Specific marking instructions for each question

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
1.	(a)		$\bullet^1$ evaluate expression	$\bullet^1$ 10	1

Notes:

Commonly Observed Responses:

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
1.	(b)		$\bullet^2$ interpret notation	$\bullet^2$ $g(5x)$	
			$\bullet^3$ state expression for $g(f(x))$	$\bullet^3$ $2\cos 5x$	2

Notes:

1. For $2\cos 5x$ without working, award both $\bullet^2$ and $\bullet^3$.
2. Candidates who interpret the composite function as either $g(x)\times f(x)$ or $g(x)+f(x)$ do not gain any marks.
3. $g(f(x))=10\cos x$ award $\bullet^2$. However, $10\cos x$ with no working does not gain any marks.
4. $g(f(x))$ leading to $2\cos(5x)$ followed by incorrect 'simplification' of the function award $\bullet^2$ and $\bullet^3$.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate A $g(f(x))=2\cos(5x)$ $\bullet^2$✓ $\bullet^3$✓ $=10\cos(x)$	

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
2.			$\bullet^1$ state coordinates of centre $\bullet^2$ find gradient of radius $\bullet^3$ state perpendicular gradient $\bullet^4$ determine equation of tangent	$\bullet^1$ (4, 3) $\bullet^2$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\bullet^3$ -3 $\bullet^4$ $y=-3x-5$	4

Notes:

1. Accept $\frac{2}{6}$ for $\bullet^2$.
2. The perpendicular gradient must be simplified at $\bullet^3$ or $\bullet^4$ stage for $\bullet^3$ to be available.
3. $\bullet^4$ is only available as a consequence of trying to find and use a perpendicular gradient.
4. At $\bullet^4$, accept $y+3x+5=0$, $y+3x=-5$ or any other rearrangement of the equation where the constant terms have been simplified.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
3.			$\bullet^1$ start to differentiate $\bullet^2$ complete differentiation	$\bullet^1$ $12(4x-1)^{11}\ldots\ldots$ $\bullet^2$ $\ldots\ldots\ldots\times 4$	2

Notes:

1. $\bullet^2$ is awarded for correct application of the chain rule.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate A	Candidate B
$\frac{dy}{dx}=12(4x-1)^{11}\times 4$ $\bullet^1$✓ $\bullet^2$✓ $\frac{dy}{dx}=36(4x-1)^{11}$ **Working subsequent to a correct answer: General Marking Principle (n)**	$\frac{dy}{dx}=36(4x-1)^{11}$ $\bullet^1$✗ $\bullet^2$✗ **Incorrect answer with no working**

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
4.			Method 1 •¹ use the discriminant •² apply condition and simplify •³ determine the value of k	Method 1 •¹ $4^2-4\times1\times(k-5)$ •² $36-4k=0$ or $36=4k$ •³ $k=9$	3
			Method 2 •¹ communicate and express in factorised form •² expand and compare •³ determine the value of k	Method 2 •¹ equal roots $\Rightarrow x^2+4x+(k-5)=(x+2)^2$ •² x^2+4x+4 leading to $k-5=4$ •³ $k=9$	

Notes:

1. At the •¹ stage, treat $4^2-4\times1\times k-5$ as bad form only if the candidate treats '$k-5$' as if it is bracketed in their next line of working. See Candidates A and B.
2. In Method 1 if candidates use any condition other than 'discriminant$=0$' then •² is lost and •³ is unavailable.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate A		Candidate B		
$4^2-4\times1\times k-5$	•¹ ✓	$4^2-4\times1\times \underline{k-5}$	•¹ ✗	
$36-4k=0$	•² ✓	$11-4k=0$	•² $\boxed{✓1}$	
$k=9$	•³ ✓	$k=\frac{11}{4}$	•³ $\boxed{✓1}$	

Question		Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
5.	(a)	•[1] evaluate scalar product	•[1] 1	**1**

Notes:

Commonly Observed Responses:

Question		Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
5.	(b)	•[2] calculate $\lvert \mathbf{u} \rvert$	•[2] $\sqrt{27}$	
		•[3] use scalar product	•[3] $\sqrt{27}\times\sqrt{3}\times\cos\frac{\pi}{3}$	
		•[4] evaluate $\mathbf{u.w}$	•[4] $\frac{9}{2}$ or $4\cdot5$	**3**

Notes:

1. Candidates who treat negative signs with a lack of rigour and arrive at $\sqrt{27}$ gain •[2].
2. Surds must be fully simplified for •[4] to be awarded.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
6.			**Method 1**	**Method 1**	
			•¹ equate composite function to x	•¹ $h\left(h^{-1}(x)\right)=x$	
			•² write $h\left(h^{-1}(x)\right)$ in terms of $h^{-1}(x)$	•² $\left(h^{-1}(x)\right)^3+7=x$	
			•³ state inverse function	•³ $h^{-1}(x)=\sqrt[3]{x-7}$ or $h^{-1}(x)=(x-7)^{\frac{1}{3}}$	3
			Method 2	**Method 2**	
			•¹ write as $y=x^3+7$ and start to rearrange	•¹ $y-7=x^3$	
			•² complete rearrangement	•² $x=\sqrt[3]{y-7}$	
			•³ state inverse function	•³ $h^{-1}(x)=\sqrt[3]{x-7}$ or $h^{-1}(x)=(x-7)^{\frac{1}{3}}$	3
			Method 3	**Method 3**	
			•¹ interchange variables	•¹ $x=y^3+7$	
			•² complete rearrangement	•² $y=\sqrt[3]{x-7}$	
			•³ state inverse function	•³ $h^{-1}(x)=\sqrt[3]{x-7}$ or $h^{-1}(x)=(x-7)^{\frac{1}{3}}$	3

Notes:

1. $y=\sqrt[3]{x-7}$ $\left(\text{or } y=(x-7)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)$ does not gain •³.

2. At •³ stage, accept h^{-1} expressed in terms of any dummy variable eg $h^{-1}(y)=\sqrt[3]{y-7}$.

3. $h^{-1}(x)=\sqrt[3]{x-7}$ or $h^{-1}(x)=(x-7)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ with no working gains 3/3.

<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Generic scheme</th><th>Illustrative scheme</th><th>Max mark</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Commonly Observed Responses:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Candidate A
$x \to x^3 \to x^3 + 7 = h(x)$
$\wedge 3 \to +7$
$\therefore -7 \to \sqrt[3]{}$ •1 ✓ awarded for knowing to perform the inverse operations in reverse order
$\sqrt[3]{x-7}$ •2 ✓
$h^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x-7}$ •3 ✓</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Candidate B - BEWARE
$h'(x) = \ldots$ •3 ✗</td><td colspan="2">Candidate C
$h^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} - 7$ •3 ✗
With no working 0/3</td></tr>
</table>

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
7.			$\bullet^1$ **find midpoint of AB** $\bullet^2$ demonstrate the line is vertical $\bullet^3$ state equation	$\bullet^1$ $(2,7)$ $\bullet^2$ m_{median} undefined $\bullet^3$ $x=2$	3

Notes:

1. $m_{median}=\frac{\pm 4}{0}$ alone is not sufficient to gain $\bullet^2$. Candidates must use either 'vertical' or 'undefined'. However $\bullet^3$ is still available.
2. '$m_{median}=\frac{4}{0}$ ✗' '$m_{median}=\frac{4}{0}$ impossible' '$m_{median}=\frac{4}{0}$ infinite' are **not** acceptable for $\bullet^2$. However, if these are followed by either 'vertical' or 'undefined' then award $\bullet^2$, and $\bullet^3$ is still available.
3. '$m_{median}=\frac{4}{0}=0$ undefined' '$m_{median}=\frac{}{0}$ undefined' are **not** acceptable for $\bullet^2$.
4. $\bullet^3$ is not available as a consequence of using a numeric gradient; however, see notes 5 and 6.
5. For candidates who find an incorrect midpoint (a,b), using the coordinates of A and B and find the 'median' through C without any further errors award 1/3. However, if $a=2$, then both $\bullet^2$ and $\bullet^3$ are available.
6. For candidates who find $15y=2x+121$ (median through B) or $3y=2x+21$ (median through A) award 1/3.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate A		Candidate B		Candidate C	
$(2,7)$	$\bullet^1$ ✓	$(2,7)$	$\bullet^1$ ✓	$(2,7)$	$\bullet^1$ ✓
$m=\frac{4}{0}$		$m=\frac{4}{0}$		$m=\frac{4}{0}$	$\bullet^2$ ^
$=0$ **undefined**	$\bullet^2$ ✗	$=0$	$\bullet^2$ ✗	$y-7=\frac{4}{0}(x-2)$	
$x=2$	$\bullet^3$ $\boxed{✓1}$	$y=7$	$\bullet^3$ $\boxed{✓2}$	$0=4x-8$ $x=2$	$\bullet^3$ ✗

Candidate D		Candidate E			
$(2,7)$	$\bullet^1$ ✓	$(2,7)$	$\bullet^1$ ✓		
Median passes through $(2,7)$ and $(2,11)$	$\bullet^2$ ✗	Both coordinates have an x value $2 \Rightarrow$ vertical line	$\bullet^2$ ✓		
$x=2$	$\bullet^3$ $\boxed{✓1}$	$x=2$	$\bullet^3$ ✓		

