Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCE

Mathematics

Unit **4722**: Core Mathematics 2

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2014

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It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

1. Annotations and abbreviations

Annotation in scoris	**Meaning**
BP	Blank Page – this annotation must be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.
✓ and ✗	
BOD	Benefit of doubt
FT	Follow through
ISW	Ignore subsequent working
M0, M1	Method mark awarded 0, 1
A0, A1	Accuracy mark awarded 0, 1
B0, B1	Independent mark awarded 0, 1
SC	Special case
^	Omission sign
MR	Misread
Highlighting	
Other abbreviations in mark scheme	**Meaning**
E1	Mark for explaining
U1	Mark for correct units
G1	Mark for a correct feature on a graph
M1 dep*	Method mark dependent on a previous mark, indicated by *
cao	Correct answer only
oe	Or equivalent
rot	Rounded or truncated
soi	Seen or implied
www	Without wrong working

2. Subject-specific Marking Instructions for GCE Mathematics (OCR) Pure strand

a Annotations should be used whenever appropriate during your marking.

The A, M and B annotations must be used on your standardisation scripts for responses that are not awarded either 0 or full marks. It is vital that you annotate standardisation scripts fully to show how the marks have been awarded.

For subsequent marking you must make it clear how you have arrived at the mark you have awarded

b An element of professional judgement is required in the marking of any written paper. Remember that the mark scheme is designed to assist in marking incorrect solutions. Correct *solutions* leading to correct answers are awarded full marks but work must not be judged on the answer alone, and answers that are given in the question, especially, must be validly obtained; key steps in the working must always be looked at and anything unfamiliar must be investigated thoroughly.

Correct but unfamiliar or unexpected methods are often signalled by a correct result following an *apparently* incorrect method. Such work must be carefully assessed. When a candidate adopts a method which does not correspond to the mark scheme, award marks according to the spirit of the basic scheme; if you are in any doubt whatsoever (especially if several marks or candidates are involved) you should contact your Team Leader.

c The following types of marks are available.

M
A suitable method has been selected and *applied* in a manner which shows that the method is essentially understood. Method marks are not usually lost for numerical errors, algebraic slips or errors in units. However, it is not usually sufficient for a candidate just to indicate an intention of using some method or just to quote a formula; the formula or idea must be applied to the specific problem in hand, eg by substituting the relevant quantities into the formula. In some cases the nature of the errors allowed for the award of an M mark may be specified.

A
Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. Accuracy marks cannot be given unless the associated Method mark is earned (or implied). Therefore M0 A1 cannot ever be awarded.

B
Mark for a correct result or statement independent of Method marks.

E
A given result is to be established or a result has to be explained. This usually requires more working or explanation than the establishment of an unknown result.

Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, eg wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored. Sometimes this is reinforced in the mark scheme by the abbreviation isw. However, this would not apply to a case where a candidate passes through the correct answer as part of a wrong argument.

d When a part of a question has two or more 'method' steps, the M marks are in principle independent unless the scheme specifically says otherwise; and similarly where there are several B marks allocated. (The notation 'dep *' is used to indicate that a particular mark is dependent on an earlier, asterisked, mark in the scheme.) Of course, in practice it may happen that when a candidate has once gone wrong in a part of a question, the work from there on is worthless so that no more marks can sensibly be given. On the other hand, when two or more steps are successfully run together by the candidate, the earlier marks are implied and full credit must be given.

e The abbreviation ft implies that the A or B mark indicated is allowed for work correctly following on from previously incorrect results. Otherwise, A and B marks are given for correct work only — differences in notation are of course permitted. A (accuracy) marks are not given for answers obtained from incorrect working. When A or B marks are awarded for work at an intermediate stage of a solution, there may be various alternatives that are equally acceptable. In such cases, exactly what is acceptable will be detailed in the mark scheme rationale. If this is not the case please consult your Team Leader.

