4722 Core Mathematics 2

1 (i)	$\int (x^3 + 8x - 5)\,dx = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + 4x^2 - 5x + c$	M1		Attempt integration – increase in power for at least 2 terms
		A1		Obtain at least 2 correct terms
		A1	**3**	Obtain $\frac{1}{4}x^4 + 4x^2 - 5x + c$ (and no integral sign or dx)
(ii)	$\int 12x^{\frac{1}{2}}\,dx = 8x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$	B1		State or imply $\sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$
		M1		Obtain $kx^{\frac{3}{2}}$
		A1	**3**	Obtain $8x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$ (and no integral sign or dx) (only penalise lack of + c, or integral sign or dx once)
			6	
2 (i)	$140^\circ = 140 \times \frac{\pi}{180}$	M1		Attempt to convert 140° to radians
	$= \frac{7}{9}\pi$	A1	**2**	Obtain $\frac{7}{9}\pi$, or exact equiv
(ii)	arc $AB = 7 \times \frac{7}{9}\pi$	M1		Attempt arc length using $r\theta$ or equiv method
	= 17.1	A1√		Obtain 17.1, $\frac{49}{9}\pi$ or unsimplified equiv
	chord $AB = 2 \times 7 \sin \frac{7}{18}\pi = 13.2$	M1		Attempt chord using trig. or cosine or sine rules
	hence perimeter = 30.3 cm	A1	**4**	Obtain 30.3, or answer that rounds to this
			6	
3 (i)	$u_1 = 23^1/_3$	B1		State $u_1 = 23^1/_3$
	$u_2 = 22^2/_3$, $u_3 = 22$	B1	**2**	State $u_2 = 22^2/_3$ and $u_3 = 22$
(ii)	$24 - {}^{2k}/_3 = 0$	M1		Equate u_k to 0
	$k = 36$	A1	**2**	Obtain 36
(iii)	$S_{20} = \frac{20}{2}\left(2 \times 23\frac{1}{3} + 19 \times \frac{-2}{3}\right)$	M1		Attempt sum of AP with $n = 20$
	= 340	A1		Correct unsimplified S_{20}
		A1	**3**	Obtain 340
			7	
4	$\int_{-2}^{2} (x^4 + 3)\,dx = \left[\frac{1}{5}x^5 + 3x\right]_{-2}^{2}$	M1		Attempt integration – increase of power for at least 1 term
		A1		Obtain correct $\frac{1}{5}x^5 + 3x$
	$= (\frac{32}{5} + 6) - (\frac{-32}{5} - 6)$	M1		Use limits (any two of –2, 0, 2), correct order/subtraction
	$= 24\frac{4}{5}$	A1		Obtain $24\frac{4}{5}$
	area of rectangle = 19 x 4	B1		State or imply correct area of rectangle
	hence shaded area = 76 – $24\frac{4}{5}$	M1		Attempt correct method for shaded area
	$= 51\frac{1}{5}$	A1	**7**	Obtain $51\frac{1}{5}$ aef such as 51.2, $\frac{256}{5}$
OR				
	Area = 19 – (x^4 + 3)	M1		Attempt subtraction, either order
	= 16 – x^4	A1		Obtain 16 – x^4 (not from x^4 + 3 = 19)
	$\int_{-2}^{2} (16 - x^4)\,dx = \left[16x - \frac{1}{5}x^5\right]_{-2}^{2}$	M1		Attempt integration
		A1		Obtain $\pm\left(16x - \frac{1}{5}x^5\right)$

