

**Solomon Press**  
**Core Mathematics C3**  
**Paper G**  
**(Mark Scheme)**

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GCE Examinations  
Advanced Subsidiary

## **Core Mathematics C3**

Paper G

### 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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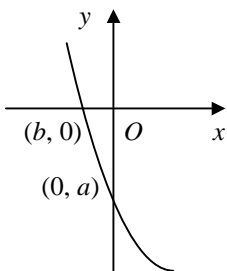
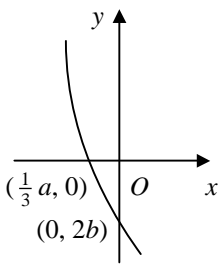
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### C3 Paper G – Marking Guide

1.	(a)	$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(3x-5)^2 \times 3 = 9(3x-5)^2$ grad = 9 $\therefore y - 1 = 9(x - 2) \quad [y = 9x - 17]$	M1 A1 M1 A1	
	(b)	$9(3x-5)^2 = 9$ $3x-5 = \pm 1$ $x = 2 \text{ (at P), } \frac{4}{3}$ $\therefore Q \left( \frac{4}{3}, -1 \right)$	M1 A1 A1	(7)
<hr/>				
2.	(a)	$\cos(A+B) \equiv \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$ $\cos(A-B) \equiv \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$ adding, $2 \cos A \cos B \equiv \cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B)$	M1 A1	
	(b)	$2 \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1$ $\cos\left(2x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + \cos\frac{\pi}{3} = 1$ $\cos\left(2x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $2x + \frac{2\pi}{3} = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}, 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{3}, \frac{7\pi}{3}$ $2x = \pi, \frac{5\pi}{3}$ $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$	M1 M1 A1 B1 M1	(9)
<hr/>				
3.	(a)	$= \frac{1}{\cos x} \times (-\sin x) = -\tan x$	M1 A2	
	(b)	$= 2x \times \sin 3x + x^2 \times 3 \cos 3x = 2x \sin 3x + 3x^2 \cos 3x$	M1 A2	
	(c)	$= \frac{d}{dx} [6(2x-7)^{-\frac{1}{2}}]$ $= -3(2x-7)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times 2 = -\frac{6}{(2x-7)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$	B1 M1 A2	(10)
<hr/>				
4.	(a)	$2 \sin x - 3 \cos x = R \sin x \cos \alpha - R \cos x \sin \alpha$ $R \cos \alpha = 2, R \sin \alpha = 3$ $\therefore R = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{13}$ $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{2}, \alpha = 56.3 \text{ (3sf)}$ $\therefore 2 \sin x^\circ - 3 \cos x^\circ = \sqrt{13} \sin(x - 56.3)^\circ$	M1 A1 M1 A1	
	(b)	$\operatorname{cosec} x^\circ + 3 \cot x^\circ = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin x} + \frac{3 \cos x}{\sin x} = 2$ $\Rightarrow 1 + 3 \cos x = 2 \sin x$ $\Rightarrow 2 \sin x^\circ - 3 \cos x^\circ = 1$	B1	
	(c)	$\sqrt{13} \sin(x - 56.31) = 1$ $\sin(x - 56.31) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$ $x - 56.31 = 16.10, 180 - 16.10 = 16.10, 163.90$ $x = 72.4, 220.2 \text{ (1dp)}$	M1 B1 M1 A2	(10)

5. (a) let  $f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 + 4x + 15$   
 $f(-\frac{3}{2}) = -\frac{27}{4} - \frac{9}{4} - 6 + 15 = 0 \therefore (2x + 3)$  is a factor M1 A1
- (b) 
$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 2x + 5 \\ 2x + 3 \overline{) 2x^3 - x^2 + 4x + 15} \\ \underline{2x^3 + 3x^2} \phantom{+ 4x + 15} \\ -4x^2 + 4x \phantom{+ 15} \\ \underline{-4x^2 - 6x} \phantom{+ 15} \\ 10x + 15 \\ \underline{10x + 15} \\ 0 \end{array}$$
 M1 A1
- $\therefore f(x) = (2x + 3)(x^2 - 2x + 5)$   
 $\therefore \frac{2x^2 + x - 3}{2x^3 - x^2 + 4x + 15} = \frac{(2x + 3)(x - 1)}{(2x + 3)(x^2 - 2x + 5)} = \frac{x - 1}{x^2 - 2x + 5}$  M1 A1
- (c)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 \times (x^2 - 2x + 5) - (x - 1)(2x - 2)}{(x^2 - 2x + 5)^2} = \frac{-x^2 + 2x + 3}{(x^2 - 2x + 5)^2}$  M1 A2
- SP:  $\frac{-x^2 + 2x + 3}{(x^2 - 2x + 5)^2} = 0$   
 $-x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0, \quad -(x + 1)(x - 3) = 0$  M1  
 $x = -1, 3 \quad \therefore (-1, -\frac{1}{4}), (3, \frac{1}{4})$  A2 (12)

6. (a)  $P = 30 + 50e^{0.002 \times 30} = 83.1$  M1  
 $\therefore$  population = 83 100 (3sf) A1
- (b)  $30 + 50e^{0.002t} > 84$  M1  
 $e^{0.002t} > \frac{54}{50}$  A1  
 $t > \frac{1}{0.002} \ln \frac{54}{50}, t > 38.5 \therefore 2018$  M1 A1
- (c)  $30 + 50e^{0.002t} = 26 + 50e^{0.003t}, \quad 50e^{0.003t} - 50e^{0.002t} = 4$   
 $e^{0.003t} - e^{0.002t} = 0.08, \quad e^{0.002t}(e^{0.001t} - 1) = 0.08$  M1  
 $e^{0.001t} - 1 = 0.08e^{-0.002t}$  M1  
 $0.001t = \ln(1 + 0.08e^{-0.002t})$   
 $t = 1000 \ln(1 + 0.08e^{-0.002t})$  A1
- (d)  $t_1 = 69.887, t_2 = 67.251, t_3 = 67.595$  M1 A2  
 $\therefore 2047$  A1 (13)

7. (a) (i)  (ii)  M1 A2
- (b)  $x = 0 \Rightarrow y = -1 \therefore b = -1$  B1  
 $y = 0 \Rightarrow 2 - \sqrt{x + 9} = 0$   
 $x = 2^2 - 9 = -5 \therefore a = -5$  M1 A1
- (c)  $y = 2 - \sqrt{x + 9}, \quad \sqrt{x + 9} = 2 - y$  M1  
 $x + 9 = (2 - y)^2$   
 $x = (2 - y)^2 - 9$   
 $\therefore f^{-1}(x) = (2 - x)^2 - 9$  M1 A1  
 $f(-9) = 2 \therefore$  domain of  $f^{-1}(x)$  is  $x \in \mathbb{R}, x \leq 2$  M1 A1 (14)

Total (75)