

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
10(a)	$m = \frac{4}{5}$	B1
	$y + 3 = \frac{4}{5}(x - 4)$ or $-3 = \frac{4}{5} \times 4 + c \Rightarrow c = \dots$	M1
	$y = \frac{4}{5}x - \frac{31}{5}$	A1
		(3)
(b)	$f'(4) = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{k\sqrt{4}(4-3)}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow k = \dots$	M1
	$k = 2$	A1
		(2)
(c)	$(f'(x) =) \frac{2\sqrt{x}(x-3)}{5} = \frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{5} - \frac{6x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{5}$	M1
	$(f(x) =) \frac{4x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{25} - \frac{4x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{5} (+c)$	M1 A1ft
	$x = 4, y = -3 \Rightarrow -3 = \frac{4(4)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{25} - \frac{4(4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{5} + c \Rightarrow c = \left(-\frac{43}{25}\right)$	ddM1
	$(f(x) =) \frac{4x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{25} - \frac{4x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{5} - \frac{43}{25}$	A1
		(5)
		(10 marks)

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
1.	$\int (2x-5)(3x+2)(2x+5) dx$	
	$(2x-5)(3x+2)(2x+5) = (6x^2 - 11x - 10)(2x+5) = \dots$ $= 12x^3 + 8x^2 - 75x - 50$	M1 A1
	$\int (2x-5)(3x+2)(2x+5) dx = 3x^4 + \frac{8}{3}x^3 - \frac{75}{2}x^2 - 50x + c$	M1, A1ft, A1
		(5 marks)

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
	$y = \frac{1}{2}x^4 - 3 + \frac{10}{x^2}$	
5(a)	$\left(\int \frac{1}{2}x^4 - 3 + \frac{10}{x^2} dx = \right) \frac{1}{10}x^5 - 3x - \frac{10}{x} + c$	M1A1A1 (3)
(b)(i)	$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} = \right) 2x^3 - \frac{20}{x^3}$	M1A1A1 (3)
(b)(ii)	$2x^3 - \frac{20}{x^3} = 3 \Rightarrow 2x^6 - 20 = 3x^3$	M1
	$2x^6 - 3x^3 - 20 = 0 \Rightarrow (2x^3 + 5)(x^3 - 4) = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 = \dots \Rightarrow x = \dots$ or e.g. $x^3 = a \Rightarrow (2a + 5)(a - 4) = 0 \Rightarrow a = \dots \Rightarrow x^3 = \dots \Rightarrow x = \dots$	dM1
	$\Rightarrow x = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{5}{2}}, \sqrt[3]{4}$	A1A1
		(4)
		(10 marks)

Question	Scheme	Marks
8(a)	$y = \frac{1}{4}x^3 - 8x^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{dy}{dx} = \right) \frac{1}{4} \times 3x^2 - 8 \times \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	M1 A1
	$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big _{x=4} = \dots \left(\frac{25}{2} \right)$	M1
	$y - 12 = \frac{25}{2}(x - 4)$	dM1
	$25x - 2y - 76 = 0 \text{ oe e.g. } -25x + 2y + 76 = 0$	A1
		(5)

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
7.(a)	Attempts $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x$ at $x = 2$ At $x = 2$ gradient of tangent = 8	M1 A1
(b)	$(y_Q =) 2(2+h)^2 + 5$ Gradient $PQ = \frac{\text{their } y_Q - 13}{2+h-2}$ $\left(= \frac{8h+2h^2}{h} \right) = 8+2h$	B1 M1 A1
(c)	States as $h \rightarrow 0$ Gradient $PQ \rightarrow 8 =$ Gradient of tangent	B1
		(2) (3) (1) (6 marks)

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
10(a)	$m = \frac{4}{5}$	B1
	$y + 3 = \frac{4}{5}(x - 4)$ or $-3 = \frac{4}{5} \times 4 + c \Rightarrow c = \dots$	M1
	$y = \frac{4}{5}x - \frac{31}{5}$	A1
		(3)
(b)	$f'(4) = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{k\sqrt{4}(4-3)}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow k = \dots$	M1
	$k = 2$	A1
		(2)
(c)	$(f'(x) =) \frac{2\sqrt{x}(x-3)}{5} = \frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{5} - \frac{6x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{5}$	M1
	$(f(x) =) \frac{4x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{25} - \frac{4x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{5} (+c)$	M1 A1ft
	$x = 4, y = -3 \Rightarrow -3 = \frac{4(4)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{25} - \frac{4(4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{5} + c \Rightarrow c = \left(-\frac{43}{25}\right)$	ddM1
	$(f(x) =) \frac{4x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{25} - \frac{4x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{5} - \frac{43}{25}$	A1
		(5)
		(10 marks)

