1. i. Solve the simultaneous equations

$$y = 2x^2 - 3x - 5$$
, $10x + 2y + 11 = 0$.

[5]

ii. What can you deduce from the answer to part (i) about the curve $y = 2x^2 - 3x - 5$ and the line 10x + 2y + 11 = 0?

[1]

[5]

2. Solve the simultaneous equations

$$2x + y - 5 = 0, \qquad x^2 - y^2 = 3.$$

- 3. Solve the simultaneous equations $x^2 + y^2 = 34, \quad 3x y + 4 = 0.$ [5]
- 4. Solve the simultaneous equations.

$$x^{2} + 8x + y^{2} = 84$$

 $x - y = 10$

[4]

5. Solve the simultaneous equations y = 2x and $y = x^2 + 2x - 4$. © OCR 2017. Page 1 of 7

[4]

[5]

6. Solve the simultaneous equations

$$y = x^2 - 6x$$
, $2y + x - 6 = 0$.

END OF QUESTION paper

Mark scheme

Question		n	Answer/Indicative content	Marks	Part marks and guidance	
1		i	$2x^2 - 3x - 5 = \frac{-10x - 11}{2}$	*M1	Substitute for <i>xly</i> or attempt to get an equation in 1 variable only	or $10x + 2(2x^2 - 3x - 5) + 11 = 0$
		i	$4x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0$	A1	Obtain correct 3 term quadratic – could be a multiple e.g. $2x^2 + 2x + 0.5 = 0$	If x is eliminated, expect $k(8y^2 + 48y + 72) = 0$
		i	(2x+1)(2x+1)=0	DM1	Correct method to solve resulting 3 term quadratic	
		i	$x = -\frac{1}{2}$	A1		$x=-rac{1}{2}$ spotted
		i	<i>y</i> = -3	A1	Examiner's Comments Almost all candidates recognised the need to eliminate a variable and chose to eliminate <i>y</i> . There were errors in finding the quadratic, but most then went on to factorise correctly and find the values of both variables; forgetting to find <i>y</i> is now comparatively rare. A large number of candidates, however, found the substitution of $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ to find <i>y</i> difficult and many lost this mark.	B1 for <i>x</i> value, B1 for y value B1 justifying only one root
		ï	Line is a tangent to the curve	В1√	Must be consistent with their answers to their quadratic in (i). 1 repeated root – indicates one point. Accept tangent, meet at, intersect, touch etc. but do not accept cross 2 roots – indicates meet at two points 0 roots – indicates do not meet. Do not accept "do not cross" Examiner's Comments One acceptable response was that one root implied that the line was a tangent to the curve. The question did not specify that a geometrical comment was required and so "meeting at one point" was another acceptable response. Candidates who made an error in part (i) were rewarded for a consistent conclusion relating to their roots. Use of the word "cross" is unhelpful; for example, in the case where there are no	Follow through from their solution to (i)

				solutions saying "they do not cross" does not exclude the possibility that they touch. A number of candidates were using stock phrases irrespective of their answer to (i), such as "they are perpendicular" or "it just touches the <i>x</i> - axis" or stating the line was a tangent when they had found two different roots; these of course gained no credit.	
		Total	6		
2		$x^2 - (5 - 2x)^2 = 3$	M1*	Substitute for $x'y$ or valid attempt to eliminate one of the variables	If yeliminated:
		$3x^2 - 20x + 28 = 0$	A1	Three term quadratic in solvable form	$3y^{2} + 10y - 13 = 0$ (3y + 13)(x - 1) = 0
		(3x - 14)(x - 2) = 0	M1dep	Correct method to solve three term quadratic – see appendix 1	Spotted solutions: If M*0
		$x = \frac{14}{3}, x = 2$ $y = -\frac{13}{3}, y = 1$	A1	Both <i>x</i> values correct	SC B1 $x = 2, y = 1$ www SC B1 $x = \frac{14}{3}, y = -\frac{13}{3}$ www
			A1	Both y values correct. Allow 1 A mark for one correct pair of x and y from correct factorisation. Examiner's Comments The vast majority of candidates opted to substitute for y and so form a quadratic in x as the first step in solving this pair of simultaneous equations. Sign errors meant that not all candidates obtained the correct quadratic and even those who did found it difficult to factorise. Attempts to use the formula were also hampered by the relatively large number 28 and so many candidates got no further. Those who did succeed usually remembered to substitute to find y, but sign errors were again quite common in this part. Nonetheless, a significant proportion of candidates produced full, clear and accurate solutions.	Must show on both line and curve (Can then get 5/5 if both found www and exactly two solutions justified)
		Total	5		
3		$x^2 + (3x + 4)^2 = 34$	M1*	Substitute for x/y or valid attempt to eliminate one of the variables	If <i>x</i> eliminated:

