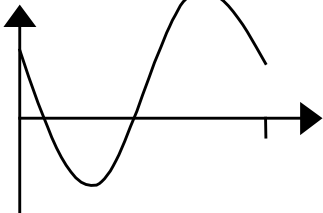


Question Number	Scheme	Marks
1.	<p>(a) 77 74</p> <p>(b) $d = 74 - 77 = -3$</p> <p>(c) $S_{50} = \frac{1}{2}n[2a + (n-1)d] = 25[(2 \times 77) + (49 \times -3)]$ $= 175$</p>	<p>B1 B1 (2)</p> <p>B1 $\sqrt{\quad}$ (1)</p> <p>M1 A1 $\sqrt{\quad}$ (3)</p> <p>A1 6</p>
2.	<p>(a) $4x(x+3)$ or $x(4x+12)$ (or use of quadratic formula) $x = 0$ $x = -3$</p> <p>(b) Using $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ $144 - 16c = 0$ $c = 9$ $(2x+3)(2x+3) = 0$ $x = \dots$ (or quadratic formula) $x = -\frac{3}{2}$</p>	<p>M1 A1 A1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1 M1 A1 (4) 7</p>
3.	<p>$x = 3y - 1$</p> <p>$(3y - 1)^2 - 3y(3y - 1) + y^2 = 11$ $y^2 - 3y - 10 = 0$</p> <p>$(y - 5)(y + 2) = 0$ $y = 5$ $y = -2$</p> <p>$x = 14$ $x = -7$</p>	<p>M1 M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1 $\sqrt{\quad}$ (7) 7</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
4.	<p>(a) $4x+9, +12\sqrt{x}$</p> <p>(b) $\int(4x+12x^{1/2}+9)dx = 2x^2 + 8x^{3/2} + 9x$ ($\sqrt{\quad}$ dep. on 3 terms)</p> <p>(c) $[\dots]_1^2 = (8 + (8 \times 2^{3/2}) + 18) - (2 + 8 + 9)$ $= 7 + 16\sqrt{2}$</p>	<p>B1, B1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A1 $\sqrt{\quad}$</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 (5)</p> <p>7</p>
5.	<p>(a) </p> <p>Shape</p> <p>Position</p> <p>(b) $(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}), (\frac{\pi}{4}, 0), (\frac{5\pi}{4}, 0)$</p> <p>(c) $(x + \frac{\pi}{4} =) \frac{\pi}{3}$</p> <p>Other value $(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} =) \frac{5\pi}{3}$</p> <p>Subtract $\frac{\pi}{4}$ $x = \frac{\pi}{12}, x = \frac{17\pi}{12}$</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1 (2)</p> <p>B1 B1 B1 (3)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 (4)</p> <p>9</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
6.	(a) $V = \pi r^2 h = 500, \quad A = 2\pi r h + \pi r^2$	B1 M1
	$A = 2\pi r \left(\frac{500}{\pi r^2} \right) + \pi r^2 = \pi r^2 + \frac{1000}{r} \quad *$	M1 A1 (4)
	(b) $\frac{dA}{dr} = 2\pi r - 1000r^{-2}$	M1 A1
	$2\pi r - 1000r^{-2} = 0 \quad r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{500}{\pi}} \quad (\approx 5.42)$	M1 A1 (4)
	(c) $\frac{d^2 A}{dr^2} = 2\pi + 2000r^{-3}, \quad > 0$ therefore minimum	M1 A1 $\sqrt{\wedge}$ (2)
(d) $A = \pi r^2 + \frac{1000}{r} = 277$ (nearest integer)	M1 A1 (2) 12	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
7.	<p>(a) $\frac{5 - (-3)}{8 - 2} = \frac{4}{3}$</p> <p>(b) $M: \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right) \quad (5, 1)$</p> <p>Gradient of CM is $-\frac{3}{4}$</p> <p>Equation of CM: $y - 1 = -\frac{3}{4}(x - 5)$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$(4y = -3x + 19)$</p> <p>(c) When $x=4$, $y = \frac{7}{4}$</p> <p>(d) Radius = $\sqrt{(4 - 2)^2 + \left(\frac{7}{4} + 3\right)^2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$= \sqrt{4 + \frac{361}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{425}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{16}}\sqrt{17} = \frac{5\sqrt{17}}{4} \quad *$</p>	<p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>B1 $\sqrt{\quad}$</p> <p>M1 A1 (5)</p> <p>M1 A1 $\sqrt{\quad}$ (2)</p> <p>M1 A1 $\sqrt{\quad}$</p> <p>M1 A1 (4)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">13</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
8.	<p>(a) $x(x^2 - 6x + 5)$</p> $= x(x-1)(x-5)$	M1 M1 A1 (3)
	<p>(b) 1 and 5</p>	B1 $\sqrt{\quad}$ (1)
	<p>(c) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 12x + 5$</p>	M1 A1
	<p>At $x = 1$. $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3 - 12 + 5 = -4$</p>	A1 (3)
	<p>(d) $\int(x^3 - 6x^2 + 5x)dx = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{6x^3}{3} + \frac{5x^2}{2}$</p>	M1 A1
	<p>$[\dots]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} - 2 + \frac{5}{2} \quad \left(= \frac{3}{4} \right) \quad R$</p>	M1 A1 $\sqrt{\quad}$
	<p>Evaluating at 5: $\frac{625}{4} - 250 + \frac{125}{2} \quad \left(= -31\frac{1}{4} \right)$</p>	A1
	<p>To find S: $-31\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = -32$</p>	M1
	<p>Total Area = $32 + \frac{3}{4} = 32\frac{3}{4}$</p>	A1 (7)