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
8.			•¹ write in differentiable form	•¹ $\frac{1}{2}t^{-1}$	
			•² differentiate	•² $-\frac{1}{2}t^{-2}$	
			•³ evaluate derivative	•³ $-\frac{1}{50}$	3

Notes:

1. Candidates who arrive at an expression containing more than one term at •¹ award 0/3.
2. •² is only available for differentiating a term containing a negative power of t.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate A		Candidate B		Candidate C	
$2t^{-1}$	•¹ ✗	$2t^{-1}$	•¹ ✗	$-\frac{1}{2}t^{-2}$	•¹ ✓ implied by •² ✓
$-2t^{-2}$	•² $\boxed{✓1}$	$-2t^{-2}$	•² $\boxed{✓1}$		
$-\frac{2}{25}$	•³ $\boxed{✓1}$	$-\frac{1}{50}$	•³ ✗	$-\frac{1}{50}$	•³ ✓

Candidate D		Candidate E		Candidate F Bad form of chain rule		Candidate G	
$(2t)^{-1}$	•¹ ✓	$(2t)^{-1}$	•¹ ✓	$2t^{-1}$	•¹ ✓	$2t^{-1}$	•¹ ✗
$-(2t)^{-2}$	•² ✗	$-(2t)^{-2}$	•² ✗	$-2t^{-2}\times 2$	•² ✓	$-2t^{-2}\times 2$	•² ✗
$-\frac{1}{100}$	•³ $\boxed{✓1}$	$-\frac{2}{25}$	•³ ✗	$-\frac{1}{50}$	•³ ✓	$-\frac{4}{25}$	•³ $\boxed{✓1}$

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
9.	(a)		•¹ interpret information •² state the value of m	•¹ $13=28m+6$ **stated explicitly or in a rearranged form** •² $m=\frac{1}{4}$ or $m=0\cdot25$	**2**

Notes:

1. Stating '$m=\frac{1}{4}$' or simply writing '$\frac{1}{4}$' with no other working gains only •².

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate A		**Candidate B**	
$13=28\underline{u_n}+6$	•¹ ✗	$28=13m+6$	•¹ ✗
$u_n=\frac{1}{4}$	•² $\boxed{✓1}$	$m=\frac{22}{13}$	•² $\boxed{✓1}$

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
9.	(b)	(i)	$\bullet^3$ communicate condition for limit to exist	$\bullet^3$ a limit exists as the recurrence relation is linear and $-1<\frac{1}{4}<1$	**1**

Notes:

2. For $\bullet^3$ accept:

   any of $-1<\frac{1}{4}<1$ or $\left|\frac{1}{4}\right|<1$ or $0<\frac{1}{4}<1$ with no further comment;

   or statements such as:

   "$\frac{1}{4}$ lies between -1 and 1" or "$\frac{1}{4}$ is a proper fraction"

3. $\bullet^3$ is not available for:

   $-1\leq\frac{1}{4}\leq 1$ or $\frac{1}{4}<1$

   or statements such as:

   "It is between -1 and 1." or "$\frac{1}{4}$ is a fraction."

4. Candidates who state $-1<m<1$ can only gain $\bullet^3$ if it is **explicitly stated** that $m=\frac{1}{4}$ in part (a).

5. Do not accept '$-1<a<1$' for $\bullet^3$.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate C			Candidate D		
(a)	$m=\frac{1}{4}$	$\bullet^1$ ✓ $\bullet^2$ ✓	(a)	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\bullet^1$ ✓ $\bullet^2$ ✓
(b)	$-1<m<1$	$\bullet^3$ ✓	(b)	$-1<m<1$	$\bullet^3$ ✗

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
9.	(b)	(ii)	•4 know how to calculate limit •5 calculate limit	•4 $\dfrac{6}{1-\frac{1}{4}}$ or $L=\frac{1}{4}L+6$ •5 8	**2**

Notes:

6. Do not accept $L=\dfrac{b}{1-a}$ with no further working for •4.
7. •4 and •5 are not available to candidates who conjecture that $L=8$ following the calculation of further terms in the sequence.
8. For $L=8$ with no working, award 0/2.
9. For candidates who use a value of m appearing ex nihilo or which is inconsistent with their answer in part (a) •4 and •5 are not available.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate E - no valid limit

(a) $m=4$ •1 ✘

(b) $L=\dfrac{6}{1-4}$ •4 $\boxed{✓1}$

$L=-2$ •5 ✘

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
10.	(a)			**Method 1**	
			•¹ know to integrate between appropriate limits	•¹ $\int_0^2 \ldots\, dx$	
			•² use "*upper* – *lower*"	•² $\int_0^2 \left(\left(x^3-4x^2+3x+1\right)-\left(x^2-3x+1\right)\right)$	
			•³ integrate	•³ $\frac{x^4}{4}-\frac{5x^3}{3}+3x^2$	
			•⁴ substitute limits	•⁴ $\left(\frac{2^4}{4}-\frac{5\times2^3}{3}+3\times2^2\right)-(0)$	
			•⁵ evaluate area	•⁵ $\frac{8}{3}$	
				Method 2	
			•¹ know to integrate between appropriate limits for both integrals	•¹ $\int_0^2 \ldots\, dx$ and $\int_0^2 \ldots\, dx$	
			•² integrate both functions	•² $\frac{x^4}{4}-\frac{4x^3}{3}+\frac{3x^2}{2}+x$ and $\frac{x^3}{3}-\frac{3x^2}{2}+x$	
			•³ substitute limits into both functions	•³ $\left(\frac{2^4}{4}-\frac{4\left(2^3\right)}{3}+\frac{3\left(2^2\right)}{2}+2\right)-0$ and $\left(\frac{2^3}{3}-\frac{3\left(2^2\right)}{2}+2\right)-0$	
			•⁴ evaluation of both functions	•⁴ $\frac{4}{3}$ and $\frac{-4}{3}$	
			•⁵ evidence of subtracting areas	•⁵ $\frac{4}{3}-\frac{-4}{3}=\frac{8}{3}$	**5**

Question	Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark

Notes:

1. $\bullet^1$ is not available to candidates who omit 'dx'.
2. Treat the absence of brackets at $\bullet^2$ stage as bad form only if the correct integral is obtained at $\bullet^3$. See Candidates A and B.
3. Where a candidate differentiates one or more terms at $\bullet^3$, then $\bullet^3$, $\bullet^4$ and $\bullet^5$ are unavailable.
4. Accept unsimplified expressions at $\bullet^3$ e.g. $\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{4x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2}{2} + x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2}{2} - x$.
5. Do not penalise the inclusion of '$+c$'.
6. Candidates who substitute limits without integrating do not gain $\bullet^3$, $\bullet^4$ or $\bullet^5$.
7. $\bullet^4$ is only available if there is evidence that the lower limit '0' has been considered.
8. Do not penalise errors in substitution of $x = 0$ at $\bullet^3$.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate A

$\bullet^1$ ✓

$\int_0^2 x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x + 1 - x^2 - 3x + 1 \; dx$

$\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{5x^3}{3} + 3x^2$ $\quad\bullet^3$ ✓ $\Rightarrow \bullet^2$ ✓

Candidate B

$\bullet^1$ ✓

$\int_0^2 x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x + 1 - x^2 - 3x + 1 \; dx$ $\quad\bullet^2$ ✗

$\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{5x^3}{3} + 2x$ $\quad\bullet^3$ $\boxed{✓1}$

$\int \ldots = -\frac{16}{3}$ cannot be negative so $= \frac{16}{3}$ $\quad\bullet^5$ ✗

However, $\int \ldots = -\frac{16}{3}$ so Area $= \frac{16}{3}$ $\bullet^5$ ✓

Treating individual integrals as areas

Candidate C - Method 2

$\bullet^1$ ✓
$\bullet^2$ ✓
$\bullet^3$ ✓

$\frac{4}{3}$ and $\frac{-4}{3}$ $\quad\bullet^4$ ✓

$\therefore$ Area is $\frac{4}{3} - \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) = \frac{8}{3}$ $\bullet^5$ ✓

Candidate D - Method 2

$\bullet^1$ ✓
$\bullet^2$ ✓
$\bullet^3$ ✓

$\frac{4}{3}$ and $\frac{-4}{3}$ $\quad\bullet^4$ ✓

$= \frac{4}{3}$

$\therefore$ Area is $\frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$ $\bullet^5$ ✗

Candidate E - Method 2

$\bullet^1$ ✓
$\bullet^2$ ✓
$\bullet^3$ ✓

$\frac{4}{3}$ and $\frac{-4}{3}$ $\quad\bullet^4$ ✓

Area cannot be negative

$\therefore$ Area is $\frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$ $\bullet^5$ ✗