	1 1	I	1			Simultaneous Equations
		$10x^{2} + 24x - 18 = 0$ $5x^{2} + 12x - 9 = 0$	A1	Correct three term quadratic form	in solvable	$10y^2 - 8y + 290 = 0$ $5y^2 - 4y + 145 = 0$
		(5x-3)(x+3) = 0	M1dep*	Attempt to solve resulting the quadratic	ree term	(5y - 29)(y + 5) = 0
		$x=\frac{3}{5}, x=-3$	A1	Correct <i>x</i> values		Award A1 A0 for one pair correctly found from correct quadratic
		$y = \frac{29}{5}, y = -5$	A1	Correct y values		Spotted solutions: If MO DMO $x = \frac{3}{5}$, $y = \frac{29}{5}$, www SC B1 $x = -3$, $y = -5$ www Must show on both line and curve (Can then get 5/5 if both found www and exactly two solutions justified) Examiner's Comments This familiar question was very well done with many candidates scoring full marks. The vast majority of candidates opted to substitute for y and so form a quadratic in <i>x</i> . There were some errors, for example $16 - 34 = 22$, but most substitutions were very good and clearly shown. As in most recent sessions, candidates remain more likely to factorise, accurately, rather than depend on the quadratic formula. This usually resulted in the correct values of <i>x</i> , but a significant number of accuracy errors then occurred when substituting for <i>y</i> . Forgetting to work out the second variable was not entirely absent.
		Total	5			1
		$x^2 + 8x + (x - 10)^2 = 84$	M1(AO1.1a)	Substitute the linear equation into the quadratic	OR M1 $(y + 10)^{2} +$	
4		$2x^2 - 12x + 16 = 0$ x = 2, x = 4	A1(AO1.1b) A1(AO1.1) A1(AO1.1)	Correctly simplified answer	$8(y + 10) + y^{2} = 84$	
		x = 2 and $y = -8x = 4$ and $y = -6$	[4]	BC, but allow by any valid	A1 2 <i>y</i> ²	

				method $+ 28y$ Values should $+ 96 =$ be paired0correctlyA1 $y =$ $-8, y =$ -6
		Total	4	
5		$2x = x^{2} + 2x - 4$ $x^{2} - 4 = 0$ x = 2 or -2 x = 2 and y = 4 or $x = -2 and y = -4$	M1(AO1.1a) A1(AO1.1) A1(AO1.1) A1(AO1.1) [4]	or $x = 2, y$ Both x's $= 4$ orBoth x's $x = -2, y$ or one $= -4$ pair x, yAllow (2,Must be 4) andpaired
		Total	4	
		$2(x^2 - 6x) + x - 6 = 0$	M1* A1	SubstituteIf xfor x/y toeliminated:eliminate $y = (6 -$ one of the $2y)^2 - 6(6$ variables $-2y$
		$2x^2 - 11x - 6 = 0$ $(2x + 1)(x - 6) = 0$	M1*dep	Correct $4y^2 - 13y$ 2/3-term $= 0quadraticinsolvable y(4y - 13)$
6		$x = -\frac{1}{2}, x = 6$ $y = \frac{13}{4}, y = 0$	A1 A1	Ionn= 0Attemptto solveresultingSpottedquadratic.solutions:SeeIf M0 DM0appendixSC B11.Onecorrectcorrectx valuespair wwwcorrectSC B1SecondSecond

initial "y = " being lost and resulting in an incorrect quadratic. Whichever variable was eliminated, difficulties with fraction arithmetic regularly led to loss of accuracy marks, particularly with the negative value of <i>x</i> . Around two-thirds.of candidates scored full marks.	
Examiner's Comments Most candidates secured a large number of marks in this standard simultaneous equation question. Elimination of x tended to lead to more errors with the	
Correct pair www Must y values show on correct both line and curve Award A1 (Can then A0 for get 5/5 if one pair both correctly found found www and from exactly correctly two factorised solutions quadratic justified)	