

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2015

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE Mathematics A (4MA0) Paper 4HR



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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme.

Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.

- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.
- Types of mark
 - M marks: method marks
 - A marks: accuracy marks
 - B marks: unconditional accuracy marks (independent of M marks)
- Abbreviations
 - cao correct answer only
 - ft follow through
 - isw ignore subsequent working
 - SC special case
 - oe or equivalent (and appropriate)
 - dep dependent
 - \circ indep independent
 - eeoo each error or omission
 - \circ awrt –answer which rounds to

• No working

If no working is shown then correct answers normally score full marks

If no working is shown then incorrect (even though nearly correct) answers score no marks.

• With working

If there is a wrong answer indicated on the answer line always check the working in the body of the script (and on any diagrams), and award any marks appropriate from the mark scheme.

If it is clear from the working that the "correct" answer has been obtained from incorrect working, award 0 marks.

Any case of suspected misread loses A (and B) marks on that part, but can gain the M marks.

If working is crossed out and still legible, then it should be given any appropriate marks, as long as it has not been replaced by alternative work.

If there is a choice of methods shown, then no marks should be awarded, unless the answer on the answer line makes clear the method that has been used.

If there is no answer on the answer line then check the working for an obvious answer.

• Ignoring subsequent work

It is appropriate to ignore subsequent work when the additional work does not change the answer in a way that is inappropriate for the question: eg. Incorrect cancelling of a fraction that would otherwise be correct.

It is not appropriate to ignore subsequent work when the additional work essentially makes the answer incorrect eg algebra.

Transcription errors occur when candidates present a correct answer in working, and write it incorrectly on the answer line; mark the correct answer.

• Parts of questions

Unless allowed by the mark scheme, the marks allocated to one part of the question CANNOT be awarded in another.

Apart from Q	Apart from Questions and 15d and 19b, where the mark scheme states otherwise, the correct answer, unless clearly obtained by an incorrect method, should be taken to imply a correct method.							
Question	Working Answer Mark Notes							
1 (i)		{i, a}		B1	Brackets and commas not needed.			
(ii)		$\{c, h, i, n, a, t, l, y\}$	2	B1	Do not allow repetitions.			
					Total 2 marks			

2	$\frac{638}{2.75} \text{ or } \frac{638}{2\frac{3}{4}} \text{ or } \frac{638}{11/4} \text{ or } \frac{638}{11} \times 4 \text{ or } \frac{638}{165} \times 60 \text{ oe}$			M2	M1 for $638 \div 2.45$ or 260(.408) rounded or truncated to 3 or more significant figures or $638 \div 165$ or 3.86(6666) rounded or truncated to 3 or more significant figures.
		232	3	A1	cao
					Total 3 marks

3 (a)	Eg $\frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ ×15000 or 0.075 × 15000 oe or 1125 or 0.075 × 15000 + 15000 or 15000×1.075 oe	16125	2	M1 A1	For finding 7.5% of 15000 or for a complete method to increase 15000 by 7.5% (eg 1.075×15000) cao
(b)	Eg $\frac{1800}{8} \times 108$ or $\frac{1800}{0.08} \times 1.08$ or 22500×1.08 or $\frac{1800}{0.08} + 1800$ or $\frac{1800}{8} \times 100 + 1800$ or $225 \times 100 + 1800$ or $22500 + 1800$	24300	3	M2 A1	For a complete method M1 for 8% = 1800 or $0.08x = 1800$ or $\frac{1800}{8}$ or 225 or $\frac{1800}{0.08}$ or 22500 or $\frac{x}{1800} = \frac{108}{8}$ oe
					Total 5 marks