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
10.	(b)			**Method 1**	
			•6 use "*line* – *quadratic*"	•6 $\int\left(\left(1-x\right)-\left(x^2-3x+1\right)\right)dx$	
			•7 integrate	•7 $-\frac{x^3}{3}+x^2$	
			•8 substitute limits and evaluate integral	•8 $\left(-\frac{2^3}{3}+2^2\right)-\left(0\right)=\frac{4}{3}$	
			•9 state fraction	•9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
				Method 2	
			•6 use "cubic - *line*"	•6 $\int\left((x^3-4x^2+3x+1)-\left(1-x\right)\right)dx$	
			•7 integrate	•7 $\frac{x^4}{4}-\frac{4x^3}{3}+2x^2$	
			•8 substitute limits and evaluate integral	•8 $\left(\frac{2^4}{4}-4\times\frac{2^3}{3}+2\times2^2\right)-\left(0\right)=\frac{4}{3}$	
			•9 state fraction	•9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
				Method 3	
			•6 integrate line	•6 $\int\left(1-x\right)dx = \left[x-\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^2$	
			•7 substitute limits and evaluate integral	•7 $\left(2-\frac{2^2}{2}\right)-\left(0\right)=0$	
			•8 evidence of subtracting integrals	•8 $0-\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)=\frac{4}{3}$ or $\frac{4}{3}-0$	
			•9 state fraction	•9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4

Question	Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
Notes:			

IMPORTANT: Notes prefixed by * may be subject to General Marking Principle (n). If a candidate has been penalised for the error in (a) then they must not be penalised a second time for the same error in (b).**

9. *** $\bullet^6$ is not available to candidates who omit 'dx'.
10. In Methods 1 and 2 only, treat the absence of brackets at $\bullet^6$ stage as bad form only if the correct integral is obtained at $\bullet^7$.
11. Candidates who have an incorrect expression to integrate at the $\bullet^3$ and $\bullet^7$ stage due solely to the absence of brackets lose $\bullet^2$, but are awarded $\bullet^6$.
12. Where a candidate differentiates one or more terms at $\bullet^7$, then $\bullet^7$, $\bullet^8$ and $\bullet^9$ are unavailable.
    *** In cases where Note 3 has applied in part (a), $\bullet^7$ is lost but $\bullet^8$ and $\bullet^9$ are available.
13. In Methods 1 and 2 only, accept unsimplified expressions at $\bullet^7$ e.g. $x-\frac{x^2}{2}-\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{3x^2}{2}-x$
14. Do not penalise the inclusion of '$+c$'.
15. *** $\bullet^8$ in Methods 1 and 2 and $\bullet^7$ in method 3 is only available if there is evidence that the lower limit '0' has been considered.
16. At the $\bullet^9$ stage, the fraction must be consistent with the answers at $\bullet^5$ and $\bullet^8$ for $\bullet^9$ to be awarded.
17. Do not penalise errors in substitution of $x=0$ at $\bullet^8$ in Method 1 & 2 or $\bullet^7$ in Method 3.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
11.				**Method 1**	
			•¹ determine the gradient of given line or of AB	•¹ $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{a-2}{12}$	
			•² determine the other gradient	•² $\frac{a-2}{12}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$	
			•³ find a	•³ 10	
				Method 2	
			•¹ determine the gradient of given line	•¹ $\frac{2}{3}$ stated or implied by •²	
			•² equation of line and substitute	•² $y-2=\frac{2}{3}(x+7)$ $a-2=\frac{2}{3}(5+7)$	
			•³ solve for a	•³ 10	3

Notes:

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate A - using simultaneous equations	**Candidate B**	**Candidate C - Method 2**
$m_{\text{line}}=\frac{2}{3}$ •¹ ✓ $\left.\begin{array}{l}3y=2x+20\\3y=2x-10+3a\end{array}\right\}$ •² ✓ $0=0+30-3a$ $3a=30$ $a=10$ •³ ✓	$m_{AB}=\frac{a-2}{12}$ •¹ ✓ $\frac{a-2}{12}=\underline{-2}$ •² ✗ $a=-22$ •³ $\boxed{✓1}$	•¹ ✓ $y-2=\frac{2}{3}(x+7)$ $3y=2x+20$ $3y=2\times5+20$ •² ✓ $3y=30$ $y=10$ No mention of a •³ ^

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
12.			$\bullet^1$ use laws of logs $\bullet^2$ write in exponential form $\bullet^3$ solve for a	$\bullet^1$ $\log_a 9$ $\bullet^2$ $a^{\frac{1}{2}} = 9$ $\bullet^3$ 81	3

Notes:

1. $\frac{36}{4}$ must be simplified at $\bullet^1$ or $\bullet^2$ stage for $\bullet^1$ to be awarded.
2. Accept $\log 9$ at $\bullet^1$.
3. $\bullet^2$ may be implied by $\bullet^3$.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate A	Candidate B	Candidate C
$\log_a 144$ $\quad \bullet^1$ ✘ $a^{\frac{1}{2}} = 144$ $\quad \bullet^2$ $\boxed{✓1}$ $a = 12$ $\quad \bullet^3$ ✘	$\log_a 32$ $\quad \bullet^1$ ✘ $a^{\frac{1}{2}} = 32$ $\quad \bullet^2$ $\boxed{✓1}$ $\bullet^3$ ^	$\log_a 9$ $\quad \bullet^1$ ✓ $a = 9^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\quad \bullet^2$ ✘ $a = 3$ $\quad \bullet^3$ $\boxed{✓2}$
Candidate D $2\log_a 36 - 2\log_a 4 = 1$ $\log_a 36^2 - \log_a 4^2 = 1$ $\quad \bullet^1$ ✓ $\log_a \frac{36^2}{4^2} = 1$ $\log_a 81 = 1$ $\quad \bullet^2$ ✓ $a = 81$ $\quad \bullet^3$ ✓		

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
13.			$\bullet^1$ write in integrable form	$\bullet^1$ $(5-4x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	
			$\bullet^2$ start to integrate	$\bullet^2$ $\dfrac{(5-4x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}}\ldots$	
			$\bullet^3$ process coefficient of x	$\bullet^3$ $\ldots\times\dfrac{1}{(-4)}$	
			$\bullet^4$ complete integration and simplify	$\bullet^4$ $-\dfrac{1}{2}(5-4x)^{\frac{1}{2}}+c$	4

Notes:

1. For candidates who differentiate throughout, only $\bullet^1$ is available.
2. For candidates who 'integrate the denominator' without attempting to write in integrable form award 0/4.
3. If candidates start to integrate individual terms within the bracket or attempt to expand a bracket no further marks are available.
4. '$+c$' is required for $\bullet^4$.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate A

$(5-4x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	$\bullet^1$ ✓
$\dfrac{(5-4x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\bullet^2$ ✓ $\bullet^3$ ^
$2(5-4x)^{\frac{1}{2}}+c$	$\bullet^4$ $\boxed{✓2}$

Candidate B

$(5-4x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\bullet^1$ ✗
$\dfrac{(5-4x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}}\times\dfrac{1}{(-4)}$	$\bullet^2$ $\boxed{✓1}$ $\bullet^3$ ✓
$-\dfrac{(5-4x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{6}+c$	$\bullet^4$ $\boxed{✓1}$

Candidate C

Differentiate in part:

$(5-4x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	$\bullet^1$ ✓
$-\dfrac{1}{2}(5-4x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}\times\dfrac{1}{(-4)}$	$\bullet^2$ ✗ $\bullet^3$ ✓
$\dfrac{1}{8}(5-4x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}+c$	$\bullet^4$ $\boxed{✓1}$

Candidate D

Differentiate in part:

$(5-4x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	$\bullet^1$ ✓
$\dfrac{(5-4x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}}\times(-4)$	$\bullet^2$ ✓ $\bullet^3$ ✗
$-8(5-4x)^{\frac{1}{2}}+c$	$\bullet^4$ $\boxed{✓1}$

Question			Generic Scheme	Illustrative Scheme	Max Mark
14.	(a)		•1 use compound angle formula	•1 $k\sin x^\circ\cos a^\circ - k\cos x^\circ\sin a^\circ$ **stated explicitly**	
			•2 compare coefficients	•2 $k\cos a^\circ = \sqrt{3},\ k\sin a^\circ = 1$ **stated explicitly**	
			•3 process for k	•3 $k = 2$	
			•4 process for a and express in required form	•4 $2\sin(x-30)^\circ$	4

Notes:

1. Accept $k\left(\sin x^\circ\cos a^\circ - \cos x^\circ\sin a^\circ\right)$ for •1. Treat $k\sin x^\circ\cos a^\circ - \cos x^\circ\sin a^\circ$ as bad form only if the equations at the •2 stage both contain k.
2. Do not penalise the omission of degree signs.
3. $2\sin x^\circ\cos a^\circ - 2\cos x^\circ\sin a^\circ$ or $2\left(\sin x^\circ\cos a^\circ - \cos x^\circ\sin a^\circ\right)$ is acceptable for •1 and •3.
4. In the calculation of $k = 2$, do not penalise the appearance of -1.
5. Accept $k\cos a^\circ = \sqrt{3},\ -k\sin a^\circ = -1$ for •2.
6. •2 is not available for $k\cos x^\circ = \sqrt{3},\ k\sin x^\circ = 1$, however, •4 is still available.
7. •3 is only available for a single value of k, $k > 0$.
8. •3 is not available to candidates who work with $\sqrt{4}$ throughout parts (a) and (b) without simplifying at any stage.
9. •4 is not available for a value of a given in radians.
10. Candidates may use any form of the wave equation for •1, •2 and •3, however, •4 is only available if the value of a is interpreted in the form $k\sin(x-a)^\circ$
11. Evidence for •4 may only appear as a label on the graph in part (b).