Sometimes the answer to one part of a question is used in a later part of the same question. In this case, A marks will often be 'follow through'. In such cases you must ensure that you refer back to the answer of the previous part question even if this is not shown within the image zone. You may find it easier to mark follow through questions candidate-by-candidate rather than question-by-question.

f Wrong or missing units in an answer should not lead to the loss of a mark unless the scheme specifically indicates otherwise. Candidates are expected to give numerical answers to an appropriate degree of accuracy, with 3 significant figures often being the norm. Small variations in the degree of accuracy to which an answer is given (e.g. 2 or 4 significant figures where 3 is expected) should not normally be penalised, while answers which are grossly over- or under-specified should normally result in the loss of a mark. The situation regarding any particular cases where the accuracy of the answer may be a marking issue should be detailed in the mark scheme rationale. If in doubt, contact your Team Leader.

g Rules for replaced work

If a candidate attempts a question more than once, and indicates which attempt he/she wishes to be marked, then examiners should do as the candidate requests.

If there are two or more attempts at a question which have not been crossed out, examiners should mark what appears to be the last (complete) attempt and ignore the others.

NB Follow these maths-specific instructions rather than those in the assessor handbook.

h For a *genuine* misreading (of numbers or symbols) which is such that the object and the difficulty of the question remain unaltered, mark according to the scheme but following through from the candidate's data. A penalty is then applied; 1 mark is generally appropriate, though this may differ for some units. This is achieved by withholding one A or B mark in the question.

Note that a miscopy of the candidate's own working is not a misread but an accuracy error.

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
1	(i)		area = $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 10 \times \sin 65°$	M1	Attempt area of triangle using $\frac{1}{2}ab\sin\theta$	Must be correct formula, including $\frac{1}{2}$ Allow if evaluated in radian mode (gives 33.1) If using $\frac{1}{2} \times b \times h$, then must be valid use of trig to find h
			= 36.3	A1	Obtain 36.3, or better	If > 3sf, allow answer rounding to 36.25 with no errors seen
				[2]		
	(ii)		$BD^2 = 8^2 + 10^2 - 2 \times 8 \times 10 \times \cos 65°$	M1	Attempt use of correct cosine rule	Must be correct cosine rule Allow M1 if not square rooted, as long as BD^2 seen Allow if evaluated in radian mode (gives 15.9) Allow if correct formula is seen but is then evaluated incorrectly - using $(8^2 + 10^2 - 2 \times 8 \times 10) \times \cos 65°$ gives 1.30 Allow any equiv method, as long as valid use of trig
			$BD = 9.82$	A1	Obtain 9.82, or better	If > 3sf, allow answer rounding to 9.817 with no errors seen
				[2]		
	(iii)		$\frac{BC}{\sin 65} = \frac{8}{\sin 30}$	M1	Attempt use of correct sine rule (or equiv)	Must get as far as attempting BC, not just quoting correct sine rule Allow any equiv method, as long as valid use of trig including attempt at any angles used If using their BD from part **(ii)** it must have been a valid attempt (eg M0 for $BD = 8\sin 65$, $BC = {}^{BD}/_{\sin 30} = 14.5$)
			$BC = 14.5$	A1	Obtain 14.5, or better	If >3sf, allow answer rounding to 14.5 with no errors in method seen In multi-step solutions (eg using 9.82) interim values may be slightly inaccurate – allow A1 if answer rounds to 14.5
				[2]		

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
2	**(i)**		2, 5, 8	B1	Obtain at least one correct value	Either stated explicitly or as part of a longer list, but must be in correct position eg -1, 2, 5 is B0
				B1	Obtain all three correct values	Ignore any subsequent values, if given
				[2]		
	(ii)		$S_{40} = \frac{40}{2}(2 \times 2 + 39 \times 3)$	B1*	Identify AP with $a = 2$, $d = 3$	Could be stated, listing of further terms linked by '+' sign or by recognisable attempt at any formula for AP including attempt at u_{40}
			$= 2420$	M1d*	Attempt to sum first 40 terms of the AP	Must use correct formula, with $a = 2$ and $d = 3$ If using ½n $(a + l)$ then must be valid attempt at l Could use $3\sum n - \sum 1$, but M0 for $3\sum n - 1$ If summing manually then no need to see all middle terms explicitly as long as intention is clear
				A1	Obtain 2420	Either from formula or from manual summing of 40 terms
				[3]		