	()		. 11 1		D 2	
4	(a)	(-2, -4), (-1, -1), (0, 2), (1, 5), (2, 8), (3, 11)	correct line drawn		B3	For a correct line between $x = -2$ and
			from between $x = -2$			x = 3.
			and $x = 3$			
					B2	If not B3, then B2 for:
						• at least 2 correct points plotted or
						 for a line passing through at
						least 2 correct points or
						• for a line drawn with positive gradient through (0,2) and
						clear intention to use a
						gradient of 3 (eg. a line
						through and (0, 2) and (0.5, 5))
					B1	If not B2 then B1for:
						• at least 2 correct points stated (may be in a table) or
						 for a line drawn with a
				3		positive gradient through #
				U		(0, 2) or
						 for a line with gradient 3.
	(b)				M1	ft for a point marked above their
	(0)				1411	y = 3x + 2 if at least B1 scored in (a)
						$y = 3x + 2 \pi$ at least D1 scored in (a) or
						-
I			1	l	l	for a point to the right of $x = 2$

	correct point	2	1	Point marked above $y = 3x + 2$ and to the right of $x = 2$ (not on lines). Label <i>P</i> may be omitted if unambiguous. SCB1 for the correct region identified by either shading in or shading out.
				Total 5 marks

5 (a)	$\frac{4+9+7+1+6+3}{2} \text{ or } \frac{(4+9+7+1+6+3)+1}{2} \text{ or}$ $\frac{30}{2} \text{ or } \frac{31}{2} \text{ or } 15 \text{ or } 15\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	A1	Condone 1 omission Eg $\frac{9+7+1+6+3}{2}$ Accept a clear intention to list the numbers in order and find the centre of the list.
(b)				1	For Lower quartile = 1 AND Upper quartile = 4 Accept a correct ordered list of the 30 numbers with both quartiles clearly identified in the correct position.
	$\frac{4+9+7+1+6+3}{4} \text{ or } \frac{(4+9+7+1+6+3)+1}{4} \text{ or } \frac{30}{4} \text{ or } (-7.5) \text{ or } 8 \text{ or } \frac{31}{4} \text{ or } (-7.75) \text{ or } 8 \text{ or } \frac{31}{4} \text{ or }$				M1 for Lower quartile = 1 or Upper quartile = 4 or Accept a correct ordered list of the 30
	$\frac{30}{4} \text{ oe} (=7.5) \text{ or } \frac{31}{4} \text{ oe} (=7.75) \text{ or } 8 \text{ or} 3 \times \frac{"30"}{4} \text{ oe} (=22.5) \text{ or } 3 \times \frac{"31"}{4} \text{ oe} (=23.25) \text{ or } 23$	3	3	1 t	numbers with the position of one of the quartiles clearly identified in the correct position.
					Total 5 marks

6 (a)	1-0.44-0.42-0.04 or 1-0.9			M1
		0.1 oe	2	A1 Accept $\frac{1}{10}$ oe or 10 %
(b)		0.86 oe	1	B1 Accept $\frac{36}{100}$ or $\frac{43}{50}$ oe or 86 %
(c)	1200×0.04			M1
		48		A1 Accept 48 out of 1200
			2	Note: M1A0 for 48/1200
				Total 5 marks

7.	180+43 or $360-(180-43)$ or $360-137$			M1 For a complete method.
		223	2	A1
				Total 2 marks

8	(a)	Eg $\frac{175}{7} \times 9$			M1	For a complete method
			225	2	A1	
	(b)	$\frac{400}{27+14+9} \times 27$ oe or $\frac{400}{27+14+9}$ or $\frac{400}{50}$ or 8			M1	
			216	2	A1	
	(c)	$(9:7=)$ 27: 21 or $9:\frac{14}{3}$ Or Flaky: (flour <i>x</i>), fat $\frac{7}{9}x$ and Sweet: (flour <i>x</i>), fat $\frac{14}{27}x$ where <i>x</i> may also be any positive value			M1	For $\frac{7}{9}x$ and $\frac{14}{27}x$ where x may also be any positive value Eg $\frac{7}{9}$ and $\frac{14}{27}$ Eg $\frac{7}{9} \times 270$ and $\frac{14}{27} \times 270$ (x = 270) or For $\frac{14}{27} \times \frac{9}{7}$ oe
			3 : 2 oe	2	A1	Eg $\frac{7}{9}$: $\frac{14}{27}$ or 21 : 14 or 189 : 126 or 1 : $\frac{2}{3}$ or 1.5 : 1 ISW only if answer is incorrectly simplified SCB1 for answer of 2:3 oe
						Total 6 marks