Commonly Observed Responses:

Responses with missing information in working:

Candidate A		**Candidate B**		
	•1 ^	$k\sin x\cos a - k\cos x\sin a$	•1 ✓	
$2\cos a = \sqrt{3}$ $2\sin a = 1$	•2 ✓ •3 ✓	$\cos a = \sqrt{3}$ $\sin a = 1$	•2 ✗	
$\tan a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}},\ a = 30$		$\tan a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ $a = 30$	Not consistent with equations at •2.	
$2\sin(x-30)^\circ$	•4 ✓	$2\sin(x-30)^\circ$	•3 ✓ •4 ✗	

<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th colspan="2">Generic Scheme</th><th colspan="2">Illustrative Scheme</th><th>Max Mark</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Responses with the correct expansion of $k\sin(x-a)°$ but errors for either $\bullet^2$ or $\bullet^4$.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Candidate C

$k\cos a=\sqrt{3},\ k\sin a=1$ $\bullet^2$ ✓

$\tan a=\sqrt{3}$ $\bullet^4$ ✗
$a=60$</td><td colspan="2">Candidate D

$k\cos a=1,\ k\sin a=\sqrt{3}$ $\bullet^2$ ✗

$\tan a=\sqrt{3}$
$a=60$
$2\sin(x-60)°$ $\bullet^4$ $\boxed{\checkmark 1}$</td><td colspan="2">Candidate E

$k\cos a=\sqrt{3},\ k\sin a=-1$ $\bullet^2$ ✗

$\tan a=-\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}},\ a=330$

$2\sin(x-330)°$ $\bullet^4$ $\boxed{\checkmark 1}$</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Responses with the incorrect labelling; $k\sin\mathrm{A}\cos\mathrm{B}-k\cos\mathrm{A}\sin\mathrm{B}$ from formula list.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Candidate F
$k\sin\mathrm{A}\cos\mathrm{B}-k\cos\mathrm{A}\sin\mathrm{B}$ $\bullet^1$ ✗
$k\cos a=\sqrt{3}$
$k\sin a=1$ $\bullet^2$ ✓
$\tan a=\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}},\ a=30$
$2\sin(x-30)°$ $\bullet^3$ ✓ $\bullet^4$ ✓</td><td colspan="2">Candidate G
$k\sin\mathrm{A}\cos\mathrm{B}-k\cos\mathrm{A}\sin\mathrm{B}$ $\bullet^1$ ✗
$k\cos x=\sqrt{3}$
$k\sin x=1$ $\bullet^2$ ✗
$\tan x=\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}},\ x=30$
$2\sin(x-30)°$ $\bullet^3$ ✓ $\bullet^4$ $\boxed{\checkmark 1}$</td><td colspan="2">Candidate H
$k\sin\mathrm{A}\cos\mathrm{B}-k\cos\mathrm{A}\sin\mathrm{B}$ $\bullet^1$ ✗
$k\cos\mathrm{B}=\sqrt{3}$
$k\sin\mathrm{B}=1$ $\bullet^2$ ✗
$\tan\mathrm{B}=\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}},\ \mathrm{B}=30$
$2\sin(x-30)°$ $\bullet^3$ ✓ $\bullet^4$ $\boxed{\checkmark 1}$</td></tr>
</table>

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
14.	(b)		•5 roots identifiable from graph •6 coordinates of both turning points identifiable from graph •7 y-intercept and value of y at $x = 360$ identifiable from graph	•5 30 and 210 •6 $(120, 2)$ and $(300, -2)$ •7 -1	**3**

Notes:

12. •5, •6 and •7 are only available for attempting to draw a "sine" graph with a period of 360°.
13. Ignore any part of a graph drawn outwith $0 \le x \le 360$.
14. Vertical marking is not applicable to •5 and •6.
15. Candidates sketch arrived at in (b) must be consistent with the equation obtained in (a), see also candidates I and J.
16. For any incorrect horizontal translation of the graph of the wave function arrived at in part(a) only •6 is available.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate I	**Candidate J**
(a) $2\sin(x-30)$ correct equation (b) Incorrect translation: Sketch of $2\sin(x+30)$ Only •6 is available	(a) $2\sin(x+30)$ incorrect equation (b) Sketch of $2\sin(x+30)$ All 3 marks are available

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
15.	(a)		$\bullet^1$ state value of a $\bullet^2$ state value of b	$\bullet^1$ -5 $\bullet^2$ 3	2

Notes:

Commonly Observed Responses:

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative Scheme	Max Mark
15.	(b)		$\bullet^3$ state value of integral	$\bullet^3$ 10	1

Notes:

1. Candidates answer at (b) must be consistent with the value of b obtained in (a).
2. In parts (b) and (c), candidates who have 10 and -6 accompanied by working, the working must be checked to ensure that no errors have occurred prior to the correct answer appearing.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate A

From (a)

$a = -3$ $\bullet^1$ ✗

$b = 5$ $\bullet^2$ ✗

$\int h(x)\,dx = 14$ $\bullet^3$ $\boxed{\checkmark 1}$

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
15.	(c)		$\bullet^4$ state value of derivative	$\bullet^4$ -6	1

Notes:

Commonly Observed Responses:

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
1.	(a)		$\bullet^1$ find mid-point of BC	$\bullet^1$ $(6,-1)$	
			$\bullet^2$ calculate gradient of BC	$\bullet^2$ $-\frac{2}{6}$	
			$\bullet^3$ use property of perpendicular lines	$\bullet^3$ 3	
			$\bullet^4$ determine equation of line in a simplified form	$\bullet^4$ $y=3x-19$	4

Notes:

1. $\bullet^4$ is only available as a consequence of using a perpendicular gradient **and** a midpoint.
2. The gradient of the perpendicular bisector must appear in simplified form at $\bullet^3$ or $\bullet^4$ stage for $\bullet^3$ to be awarded.
3. At $\bullet^4$, accept $3x-y-19=0$, $3x-y=19$ or any other rearrangement of the equation where the constant terms have been simplified.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Question		Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
1.	(b)	$\bullet^5$ use $m=\tan\theta$	$\bullet^5$ 1	
		$\bullet^6$ determine equation of AB	$\bullet^6$ $y=x-3$	2

Notes:

4. At $\bullet^6$, accept $y-x+3=0$, $y-x=-3$ or any other rearrangement of the equation where the constant terms have been simplified.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Question		Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
1.	(c)	$\bullet^7$ find x or y coordinate	$\bullet^7$ $x=8$ or $y=5$	2
		$\bullet^8$ find remaining coordinate	$\bullet^8$ $y=5$ or $x=8$	

Notes:

Commonly Observed Responses:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Question</th><th>Generic scheme</th><th>Illustrative scheme</th><th>Max mark</th></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>(a)</td><td></td><td>Method 1

•[1] know to use $x=1$ in synthetic division

•[2] complete division, interpret result and state conclusion</td><td>Method 1

•[1] $\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 2 & -5 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline & 2 & & & \end{array}$

•[2] $\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 2 & -5 & 1 & 2 \\ & & 2 & -3 & -2 \\ \hline & 2 & -3 & -2 & 0 \end{array}$
Remainder $=0$ $\therefore (x-1)$ is a factor</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Method 2

•[1] know to substitute $x=1$

•[2] complete evaluation, interpret result and state conclusion</td><td>Method 2

•[1] $2(1)^3-5(1)^2+(1)+2$

•[2] $=0$ $\therefore (x-1)$ is a factor</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Method 3

•[1] start long division and find leading term in quotient

•[2] complete division, interpret result and state conclusion</td><td>Method 3

•[1] $\begin{array}{r|l} & 2x^2 \\ \hline (x-1) & 2x^3-5x^2+x+2 \end{array}$

•[2] $\begin{array}{r|l} & 2x^2-3x-2 \\ \hline (x-1) & 2x^3-5x^2+x+2 \\ & \underline{2x^3-2x^2} \\ & \quad -3x^2+x \\ & \quad \underline{-3x^2+3x} \\ & \qquad -2x+2 \\ & \qquad \underline{-2x+2} \\ & \qquad\qquad 0 \end{array}$
remainder $=0$ $\therefore (x-1)$ is a factor</td><td>2</td></tr>
</table>

Question	Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark

Notes:

1. Communication at $\bullet^2$ must be consistent with working at that stage i.e. a candidate's working must arrive legitimately at 0 before $\bullet^2$ can be awarded.
2. Accept any of the following for $\bullet^2$:
   - '$f(1)=0$ so $(x-1)$ is a factor'
   - 'since remainder = 0, it is a factor'
   - the 0 from any method linked to the word 'factor' by e.g. 'so', 'hence', '$\therefore$', '$\rightarrow$', '$\Rightarrow$'
3. Do not accept any of the following for $\bullet^2$:
   - double underlining the zero or boxing the zero without comment
   - '$x=-1$ is a factor', '$(x+1)$ is a factor', '$(x+1)$ is a root', '$x=1$ is a root', '$(x-1)$ is a root' '$x=-1$ is a root'.
   - the word 'factor' only with no link

Commonly Observed Responses:

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
2.	(b)		$\bullet^3$ state quadratic factor	$\bullet^3$ $2x^2-3x-2$	
			$\bullet^4$ find remaining factors	$\bullet^4$ $(2x+1)$ and $(x-2)$	
			$\bullet^5$ state solution	$\bullet^5$ $x=-\frac{1}{2}, 1, 2$	3

Notes:

