Mark schemes

Q1.

-•		
$3x^2 - 6x + x - 2$		
or 3 <i>x</i> ² – 5 <i>x</i> – 2		
	4 terms with at least 3 correct	
		M1
$2w^2 + (\alpha + b + a)w^2$	$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i$	
$3x^2 + (a - ineir)$	$b_{\lambda} = \text{their } 2 + b$	
or h – their 2 = -	- 5	
	0	M1
<i>a</i> = 13		
		A1
b = - 3		
		A1
Additiona	ll Guidance	
a - their 5 = 8 a	<i>n</i> = 13	
		M1A1
a – their 5 = 8, a	a = 13 and b - 2 = -5, b = -3	
		MIAIMIAI
13r - 3		
		M1A1M1A1
$\cap 2$		
	a (
(x =) 2(x + 1) or	1 2x + 1	
1		
or $\frac{1}{2}x(=x+1)$		
	as May be seen as an index is $(3^2)^{x+1}$	
	or 9 ¹¹²⁴	M1
		I VI I
-2		
	Correct answer is 2 marks even if working	
	nonsense or wrong.	
		Al

[2]

[4]

Q3.

(a) $12x^2 + 18x - 2x - 3$

Must have four terms, one in x^2 , 2 in x and a constant term. 3 terms correct

$$12x^2 + 16x - 3$$

Additional Guidance

 $8x^2 + 18x + 2x - 3$

$8x^2 + 18x - 2x - 3$	
	M1

$$12x^2 + 18x + 2x - 3$$
 M1

$$12x + 18x - 2x - 3$$
 M0

	6 <i>x</i>	-1
2 <i>x</i>	$12x^{2}$	-2x
3	18 <i>x</i>	-3

M1	
1411	

M0

	6 <i>x</i>	-1
2 <i>x</i>	$12x^{2}$	2 <i>x</i>
3	18 <i>x</i>	3

M1 (but can be recovered)

(b) Alternative method 1

$$(ax \pm c)(bx \pm d)$$

 $ab = 4$ and $cd = \pm 3$
(4x - 3)(x + 1)
A1
 $\frac{3}{4}$ and -1

ft their brackets if M1 awarded

Alternative method 2

$$\frac{-1\pm\sqrt{1^2-4\times4\times-3}}{2\times4}$$

Allow one error from wrong sign for -b, wrong signs for -4ac, b^2 as -1Do not accept wrong formula, ie + not ±, 2 not 2*a* or only

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A1

A1ft

$$\frac{-1\pm\sqrt{49}}{8}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}$$
 and -1
oe ft on wrong sign for $-b$ only eg $-\frac{3}{4}$ and -1

Alternative method 3

$$(x+\frac{1}{8})^2 = \frac{49}{64}$$
 M1

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{49}{64}} - \frac{1}{8}$$

Alternative method 4

Writes $x^2 + x - 12$ and writes

$$\left(x \pm \frac{a}{4}\right) \left(x \pm \frac{b}{4}\right) \text{ where } ab = -12$$

$$(4x \pm 4)(4x \pm 3)$$
M1

$$\left(x+\frac{4}{4}\right)\left(x-\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

oe eg (4x + 4)(4x - 3)

De eg
$$(4x + 4)(4x - 3)$$
 A1

 $\frac{3}{4}$ and -1

oe ft their brackets if M1 awarded

Additional Guidance

$$(2x-1)(2x+3), \frac{1}{2}$$
 and $-1\frac{1}{2}$

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A1ft

A1

$$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \times 4 \times -3}}{2 \times 4}, \quad -\frac{3}{4} \text{ and } 1$$

$$(4x + 3)(x - 1), -\frac{3}{4} \text{ and } -1$$

$$(4x + 3)(x - 1), -\frac{3}{4} \text{ and } -1$$

$$x^2 + x - 12$$

$$M1$$

$$\left(x + \frac{2}{4}\right)\left(x - \frac{6}{4}\right)$$

$$A0$$

$$1\frac{1}{2} \text{ and } -\frac{1}{2}$$

A1ft

[5]

Q4.

(a)	a(a - 3)		
		Do not accept fw	
		oe	
		eg -a(-a+3)	
			B1

(b)
$$3y + 18$$

 $\frac{7y}{3} + \frac{4}{3}$ (Must be separate terms)

$$7y - 3y = 18 - 4$$

or $7y$ - their $3y$ = their $18 - 4$
or $4y = 14$
$$\frac{7y}{3} - y = 6 - \frac{4}{3}$$

or their $\frac{7y}{3} - y = 6$ - their $\frac{4}{3}$

3.5 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{7}{2}$

ft collecting their four terms

A1ft

M1

B1

[4]

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Q5.

(a)	5x - 15 -	3x + 3	
	0104 10	3 correct terms for M1 (can be seen separately)	
		NB 5x - 15 = + 3x + 3 or allow M1 only even if correct	
		answer or ft answer subsequently seen	
			M1
	5 <i>x</i> – 15 –	3 <i>x</i> + 3	
		Completely correct for A1	
			A1
	2 <i>x</i> – 12 o	r 2(x - 6)	
		ft if M1 awarded and no further errors	
		Deduct a mark if incorrect further work	
			A1ft
(b)	8(x + 2) +If expande	2(2x + 1) (with one denominator of 16 or no denominator) of straightaway 3 terms must be correct	
		4(x + 2) + 2x + 1 (with one denominator of 8 or no	
		denominator)	
		If expanded straightaway 3 terms must be correct.	M1
			1011
	12 <i>x</i> + 18		
		6x + 9 or any multiple eg $24x + 36$	
		NB $12x + 18$, $6x + 9$ etc. is M1, A1 as they often eliminate	
		the denominators in two operations and leave incompatible denominators in their calculations	
			A1
	Their 12r	+ 18 $-$ 0 (must be a linear equation)	
		Their 6r + 0 = 0 (must be a linear equation)	
		$\frac{1}{10} = 0 (11031 \text{ be a lineal equation})$	M1Dep
	_1 5		
	1.5	ft on both Ms and one error	
			A1ft
	Alternativ	re	
	$\frac{x}{1+1+2x}$	+1	
	2 8	8	
		oe 3 correct fractions for M1	
			M1
	3x + 1		
	4 8		
		$oe \frac{3x}{4} + \frac{9}{2} or \ 0.75x + 1.125$	
		4 ŏ	A1

	Their $\frac{3x}{4}$	$+1\frac{1}{8} = 0$		
			M1	
	-1.5	ft on both Ms and one error		
			A1ft	[7]
Q6.				
(a)	-3 and 0	R1 for each		
		BTION Each	B2	
(b)	their 6 poi	nts plotted within tolerance		
()		1		
		2 square tolerance	D1f4	
			вщ	
	Smooth cu	rve through their points		
		Must be U shape through 6 points	B1ft	
(-)				
(C)	-1.5 and 2	ź ft their granh		
		1		
		2 square tolerance		
		B1 for each		
		[–1.55, –1.45] and [1.95, 2.05]	D14	
			D2II	[6]
				• •
Q7.				
(a)	–4 and 5			
		B1 for each	D2	
			B2	
(b)	5 correctly	/ plotted coordinates		
		ft their –4 and their 5		
		tolerance ±½ square	M1	
	Smooth au	unic peacing through their 5 points		
	Smooth cu	ft their plotted points		
		tolerance +1% square		
			A1	
(c)	-1 and 2.5	5		
x - /		B1 for each		
			B2	
	Additiona	I Guidance		

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