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
3	(i)		arc = $12 \times \frac{2\pi}{3}$	M1	Attempt use of $r\theta$	Allow M1 if using θ as $^2/_3$ M1 implied by sight of 25.1, or better M0 if $r\theta$ used with θ in degrees M1 for equiv method using fractions of a circle, with θ as 120^o
			$= 8\pi$	A1 **[2]**	Obtain 8π only	Given as final answer - A0 if followed by 25.1
	(ii)		sector = $\frac{1}{2} \times 12^2 \times \frac{2\pi}{3} = 48\pi$	M1*	Obtain area of sector using $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$	Must be correct formula, including $\frac{1}{2}$ Must have $r = 12$ Allow M1 if using θ as $^2/_3$ M0 if $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$ used with θ in degrees M1 for equiv method using fractions of a circle, with θ as 120^o M1 implied by sight of 151 or better
			triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times 12^2 \times \sin\frac{2\pi}{3} = 36\sqrt{3}$	M1*	Attempt area of triangle using $\frac{1}{2}r^2\sin\theta$	Must be correct formula, including $\frac{1}{2}$ Must have $r = 12$ Allow M1 if using θ as $^2/_3$ Allow even if evaluated in incorrect mode (2.63 or 41.8) If using ½ × b × h, then must be valid use of trig to find b and h M1 implied by sight of 62.4, or better
			segment = $48\pi - 36\sqrt{3}$	M1d*	Correct method to find segment area	Area of sector – area of triangle M0 if using θ as $^2/_3$ Could be exact or decimal values
				A1	Obtain either $48\pi - 36\sqrt{3}$ or 88.4	Allow decimal answer in range [88.44, 88.45] if >3sf
				A1 **[5]**	Obtain $48\pi - 36\sqrt{3}$ only	Given as final answer - A0 if followed by 88.4

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
4	(i)		$\tan x(\sin x - \cos x) = 6\cos x$ $\tan x(\sin x/\cos x - 1) = 6$ $\tan x(\tan x - 1) = 6$ $\tan^2 x - \tan x = 6$ $\tan^2 x - \tan x - 6 = 0$ **AG**	M1 A1 **[2]**	Use $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ correctly once Obtain $\tan^2 x - \tan x - 6 = 0$	Must be used clearly at least once - either explicitly or by writing eg 'divide by $\cos x$' at side of solution Allow M1 for any equiv eg $\sin x = \cos x \tan x$ Allow poor notation eg writing just tan rather than $\tan x$ Correct equation in given form, including $= 0$ Correct notation throughout so A0 if eg tan rather than $\tan x$ seen in solution
	(ii)		$(\tan x - 3)(\tan x + 2) = 0$ $\tan x = 3$, $\tan x = -2$ $x = \tan^{-1}(3)$, $x = \tan^{-1}(-2)$ $x = 71.6°, 252°, 117°, 297°$	M1 M1 A1 A1 **[4]**	Attempt to solve quadratic in $\tan x$ Attempt to solve $\tan x = k$ at least once Obtain two correct solutions Obtain all 4 correct solutions, and no others in range	This M mark is just for solving a 3 term quadratic (see guidance sheet for acceptable methods) Condone any substitution used, inc $x = \tan x$ Attempt $\tan^{-1}k$ at least once Not dependent on previous mark so M0M1 possible If going straight from $\tan x = k$ to $x = \ldots$, then award M1 only if their angle is consistent with their k Allow 3sf or better Must come from a correct method to solve the quadratic (as far as correct factorisation or substitution into formula) Allow radian equivs ie 1.25 / 4.39 / 2.03 / 5.18 Must now all be in degrees Allow 3sf or better A0 if other incorrect solutions in range $0° - 360°$ (but ignore any outside this range) **SR** If no working shown then allow **B1** for each correct solution (max of **B3** if in radians, or if extra solns in range).