9.	(a)		10 <i>p</i> -15	1	B1	Accept $10 \times p - 15$
	(b)	9-3 < 2x or			M1	Allow equals sign (Eg $6 = 2x$) or condone incorrect inequality sign (eg $6 > 2x$)
		6 < 2x or				
		-2x < 3-9 or				
		-2x < -6				
			<i>x</i> > 3		A1	Allow $3 < x$ NB: Final answer must be an
						inequality
						SCB1 for $x \ge 3$ or $x < 3$ or $x = 3$ or 3
				2		as an answer
	(c)	$6 = (-2)^3 - k(-2) + 5$ or $6 = -8 + 2k + 5$			M1	For correct substitution Allow omission of brackets.
		Eg $6+8-5=2k$ or $-2k=-8+5-6$ or $9=2k$ or			M1	For correctly isolating $2k$ or $-2k$ or k
		$-9 = -2k \text{ or } k = \frac{(-2)^3 - 6 + 5}{-2} \text{ or } -k = \frac{6 - (-2)^3 - 5}{-2} \text{ or } -k = -4.5$				or $-k$ in a correct equation.
			4.5	3	A1	Accept $4\frac{1}{2}, \frac{9}{2}$
	(d)	$1 = 3(f+2)$ or $1 = 3f+6$ or $\frac{1}{3} = f+2$			M1	
			$-1\frac{2}{3}$ oe	2	A1	Accept –1.66(666) correctly rounded or truncated to at least 3 significant figures.
						Total 8 marks

10.	$\cos 56^\circ = \frac{7.4}{x}$ or $7.4 = x\cos 56$ or $\sin(90 - 56) = \frac{7.4}{x}$ or $7.4 = x\sin(90 - 56)$			M1	Correct equation for x^2 eg $x^2 = 7.4^2 + (7.4 \tan 56^\circ)^2$	Correct statement of Sine rule eg $\frac{x}{sin90} = \frac{7.4}{\sin(90-56)}$
	$(x =) \frac{7.4}{\cos 56}$ or $\frac{7.4}{\sin (90-56)}$			M1	Correct expression for x eg $x = \sqrt{7.4^2 + (7.4 \tan 56^\circ)^2}$	Correct expression for x eg (x) = $\frac{7.4}{\sin(90-56)} \times \sin(90)$
		13.2	3	A1	awrt 13.2	
						Total 3 marks

11.	$2\pi \times 3.5 \times 8.2 + 2\pi \times 3.5^2$ or $57.4\pi + 24.5\pi$ or 81.9 π or 180(.327) + 76.9(690) or $2\pi \times 3.5 \times 8.2 + \pi \times 3.5^2$ or 180(.327) + 38.4(845) or 218(.81)			M2	Allow 76.9(690), 180(.327), 38.4(845) and 218(.81) if rounded or truncated to at least 3 significant figures. M1 for $2 \times \pi \times 3.5 \times 8.2$ or 57.4π or $180(.3274)$ or $2 \times \pi \times 3.5^2$ or 24.5π or 77 or 76.9(690)
		257	3	A1	awrt 257
					Total 3 marks

12.	(Gradient =) $-\frac{3}{5}$ or $(m =) -\frac{3}{5}$			M1 Allow (gradient or m) = $\frac{3}{5}$ or
				$(y =) -\frac{3}{5}x + c (c \text{ may be a number})$ M1 Indep (y =) mx + 3
		$y = -\frac{3}{5}x + 3 \text{ oe}$		(<i>m</i> may be a number except 0) Allow y intercept or $c = 3$ stated A1 oe
		$y = -\frac{1}{5}x + 30e$		Eg Accept 5y + 3x =15 or $y - 3 = -\frac{3}{5}(x - 0)$ or $y - 0 = -\frac{3}{5}(x - 5)$
			3	$y - 0 = -\frac{1}{5}(x - 5)$ SC B2 for $-\frac{3}{5}x + 3$ or $L = -\frac{3}{5}x + 3$
				Total 3 marks

