

Solomon Press
Core Mathematics C2
Paper F
(Mark Scheme)

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GCE Examinations
Advanced Subsidiary

Core Mathematics C2

Paper F

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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C2 Paper F – Marking Guide

1.	<p>(a) $\angle BAC = 180 - (107 + 31) = 42$</p> $\frac{BC}{\sin 42} = \frac{12.6}{\sin 31}$ $BC = \frac{12.6 \sin 42}{\sin 31} = 16.4 \text{ cm (3sf)}$ <p>(b) $= \frac{1}{2} \times 12.6 \times 16.37 \times \sin 107 = 98.6 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ (3sf)}$</p>	<p>B1 M1 A1 M1 A1 (5)</p>												
2.	$\int_2^3 (6\sqrt{x} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}}) dx = [4x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 8x^{\frac{1}{2}}]_2^3$ $= [4(3\sqrt{3}) - 8\sqrt{3}] - [4(2\sqrt{2}) - 8\sqrt{2}]$ $= (12\sqrt{3} - 8\sqrt{3}) - (8\sqrt{2} - 8\sqrt{2})$ $= 4\sqrt{3} \quad [k = 4]$	<p>M1 A2 M1 B1 A1 (6)</p>												
3.	<p>(a)</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">x</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">0</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">0.5</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">1</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">1.5</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">$\frac{1}{x^2+1}$</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">1</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">0.8</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">0.5</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">0.3077</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">0.2</td> </tr> </table> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">area $\approx \frac{1}{2} \times 0.5 \times [1 + 0.2 + 2(0.8 + 0.5 + 0.3077)]$ $= 1.10 \text{ (3sf)}$</p> <p>(b) area $= 8^2 \times 1.10385 = 70.6464$ volume $= 2 \times 70.6464 = 141 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ (3sf)}$</p>	x	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	$\frac{1}{x^2+1}$	1	0.8	0.5	0.3077	0.2	<p>M1 A1 B1 M1 A1 M1 A1 (7)</p>
x	0	0.5	1	1.5	2									
$\frac{1}{x^2+1}$	1	0.8	0.5	0.3077	0.2									
4.	<p>(a) $= 2^6 + 6(2^5)(y) + \binom{6}{2}(2^4)(y^2) + \binom{6}{3}(2^3)(y^3) + \dots$</p> $= 64 + 192y + 240y^2 + 160y^3 + \dots$ <p>(b) let $y = x - x^2$ $(2 + x - x^2)^6 = 64 + 192(x - x^2) + 240(x - x^2)^2 + 160(x - x^2)^3 + \dots$ $= 64 + 192(x - x^2) + 240(x^2 - 2x^3 + \dots) + 160(x^3 + \dots) + \dots$ $= 64 + 192x + 48x^2 - 320x^3 + \dots$</p>	<p>M1 A1 B1 A1 M1 M1 A1 (7)</p>												
5.	<p>(a) $\frac{8 \sin x}{\cos x} - 3 \cos x = 0$</p> $8 \sin x - 3 \cos^2 x = 0$ $8 \sin x - 3(1 - \sin^2 x) = 0$ $3 \sin^2 x + 8 \sin x - 3 = 0$ <p>(b) $(3 \sin x - 1)(\sin x + 3) = 0$ $\sin x = -3 \text{ (no solutions) or } \frac{1}{3}$ $x = 0.34, \pi - 0.3398$ $x = 0.34, 2.80 \text{ (2dp)}$</p>	<p>M1 M1 A1 M1 A1 B1 M1 A1 (8)</p>												
6.	<p>(a) (i) $= 3^1 \times 3^x = 3y$</p> <p>(ii) $= 3^{-1} \times (3^x)^2 = \frac{1}{3} y^2$</p> <p>(b) $3y - \frac{1}{3} y^2 = 6$ $y^2 - 9y + 18 = 0$ $(y - 3)(y - 6) = 0$ $y = 3, 6$ $3^x = 3, 6$ $x = 1, \frac{\lg 6}{\lg 3}$ $x = 1, 1.63 \text{ (2dp)}$</p>	<p>M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1 B1 M1 A1 (9)</p>												

7.	(a)	$= 2 \times \sqrt{4+1} = 2\sqrt{5}$	M1 A1	
	(b)	$(x-5)^2 + (y-2)^2 = (\sqrt{5})^2$ $(x-5)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 5$	M1 A1	
	(c)	sub. $y = 2x - 3$ into eqn of C: $(x-5)^2 + [(2x-3)-2]^2 = 5$ $(x-5)^2 + (2x-5)^2 = 5$ $x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$ $(x-3)^2 = 0$ repeated root \therefore tangent point of contact (3, 3)	M1 A1 M1 A1 A1	(9)
<hr/>				
8.	(a)	$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 16x^{-3}$	M1 A2	
		for minimum, $\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 16x^{-3} = 0$	M1	
		$\frac{1}{2}x^{-3}(x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 32) = 0$		
		$x^{\frac{5}{2}} = 32$	A1	
		$x = (\sqrt[5]{32})^2 = 4$	M1	
		$\therefore (4, \frac{5}{2})$	A1	
	(b)	$= \int_1^9 (\sqrt{x} + \frac{8}{x^2}) dx$ $= [\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 8x^{-1}]_1^9$ $= (18 - \frac{8}{9}) - (\frac{2}{3} - 8)$ $= 24\frac{4}{9}$	M1 A2 M1 A1	(12)
<hr/>				
9.	(a)	$r = \frac{x+6}{x-2} = \frac{x^2}{x+6}$ $(x+6)^2 = x^2(x-2)$ $x^2 + 12x + 36 = x^3 - 2x^2, \quad x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x - 36 = 0$	M1 M1 A1	
	(b)	when $x = 6$, LHS = $216 - 108 - 72 - 36 = 0 \therefore x = 6$ is a solution	B1	
		$ \begin{array}{r} x^2 + 3x + 6 \\ x-6 \overline{) x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x - 36} \\ \underline{x^3 - 6x^2} \\ 3x^2 - 12x \\ \underline{3x^2 - 18x} \\ 6x - 36 \\ \underline{6x - 36} \\ 0 \end{array} $	M1 A1	
		$\therefore (x-6)(x^2 + 3x + 6) = 0$ $x = 6$ or $x^2 + 3x + 6 = 0$ $b^2 - 4ac = 3^2 - (4 \times 1 \times 6) = -15$ $b^2 - 4ac < 0 \therefore$ no real solutions to quadratic	M1 A1	
		\therefore no other solutions	A1	
	(c)	$r = \frac{6+6}{6-2} = 3$	B1	
	(d)	$a = 6 - 2 = 4$ $S_8 = \frac{4(3^8 - 1)}{3 - 1} = 13\,120$	M1 A1	(12)

Total (75)