4. The appearance of "$=0$" is not required for $\bullet^5$ to be awarded.
5. Candidates who identify a different initial factor and subsequent quadratic factor can gain all available marks.
6. $\bullet^5$ is only available as a result of a valid strategy at $\bullet^3$ and $\bullet^4$.
7. Accept $\left(-\frac{1}{2},0\right)$, $(1,0)$, $(2,0)$ for $\bullet^5$.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
3.			•1 substitute for y	•1 $(x-2)^2+(3x-1)^2=25$ or $x^2-4x+4+(3x)^2-2(3x)+1=25$	
			•2 express in standard quadratic form	•2 $10x^2-10x-20=0$	
			•3 factorise	•3 $10(x-2)(x+1)=0$	
			•4 find x coordinates	•4 $x=2$ (•4) $x=-1$ (•5)	
			•5 find y coordinates	•5 $y=6$ $y=-3$	5

Notes:

1. At •3 the quadratic must lead to two distinct real roots for •4 and •5 to be available.
2. •2 is only available if '$=0$' appears at •2 or •3 stage.
3. If a candidate arrives at an equation which is not a quadratic at •2 stage, then •3, •4 and •5 are not available
4. At •3 do not penalise candidates who fail to extract the common factor or who have divided the quadratic equation by 10.
5. •3 is available for substituting correctly into the quadratic formula.
6. •4 and •5 may be marked either horizontally or vertically.
7. For candidates who identify **both** solutions by inspection, full marks may be awarded provided they justify that their points lie on **both** the line and the circle. Candidates who identify **both** solutions, but justify only one gain 2 out of 5.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate A

$(x-2)^2+(3x-1)^2=25$ •1 ✓

$10x^2-10x=20$ •2 ✗

$10x(x-1)=20$ •3 $\boxed{\checkmark 2}$

$x=2 \quad x=3$ •4 ✗

$y=6 \quad y=9$ •5 $\boxed{\checkmark 2}$

Candidate B

Candidates who substitute into the circle equation only

•1 ✓

•2 ✓

•3 ✓

•4 ✓

Sub $x=2$	Sub $x=-1$
$y^2-2y-24=0$	$y^2-2y-15=0$
$(y-6)(y+4)=0$	$(y+3)(y-5)=0$
$y=6$ or $\cancel{y=-4}$	$y=-3$ or $\cancel{y=5}$

$(2,6)$ $(-1,-3)$ •5 ✗

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
4.	(a)		**Method 1** $\bullet^1$ identify common factor $\bullet^2$ complete the square $\bullet^3$ process for c and write in required form	**Method 1** $\bullet^1$ $3(x^2+8x......$ stated or implied by $\bullet^2$ $\bullet^2$ $3(x+4)^2......$ $\bullet^3$ $3(x+4)^2+2$	**3**
			Method 2 $\bullet^1$ expand completed square form $\bullet^2$ equate coefficients $\bullet^3$ process for b and c and write in required form	**Method 2** $\bullet^1$ $ax^2+2abx+ab^2+c$ $\bullet^2$ $a=3,\ \ 2ab=24,\ \ ab^2+c=50$ $\bullet^3$ $3(x+4)^2+2$	**3**

Notes:

1. $3(x+4)^2+2$ with no working gains $\bullet^1$ and $\bullet^2$ only; however, see Candidate G.
2. $\bullet^3$ is only available for a calculation involving both multiplication and subtraction of integers.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate A		**Candidate B**	
$3\left(x^2+8x+\dfrac{50}{3}\right)$	$\bullet^1$ ✓	$3x^2+24x+50=3(x+8)^2-64+50$	$\bullet^1$ ✗ $\bullet^2$ ✗
$3\left(x^2+8x+16-16+\dfrac{50}{3}\right)$ $\bullet^2$^	further working is required	$=3(x+8)^2-14$	$\bullet^3$ $\boxed{✓2}$

Candidate C		**Candidate D**	
$ax^2+2abx+ab^2+c$	$\bullet^1$ ✓	$3\left(\left(x^2+24x\right)+50\right)$	$\bullet^1$ ✗
$a=3,\ \ 2ab=24,\ \ b^2+c=50$	$\bullet^2$ ✗	$3\left((x+12)^2-144\right)+50$	$\bullet^2$ $\boxed{✓1}$
$a=3,\ \ b=4,\ \ c=34$			
$3(x+4)^2+34$	$\bullet^3$ $\boxed{✓1}$	$3(x+12)^2-382$	$\bullet^3$ $\boxed{✓1}$

<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Generic scheme</th><th>Illustrative scheme</th><th>Max mark</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">

Candidate E

$a(x+b)^2+c=ax^2+2abx+ab^2+c$ •[1] ✓

$a=3,\ \ 2ab=24,\ \ ab^2+c=50$ •[2] ✓

$b=4,\ \ c=2$ •[3] ✓

•[3] is awarded as all working relates to completed square form

</td><td colspan="2">

Candidate F

$ax^2+2abx+ab^2+c$ •[1] ✓

$a=3,\ \ 2ab=24,\ \ ab^2+c=50$ •[2] ✓

$b=4,\ \ c=2$ •[3] ✘

•[3] is lost as no reference is made to completed square form

</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">

Candidate G

$3(x+4)^2+2$

Check: $3\left(x^2+8x+16\right)+2$

$=3x^2+24x+48+2$

$=3x^2+24x+50$

Award 3/3

</td><td colspan="2">

Candidate H

$3x^2+24x+50$

$=3(x+4)^2-16+50$ •[1] ✓ •[2] ✓

$=3(x+4)^2+34$ •[3] ✘

</td></tr>
</table>

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
4.	(b)		•[4] differentiate two terms •[5] complete differentiation	•[4] $3x^2+24x....$ •[5] $....+50$	**2**

Notes:

3. •[4] is awarded for any two of the following three terms: $3x^2$, $+24x$, $+50$

Commonly Observed Responses:

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
4.	(c)		**Method 1** •6 link with (a) and identify sign of $(x+4)^2$ •7 communicate reason **Method 2** •6 identify minimum value of $f'(x)$ •7 communicate reason	**Method 1** •6 $f'(x)=3(x+4)^2+2$ and $(x+4)^2 \geq 0 \ \forall\, x$ •7 $\therefore 3(x+4)^2+2>0 \Rightarrow$ always strictly increasing **Method 2** •6 eg minimum value =2 or annotated sketch •7 $2>0 \therefore (f'(x)>0) \Rightarrow$ always strictly increasing	2

Notes:

4. Do not penalise $(x+4)^2>0$ or the omission of $f'(x)$ at •6 in Method 1.
5. Responses in part (c) must be consistent with working in parts (a) and (b) for •6 and •7 to be available.
6. Where erroneous working leads to a candidate considering a function which is not always strictly increasing, only •6 is available.
7. At •6 communication should be explicitly in terms of the given function. Do not accept statements such as "(something) $^2 \geq 0$", "something squared ≥ 0". However, •7 is still available.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate I	**Candidate J**
$f'(x)=3(x+4)^2+2$ $3(x+4)^2+2>0 \Rightarrow$ strictly increasing. Award 1 out of 2	Since $3x^2+24x+50=3(x+4)^2+\frac{166}{50}$ and $(x+4)^2$ is >0 for all x then $3(x+4)^2+\frac{166}{50}>0$ for all x. Hence the curve is strictly increasing for all values of x. •6 ✓ •7 $\boxed{✓1}$

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
5.	(a)		$\bullet^1$ identify pathway $\bullet^2$ state $\overrightarrow{PQ}$	$\bullet^1$ $\overrightarrow{PR}+\overrightarrow{RQ}$ stated or implied by $\bullet^2$ $\bullet^2$ $-3\mathbf{i}-4\mathbf{j}+5\mathbf{k}$	2

Notes:

1. Award $\bullet^1$ $(9\mathbf{i}+5\mathbf{j}+2\mathbf{k})+(-12\mathbf{i}-9\mathbf{j}+3\mathbf{k})$.
2. Candidates who choose to work with column vectors and leave their answer in the form $\begin{pmatrix}-3\\-4\\5\end{pmatrix}$ cannot gain $\bullet^2$.
3. $\bullet^2$ is not available for simply adding or subtracting vectors within an invalid strategy.
4. Where candidates choose specific points consistent with the given vectors, only $\bullet^1$ and $\bullet^4$ are available. However, should the statement 'without loss of generality' precede the selected points then marks $\bullet^1$, $\bullet^2$, $\bullet^3$ and $\bullet^4$ are all available.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
5.	(b)		$\bullet^3$ interpret ratio $\bullet^4$ identify pathway and demonstrate result	$\bullet^3$ $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ $\bullet^4$ $\overrightarrow{PR}+\frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{RQ}$ or $\overrightarrow{PQ}+\frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{QR}$ leading to $\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{j}+4\mathbf{k}$	2

Notes:

5. This is a 'show that' question. Candidates who choose to work with column vectors must write their final answer in the required form to gain $\bullet^4$. $\begin{pmatrix}1\\-1\\4\end{pmatrix}$ does not gain $\bullet^4$.
6. Beware of candidates who fudge their working between $\bullet^3$ and $\bullet^4$.

