

GCE Examinations
Advanced Subsidiary

Core Mathematics C2

Paper A

MARKING GUIDE

This guide is intended to be as helpful as possible to teachers by providing concise solutions and indicating how marks could be awarded. There are obviously alternative methods that would also gain full marks.

Method marks (M) are awarded for knowing and using a method.

Accuracy marks (A) can only be awarded when a correct method has been used.

(B) marks are independent of method marks.



Written by Shaun Armstrong

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C2 Paper A – Marking Guide

1. (a) $f(-2) = -35 \quad \therefore -24 - 8 - 2k + 9 = -35$ M1
 $k = 6$ A1

(b) $= f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$ B1
 $= 3\left(\frac{8}{27}\right) - 2\left(\frac{4}{9}\right) + 6\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + 9 = \frac{8}{9} - \frac{8}{9} + 4 + 9 = 13$ M1 A1 (5)

2. $x \quad -2 \quad -1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2$
 $2^x \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 4$ B1

area $\approx \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times [\frac{1}{4} + 4 + 2(\frac{1}{2} + 1 + 2)]$ B1 M1 A1
 $= 5\frac{5}{8}$ or 5.63 (3sf) A1 (5)

3. $\tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{3}$ M1
 $\tan \theta = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ A1
 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6} - \pi$ or $\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}, -\frac{\pi}{6}$ B1 M1
 $\theta = -\frac{5\pi}{6}, -\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$ A2 (6)

4. (a) $= 1 + 8(3x) + \binom{8}{2}(3x)^2 + \binom{8}{3}(3x)^3 + \dots$ M1 A1
 $= 1 + 24x + 252x^2 + 1512x^3 + \dots$ M1 A1

(b) $x = 0.001$ B1
 $(1.003)^8 \approx 1 + 0.024 + 0.000 252 + 0.000 001 512$ M1
 $= 1.024 253 5$ (8sf) A1 (7)

5. (a) (i) $= 2 \log_3 x = 2t$ M1 A1
(ii) $= \frac{\log_3 x}{\log_3 9} = \frac{\log_3 x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}t$ M1 A1

(b) $2t - \frac{1}{2}t = 4$
 $t = \frac{8}{3}$ M1
 $\log_3 x = \frac{8}{3}, x = 3^{\frac{8}{3}} = 18.7$ M1 A1 (7)

6. (a) radius $= \sqrt{25+1} = \sqrt{26}$ M1 A1
 $\therefore (x+3)^2 + (y-2)^2 = (\sqrt{26})^2$ M1
 $(x+3)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 26$ A1

(b) $(-4, 7)$, LHS $= (-4+3)^2 + (7-2)^2 = 1+25=26 \quad \therefore$ lies on circle B1

(c) grad of radius $= \frac{7-2}{-4-(-3)} = -5$ M1
 \therefore grad of tangent $= \frac{-1}{-5} = \frac{1}{5}$ M1 A1
 $\therefore y-7 = \frac{1}{5}(x+4)$ M1
 $5y-35=x+4$
 $x-5y+39=0$ A1 (10)

7. (a) $2x^2 + 6x + 7 = 2x + 13$
 $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$
 $(x + 3)(x - 1) = 0$
 $x = -3, 1$
 $\therefore (-3, 7), (1, 15)$
- (b) area under curve = $\int_{-3}^1 (2x^2 + 6x + 7) \, dx$
 $= [\frac{2}{3}x^3 + 3x^2 + 7x]_{-3}^1$
 $= (\frac{2}{3} + 3 + 7) - (-18 + 27 - 21) = 22\frac{2}{3}$
- area of trapezium = $\frac{1}{2} \times (7 + 15) \times 4 = 44$
shaded area = $44 - 22\frac{2}{3} = 21\frac{1}{3}$

M1
M1
A1
A1
M1 A2
M1
B1
M1 A1 (11)

8. (a) $\frac{a(r^4 - 1)}{r-1} = 10 \times \frac{a(r^2 - 1)}{r-1}$
 $r^4 - 1 = 10(r^2 - 1)$
 $r^4 - 10r^2 + 9 = 0$
 $(r^2 - 1)(r^2 - 9) = 0$
 $r^2 = 1, 9$
 $r = \pm 1, \pm 3$
 $r > 1 \therefore r = 3$
- (b) $\frac{a(3^3 - 1)}{3-1} = 26$
 $a = \frac{26}{13} = 2$
- (c) $S_6 = \frac{2(3^6 - 1)}{3-1} = 728$

B1 M1
A1
M1
M1
A1
M1 A1
A1
M1 A1 (11)

9. (a) area = $2xy + (\frac{1}{2} \times x^2 \times 0.5) = 2xy + \frac{1}{4}x^2 = 50$
 $\therefore y = \frac{50 - \frac{1}{4}x^2}{2x} = \frac{25}{x} - \frac{1}{8}x$
 $P = 2x + 4y + (x \times 0.5) = \frac{5}{2}x + 4y$
 $= \frac{5}{2}x + 4(\frac{25}{x} - \frac{1}{8}x)$
 $= \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{100}{x} - \frac{1}{2}x = 2x + \frac{100}{x}$
- (b) $\frac{dP}{dx} = 2 - 100x^{-2}$
for minimum, $2 - 100x^{-2} = 0$
 $x^2 = 50$
 $x = \sqrt{50}$ or $5\sqrt{2}$
- (c) $\frac{d^2P}{dx^2} = 200x^{-3}$
when $x = 5\sqrt{2}$, $\frac{d^2P}{dx^2} = \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{2}$, $\frac{d^2P}{dx^2} > 0 \therefore$ minimum
- (d) $= 2(5\sqrt{2}) + \frac{100}{5\sqrt{2}} = 10\sqrt{2} + 10\sqrt{2} = 20\sqrt{2}$

Total (75)

Performance Record – C2 Paper A