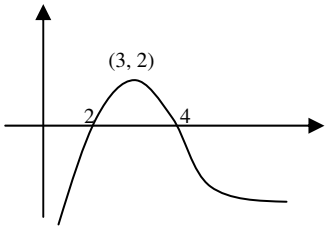
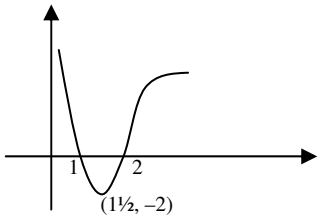
January 2005
6663 Core Mathematics C1
Mark Scheme

Question number	Scheme	Marks
1.	(a) 4 (or ± 4)	B1
	(b) $16^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{16^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ and any attempt to find $16^{\frac{3}{2}}$	M1
	$\frac{1}{64}$ (or exact equivalent, e.g. 0.015625) (or $\pm\frac{1}{64}$)	A1 (3)
		3
2.	(i) (a) $15x^2 + 7$	M1 A1 A1 (3)
	(i) (b) $30x$	B1ft (1)
	(ii) $x + 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{-1} + C$ A1: $x + C$, A1: $+2x^{\frac{3}{2}}$, A1: $+x^{-1}$	M1 A1 A1 A1(4)
		8
3.	Attempt to use discriminant $b^2 - 4ac$ Should have no x's	M1
	(Need not be equated to zero) (Could be within the quadratic formula)	
	$144 - 4 \times k \times k = 0$ or $\sqrt{144 - 4 \times k \times k} = 0$	A1
	Attempt to solve for k (Could be an inequality)	M1
	$k = 6$	A1 (4)
		4
4.	$x^2 + 2(2 - x) = 12$ or $(2 - y)^2 + 2y = 12$ (Eqn. in x or y only)	M1
	$x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$ or $y^2 - 2y - 8 = 0$ (Correct 3 term version)	A1
	(Allow, e.g. $x^2 - 2x = 8$)	
	$(x - 4)(x + 2) = 0$ $x = \ldots$ or $(y - 4)(y + 2) = 0$ $y = \ldots$	M1
	$x = 4,\ x = -2$ or $y = 4,\ y = -2$	A1
	$y = -2,\ y = 4$ or $x = -2,\ x = 4$ (M: attempt one, A: both)	M1 A1ft (6)
		6

Question number		Scheme		Marks	
5.	(a)	–3, –1, 1	B1: One correct	B1 B1	(2)
	(b)	2	(ft only if terms in (a) are in arithmetic progression)	B1ft	(1)
	(c)	Sum = $\frac{1}{2}n\{2(-3)+(n-1)(2)\}$ or $\frac{1}{2}n\{(-3)+(2n-5)\}$		M1 A1ft	
		$= \frac{1}{2}n\{2n-8\} = n(n-4)$	(Not just n^2-4n) (*)	A1	(3)
					6
6.	(a)		Reflection in x-axis, cutting x-axis twice.	B1	
			2 and 4 labelled (or (2, 0) and (4, 0) seen)	B1	
			Image of P (3, 2)	B1	(3)
	(b)		Stretch parallel to x-axis	M1	
			1 and 2 labelled (or (1, 0) and (2, 0) seen)	A1	
			Image of P (1½, –2)	A1	(3)
					6
7.	(a)	$\frac{5-x}{x} = \frac{5}{x} - \frac{x}{x}\left(=\frac{5}{x}-1\right)$ $\left(=5x^{-1}-1\right)$		M1	
		$\frac{dy}{dx} = 8x, -5x^{-2}$		M1 A1, A1	
		When $x = 1$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3$	(*)	A1 cso	(5)
	(b)	At P, $y = 8$		B1	
		Equation of tangent: $y-8=3(x-1)$	$(y=3x+5)$ (or equiv.)	M1 A1ft	(3)
	(c)	Where $y = 0$, $x = -\frac{5}{3}$ $(=k)$	(or exact equiv.)	M1 A1	(2)
					10

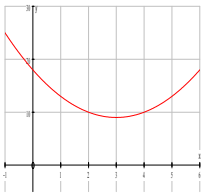
Question	Scheme	Marks

number

8.	(a)	$p = 15,\ \ q = -3$	B1 B1	(2)
	(b)	Grad. of line ADC: $m = -\frac{5}{7}$, Grad. of perp. line $= -\frac{1}{m}\ \left(= \frac{7}{5}\right)$	B1, M1	
		Equation of l: $y - 2 = \frac{7}{5}(x - 8)$	M1 A1ft	
		$7x - 5y - 46 = 0$ (Allow rearrangements, e.g. $5y = 7x - 46$)	A1	(5)
	(c)	Substitute $y = 7$ into equation of l and find $x = \ldots$	M1	
		$\frac{81}{7}$ or $11\frac{4}{7}$ (or exact equiv.)	A1	(2)
				9

9.	(a)	Evaluate gradient at $x = 1$ to get 4, Grad. of normal $= -\frac{1}{m}\ \left(= -\frac{1}{4}\right)$	B1, M1	
		Equation of normal: $y - 4 = -\frac{1}{4}(x - 1)$ $(4y = -x + 17)$	M1 A1	(4)
	(b)	$(3x - 1)^2 = 9x^2 - 6x + 1$ (May be seen elsewhere)	B1	
		Integrate: $\frac{9x^3}{3} - \frac{6x^2}{2} + x\ (+C)$	M1 A1ft	
		Substitute (1, 4) to find $c = \ldots$, $c = 3$ $(y = 3x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 3)$	M1, A1cso	(5)
	(c)	Gradient of given line is –2	B1	
		Gradient of (tangent to) C is ≥ 0 (allow >0), so can never equal –2.	B1	(2)
				11

Question number	Scheme	Marks

10.	(a)	$x^2 - 6x + 18 = (x-3)^2, \ +9$		B1, M1 A1	(3)
	(b)		"U"-shaped parabola	M1	
			Vertex in correct quadrant	A1ft	
			P: (0, 18) (or 18 on y-axis)	B1	
			Q: (3, 9)	B1ft	(4)
	(c)	$x^2 - 6x + 18 = 41$ or $(x-3)^2 + 9 = 41$		M1	
		Attempt to solve 3 term quadratic x = …		M1	
		$x = \dfrac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - (4 \times -23)}}{2}$	(or equiv.)	A1	
		$\sqrt{128} = \sqrt{64} \times \sqrt{2}$	(or surd manipulation $\sqrt{2a} = \sqrt{2}\sqrt{a}$)	M1	
		$3 + 4\sqrt{2}$		A1	(5)
					12