$\frac{MN}{13.5} = \frac{12}{12+8} \text{ oe or } (MN =) \frac{12}{12+8} \times 13.5 \text{ oe}$	9 1	2	A 1	equation involving <i>MN</i> or correct expression for <i>MN</i> Allow use of 1.66(66) in place of $\frac{5}{3}$ if rounded or truncated to at least 3 significant figures
Eg $\frac{PQ}{9} = \frac{12+8}{12}$ oe or $\frac{PQ}{9} = \frac{13.5}{"8.1"}$ or $PQ = 9 \times \frac{12+8}{12}$ oe or $PQ = 9 \times \frac{13.5}{"8.1"}$ oe or $PQ = 15$ or $\frac{LQ}{9} = \frac{8}{12}$ oe or $(LQ =) 9 \times \frac{8}{12}$ oe	8.1	2	M1	oe Correct expression for PQ or LQ (eg $9 \times \frac{5}{3}$ oe or $9 \times \frac{2}{3}$ oe) Correct equation involving PQ or LQ (eg $\frac{PQ}{9} = \frac{5}{3}$ oe or $\frac{LQ}{9} = \frac{2}{3}$ oe) Allow use of 1.66(66) in place of $\frac{5}{3}$ or 0.666(66) in place of $\frac{2}{3}$ if rounded or truncated to at least 3 significant figures
	6	2	A1	
	$\frac{25}{9}$ oe	1	B1	Accept $2\frac{7}{9}$ Accept 2.77(777) rounded or truncated to at least 3 significant figures Also accept $\left(\frac{20}{12}\right)^2$ or $\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2$
Eg P($g \frac{PQ}{9} = \frac{12+8}{12} \text{ oe or } \frac{PQ}{9} = \frac{13.5}{"8.1"} \text{ or } PQ = 9 \times \frac{12+8}{12} \text{ oe or}$ $Q = 9 \times \frac{13.5}{"8.1"} \text{ oe or } PQ = 15$	8.1 $g \frac{PQ}{9} = \frac{12+8}{12} \text{ oe or } \frac{PQ}{9} = \frac{13.5}{"8.1"} \text{ or } PQ = 9 \times \frac{12+8}{12} \text{ oe or}$ $Q = 9 \times \frac{13.5}{"8.1"} \text{ oe or } PQ = 15$ $\frac{LQ}{9} = \frac{8}{12} \text{ oe or } (LQ =) 9 \times \frac{8}{12} \text{ oe}$ 6 25	$8.1 \qquad 2$ $8.1 \qquad 2$ $8.1 \qquad 2$ $PQ = \frac{12+8}{12} \text{ oe or } \frac{PQ}{9} = \frac{13.5}{^{8}.1^{"}} \text{ or } PQ = 9 \times \frac{12+8}{12} \text{ oe or}$ $Q = 9 \times \frac{13.5}{^{8}.1^{"}} \text{ oe or } PQ = 15$ $\frac{LQ}{9} = \frac{8}{12} \text{ oe or } (LQ =) 9 \times \frac{8}{12} \text{ oe}$ $6 \qquad 2$	$\frac{8.1}{2} = \frac{12+8}{12} \text{ of } \operatorname{or} PQ = \frac{13.5}{8.1^{\circ}} \text{ or } PQ = 9 \times \frac{12+8}{12} \text{ of } \operatorname{or} PQ = 9 \times \frac{13.5}{12} \text{ of } \operatorname{or} PQ = 15$ $\frac{LQ}{9} = \frac{8}{12} \text{ of } \operatorname{or} (LQ = 9 \times \frac{8}{12} \text{ of } \frac{12}{12} \text{ of }$

(d)	Eg " $\left(\frac{25}{9}\right)$ " $A - A = 105.6$ or $A\left("\left(\frac{25}{9}\right)" - 1\right) = 105.6$ or $A\left("\left(\frac{16}{9}\right)"\right) = 105.6$ or " $\left(\frac{25}{9}\right)$ " $A = 105.6 + A$ or $\frac{105.6 + A}{"25/9"} = A$			M1	For a correct equation involving <i>A</i> ft from part (c)
	$(A =) \frac{105.6}{\frac{25}{9} - 1}$ or $(A =) \frac{105.6}{1.77}$ or $(A =) \frac{105.6 \times 9}{16}$	59.4	3	M1 A1	For correct expression for <i>A</i> . ft from part (c) Decimal values should be rounded or truncated correct to at least 3SF oe
					Total 8 marks

