

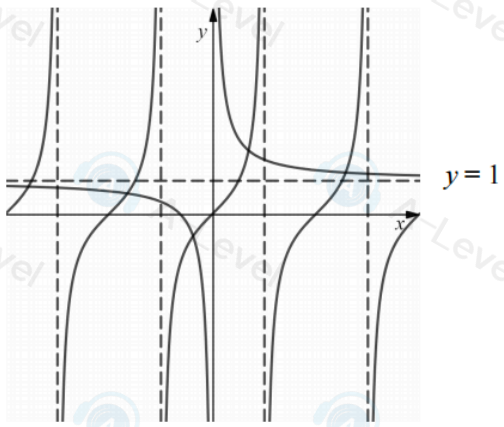
Question Number	Scheme	Marks
	$y = \frac{1}{2}x^4 - 3 + \frac{10}{x^2}$	
<b>5(a)</b>	$\left( \int \frac{1}{2}x^4 - 3 + \frac{10}{x^2} dx = \right) \frac{1}{10}x^5 - 3x - \frac{10}{x} + c$	M1A1A1
		<b>(3)</b>
<b>(b)(i)</b>	$\left( \frac{dy}{dx} = \right) 2x^3 - \frac{20}{x^3}$	M1A1A1
		<b>(3)</b>
<b>(b)(ii)</b>	$2x^3 - \frac{20}{x^3} = 3 \Rightarrow 2x^6 - 20 = 3x^3$	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
		<b>(4)</b>
		<b>(10 marks)</b>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
	$y = \frac{1}{2}x^4 - 3 + \frac{10}{x^2}$	
<b>5(a)</b>	$\left( \int \frac{1}{2}x^4 - 3 + \frac{10}{x^2} dx = \right) \frac{1}{10}x^5 - 3x - \frac{10}{x} + c$	M1A1A1
		<b>(3)</b>
<b>(b)(i)</b>	$\left( \frac{dy}{dx} = \right) 2x^3 - \frac{20}{x^3}$	M1A1A1
		<b>(3)</b>
<b>(b)(ii)</b>	$2x^3 - \frac{20}{x^3} = 3 \Rightarrow 2x^6 - 20 = 3x^3$	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
		<b>(4)</b>
		<b>(10 marks)</b>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
1.	$\int \left( \frac{8x^3}{5} - \frac{2}{3x^4} - 1 \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{8x^4}{5} - \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{-3} x^{-3} - x$	M1 A1
	$\frac{2}{5}x^4 + \frac{2}{9}x^{-3} - x + c$	A1 A1
		(4)
		<b>Total 4</b>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
10(a)	$f'(x) = ax - 12x^{\frac{1}{3}} \Rightarrow f''(x) = a - 4x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$	B1
	Sets $f''(27) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = a - 4 \times \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow a = \frac{4}{9}$	M1 A1
		(3)
(b)	$f'(x) = ax - 12x^{\frac{1}{3}} \Rightarrow (f(x) =) \frac{1}{2}ax^2 - 9x^{\frac{4}{3}} + c$	M1 A1ft
	Substitutes $x = 1, f(x) = -8 \Rightarrow c = \dots$	dM1
	$(f(x) =) \frac{2}{9}x^2 - 9x^{\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{7}{9}$	A1
		(4)
		<b>(7 marks)</b>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
10	$y = \frac{2}{3}x^3 - 25x - \frac{56}{x} + \frac{194}{3}$	
	(a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x^2 - 25 + \frac{56}{x^2}$	M1, A1
	Finds $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big _{x=2} = 2 \times 4 - 25 + \frac{56}{4} = -3$	dM1
	Equation of tangent $y + 8 = -3(x - 2) \Rightarrow y = -3x - 2$ *	ddM1, A1*
		(5)
(b)	Sets $2x^2 - 25 + \frac{56}{x^2} = -3$	M1
	$x^4 - 11x^2 + 28 = 0$	dM1, A1
	$(x^2 - 4)(x^2 - 7) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = \dots$	ddM1
	$x = \sqrt{7} \text{ only}$	A1
		(5)
		<b>(10 marks)</b>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<b>9(a)</b>	$x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ oe	B1
		<b>(1)</b>
<b>(b)(i)</b>		B1B1
<b>(ii)</b>	5 (solutions) Number of solutions are the number of points of intersections between the graphs	B1 B1
		<b>(4)</b>
<b>(c)(i)</b>	(Number of solutions) = 40	B1ft
<b>(ii)</b>	(Number of solutions) = 14	B1
		<b>(2)</b>
		<b>(7 marks)</b>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<b>10 (a)</b>	$f'(x) = 4\sqrt{x^3} + \frac{k}{x^2} = 4x^{\frac{3}{2}} + kx^{-2}$ $f''(x) = 6x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2kx^{-3}$ $f''(2) = 6\sqrt{2} - 2k \times \frac{1}{8} = 0 \Rightarrow k = 24\sqrt{2}$	M1, A1 dM1, A1 <b>(4)</b>
<b>(b)</b>	$f'(x) = 4x^{\frac{3}{2}} + kx^{-2} \Rightarrow f(x) = 4 \times \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} - kx^{-1} (+c)$ <p>Uses <math>P(2, 8\sqrt{2}) \Rightarrow 8\sqrt{2} = 4 \times \frac{2}{5} \times 2^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{k}{2} + c \Rightarrow c = p\sqrt{2}</math></p> $f(x) = \frac{8}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{24\sqrt{2}}{x} + \frac{68}{5} \sqrt{2}$	M1, A1 ft dM1 A1 <b>(4)</b> <b>(8 marks)</b>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<b>3.(a)</b>	Attempts $\left(\frac{dy}{dx} = \right) 2x + 3$ at $x = 3$ At $x = 3$ gradient of tangent = 9	M1 A1 <b>(2)</b>
<b>(b)</b>	$(y_Q =) (3+h)^2 + 3(3+h) - 2$  Gradient $PQ = \frac{(3+h)^2 + 3(3+h) - 2 - 16}{3+h-3} = \frac{9h+h^2}{h} = 9+h$	B1  M1 A1 <b>(3)</b>
<b>(c)</b>	States as $h \rightarrow 0$ Gradient $PQ \rightarrow 9 =$ Gradient of tangent	B1 <b>(1)</b> <b>(6 marks)</b>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<b>10 (a)</b>	$f'(x) = 4\sqrt{x^3} + \frac{k}{x^2} = 4x^{\frac{3}{2}} + kx^{-2}$  $f''(x) = 6x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2kx^{-3}$ $f''(2) = 6\sqrt{2} - 2k \times \frac{1}{8} = 0 \Rightarrow k = 24\sqrt{2}$	M1, A1 dM1, A1 <b>(4)</b>
<b>(b)</b>	$f'(x) = 4x^{\frac{3}{2}} + kx^{-2} \Rightarrow f(x) = 4 \times \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} - kx^{-1} (+c)$  Uses $P(2, 8\sqrt{2}) \Rightarrow 8\sqrt{2} = 4 \times \frac{2}{5} \times 2^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{k}{2} + c \Rightarrow c = p\sqrt{2}$  $f(x) = \frac{8}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{24\sqrt{2}}{x} + \frac{68}{5} \sqrt{2}$	M1, A1 ft dM1 A1 <b>(4)</b> <b>(8 marks)</b>