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
5			$(4x-1)\log_{10}2 = (5-2x)\log_{10}3$	M1*	Introduce logs throughout and drop power(s)	Allow no base or base other than 10 as long as consistent, including $\log_3$ on LHS or $\log_2$ on RHS Drop single power if $\log_3$ or $\log_2$ or both powers if any other base
				A1	Obtain $(4x-1)\log_{10}2 = (5-2x)\log_{10}3$	Brackets must be seen, or implied by later working Allow no base, or base other than 10 if consistent Any correct linear equation ie $4x - 1 = (5-2x)\log_2 3$ or $(4x-1)\log_3 2 = 5-2x$
			$x(4\log_{10}2 + 2\log_{10}3) = \log_{10}2 + 5\log_{10}3$	M1*	Attempt to make x the subject	Expand bracket(s) and collect like terms - as far as their $4x\log_{10}2 + 2x\log_{10}3 = \log_{10}2 + 5\log_{10}3$ Expressions could include $\log_2 3$ or $\log_3 2$ Must be working exactly, so M0 if log(s) now decimal equivs
				A1	Obtain a correct equation in which x only appears once	LHS could be $x(4\log_{10}2 + 2\log_{10}3)$, $x\log_{10}144$ or even $\log_{10}144^x$ Expressions could include $\log_2 3$ or $\log_3 2$ RHS may be two terms or single term
			$x\log_{10}144 = \log_{10}486$	M1d*	Attempt correct processes to combine logs	Use $b\log a = \log a^b$, then $\log a + \log b = \log ab$ correctly on at least one side of equation (or $\log a - \log b$) Dependent on previous M1 but not the A1 so $\log_{10}486$ will get this M1 irrespective of the LHS
			$x = \dfrac{\log_{10}486}{\log_{10}144}$	A1	Obtain correct final expression	Base 10 required in final answer - allow A1 if no base earlier, or if base 10 omitted at times, but A0 if different base seen previously (unless legitimate working to change base seen) Do not isw subsequent incorrect log work eg $x = {}^{\log 27}/_{\log 8}$
				[6]		

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Alternative solution $2^{4x} \div 2 = 3^5 \div 3^{2x}$ $2^{4x} \times 3^{2x} = 3^5 \times 2$ $16^x \times 9^x = 243 \times 2$ $144^x = 486$ $\log_{10} 144^x = \log_{10} 486$ $x \log_{10} 144 = \log_{10} 486$ $x = \frac{\log_{10} 486}{\log_{10} 144}$	M1	Use index laws to split both terms	Either into fractions, or into products involving negative indices ie $2^{4x} \times 2^{-1}$
				A1	Obtain $2^{4x} \times 3^{2x} = 3^5 \times 2$ oe	Combine like terms on each side
				M1	Use $a^{bx} = (a^b)^x$	Use at least once correctly
				A1	Obtain $144^x = 486$	Any correct equation in which x appears only once – logs may have been introduced prior to this
				M1	Introduce logs on both sides and drop power	Allow no base, or base other than 10 if consistent
				A1	Obtain correct final answer	Do not isw subsequent incorrect log work