14. (a)	$V = \frac{k}{t^2}$			M1	Allow $Vt^2 = k$ or $t^2 = \frac{k}{V}$ Do not allow $V = \frac{1}{t^2}$
	$28 = \frac{k}{2.5^2} \text{ oe or}$ $k = 28 \times 2.5^2 \text{ or}$ k = 175			M1	For correct substitution in a correct equation Implies first M1 Award M2 if $k = 175$ stated unambiguously in (a) or (b)
		$V = \frac{175}{t^2}$		A1	Only award if V is the subject.
			3		Award M2A1 if $V = \frac{k}{t^2}$ on answer line and k evaluated as 175 in part (a) or part (b)
(b)	$V = \frac{"175"}{6.25^2}$			M1	ft for k if $k > 1$
	0.25	4.48	2	A1	
					Total 5 marks

15. ((a)		1, 5, 2	21	1	B1	
((b)		correct c	curve	1	B1	Correct curve through (1,3), (2, 1), (3, 5), and (4, 21).
((c)		-1.1	[1	B1	Accept $-1.15 \le x \le -1.05$
((d)	y = 1 - 2x drawn				M2	Line must be long enough to cross curve and verify accuracy.
							M1 for $x^3 - 3x^2 + 5 = -2x + 1$ or
							y = -2x + 1 oe
			-0.8	3		A1	dep on M2
					3		Accept $-0.9 \le x \le -0.7$
							Total 6 marks
		1			ſ	1	
16.		$4\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3 + 6\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^4 \text{ or }$ $\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) \times \left(\frac$	$\times \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)$ or	<u>671</u> 1296	3	M2 A1	Accept use of 0.16(666) in place of $\frac{1}{6}$ and 0.83(3333) in place of $\frac{5}{6}$ rounded or truncated to at least 2 decimal places. M1 for $\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \times \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3$ or $\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2$ or $\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3 \times \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)$ or $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4$ or P(no sixes) = $\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4$ Accept awrt 0.518
							Total 3 marks

17. (a)		21	1	B1	
(b)		62	1	B1	
(c)	$\angle KJL = 37^{\circ} \text{ or } \angle PJM = 60^{\circ} \text{ or } \angle LKM = 60^{\circ}$ or $\angle LMP = 37^{\circ} \text{ or } \angle MPJ = 58^{\circ} \text{ or } MPL = 122^{\circ}$ or $JPK = 122^{\circ}$			M2	If not M2 then M1 for: $\angle GJL = 81^{\circ}$ or $\angle GMJ = 81^{\circ}$ or $JKL = 81^{\circ}$ or $JML = 99^{\circ}$ Angles may be marked on the diagram or labelled in the working.
		58	3	A1	
					Total 5 mark
			1	r	
18.	$\frac{90}{0.6}$ or 150 or $\frac{120}{0.4}$ or 300 or $\frac{95}{0.5}$ or 190 or $\frac{45}{1.5}$ or 30			M1	For one correct bar drawn or one correct frequency density, not including $0 \le w \le 1$ or 1 small square = 1 or 1 large (cm) square = 25
	Frequency density =150, 300, 190, 30			M1	For three correct bars drawn or three frequency densities, not including $0 \le w \le 1$

				three frequency densities, not including $0 \le w \le 1$
heights 3, 6, 3.8, 0.6 cm	correct bars	3	A1	All bars correct.
				Total 3 marks

