

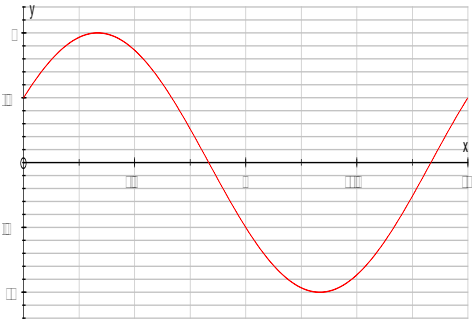
**Edexcel GCE
Core Mathematics C2
Gold Level G3
(Mark Scheme)**

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Question Number	Scheme	Marks
1.	$\int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \quad (\text{o.e.})$ $\left[\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \right]_1^8 = 2\sqrt{8} - 2 = -2 + 4\sqrt{2}$ <p style="text-align: center;">[or $4\sqrt{2} - 2$, or $2(2\sqrt{2} - 1)$, or $2(-1 + 2\sqrt{2})$]</p>	M1 A1 M1 A1 [4]
2. (a)	$(7 \times \dots \times x) \quad \text{or} \quad (21 \times \dots \times x^2)$ $(2 + kx)^7 = 2^7 + 2^6 \times 7 \times kx + 2^5 \times \binom{7}{2} k^2 x^2$ $= 128; \quad +448kx, \quad +672k^2 x^2 \quad [\text{or } 672(kx)^2]$	M1 B1; A1 A1 (4)
(b)	$6 \times 448k = 672k^2$ $k = 4$	M1 A1 (2) [6]
3.	$\left(2 - \frac{1}{2}x\right)^8 = 2^8 + \binom{8}{1} \cdot 2^7 \left(-\frac{1}{2}x\right) + \binom{8}{2} 2^6 \left(-\frac{1}{2}x\right)^2 + \binom{8}{3} 2^5 \left(-\frac{1}{2}x\right)^3$ <p>First term of 256</p> $\left({}^8C_1 \times \dots \times x\right) + \left({}^8C_2 \times \dots \times x^2\right) + \left({}^8C_3 \times \dots \times x^3\right)$ $= (256) - 512x + 448x^2 - 224x^3$	B1 M1 A1 A1 [4]
4. (a)	$x = \frac{\log 7}{\log 5} \quad \text{or} \quad x = \log_5 7$ <p>1.21</p>	M1 A1 (2)
(b)	$(5^x - 7)(5^x - 5)$ $(5^x = 7 \quad \text{or} \quad 5^x = 5) \quad x = 1.2 \quad (\text{awrt})$ $x = 1$	M1 A1 A1 ft B1 (4) [6]