Working	Mark		Guidance
$= (32 - \frac{32}{5}) - (-32 - \frac{-32}{5})$	M1		Use limits – correct order / subtraction
$= 51\frac{1}{5}$	A1		Obtain $\pm 51\frac{1}{5}$
	A1		Obtain $51\frac{1}{5}$ only, no wrong working
		7	
5 (i) $\frac{TA}{\sin 107} = \frac{50}{\sin 3}$	M1		Attempt use of correct sine rule to find *TA*, or equiv
TA = 914 m	A1	2	Obtain 914, or better
(ii) $TC = \sqrt{914^2 + 150^2 - 2\times 914\times 150\times \cos 70}$	M1		Attempt use of correct cosine rule, or equiv, to find *TC*
	A1√		Correct unsimplified expression for *TC*, following their (i)
= 874 m	A1	3	Obtain 874, or better
(iii) dist from *A* = 914 x cos 70 = 313 m	M1		Attempt to locate point of closest approach
beyond *C*, hence 874 m is shortest dist	A1	2	Convincing argument that the point is beyond *C*,
OR			or obtain 859, or better
perp dist = $914\times \sin 70$ = 859 m			**SR** B1 for 874 stated with no method shown
		7	
6 (i) $S_\infty = \frac{20}{1-0.9}$	M1		Attempt use of $S_\infty = \frac{a}{1-r}$
= 200	A1	2	Obtain 200
(ii) $S_{30} = \frac{20(1-0.9^{30})}{1-0.9}$	M1		Attempt use of correct sum formula for a GP, with *n* = 30
= 192	A1	2	Obtain 192, or better
(iii) $20\times 0.9^{p-1} < 0.4$	B1		Correct $20\times 0.9^{p-1}$ seen or implied
$0.9^{p-1} < 0.02$			
$(p-1)\log 0.9 < \log 0.02$	M1		Link to 0.4, rearrange to $0.9^k = c$ (or >, <), introduce
$p - 1 > \frac{\log 0.02}{\log 0.9}$			logarithms, and drop power, or equiv correct method
$p > 38.1$	M1		Correct method for solving their (in)equation
hence $p = 39$	A1	4	State 39 (not inequality), no wrong working seen
		8	
7 (i) $6k^2a^2 = 24$	M1*		Obtain at least two of 6, k^2, a^2
$k^2a^2 = 4$	M1dep*		Equate $6k^ma^n$ to 24
$ak = 2$ **A.G.**	A1	3	Show $ak = 2$ convincingly – no errors allowed
(ii) $4k^3a = 128$	B1		State or imply coeff of *x* is $4k^3a$
$4k^3\left(\frac{2}{k}\right) = 128$	M1		Equate to 128 and attempt to eliminate *a* or *k*
$k^2 = 16$	A1		Obtain $k = 4$
$k = 4$, $a = \frac{1}{2}$	A1	4	Obtain $a = ½$
			SR B1 for $k = \pm 4$, $a = \pm\frac{1}{2}$
(iii) $4\times 4\times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = 2$	M1		Attempt $4\times k\times a^3$, following their *a* and *k* (allow if still in terms of *a*, *k*)
	A1	2	Obtain 2 (allow $2x^3$)
		9	

8 (a)(i) $\log_a xy = p + q$	B1	**1**	State $p + q$ cwo
(ii) $\log_a\left(\frac{a^2x^3}{y}\right) = 2 + 3p - q$	M1		Use $\log a^b = b\log a$ correctly at least once
	M1		Use $\log\frac{a}{b} = \log a - \log b$ correctly
	A1	**3**	Obtain $2 + 3p - q$
(b)(i) $\log_{10}\frac{x^2-10}{x}$	B1	**1**	State $\log_{10}\frac{x^2-10}{x}$ (with or without base 10)
(ii) $\log_{10}\frac{x^2-10}{x} = \log_{10} 9$	B1		State or imply that $2\log_{10} 3 = \log_{10} 3^2$
$\frac{x^2-10}{x} = 9$	M1		Attempt correct method to remove logs
$x^2 - 9x - 10 = 0$	A1		Obtain correct $x^2 - 9x - 10 = 0$ aef, no fractions
$(x - 10)(x + 1) = 0$	M1		Attempt to solve three term quadratic
$x = 10$	A1	**5**	Obtain $x = 10$ only
		10	
9 (i) $f(1) = 1 - 1 - 3 + 3 = 0$ **A.G.**	B1		Confirm $f(1) = 0$, or division with no remainder shown, or matching coeffs with $R = 0$
$f(x) = (x - 1)(x^2 - 3)$	M1		Attempt complete division by $(x - 1)$, or equiv
	A1		Obtain $x^2 + k$
	A1		Obtain completely correct quotient (allow $x^2 + 0x - 3$)
$x^2 = 3$	M1		Attempt to solve $x^2 = 3$
$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$	A1	**6**	Obtain $x = \pm\sqrt{3}$ only
(ii) $\tan x = 1, \sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3}$	B1√		State or imply $\tan x = 1$ or $\tan x =$ at least one of their roots from (i)
$\tan x = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow x = \pi/3, 4\pi/3$	M1		Attempt to solve $\tan x = k$ at least once
$\tan x = -\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow x = 2\pi/3, 5\pi/3$	A1		Obtain at least 2 of $\pi/3$, $2\pi/3$, $4\pi/3$, $5\pi/3$ (allow degs/decimals)
$\tan x = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pi/4, 5\pi/4$	A1		Obtain all 4 of $\pi/3$, $2\pi/3$, $4\pi/3$, $5\pi/3$ (exact radians only)
	B1		Obtain $\pi/4$ (allow degs / decimals)
	B1	**6**	Obtain $5\pi/4$ (exact radians only)
			SR answer only is B1 per root, max of B4 if degs / decimals
		12	