19.	(a) (i)		-3	1	B1	
	(a) (ii)		0	1	B1	
	(a)(iii)		$\frac{3}{2}$	1	B1	1.5, $1\frac{1}{2}$
	(b)	Eg $\sqrt{245} = \sqrt{49} \times \sqrt{5}$ or $\sqrt{245} = \sqrt{49 \times 5}$ or $\frac{14}{\sqrt{49 \times 5}}$ or $\frac{14}{\sqrt{49} \times \sqrt{5}}$ $\frac{14}{\sqrt{245}} \times \frac{\sqrt{245}}{\sqrt{245}}$ or $\frac{14\sqrt{245}}{245}$ or $\frac{14 \times 7\sqrt{5}}{245}$ Note:	2.5		M1	For simplifying $\sqrt{245}$ or for rationalising the denominator. For simplifying $\sqrt{245}$ and
		To rationalise $\frac{14}{\sqrt{245}}$ accept $\frac{14}{\sqrt{245}} \times \frac{\sqrt{245}}{\sqrt{245}}$ or $\frac{14\sqrt{245}}{245}$ To rationalise $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ or $\frac{14}{7\sqrt{5}}$, etc, only accept $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}}$ or $\frac{14}{7\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}}$ etc.	$\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$	2		for simplifying $\sqrt{245}$ and for rationalising the denominator. NB: The solution must be fully correct (cso) NB: Do not accept $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ as sufficient method for rationalising the denominator.
	(c)	$e^{2} - 2e\sqrt{3} - 2e\sqrt{3} + (2\sqrt{3})^{2}$ or $e^{2} - 4e\sqrt{3} + 12$	<i>e</i> = 5		M1 A1	Expand brackets with 3 correct terms with correct signs Eg $e^2 - 4e\sqrt{3}$ or $e^2 - 2e\sqrt{3} - 2e\sqrt{3}$ or $e^2 - 2e\sqrt{3} + 12$, etc or all 4 correct terms with signs missing eg e^2 , $4e\sqrt{3}$, 12 or e^2 , $2e\sqrt{3}$, $2e\sqrt{3}$, 12 cao
			<i>f</i> = 37	3	A1	cao
						Total 8 marks

20				M1	Allow $6.02(920)$ rounded or
20.	$(AC^2 =) 8^2 + 8^2 - 2 \times 8 \times 8\cos 120^\circ \text{ or } (AC^2 =) 192 \text{ oe or}$			M1	Allow 6.92(820) rounded or
					truncated to at least 3 significant
	$\frac{AC}{sin120^{\circ}} = \frac{8}{sin30} \text{ oe or}$				figures.
	sin120° sin30				
	$8\cos(30^\circ)$ or $8\sin(60^\circ)$ or $4\sqrt{3}$ or $6.92(820)$ oe				
	$(AC =) 2 \times 8\sin(60^\circ)$ oe or $(AC =) 2 \times 8\cos(30^\circ)$ oe or			M1	Allow 13.8(5640646) rounded or
	$(AC =) \frac{8}{\sin^2\theta} \times \sin^2\theta$ oe or				truncated to at least 3 significant
	sin30				figures.
					Implies first M1
	$(AC =)$ $\sqrt{8^2 + 8^2 - 2 \times 8 \times 8\cos 120^\circ}$ or $\sqrt{128 + 64}$ or				
	N N				
	$\sqrt{192}$ or $8\sqrt{3}$ or $13.8(56)$ oe				
	$(\operatorname{arc} ABC) = \frac{120}{2} \times 2\pi \times 8 \text{ or}$			M1	For attempting to find the length of
					arc ABC
	$(\operatorname{arc} ABC) = \frac{120}{360} \times 2 \pi \times 8 \text{ or}$ $(\operatorname{arc} ABC) = \frac{120}{360} \times \pi \times 16 \text{ or}$				Allow 16.7(5516082) rounded or
	$(\operatorname{arc} ABC) = \frac{2\pi \times 8}{3}$ or $\frac{\pi \times 16}{3}$ oe or 16.7(55)				truncated to at least 3 significant
	(arc nBC) = 3 3 3				figures.
	"13.8(56)" + "16.7(55)"			M1	dep on first and third method marks
		30.6	5	A1	Accept 30.6 - 30.7 inclusive
					Total 5 marks

21. (a)	$(-)\frac{16}{x} = (-)16x^{-1}$			M1 For $16x^{-1}$ or $-16x^{-1}$
				M1 For $\pm 16x^{-2}$ or $\pm \frac{16}{x^2}$ or $2x$
		$2x + \frac{16}{x^2}$	3	A1 Allow $2x + 16x^{-2}$ M2A0 for an incorrect answer that includes $16x^{-2}$
(b)	$2x + \frac{16}{x^2} = 0$			M1 ft from (a) Do not accept $x^2 - 16x^{-1} = 0$ oe
	$2x^3 = -16$ or $x^3 = -8$			M1 For a correct equation in x^3 NB: No ft allowed
	x = -2			A1 For $x = -2$ Accept as part of an incorrect coordinate, eg (-2,10)
		(-2,12)	4	A1 Accept $x = -2, y = 12$
				Total 7 marks

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