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
2. (a)	$y = 2x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 4x + 3$	M1, A1
	$\left\{ \frac{dy}{dx} \right\} = 5x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4$	(2)
(b)	$5x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4 = 16 \Rightarrow x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 4$	M1, A1
	$\Rightarrow x = 4^{\frac{2}{3}} = 2^{\frac{4}{3}} \Rightarrow k = \frac{4}{3}$	A1
		(3)
		(5 marks)

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
8.(a)	Substitutes $x=4$ in $f'(4) = 4 \times 2 - 2 - \frac{8}{3 \times 4^2} = \left(\frac{35}{6}\right)$ Attempts to find the gradient of the perpendicular $= -\frac{6}{35}$ Attempts the normal $y-1 = -\frac{6}{35} \times (x-4) \Rightarrow 6x + 35y - 59 = 0$	M1 dM1 M1A1 (4)
(b)	$f'(x) = 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2 - \frac{8}{3x^2} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{8}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2x + \frac{8}{3x} (+c)$ $x=4, f(x)=1 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{8}{3} \times 8 - 8 + \frac{2}{3} + c \Rightarrow c = \dots (-13)$ $f(x) = \frac{8}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2x + \frac{8}{3x} - 13$	M1 A1 A1 dM1 A1 (5) (9 marks)

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
2(a)	$a=2$ $b=-3$	B1 B1 (2)
(b)	Any two term of $\int \frac{2x^3 - 3x^2 - 32x - 15}{5\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{3}{5}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{32}{5}x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$ $x^n \rightarrow x^{n+1}$ $\frac{4}{35}x^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{6}{25}x^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{64}{15}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 6x^{\frac{1}{2}} + c$	M1A1 M1 A1A1 (5) (7 marks)

Question	Scheme	Marks
8(a)	$y = \frac{1}{4}x^3 - 8x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \times 3x^2 - 8 \times -\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$	M1 A1
	$\frac{dy}{dx}\bigg _{x=4} = \dots \left(\frac{25}{2}\right)$	M1
	$y-12 = \dots \frac{25}{2}(x-4)$	dM1
	$25x - 2y - 76 = 0$ oe e.g. $-25x + 2y + 76 = 0$	A1
		(5)

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
8 (a) (i)	$x = 4, f'(x) = 10, f'(x) = 3\sqrt{x} + kx^2 \Rightarrow 10 = 3\sqrt{4} + 4^2k \Rightarrow k = \dots$ $10 = 3 \times 2 + k \times 16 \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{4} *$	M1 A1*
(ii)	$x = 4, y = 12$ on $y = 10x + c \Rightarrow 12 = 10 \times 4 + c$ $\Rightarrow c = -28$	M1 A1 (4)
(b)	$f''(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x$ $\{\Rightarrow f''(4)\} = \frac{11}{4}$	M1 A1ft A1 (3)
(c)	$f(x) = 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{12}x^3 + d$ Uses $P(4, 12) \Rightarrow 12 = 2 \times 8 + \frac{1}{12} \times 4^3 + d \Rightarrow d = \dots$ $\{f(x)\} = 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{12}x^3 - \frac{28}{3}$	M1, A1ft dM1 A1 (4) (11 marks)

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
1.	$\int \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2x^3} + 5 dx = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + 5x + c$ $= \frac{1}{6}x^4 + \frac{1}{4}x^{-2} + 5x + c$	M1 A1 A1 A1 (4 marks)

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
1a	$y = 5x^3 + \frac{3}{x^2} - 7x = 5x^3 + 3x^{-2} - 7x$ $\left(\frac{dy}{dx} = \right) 15x^2 - 6x^{-3} - 7$	M1A1A1 (3)
b	$\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \right) 30x + 18x^{-4}$	M1A1 (2)
		(5 marks)