Question	Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
Commonly Observed Responses:			

Candidate A - legitimate use of the section formula $\overrightarrow{PS} = \frac{n\overrightarrow{PQ} + m\overrightarrow{PR}}{m+n}$ $\overrightarrow{PS} = \frac{2\overrightarrow{PQ} + \overrightarrow{PR}}{3}$ •3 ✓ $\overrightarrow{PS} = \frac{2\begin{pmatrix}-3\\-4\\5\end{pmatrix}}{3} + \frac{\begin{pmatrix}9\\5\\2\end{pmatrix}}{3}$ $= \begin{pmatrix}-2\\-8/3\\10/3\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}3\\5/3\\2/3\end{pmatrix}$ $= \begin{pmatrix}1\\-1\\4\end{pmatrix}$ $\overrightarrow{PS} = \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$ •4 ✓	**Candidate B - BEWARE - treating P as the origin** $2\overrightarrow{QS} = \overrightarrow{SR}$ $3\mathbf{s} = 2\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{r}$ •3 ✓ $3\mathbf{s} = 2\begin{pmatrix}-3\\-4\\5\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}9\\5\\2\end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$ •4 ✗

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
5.	(c)		**Method 1**	**Method 1**	
			•5 evaluate $\overrightarrow{PQ}.\overrightarrow{PS}$	•5 $\overrightarrow{PQ}.\overrightarrow{PS}=21$	
			•6 evaluate $\lvert\overrightarrow{PQ}\rvert$	•6 $\lvert\overrightarrow{PQ}\rvert=\sqrt{50}$	
			•7 evaluate $\lvert\overrightarrow{PS}\rvert$	•7 $\lvert\overrightarrow{PS}\rvert=\sqrt{18}$	
			•8 use scalar product	•8 $\cos QPS=\dfrac{21}{\sqrt{50}\times\sqrt{18}}$	
			•9 calculate angle	•9 $45\cdot6°$ or $0\cdot795$ radians	5
			Method 2	**Method 2**	
			•5 evaluate $\lvert\overrightarrow{QS}\rvert$	•5 $\lvert\overrightarrow{QS}\rvert=\sqrt{26}$	
			•6 evaluate $\lvert\overrightarrow{PQ}\rvert$	•6 $\lvert\overrightarrow{PQ}\rvert=\sqrt{50}$	
			•7 evaluate $\lvert\overrightarrow{PS}\rvert$	•7 $\lvert\overrightarrow{PS}\rvert=\sqrt{18}$	
			•8 use cosine rule	•8 $\cos QPS=\dfrac{\left(\sqrt{50}\right)^2+\left(\sqrt{18}\right)^2-\left(\sqrt{26}\right)^2}{2\times\sqrt{50}\times\sqrt{18}}$	
			•9 calculate angle	•9 $45\cdot6°$ or $0\cdot795$ radians	5

Notes:

7. For candidates who use $\overrightarrow{PS}$ **not equal to $\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{j}+4\mathbf{k}$** •5 is not available in Method 1 or •7 in Method 2.
8. Do not penalise candidates who treat negative signs with a lack of rigour when calculating a magnitude. However, $\sqrt{1^2-1^2+4^2}$ leading to $\sqrt{16}$ indicates an invalid method for calculating the magnitude. No mark can be awarded for any magnitude arrived at using an invalid method.
9. •8 is not available to candidates who simply state the formula $\cos\theta=\dfrac{\mathbf{a}.\mathbf{b}}{\lvert\mathbf{a}\rvert\lvert\mathbf{b}\rvert}$.

   However, $\cos\theta=\dfrac{\overrightarrow{PQ}.\overrightarrow{PS}}{\lvert\overrightarrow{PQ}\rvert\times\lvert\overrightarrow{PS}\rvert}$ or $\cos\theta=\dfrac{21}{\sqrt{50}\times\sqrt{18}}$ is acceptable. Similarly for Method 2.
10. Accept answers which round to $46°$ or $0\cdot8$ radians.
11. Do not penalise the omission or incorrect use of units.
12. •9 is only available as a result of using a valid strategy.
13. •9 is only available for a single angle.
14. For a correct answer with no working award 0/5.

Question	Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate C - Calculating wrong angle $\overrightarrow{QP}.\overrightarrow{QS} = 29$ •5 ✘ $\lvert\overrightarrow{QP}\rvert = \sqrt{50}$ •6 $\boxed{✓1}$ $\lvert\overrightarrow{QS}\rvert = \sqrt{26}$ •7 $\boxed{✓1}$ $\cos P\hat{Q}S = \dfrac{29}{\sqrt{50}\times\sqrt{26}}$ •8 $\boxed{✓1}$ $P\hat{Q}S = 36\cdot5$ •9 ✘ strategy incomplete For candidates who continue, and use the angle found to evaluate the required angle, then all marks are available.	**Candidate D- Calculating wrong angle** $\overrightarrow{PS}.\overrightarrow{QP} = -21$ •5 ✘ $\lvert\overrightarrow{QP}\rvert = \sqrt{50}$ •6 ✓ $\lvert\overrightarrow{PS}\rvert = \sqrt{18}$ •7 ✓ $\cos\theta = \dfrac{-21}{\sqrt{50}\times\sqrt{18}}$ •8 $\boxed{✓1}$ $\theta = 134\cdot4$ •9 ✘ strategy incomplete For candidates who continue, and use the angle found to evaluate the required angle, then all marks are available.
Candidate E From (a) $\overrightarrow{PQ} = -21\mathbf{i} - 14\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ $\overrightarrow{PQ}.\overrightarrow{PS} = -3$ •5 $\boxed{✓1}$ $\lvert\overrightarrow{PQ}\rvert = \sqrt{638}$ •6 $\boxed{✓1}$ $\lvert\overrightarrow{PS}\rvert = \sqrt{18}$ •7 ✓ $\cos Q\hat{P}S = \dfrac{-3}{\sqrt{638}\times\sqrt{18}}$ •8 $\boxed{✓1}$ $Q\hat{P}S = 91\cdot6$ •9 $\boxed{✓1}$	**Candidate F** From (a) $\overrightarrow{PQ} = 21\mathbf{i} + 14\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$ $\overrightarrow{PQ}.\overrightarrow{PS} = 3$ •5 $\boxed{✓1}$ $\lvert\overrightarrow{PQ}\rvert = \sqrt{638}$ •6 $\boxed{✓1}$ $\lvert\overrightarrow{PS}\rvert = \sqrt{18}$ •7 ✓ $\cos Q\hat{P}S = \dfrac{3}{\sqrt{638}\times\sqrt{18}}$ •8 $\boxed{✓1}$ $Q\hat{P}S = 88\cdot4$ •9 $\boxed{✓1}$
Candidate G From (b) $\overrightarrow{PS} = -4\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ $\overrightarrow{PQ}.\overrightarrow{PS} = 3$ •5 ✘ $\lvert\overrightarrow{PQ}\rvert = \sqrt{50}$ •6 ✓ $\lvert\overrightarrow{PS}\rvert = \sqrt{26}$ •7 $\boxed{✓1}$ $\cos Q\hat{P}S = \dfrac{3}{\sqrt{50}\times\sqrt{26}}$ •8 $\boxed{✓1}$ $Q\hat{P}S = 85\cdot2$ •9 $\boxed{✓1}$	

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
6.			•¹ substitute appropriate double angle formula	•¹ $5\sin x - 4 = 2\left(1 - 2\sin^2 x\right)$	
			•² express in standard quadratic form	•² $4\sin^2 x + 5\sin x - 6 = 0$	
			•³ factorise	•³ $(4\sin x - 3)(\sin x + 2)$	
			•⁴ solve for $\sin x°$	•⁴ $\sin x = \frac{3}{4}$, •⁵ $\sin x = -2$	
			•⁵ solve for x	•⁵ $x = 0\cdot848,\ 2\cdot29$, $\cancel{\sin x = -2}$	5

Notes:

1. •¹ is not available for simply stating $\cos 2x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$ with no further working.
2. In the event of $\cos^2 x° - \sin^2 x°$ or $2\cos^2 x° - 1$ being substituted for $\cos 2x$, •¹ cannot be awarded until the equation reduces to a quadratic in $\sin x°$.
3. Substituting $1 - 2\sin^2 A$ or $1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha$ for $\cos 2x$ at •¹ stage should be treated as bad form provided the equation is written in terms of x at •² stage. Otherwise, •¹ is not available.
4. '$= 0$' must appear by •³ stage for •² to be awarded. However, for candidates using the quadratic formula to solve the equation, '$= 0$' must appear at •² stage for •² to be awarded.
5. $5\sin x + 4\sin^2 x - 6 = 0$ does not gain •² unless •³ is awarded.
6. $\sin x = \dfrac{-5 \pm \sqrt{121}}{8}$ gains •³.
7. Candidates may express the equation obtained at •² in the form $4s^2 + 5s - 6 = 0$ or $4x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0$. In these cases, award •³ for $(4s - 3)(s + 2) = 0$ or $(4x - 3)(x + 2) = 0$. However, •⁴ is only available if $\sin x$ appears explicitly at this stage.
8. •⁴ and •⁵ are only available as a consequence of solving a quadratic equation.
9. •³, •⁴ and •⁵ are not available for any attempt to solve a quadratic equation written in the form $ax^2 + bx = c$.
10. •⁵ is not available to candidates who work in degrees and do not convert their solutions into radian measure.
11. Accept answers which round to $0\cdot85$ and $2\cdot3$ at •⁵ eg $\dfrac{49\pi}{180}, \dfrac{131\pi}{180}$.
12. Answers written as decimals should be rounded to no fewer than 2 significant figures.
13. Do not penalise additional solutions at •⁵.