Question	Scheme	Marks
<b>1</b>	$\int \left( 10x^4 - \frac{3}{2x^3} - 7 \right) dx = 2x^5 + \frac{3}{4}x^{-2} - 7x + c$	M1A1A1 <b>(3)</b>
		<b>Total 3</b>

Question	Scheme	Marks
8(a)	$y = (x-2)(x^2 - 8x + 16) \Rightarrow y = x^3 - 8x^2 + 16x - 2x^2 + 16x - 32 \Rightarrow$ $y = x^3 \pm \dots x^2 \pm \dots x \pm 32$ $= x^3 - 10x^2 + 32x - 32$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 20x + 32^*$	M1 A1 M1A1*
		(4)
(b)	$x = 6 \Rightarrow y = (6-2)(6-4)^2 = 16$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(6)^2 - 20(6) + 32 = 20$ $y - "16" = "20"(x-6)$ $y = 20x - 104$	B1 B1 M1 A1
		(4)
(c)	$3x^2 - 20x + 32 = "20" \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 20x + 12 = 0$ $3x^2 - 20x + 12 = 0 \Rightarrow (3x-2)(x-6) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \dots$ $\alpha = \frac{2}{3}$	M1 dM1 A1
		(3)
		(11 marks)

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
1.	$\int 12x^3 + \frac{1}{6\sqrt{x}} - \frac{3}{2x^4} dx = 12 \times \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{1}{6} \times 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{x^{-3}}{-3}$ $= 3x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^{-3} + c$	M1 A1A1A1A1
		(5)
		(5 marks)

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
9.	$\frac{4x^2 + 9}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{4x^2}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{9}{2\sqrt{x}} = 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{9}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{9}{4}x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$ $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{9}{4}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1
		(6)
		(6 marks)