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
6	(i)		$(x^3)^4 + 4(x^3)^3(2x^{-2}) + 6(x^3)^2(2x^{-2})^2 + 4(x^3)(2x^{-2})^3 + (2x^{-2})^4$ $= x^{12} + 8x^7 + 24x^2 + 32x^{-3} + 16x^{-8}$	M1*	Attempt expansion – products of powers of x^3 and $2x^{-2}$	Must attempt at least 4 terms Each term must be an attempt at a product, including binomial coeffs if used Allow M1 if no longer $2x^{-2}$ due to index errors Allow M1 for no, or incorrect, binomial coeffs Powers of x^3 and $2x^{-2}$ must be intended to sum to 4 within each term (allow slips if intention correct) Allow M1 even if powers used incorrectly with $2x^{-2}$ ie only applied to x^{-2} and not to 2 as well Allow M1 for expansion of bracket in $x^k(1 + 2x^{-5})^4$ with $k = 3$ or 12 only, or $x^k(x^5 + 2)^4$ with $k = -2$ or -8 only, oe
				M1d*	Attempt to use correct binomial coeffs	At least 4 correct from 1, 4, 6, 4, 1 - allow missing or incorrect (but not if raised to a power) May be implied rather than explicit Must be numerical eg ${}^4C_1$ is not enough They must be part of a product within each term The coefficient must be used in an attempt at the relevant term ie $6(x^3)^3(2x^{-2})$ is M0 Allow M1 for correct coefficients when expanding the bracket in $x^k(1 + 2x^{-5})^4$ or $x^k(x^5 + 2)^4$ $x^{12} + 8x^7 + 12x^2 + 8x^{-3} + 2x^{-8}$ gets M1 M1 implied (even if no method seen) – will also get the first A1 as well
				A1	Obtain two correct simplified terms	Either linked by '+' or as part of a list Powers and coefficients must be simplified
				A1	Obtain a further two correct terms	Either linked by '+' or as part of a list Powers and coefficients must be simplified
				A1 **[5]**	Obtain a fully correct expansion	Terms must be linked by '+' and not just commas Powers and coefficients must be simplified A0 if subsequent attempt to simplify indices (eg x by x^8)

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
						SR for reasonable expansion attempt: M2 for attempt involving all 4 brackets resulting in a quartic with at most one term missing A1 for two correct, simplified, terms A1 for a further two correct, simplified, terms A1 for fully correct, simplified, expansion
	(ii)		$\frac{1}{13}x^{13} + x^8 + 8x^3 - 16x^{-2} - \frac{16}{7}x^{-7} + c$	M1*	Attempt integration	Increase in power by 1 for at least three terms (other terms could be incorrect) Can still gain M1 if their expansion does not have 5 terms Allow if the three terms include x^{-1} becoming $k \ln x$ (but not x^0)
				A1FT	Obtain at least 3 correct terms, following their **(i)**	Allow unsimplified coefficients
				A1	Obtain fully correct expression	Coefficients must be fully simplified, inc x^8 not $1x^8$ isw subsequent errors eg $16x^{-2}$ then being written with 16 as well as x^2 in the denominator of a fraction
				B1d* **[4]**	$+ c$, and no dx or integral sign in answer	Ignore notation on LHS such as $\int = \ldots$, $y = \ldots$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \ldots$

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
7	(i)		$f(-2) = 12 - 22(-2) + 9(-2)^2 - (-2)^3$ $= 12 + 44 + 36 + 8$	M1	Attempt f(–2) or equiv	M0 for using $x = 2$ (even if stated to be f(-2)) Allow slips in evaluation as long as intention is clear At least one of the second or fourth terms must be of the correct sign Allow any other valid method to divide by $(x + 2)$ as long as remainder is attempted (see guidance in part **(iii)** for acceptable methods)
			$= 100$	A1 **[2]**	Obtain 100	Do not ISW if subsequently given as -100 If using division, just seeing 100 on bottom line is fine unless subsequently contradicted by eg -100 or ${}^{100}/_{x+2}$
	(ii)		$f(3) = 12 - 66 + 81 - 27 = 0$	B1 **[1]**	Attempt f(3), and show = 0	$12 - 22(3) + 9(3)^2 - (3)^3 = 0$ is enough B0 for just stating f(3) = 0 If using division must show '0' on last line or make equiv comment such as 'no remainder' If using coefficient matching must show 'R = 0' Just writing f(x) as the product of the linear factor and the correct quadratic factor is not enough evidence - need to show that the expansion would give f(x) Ignore incorrect terminology eg '$x = 3$ is a factor' or '$(3 - x)$ is a root'

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th><th colspan="2">Guidance</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(iii)</td><td>$f(x) = (3 - x)(x^2 - 6x + 4)$</td><td>M1