Question	Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate A

$\bullet^1$ ✓ $\bullet^2$ ✓

$(4s-3)(s+2)=0$ $\bullet^3$ ✓

$s=\frac{3}{4},\ s=-2$ $\bullet^4$ ✗

$x=0\cdot848,\ 2\cdot29$ $\bullet^5$ ✓

Candidate B

$\bullet^1$ ✓

$4\sin^2 x+5\sin x-6=0$ $\bullet^2$ ✓

$9\sin x-6=0$ $\bullet^3$ ✗

$\sin x=\frac{2}{3}$ $\bullet^4$ $\boxed{\checkmark 2}$

$x=0\cdot730,\ 2\cdot41$ $\bullet^5$ $\boxed{\checkmark 2}$

Candidate C

$5\sin x-4=2\left(1-2\sin^2 x\right)$ $\bullet^1$ ✓

$4\sin^2 x+5\sin x=6$ $\bullet^2$ $\boxed{\checkmark 2}$

$\sin x\left(4\sin x+5\right)=6$ $\bullet^3$ $\boxed{\checkmark 2}$

$\sin x=6,\ \ 4\sin x+5=6$ $\bullet^4$ ✗

no solution, $\sin x=\frac{1}{4}$

$x=0\cdot253,\ 2\cdot89$ $\bullet^5$ ✗

Candidate D

$5\sin x-4=2\left(1-2\sin^2 x\right)$ $\bullet^1$ ✓

$4\sin^2 x+5\sin x-6=0$ $\bullet^2$ ✓

$4\sin^2 x+5\sin x=6$

$\sin x\left(4\sin x+5\right)=6$ $\bullet^3$ $\boxed{\checkmark 2}$

$\sin x=6,\ \ 4\sin x+5=6$ $\bullet^4$ ✗

no solution, $\sin x=\frac{1}{4}$

$x=0\cdot253,\ 2\cdot89$ $\bullet^5$ ✗

Candidate E - reading $\cos 2x$ as $\cos^2 x$

$5\sin x-4=2\cos^2 x$ $\bullet^1$ ✗

$5\sin x-4=2\left(1-\sin^2 x\right)$

$2\sin^2 x+5\sin x-6=0$ $\bullet^2$ $\boxed{\checkmark 1}$

$\sin x=\frac{-5\pm\sqrt{73}}{4}$ $\bullet^3$ $\boxed{\checkmark 1}$

$\sin x=0\cdot886,\ \cancel{\sin x=-3\cdot386}$ $\bullet^4$ $\boxed{\checkmark 1}$

$x=1\cdot08,\ 2\cdot05$ $\bullet^5$ $\boxed{\checkmark 1}$

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
7.	(a)		•¹ write in differentiable form •² differentiate one term •³ complete differentiation and equate to zero •⁴ solve for x	•¹ $\ldots - 2x^{\frac{3}{2}}$ **stated or implied** •² $\frac{dy}{dx} = 6\ldots$ or $\frac{dy}{dx} = \ldots - 3x^{\frac{1}{2}}\ldots$ •³ $\ldots - 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$ or $6\ldots = 0$ •⁴ $x = 4$	**4**

Notes:

1. For candidates who do not differentiate a term involving a fractional index, either •² or •³ is available but not both.
2. •⁴ is available only as a consequence of solving an equation involving a fractional power of x.
3. For candidates who integrate one or other of the terms •⁴ is unavailable.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate A - differentiating incorrectly		Candidate B - integrating the second term	
$y = 6x - 2x^{\frac{3}{2}}$	•¹ ✓	$y = 6x - 2x^{\frac{3}{2}}$	•¹ ✓
$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6 - 3x^{\frac{5}{2}}$	•² ✓	$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6 - \frac{4}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}}$	•² ✓
$6 - 3x^{\frac{5}{2}} = 0$	•³ ✗	$6 - \frac{4}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} = 0$	•³ ✗
$x = 1 \cdot 32$	•⁴ $\boxed{✓1}$	$x = 2 \cdot 24$	•⁴ ✗

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
7.	(b)		•5 evaluate y at stationary point •6 consider value of y at end points •7 state greatest and least values	•5 8 •6 4 and 0 •7 greatest 8, least 0 **stated explicitly**	**3**

Notes:

4. The only valid approach to finding the stationary point is via differentiation. A numerical approach can only gain •6.
5. •7 is not available to candidates who do not consider both end points.
6. Vertical marking is not applicable to •6 and •7.
7. Ignore any nature table which may appear in a candidate's solution; however, the appearance of $(4,8)$ at a nature table is sufficient for •5.
8. Greatest $(4,8)$; least $(9,0)$ does not gain •7.
9. •5 and •7 are not available for evaluating y at a value of x, obtained at •4 stage, which lies outwith the interval $1 \le x \le 9$.
10. For candidates who **only** evaluate the derivative, •5,•6 and •7are not available.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
8.	(a)		•1 find expression for u_1 •2 find expression for u_2 and express in the correct form	•1 $5k-20$ •2 $u_2 = k(5k-20)-20$ leading to $u_2 = 5k^2-20k-20$	**2**

Notes:

Commonly Observed Responses:

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
8.	(b)		•3 interpret information •4 express inequality in standard quadratic form •5 determine zeros of quadratic expression •6 state range with justification	•3 $5k^2-20k-20<5$ •4 $5k^2-20k-25<0$ •5 $-1, 5$ •6 $-1<k<5$ with eg sketch or table of signs	4

Notes:

1. Candidates who work with an equation from the outset lose •3 and •4. However, •5 and •6 are still available.
2. At •5 do not penalise candidates who fail to extract the common factor or who have divided the quadratic inequation by 5.
3. •4 and •5 are only available to candidates who arrive at a quadratic expression at •3.
4. At •6 accept "$k>-1$ and $k<5$" or "$k>-1$, $k<5$" together with the required justification.
5. For a trial and error approach award 0/4.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
9.			**Method 1**	**Method 1**	
			•¹ state linear equation	•¹ $\log_2 y = \frac{1}{4}\log_2 x + 3$	
			•² introduce logs	•² $\log_2 y = \frac{1}{4}\log_2 x + 3\log_2 2$	
			•³ use laws of logs	•³ $\log_2 y = \log_2 x^{\frac{1}{4}} + \log_2 2^3$	
			•⁴ use laws of logs	•⁴ $\log_2 y = \log_2 2^3 x^{\frac{1}{4}}$	
			•⁵ state k and n	•⁵ $k = 8,\ n = \frac{1}{4}$ or $y = 8x^{\frac{1}{4}}$	**5**
			Method 2	**Method 2**	
			•¹ state linear equation	•¹ $\log_2 y = \frac{1}{4}\log_2 x + 3$	
			•² use laws of logs	•² $\log_2 y = \log_2 x^{\frac{1}{4}} + 3$	
			•³ use laws of logs	•³ $\log_2 \frac{y}{x^{\frac{1}{4}}} = 3$	
			•⁴ use laws of logs	•⁴ $\frac{y}{x^{\frac{1}{4}}} = 2^3$	
			•⁵ state k and n	•⁵ $k = 8,\ n = \frac{1}{4}$ or $y = 8x^{\frac{1}{4}}$	**5**

Question			Generic Scheme	Illustrative Scheme	Max Mark
			Method 3	**Method 3** **The equations at •1, •2 and •3 must be stated explicitly.**	
			•1 introduce logs to $y = kx^n$	•1 $\log_2 y = \log_2 kx^n$	
			•2 use laws of logs	•2 $\log_2 y = n\log_2 x + \log_2 k$	
			•3 interpret intercept	•3 $\log_2 k = 3$	
			•4 use laws of logs	•4 $k = 8$	
			•5 interpret gradient	•5 $n = \frac{1}{4}$	**5**
			Method 4	**Method 4**	
			•1 interpret point on log graph	•1 $\log_2 x = -12$ **and** $\log_2 y = 0$	
			•2 convert from log to exp. form	•2 $x = 2^{-12}$ **and** $y = 2^0$	
			•3 interpret point and convert	•3 $\log_2 x = 0,\ \ \log_2 y = 3$ $x = 1,\ \ y = 2^3$	
			•4 substitute into $y = kx^n$ and evaluate k	•4 $2^3 = k \times 1^n \Rightarrow k = 8$	
			•5 substitute other point into $y = kx^n$ and evaluate n	•5 $2^0 = 2^3 \times 2^{-12n}$ $\Rightarrow 3 - 12n = 0$ $\Rightarrow n = \frac{1}{4}$	**5**

Notes:

1. Markers must not pick and choose between methods. Identify the method which best matches the candidates approach.
2. Treat the omission of base 2 as bad form at •1 and •3 in Method 1, at •1 and •2 for Method 2 and Method 3, and at •1 in Method 4.
3. '$m = \frac{1}{4}$' or 'gradient $= \frac{1}{4}$' does not gain •5 in Method 3.
4. Accept 8 in lieu of 2^3 throughout.
5. In Method 4 candidates may use $(0,3)$ for •1 and •2 followed by $(-12,0)$ for •3.

