

GCE Examinations  
Advanced Subsidiary

## Core Mathematics C3

Paper B

### 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.



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**C3 Paper B – Marking Guide**

1.	(a) $\frac{(x+3)(x+4)}{(2x+1)(x+4)} = \frac{x+3}{2x+1}$	M1 A2
	(b) $\ln(x^2 + 7x + 12) - \ln(2x^2 + 9x + 4) = 1, \quad \ln \frac{x^2 + 7x + 12}{2x^2 + 9x + 4} = 1$	M1
	$\ln \frac{x+3}{2x+1} = 1, \quad \frac{x+3}{2x+1} = e$	A1
	$x+3 = e(2x+1), \quad 3-e = x(2e-1)$	M1
	$x = \frac{3-e}{2e-1}$	A1 <span style="color:red">(7)</span>

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2.	(a) $x = 3, \quad y = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$	B1
	$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}(3x+11)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times 3 = \frac{3}{2}(3x+11)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	M1 A1
	$\text{grad} = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{5}}$	A1
	$\therefore y - 2\sqrt{5} = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{5}}(x-3)$	M1
	$4\sqrt{5}y - 40 = 3x - 9$	
	$3x - 4\sqrt{5}y + 31 = 0$	A1
	(b) normal: $y - 2\sqrt{5} = -\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3}(x-3)$	M1
	at $Q, x=0 \quad \therefore y - 2\sqrt{5} = 4\sqrt{5}, \quad y = 6\sqrt{5}$	M1 A1 <span style="color:red">(9)</span>

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3.	(a) $\sin(A+B) \equiv \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$	
	$\sin(A-B) \equiv \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$	
	adding, $\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B) \equiv 2 \sin A \cos B$	M1 A1
	let $P = A+B, \quad Q = A-B$	
	adding, $P+Q = 2A \Rightarrow A = \frac{P+Q}{2}$	M1
	subtracting, $P-Q = 2B \Rightarrow B = \frac{P-Q}{2}$	
	$\therefore \sin P + \sin Q \equiv 2 \sin \frac{P+Q}{2} \cos \frac{P-Q}{2}$	A1
	(b) $2 \sin 3x \cos 2x = 0$	M1
	$\sin 3x = 0 \text{ or } \cos 2x = 0$	A1
	$3x = 0, \pi, 2\pi \text{ or } 2x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$	M1
	$x = 0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{3\pi}{4}$	A2 <span style="color:red">(9)</span>

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4.	(a) $(4, 0)$	B1
	(b) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}} \times \ln \frac{x}{4} + x^{\frac{5}{2}} \times \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}}(5 \ln \frac{x}{4} + 2)$	M1 A1
	$\text{grad} = 8, \quad \text{grad of normal} = -\frac{1}{8}$	A1
	$\therefore y - 0 = -\frac{1}{8}(x-4)$	M1
	at $Q, x=0, y=\frac{1}{2}$	A1
	$\text{area} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 1$	A1
	(c) $\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}}(5 \ln \frac{x}{4} + 2) = 0$	
	$\ln \frac{x}{4} = -\frac{2}{5}$	M1
	$x = 4e^{-\frac{2}{5}}$	M1 A1 <span style="color:red">(10)</span>

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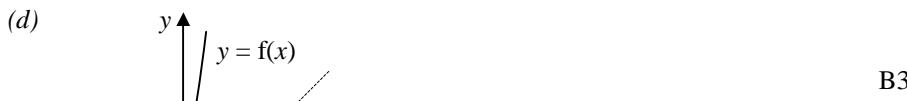
5. (a)  $= 2[x^2 + 2x] + 2 = 2[(x+1)^2 - 1] + 2$  M1  
 $= 2(x+1)^2$  A1

(b) translation by 1 unit in negative  $x$  direction  
stretch by scale factor of 2 in  $y$  direction (either first) B3

(c)  $y = 2(x+1)^2, \quad \frac{y}{2} = (x+1)^2$  M1

$x+1 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{y}{2}}$  M1

$x = -1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{y}{2}}$  (domain  $\Rightarrow +$ ),  $\therefore f^{-1}(x) = -1 + \sqrt{\frac{x}{2}}, x \in \mathbb{R}, x \geq 0$  A2



$y = f^{-1}(x)$  is reflection of  
 $y = f(x)$  in line  $y = x$  B1

(13)

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6. (a)  $f(x) > -2$  B1

(b)  $x=0, y=e-2 \therefore P(0, e-2)$  B1

$y=0, 0=e^{3x+1}-2$  M1

$3x+1=\ln 2$  M1

$x=\frac{1}{3}(\ln 2-1) \therefore Q\left(\frac{1}{3}(\ln 2-1), 0\right)$  A1

(c)  $f'(x)=3e^{3x+1}$  M1

at  $P$ , grad =  $3e$  A1

$\therefore y-(e-2)=3e(x-0)$  M1

$y=3ex+e-2$  A1

(d) at  $Q$ , grad = 6 B1

tangent at  $Q$ :  $y-0=6(x-\frac{1}{3}(\ln 2-1))$  M1

$y=6x-2\ln 2+2$

intersect:  $3ex+e-2=6x-2\ln 2+2$

$x(3e-6)=4-e-2\ln 2$  M1

$x=\frac{4-e-2\ln 2}{3e-6}=-0.0485$  (3sf) A1

(13)

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7. (a)  $\arccos \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad \theta = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$  M1 A1

(b)

B2

B3

(c) let  $f(x) = \arccos(x-1) - \sqrt{x+2}$  M1 A1

$f(0) = 1.7, f(1) = -0.16$

sign change,  $f(x)$  continuous  $\therefore$  root A1

(d)  $x_1 = 0.83944, x_2 = 0.88598, x_3 = 0.87233,$  M1 A2

$x_4 = 0.87632, x_5 = 0.87515, x_6 = 0.87549$

$\therefore \alpha = 0.875$  (3dp) A1

(14)

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Total (75)

## **Performance Record – C3 Paper B**