A1

A1

[3]</td><td>Attempt complete division by $(3 - x)$ or $(x - 3)$, or equiv

Obtain $x^2 - 6x + 4$ or $-x^2 + 6x - 4$

Obtain $(3 - x)(x^2 - 6x + 4)$ or $(x - 3)(-x^2 + 6x - 4)$</td><td>Must be complete method - ie all 3 terms attempted
Allow M1 if dividing $x^3 - 9x^2 + 22x - 12$ by $(3 - x)$ oe
Long division - must subtract lower line (allow one slip)
Inspection - expansion must give at least three correct terms of the cubic
Coefficient matching - must be valid attempt at all coeffs of quadratic, considering all relevant terms each time
Synthetic division - must be using 3 (not -3) and adding within each column (allow one slip); expect to see
$\begin{array}{c|cccc} 3 & 1 & -9 & 22 & -12 \\ & & 3 & -18 & \\ \hline & 1 & -6 & 4 & \end{array}$
Allow A1 even if division is inconsistent eg dividing $f(x)$ by $(x - 3)$ or $-f(x)$ by $(3 - x)$
Must be explicit and not implied ie $A = 1$ etc in coeff matching method or just the bottom line in the synthetic division method is not enough

Must be written as a product, just stating the quadratic quotient by itself is not enough
Must come from a method with consistent signs in the divisor and dividend</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(iv)</td><td>$x = 3$

$x = 3 \pm \sqrt{5}$</td><td>B1

M1

A1

[3]</td><td>State $x = 3$

Attempt to find roots of quadratic quotient

Obtain $x = 3 \pm \sqrt{5}$</td><td>At any point

Can gain M1 if using an incorrect quotient from (iii), as long as it is a three term quadratic and comes from a division attempt by $(3 - x)$ or $(x - 3)$
See Appendix 1 for acceptable methods

Must be in simplified surd form
Allow A1 if from $-f(x) = 0$ eg $(x - 3)(x^2 - 6x + 4) = 0$</td></tr>
</table>

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
8	(a)		$u_k = 50 \times 0.8^{k-1}$	B1	State correct $50 \times 0.8^{k-1}$	Allow B1 even if it subsequently becomes 40^{k-1} Could be implied by a later (in)equation eg $0.8^{k-1} <$ 0.003 Must be seen correct numerically so stating $a = 50$, $r =$ 0.8, $u_k = ar^{k-1}$ is not enough
			$50 \times 0.8^{k-1} < 0.15$ $0.8^{k-1} < 0.003$ $\log 0.8^{k-1} < \log 0.003$	M1	Link to 0.15, rearrange and introduce logs or equiv	Allow any sign, equality or inequality Allow no, or consistent, log base on both sides or $\log_{0.8}$ on RHS If starting with $\log(50 \times 0.8^{k-1}) < \log 0.15$ then the LHS must be correctly split to $\log 50 + \log 0.8^{k-1}$ for M1 M0 if solving $40^{k-1} < 0.15$ Allow M1 if using 50×0.8^{k} M0 if using S_k
			$(k-1)\log 0.8 < \log 0.003$	A1	Obtain correct linear (in)equation	Could be $(k-1)\log 0.8 < \log 0.003$, $(k-1) < \log_{0.8} 0.003$ or $\log 50 + (k-1)\log 0.8 < \log 0.15$ Allow no brackets if implied by later work Allow any linking sign, including >
			$k > 27.03$ $k = 28$	A1 **[4]**	Obtain $k = 28$ (equality only)	Must be equality in words or symbols ie $k = 28$ or k is 28, but A0 for $k \geq 28$ or k is at least 28 Allow BOD if inequality sign not correct throughout as long correct final conclusion Answer only, or trial and improvement, is eligible for the first B1 only Allow n not k throughout