Question	Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
Commonly Observed Responses:			

Candidate A With no working. Method 3: $k=8$ •4 ✓ $n=\frac{1}{4}$ •5 ✓ **Award 2/5**	**Candidate B** With no working. Method 3: $n=8$ •4 ✗ $k=\frac{1}{4}$ •5 ✗ **Award 0/5**
Candidate C Method 3: $\log_2 k=3$ •3 ✓ $k=8$ •4 ✓ $n=\frac{1}{4}$ •5 ✓ **Award 3/5**	**Candidate D** Method 2: $\log_2 y=\frac{1}{4}\log_2 x+3$ •1 ✓ $\log_2 y=\log_2 x^{\frac{1}{4}}+3$ •2 ✓ $y=x^{\frac{1}{4}}+3$ •3 ✗ •4 ✗ $k=1,\ n=\frac{1}{4}$ •5 ✗ **Award 2/5**
Candidate E Method 2: $y=\frac{1}{4}x+3$ $\log_2 y=\frac{1}{4}\log_2 x+3$ •1 ✓ $\log_2 y=\log_2 x^{\frac{1}{4}}+3$ •2 ✓ $\frac{y}{x^{\frac{1}{4}}}=3$ •3 ^ •4 ✗ $y=3x^{\frac{1}{4}}$ •5 $\boxed{✓1}$ **Award 3/5**	

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
10.	(a)		**Method 1** $\bullet^1$ calculate m_{AB} $\bullet^2$ calculate m_{BC} $\bullet^3$ interpret result and state conclusion	**Method 1** $\bullet^1$ $m_{AB}=\frac{3}{9}=\frac{1}{3}$ see Note 1 $\bullet^2$ $m_{BC}=\frac{5}{15}=\frac{1}{3}$ $\bullet^3$ $\ldots\Rightarrow$ AB and BC are parallel (common direction), B is a common point, hence A, B and C are collinear.	**3**
			Method 2 $\bullet^1$ calculate an appropriate vector e.g. $\overrightarrow{AB}$ $\bullet^2$ calculate a second vector e.g. $\overrightarrow{BC}$ and compare $\bullet^3$ interpret result and state conclusion	**Method 2** $\bullet^1$ $\overrightarrow{AB}=\begin{pmatrix}9\\3\end{pmatrix}$ see Note 1 $\bullet^2$ $\overrightarrow{BC}=\begin{pmatrix}15\\5\end{pmatrix}\therefore\ \overrightarrow{AB}=\frac{3}{5}\overrightarrow{BC}$ $\bullet^3$ $\ldots\Rightarrow$ AB and BC are parallel (common direction), B is a common point, hence A, B and C are collinear.	**3**
			Method 3 $\bullet^1$ calculate m_{AB} $\bullet^2$ find equation of line and substitute point $\bullet^3$ communication	**Method 3** $\bullet^1$ $m_{AB}=\frac{3}{9}=\frac{1}{3}$ $\bullet^2$ eg, $y-1=\frac{1}{3}(x-2)$ leading to $6-1=\frac{1}{3}(17-2)$ $\bullet^3$ since C lies on line A, B and C are collinear	

Notes:

1. At $\bullet^1$ and $\bullet^2$ stage, candidates may calculate the gradients/vectors using any pair of points.
2. $\bullet^3$ can only be awarded if a candidate has stated “parallel”, “common point” and “collinear”.
3. Candidates who state “points A, B and C are parallel” or “m_{AB} and m_{BC} are parallel” do not gain $\bullet^3$.

Question	Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
Commonly Observed Responses:			

Candidate A	**Candidate B**	**Candidate C**
$m_{AB} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$ $\bullet^1$ ✓ $m_{BC} = \frac{5}{15}$ $\bullet^2$ ^ $\Rightarrow$ AB and BC are parallel, B is a common point, hence A, B and C are collinear. $\bullet^3$ $\boxed{✓1}$	$\begin{pmatrix}9\\3\end{pmatrix}$ $\bullet^1$ ✓ $\begin{pmatrix}15\\5\end{pmatrix} \therefore \overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{5}{3}\overrightarrow{BC}$ $\bullet^2$ ✗ $\Rightarrow$ AB and BC are parallel, B is a common point, hence A, B and C are collinear. $\bullet^3$ $\boxed{✓1}$	$\overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{pmatrix}9\\3\end{pmatrix}$ $\bullet^1$ ✓ $\overrightarrow{BC} = \begin{pmatrix}15\\5\end{pmatrix} = 5\begin{pmatrix}3\\1\end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix}9\\3\end{pmatrix} = 3\begin{pmatrix}3\\1\end{pmatrix}$ $\bullet^2$ ✓ $\therefore \overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{5}{3}\overrightarrow{BC}$ ignore working subsequent to correct statement at $\bullet^2$. $\Rightarrow$ AB and BC are parallel, B is a common point, hence A, B and C are collinear. $\bullet^3$ ✓

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
10.	(b)		•4 find radius •5 determine an appropriate ratio •6 find centre •7 state equation of circle	•4 $6\sqrt{10}$ •5 e.g. 2:3 or $\frac{2}{5}$ (using B and C) or 3:5 or $\frac{8}{5}$ (using A and C) •6 $(8,3)$ •7 $(x-8)^2+(y-3)^2=360$	**4**

Notes:

4. Where the correct centre appears without working •5 is lost, •6 is awarded and •7 is still available. Where an incorrect centre or radius **from working** then •7 is available. However, if an incorrect centre or an incorrect radius appears ex nihilo •7 is not available.
5. Do not accept $\left(6\sqrt{10}\right)^2$ for •7.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate D		**Candidate E**	
Radius $=6\sqrt{10}$	•4 ✓	Radius $=3\sqrt{10}$	•4 ✗
Interprets D as midpoint of BC	•5 ✗	Interprets D as midpoint of AC	•5 ✗
Centre D is $(9\cdot5,\ 3\cdot5)$	•6 $\boxed{\checkmark 2}$	Centre D is $(5,\ 2)$	•6 $\boxed{\checkmark 2}$
$(x-9\cdot5)^2+(y-3\cdot5)^2=360$	•7 $\boxed{\checkmark 1}$	$(x-5)^2+(y-2)^2=90$	•7 $\boxed{\checkmark 1}$

Candidate F		**Candidate G**	
Radius $=\sqrt{10}$	•4 ✗	Radius $=6\sqrt{10}$	•4 ✓
Interprets D as midpoint of AC	•5 ✗	$\frac{\text{CD}}{\text{BD}}=\frac{3}{2}$ or simply $\frac{3}{2}$	•5 ✓
Centre D is $(5,\ 2)$	•6 $\boxed{\checkmark 2}$	Centre D is $(11,\ 4)$	•6 ✗
$(x-5)^2+(y-2)^2=10$	•7 $\boxed{\checkmark 2}$	$(x-11)^2+(y-4)^2=360$	•7 $\boxed{\checkmark 1}$

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
11.	(a)		**Method 1** •1 substitute for $\sin 2x$ •2 simplify and factorise •3 substitute for $1-\cos^2 x$ and simplify	**Method 1** •1 $\frac{2\sin x\cos x}{2\cos x}-\sin x\cos^2 x$ stated explicitly as above or in a simplified form of the above •2 $\sin x\left(1-\cos^2 x\right)$ •3 $\sin x\times\sin^2 x$ leading to $\sin^3 x$	3
			Method 2 •1 substitute for $\sin 2x$ •2 simplify and substitute for $\cos^2 x$ •3 expand and simplify	**Method 2** •1 $\frac{2\sin x\cos x}{2\cos x}-\sin x\cos^2 x$ stated explicitly as above or in a simplified form of the above •2 $\sin x-\sin x\left(1-\sin^2 x\right)$ •3 $\sin x-\sin x+\sin^3 x$ leading to $\sin^3 x$	3

Notes:

1. •1 is not available to candidates who simply quote $\sin 2x = 2\sin x\cos x$ without substituting into the expression given on the LHS. See Candidate B
2. In method 2 where candidates attempt •1 and •2 in the same line of working •1 may still be awarded if there is an error at •2.
3. •3 is not available to candidates who work throughout with A in place of x.
4. Treat multiple attempts which are not scored out as different strategies, and apply General Marking Principle (r).
5. On the appearance of LHS $=0$, the first available mark is lost; however, any further marks are still available.

Commonly Observed Responses:

Candidate A	Candidate B
$\frac{2\sin x\cos x}{2\cos x}-\sin x\cos^2 x=\sin^3 x$ •1 ✓ $\sin x-\sin x\cos^2 x=\sin^3 x$ •2 ^ $1-\cos^2 x=\sin^2 x$ •3 ✗ $\sin^2 x=\sin^2 x$ In proving the identity, candidates must work with both sides independently ie in each line of working the LHS must be equivalent to the line above.	$\text{LHS}=\frac{\sin 2x}{2\cos x}-\sin x\cos^2 x$ $\frac{\sin 2x}{2\cos x}=\frac{2\sin x\cos x}{2\cos x}$ $=\sin x$ $\sin x-\sin x\cos^2 x$ •1 ✓ $\sin x\left(1-\cos^2 x\right)$ •2 ✓

Question			Generic scheme	Illustrative scheme	Max mark
11.	(b)		•4 know to differentiate $\sin^3 x$ •5 start to differentiate •6 complete differentiation	•4 $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin^3 x)$ •5 $3\sin^2 x....$ •6 $...\times \cos x$	**3**

Notes:

Commonly Observed Responses:

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]