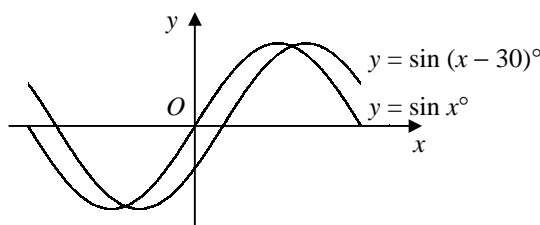
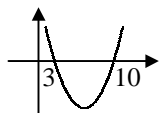


C2 Paper I – Marking Guide

1. (i) $u_1 = 2 + k$
 $u_3 = 8 + 3k$
 $u_1 = u_3 \therefore 2 + k = 8 + 3k$
 $k = -3$ B1
M1
A1
- (ii) $u_5 = 2^5 - 3(5) = 32 - 15 = 17$ M1 A1 (5)
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2. $= \int (2x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1)^2 dx$
 $= \int (4x^3 - 4x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 1) dx$ M1 A1
 $= x^4 - \frac{8}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + x + c$ M1 A3 (6)
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3. (i), (ii)
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- $y = \sin(x - 30)^\circ$
 $y = \sin x^\circ$
- (iii) $x = -75, 105$ B2
B2 (6)
-

4. (i) $(x - 3)(x - 10) < 0$ M1
 $3 < x < 10$ M1
A1
- 
- (ii) let $x = 2^y$
 $\Rightarrow 3 < 2^y < 10$
 $\lg 3 < y \lg 2 < \lg 10$ M1
 $\frac{\lg 3}{\lg 2} < y < \frac{\lg 10}{\lg 2}$ M1
 $1.58 < y < 3.32$ (3sf) A1 (6)
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5. (i) $(-4, 0) \therefore 0 = 4 - 20 + 16k + 128$ M1
 $16k = -112, k = -7$ A1
- (ii) $4 + 5x - 7x^2 - 2x^3 = 0$
 $x = -4$ is a solution $\therefore (x + 4)$ is a factor B1
- $$\begin{array}{r} -2x^2 + x + 1 \\ x+4 \overline{) -2x^3 - 7x^2 + 5x + 4} \\ \underline{-2x^3 - 8x^2} \\ x^2 + 5x \\ \underline{x^2 + 4x} \\ x + 4 \\ \underline{x + 4} \\ 0 \end{array}$$
- $\therefore (x + 4)(1 + x - 2x^2) = 0$
 $(x + 4)(1 + 2x)(1 - x) = 0$ M1
 $x = -4$ (at A), $-\frac{1}{2}, 1$
 $\therefore (-\frac{1}{2}, 0), (1, 0)$ A1 (7)
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6. (i) $f(x) = \int (5 + \frac{4}{x^2}) dx$
 $f(x) = 5x - 4x^{-1} + c$ M1 A2
- (ii) $f(1) = 5 - 4 + c = 1 + c$ M1
 $f(2) = 10 - 2 + c = 8 + c$
 $f(2) = 2f(1) \therefore 8 + c = 2(1 + c)$ M1
 $c = 6$ A1
 $f(x) = 5x - 4x^{-1} + 6$
 $f(4) = 20 - 1 + 6 = 25$ M1 A1 (8)
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7. (i) $\frac{\sin B}{3} = \frac{\sin 2.2}{7}$ M1
 $\sin B = \frac{3}{7} \sin 2.2$
 $\angle ABC = 0.354$ (3sf) A1
- (ii) $\angle BAC = \pi - (2.2 + 0.3538) = 0.588$ (3sf) M1 A1
- (iii) $= \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 7 \times \sin 0.5878 = 5.82 \text{ m}^2$ (3sf) M1 A1
- (iv) $= 5.822 + [\frac{1}{2} \times 2^2 \times (2\pi - 0.5878)] + [\frac{1}{2} \times 1^2 \times (2\pi - 0.3538)]$ M3
 $= 20.2 \text{ m}^2$ (3sf) A1 (10)
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8. (i)

x	2	4	6	8
$1 + 3\sqrt{x}$	5.243	7	8.348	9.485

 M1 A1
 $\text{area} \approx \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times [5.243 + 9.485 + 2(7 + 8.348)]$ B1 M1
 $= 45.4$ (3sf) A1
- (ii) $= \int_2^8 (1 + 3\sqrt{x}) dx$
 $= [x + 2x^{\frac{3}{2}}]_2^8$ M1 A1
 $= [8 + 2(2\sqrt{2})^3] - [2 + 2(2\sqrt{2})]$ M1
 $= (8 + 32\sqrt{2}) - (2 + 4\sqrt{2})$ M1
 $= 6 + 28\sqrt{2}$ A1
- (iii) $= \frac{(6 + 28\sqrt{2}) - 45.4}{6 + 28\sqrt{2}} \times 100\% = 0.43\%$ M1 A1 (12)
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9. (i) $r = \frac{x}{2}$ M1
 $\therefore u_3 = x \times \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ M1 A1
- (ii) $a = 2, a + 2d = x$
 $\therefore d = \frac{1}{2}(x - 2)$ M1
 $u_{11} = 2 + [10 \times \frac{1}{2}(x - 2)] = 5x - 8$ M1 A1
- (iii) $\frac{1}{2}x^2 = 5x - 8$
 $x^2 - 10x + 16 = 0$ M1
 $(x - 2)(x - 8) = 0$ M1
 $x \neq 2 \therefore x = 8$ A1
- (iv) $d = \frac{1}{2}(8 - 2) = 3$ B1
 $S_{50} = \frac{50}{2} [4 + (49 \times 3)] = 3775$ M1 A1 (12)

Total (72)