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
	(b)		$ar = -3$, $\frac{a}{1-r} = 4$	B1	State $ar = -3$	Any correct statement, including $a \times r^{(2-1)} = -3$ etc soi
				B1	State $\frac{a}{1-r} = 4$	Any correct statement, not involving r^{∞} (unless it becomes 0) soi
			$-\frac{3}{r} = 4(1-r)$	M1*	Attempt to eliminate either a or r	Using valid algebra so M0 for eg $a = -3 - r$ Must be using ar^k and ${}^{\pm a}/_{(\pm 1 \pm r)}$ Award as soon as equation in one variable is seen
			$4r^2 - 4r - 3\ (= 0)$ / $a^2 - 4a - 12\ (= 0)$	A1	Obtain correct simplified quadratic	Any correct quadratic not involving fractions or brackets ie $4r^2 = 4r + 3$ gets A1
			$(2r-3)(2r+1)=0$ / $(a-6)(a+2)=0$	M1d*	Attempt to solve 3 term quadratic	See Appendix 1 for acceptable methods
			$r = -\frac{1}{2}$	M1**	Identify $r = -\frac{1}{2}$ as only ratio with a minimally acceptable reason	M0 if no, or incorrect, reason given Must have correct quadratic, correct factorisation and correct roots (if stated) If $r = -\frac{1}{2}$ is not explicitly identified then allow M1 when they use only this value to find a (or later eliminate the other value) Could accept $r = -\frac{1}{2}$ as $r < 1$or reject $r = \frac{3}{2}$ as > 1 Could reject $a = -2$ as S_∞ is positive Could refer to convergent / divergent series
			$a = 6$	A1	Obtain $a = 6$ only	If solving quadratic in a, then both values of a may be seen initially - A1 can only be awarded when $a = 6$ is given as only solution
			for sum to infinity $-1 < r < 1$	A1d**	Convincing reason for $r = -\frac{1}{2}$ as the only possible ratio	Must refer to $\lvert r \rvert < 1$ or $-1 < r < 1$ oe in words A0 if additional incorrect statement
				[8]		No credit for answer only unless both r first found

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
9	(i)		$0.5 \times 2.5 \times (1 + 2(-3 + 2\sqrt{6.5}) + 3)$	M1*	Attempt y-values at $x = 0, 2.5, 5$ only	M0 if additional y-values found, unless not used y_1 can be exact or decimal (2.1 or better) Allow M1 for using incorrect function as long as still clearly y-values that are intended to be the original function eg $-3 + 2\sqrt{x} + 4$ (from $\sqrt{(x+4)} = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{4}$)
			$= 10.2$	M1d*	Attempt correct trapezium rule, inc $h = 2.5$	Fully correct structure reqd, including placing of y-values The 'big brackets' must be seen, or implied by later working Could be implied by stating general rule in terms of y_0 etc, as long as these have been attempted elsewhere and clearly labelled Using x-values is M0 Can give M1, even if error in evaluating y-values as long correct intention is clear
				A1	Obtain 10.2, or better	Allow answers in the range [10.24, 10.25] if >3sf A0 if exact surd value given as final answer Answer only is 0/3 Using 2 separate trapezia can get full marks Using anything other than 2 strips of width 2.5 is M0 Using the trapezium rule on result of an integration attempt is 0/3
				[3]		
	(ii)		$(5 \times 3) - 10.2 = 4.8$	M1	Attempt area of rectangle – their **(i)**	As long as $0 <$ their **(i)** < 15
				A1FT	Obtain 4.8, or better	Allow for exact surd value as well Allow answers in range [4.75, 4.80] if > 2sf
				[2]		