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<p>5. (a)</p> <p>(b)</p>	<p>$\tan \theta = \frac{2}{5}$ (or 0.4)</p> <p>awrt 21.8 (α)</p> <p>$180 + \alpha$ (= 201.8), or $90 + (\alpha/2)$</p> <p>$360 + \alpha$ (= 381.8), or $180 + (\alpha/2)$</p> <p>or $540 + \alpha$ (= 561.8), or $270 + (\alpha/2)$</p> <p>Dividing at least one of the angles by 2</p> <p>$x = 10.9, 100.9, 190.9, 280.9$ (Allow awrt)</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>[6]</p>
<p>6. (a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p>	<p>$(x-3)^2 - 9 + (y+2)^2 - 4 = 12$</p> <p>Centre is (3, -2)</p> <p>$(x-3)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 12 + "9" + "4"$</p> <p>$r = \sqrt{12 + "9" + "4"} = 5$ (or $\sqrt{25}$)</p> <p>$PQ = \sqrt{(7 - -1)^2 + (-5 - 1)^2}$ or $\sqrt{8^2 + 6^2}$</p> <p>= 10 = 2 × radius, ∴ diam.</p> <p>R must lie on the circle (angle in a semicircle theorem)...</p> <p>$x = 0 \Rightarrow y^2 + 4y - 12 = 0$</p> <p>$(y - 2)(y + 6) = 0$ $y = \dots$</p> <p>$y = -6$ or 2</p>	<p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>dM1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>[11]</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<p>7. (a)</p> <p>(b)</p>	$\sin(x + 45^\circ) = \frac{2}{3}, \text{ so } (x + 45^\circ) = 41.8103\dots \quad (\alpha = 41.8103\dots)$ <p>So, $x + 45^\circ = \{138.1897\dots, 401.8103\dots\}$</p> <p>and $x = \{93.1897\dots, 356.8103\dots\}$</p> $2(1 - \cos^2 x) + 2 = 7 \cos x$ $2 \cos^2 x + 7 \cos x - 4 = 0$ $(2 \cos x - 1)(\cos x + 4) \{= 0\}, \cos x = \dots$ $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}, \{\cos x = -4\}$ $\left(\beta = \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ $x = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ or } 1.04719\dots^c$ $x = \frac{5\pi}{3} \text{ or } 5.23598\dots^c$	<p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 A1 (4)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 oe</p> <p>M1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1 ft</p> <p>(6) [10]</p>
<p>8. (a)</p> <p>(b)</p>	$\log_2 y = -3 \Rightarrow y = 2^{-3}$ $y = \frac{1}{8} \text{ or } 0.125$ $32 = 2^5 \text{ or } 16 = 2^4 \text{ or } 512 = 2^9$ <p>[or $\log_2 32 = 5 \log_2 2$ or $\log_2 16 = 4 \log_2 2$ or $\log_2 512 = 9 \log_2 2$]</p> <p>[or $\log_2 32 = \frac{\log_{10} 32}{\log_{10} 2}$ or $\log_2 16 = \frac{\log_{10} 16}{\log_{10} 2}$ or $\log_2 512 = \frac{\log_{10} 512}{\log_{10} 2}$]</p> $\log_2 32 + \log_2 16 = 9$ $(\log x)^2 = \dots \text{ or } (\log x)(\log x) = \dots$ $\log_2 x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 2^3 = 8$ $\log_2 x = -3 \Rightarrow x = 2^{-3} = \frac{1}{8}$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1ft</p> <p>(5) [7]</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<p>9. (a)</p> 	<p>Sine wave (anywhere) with at least 2 turning points.</p> <p>Starting on positive y-axis, going up to a max., then min. below x-axis, no further turning points in range, finishing above x-axis at $x = 2\pi$ or 360°. There must be <u>some</u> indication of scale on the y-axis...</p> <p>(b) $\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right), \left(\frac{5\pi}{6}, 0\right), \left(\frac{11\pi}{6}, 0\right)$</p> <p>(c) awrt 0.71 radians (0.70758...), or awrt 40.5° (40.5416...) (α) $(\pi - \alpha)$ (2.43...) or $(180 - \alpha)$</p> <p>Subtract $\frac{\pi}{6}$ from α (or from $(\pi - \alpha)$)... or subtract 30</p> <p>0.18 (or 0.06π), 1.91 (or 0.61π)</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>B1 B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 A1</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>[10]</p>
<p>10. (a)</p>	<p>$4x^2 + 6xy = 600$</p> <p>$V = 2x^2y = 2x^2\left(\frac{600 - 4x^2}{6x}\right)$ $V = 200x - \frac{4x^3}{3}$ (*)</p> <p>(b) $\frac{dV}{dx} = 200 - 4x^2$</p> <p>Equate their $\frac{dV}{dx}$ to 0 and solve for x^2 or x: $x^2 = 50$ or $x = \sqrt{50}$</p> <p>Evaluate V: $V = 200(\sqrt{50}) - \frac{4}{3}(50\sqrt{50}) = 943 \text{ cm}^3$</p> <p>(c) $\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} = -8x$ Negative \therefore Maximum</p>	<p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1cso</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>M1 A1ft</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>[11]</p>

Statistics for C2 Practice Paper Gold Level G3

Qu	Max score	Modal score	Mean %	Mean score for students achieving grade:							
				ALL	A*	A	B	C	D	E	U
1	4		68	2.70		3.64	3.25	2.87	2.52	2.00	0.97
2	6		68	4.05		5.54	4.86	4.23	3.54	2.77	1.48
3	4		90	3.60	3.99	3.92	3.66	3.64	3.25	3.18	2.25
4	6		55	3.28		4.83	3.63	3.02	2.48	2.05	1.33
5	6		46	2.77	5.84	4.87	3.67	2.72	1.83	1.07	0.33
6	11		46	5.11		8.71	6.39	4.80	3.28	2.03	0.66
7	10		56	5.61	9.79	9.00	7.40	5.72	3.89	2.26	0.64
8	7		44	3.11		4.64	3.32	2.83	2.47	2.09	1.22
9	10		46	4.57		7.93	5.73	4.14	2.91	1.84	0.78
10	11		48	5.24		9.41	6.72	4.55	2.81	1.58	0.52
	75		53	40.04		62.49	48.63	38.52	28.98	20.87	10.18