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
	(iii)	$x = \frac{1}{4}(y^2 + 6y - 7)$	M1	Attempt to write as $x = f(y)$	Must be correct order of operations, but allow slip with inverse operations eg $+ / -$, and omitting to square the $\frac{1}{2}$ Allow $y^2 + 9$ from an attempt to square $y + 3$, even if $(y + 3)^2$ is not seen explicitly first Allow maximum of 1 error
			A1	Obtain $x = \frac{1}{4}(y^2 + 6y - 7)$ aef	Allow A1 as soon as any correct equation seen in format $x = f(y)$, eg $x = \frac{1}{4}(y+3)^2 - 4$ or $x = \frac{1}{4}(y^2 + 6y + 9) - 4$, and isw subsequent error
		area $= \left[\frac{1}{12}y^3 + \frac{3}{4}y^2 - \frac{7}{4}y\right]_1^3$	M1*	Attempt integration of $f(y)$	Expand bracket and increase in power by 1 for at least two terms (allow if constant term disappears) Independent of rearrangement attempt so M0M1 is possible Can gain M1 if their $f(y)$ has only two terms, as long as both increase in power by 1 Allow M1 for $k(y+3)^3$, any numerical k, as the integral of $(y+3)^2$ or M1 for $k(\frac{1}{2}(y+3))^3$ from $(\frac{1}{2}(y+3))^2$ oe if their power is other than 2
			A1	Obtain $\frac{1}{12}y^3 + \frac{3}{4}y^2 - \frac{7}{4}y$ aef	Or $\frac{1}{12}(y+3)^3 - 4y$ A0 if constant term becomes $-\frac{7}{4}x$ not $-\frac{7}{4}y$
			B1	State or imply limits are $y = 1, 3$	Stated, or just used as limits in definite integral Allow B1 even if limits used incorrectly (eg wrong order, or addition) Allow B1 even if constant term is $-\frac{7}{4}x$ (or their cx)

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			$= \frac{15}{4} - (-\frac{11}{12})$	M1d*	Attempt correct use of limits	Correct order and subtraction Allow M1 (BOD) if y limits used in $-\frac{7}{4}x$ (or their cx), but M0 if $x = 0, 5$ used Minimum of two terms in y Only term allowed in x is their c becoming cx Allow processing errors eg $(\frac{1}{12} \times 3)^3$ for $\frac{1}{12} \times 3^3$ Answer is given so M0 if $\frac{14}{3}$ appears with no evidence of use of limits Minimum working required is $\frac{15}{4} + \frac{11}{12}$ Allow M1 if using decimals (0.92 or better for $\frac{11}{12}$) M0 if using lower limit as $y = 0$, even if $y = 3$ is also used Limits must be from attempt at y-values, so M0 if using 0 and 5
			$= \frac{14}{3}$ **AG**	A1 **[7]**	Obtain $\frac{14}{3}$	Must come from exact working ie fractions or recurring decimals - correct notation required so A0 for 0.9166... A0 if $-\frac{7}{4}x$ seen in solution **SR** for candidates who find the exact area by first integrating onto the x-axis: **B4** obtain area between curve and x-axis as $10\,^1/_3$ **B1** subtract from 15 to obtain $^{14}/_3$ And, if seen in the solution, **M1A1** for $x = f(y)$ as above

APPENDIX 1

Guidance for marking C2

Accuracy
Allow answers to 3sf or better, unless an integer is specified or clearly required.
Answers to 2 sf are penalised, unless stated otherwise in the mark scheme.
3sf is sometimes explicitly specified in a question - this is telling candidates that a decimal is required rather than an exact answer eg in logs, and more than 3sf should not be penalised unless stated in mark scheme.
If more than 3sf is given, allow the marks for an answer that falls within the guidance given in the mark scheme, with no obvious errors.

Extra solutions
Candidates will usually be penalised if an extra, incorrect, solution is given. However, in trigonometry questions only look at solutions in the given range and ignore any others, correct or incorrect.

Solving equations
With simultaneous equations, the method mark is given for eliminating one variable. Any valid method is allowed ie balancing or substitution for two linear equations, substitution only if at least one is non-linear.

Solving quadratic equations
Factorising - candidates must get as far as factorising into two brackets which, on expansion, would give the correct coefficient of x^2 and at least one of the other two coefficients. This method is only credited if it is possible to factorise the quadratic – if the roots are surds then candidates are expected to use either the quadratic formula or complete the square.
Completing the square - candidates must get as far as $(x + p) = \pm \sqrt{q}$, with reasonable attempts at p and q.
Using the formula - candidates need to substitute values into the formula, with some attempt at evaluation (eg calculating $4ac$). The correct formula must be seen, either algebraic or numerical. If the algebraic formula is quoted then candidates are allowed to make one slip when substituting their values. The division line must extend under the entire numerator (seen or implied by later working). Condone not dividing by $2a$ as long as it has been seen earlier.

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