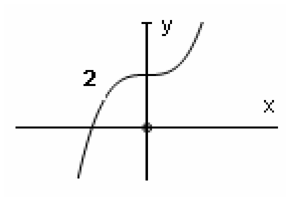
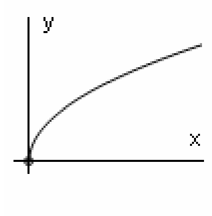
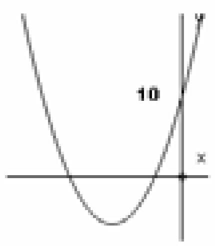
4721 Core Mathematics 1

1	$\frac{4(3+\sqrt{7})}{(3-\sqrt{7})(3+\sqrt{7})}$ $= \frac{12+4\sqrt{7}}{9-7}$ $= 6 + 2\sqrt{7}$	M1 B1 A1 3 **3**	Multiply top and bottom by conjugate 9 ± 7 soi in denominator $6 + 2\sqrt{7}$
2(i) (ii)	$x^2 + y^2 = 49$ $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 10y - 30 = 0$ $(x-3)^2 - 9 + (y-5)^2 - 25 - 30 = 0$ $(x-3)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 64$ $r^2 = 64$ $r = 8$	B1 1 M1 A1 2 **3**	$x^2 + y^2 = 49$ 3^2 5^2 30 with consistent signs soi 8 cao
3	$a(x+3)^2 + c = 3x^2 + bx + 10$ $3(x^2 + 6x + 9) + c = 3x^2 + bx + 10$ $3x^2 + 18x + 27 + c = 3x^2 + bx + 10$ $c = -17$	B1 B1 M1 A1 4 **4**	$a = 3$ soi $b = 18$ soi $c = 10 - 9a$ or $c = 10 - \frac{b^2}{12}$ $c = -17$
4(i) (ii) (iii)	$p = -1$ $\sqrt{25k^2} = 15$ $25k^2 = 225$ $k^2 = 9$ $k = \pm 3$ $\sqrt[3]{t} = 2$ $t = 8$	B1 1 M1 A1 A1 3 M1 A1 2 **6**	$p = -1$ Attempt to square 15 or attempt to square root $25k^2$ $k = 3$ $k = -3$ $\frac{1}{t^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{1}{2}$ or $t^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2$ soi $t = 8$

5(i)		B1 B1 2	+ve cubic +ve or -ve cubic with point of inflection at (0, 2) and no max/min points
(ii)		B1 B1 2	curve with correct curvature in +ve quadrant only completely correct curve
(iii)	Stretch scale factor 1.5 parallel to y-axis	B1 B1 B1 3 **7**	stretch factor 1.5 parallel to y-axis or in y-direction
6(i)	EITHER $x=\frac{-b\pm\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}$ $x=\frac{-8\pm\sqrt{64-40}}{2}$ $x=\frac{-8\pm\sqrt{24}}{2}$ $x=\frac{-8\pm 2\sqrt{6}}{2}$ $x=-4\pm\sqrt{6}$ OR $(x+4)^2-16+10=0$ $(x+4)^2=6$ $x+4=\pm\sqrt{6}$ M1 A1 $x=\pm\sqrt{6}-4$ A1	M1 A1 A1 3	Correct method to solve quadratic $x=\frac{-8\pm\sqrt{24}}{2}$ $x=-4\pm\sqrt{6}$
(ii)		B1 B1 B1 3	+ve parabola parabola cutting *y*-axis at (0, 10) where (0, 10) is not min/max point parabola with 2 negative roots
(iii)	$x\le-\sqrt{6}-4, x\ge\sqrt{6}-4$	M1 A1 ft 2 **8**	$x\le$ lower root $x\ge$ higher root (allow <, >) Fully correct answer, ft from roots found in (i)

7(i)	Gradient = $-\frac{1}{2}$	B1 1	$-\frac{1}{2}$
(ii)	$y-5=-\frac{1}{2}(x-6)$	M1	Equation of straight line through (6, 5) with any non-zero numerical gradient
		B1 ft	Uses gradient found in (i) in their equation of line
	$2y-10=-x+6$ $x+2y-16=0$	A1 3	Correct answer in correct form (integer coefficients)
(iii)	EITHER $\frac{4-x}{2}=x^2+x+1$ $4-x=2x^2+2x+2$ $2x^2+3x-2=0$	*M1	Substitute to find an equation in x (or y)
	$(2x-1)(x+2)=0$	DM1	Correct method to solve quadratic
	$x=\frac{1}{2}, x=-2$	A1	$x=\frac{1}{2}, x=-2$
	$y=\frac{7}{4}, y=3$	A1 4	$y=\frac{7}{4}, y=3$ **SR** one correct (x,y) pair **www** **B1**
	OR $y=(4-2y)^2+(4-2y)+1$ *M $y=16-16y+4y^2+4-2y+1$ $0=21-19y+4y^2$ $0=(4y-7)(y-3)$ DM1 $y=\frac{7}{4}, y=3$ A1 $x=\frac{1}{2}, x=-2$ A1	8	

8(i)	$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + 2x - 1$	*M1 A1	Attempt to differentiate (at least one correct term) 3 correct terms
	At stationary points, $3x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$	M1	Use of $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$
	$(3x-1)(x+1) = 0$	DM1	Correct method to solve 3 term quadratic
	$x = \frac{1}{3},\ x = -1$	A1	$x = \frac{1}{3},\ x = -1$
	$y = \frac{76}{27},\ y = 4$	A1 6	$y = \frac{76}{27},\ 4$
			SR one correct (x,y) pair **www** **B1**
(ii)	$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 6x + 2$	M1	Looks at sign of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ for at least one of their x-values or other correct method
	$x = \frac{1}{3},\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} > 0$	A1	$x = \frac{1}{3}$, minimum point CWO
	$x = -1,\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} < 0$	A1 3	$x = -1$, maximum point CWO
(iii)	$-1 < x < \frac{1}{3}$	M1	Any inequality (or inequalities) involving both their x values from part (i)
		A1 2	Correct inequality (allow $<$ or $\leq$)
		11	

9(i)	Gradient of AB = $\dfrac{-2-1}{-5-3}$ $=\dfrac{3}{8}$	B1	$\dfrac{3}{8}$ oe
	$y-1=\dfrac{3}{8}(x-3)$ $8y-8=3x-9$	M1	Equation of line through either A or B, any non-zero numerical gradient
	$3x-8y-1=0$	A1 3	Correct equation in correct form
(ii)	$\left(\dfrac{-5+3}{2},\dfrac{-2+1}{2}\right)$	M1	Uses $\left(\dfrac{x_1+x_2}{2},\dfrac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$
	$=(-1,\ -\dfrac{1}{2})$	A1 2	$(-1,\ -\dfrac{1}{2})$
(iii)	$AC=\sqrt{(-5+3)^2+(-2-4)^2}$	M1	Uses $\sqrt{(x_2-x_1)^2+(y_2-y_1)^2}$
	$=\sqrt{2^2+6^2}$ $=\sqrt{40}$	A1	$\sqrt{40}$
	$=2\sqrt{10}$	A1 3	Correctly simplified surd
(iv)	Gradient of AC $=\dfrac{-2-4}{-5+3}$ = 3	B1	3 oe
	Gradient of BC $=\dfrac{4-1}{-3-3}$ = $-\dfrac{1}{2}$	B1	$-\dfrac{1}{2}$ oe
	$3\times-\dfrac{1}{2}\neq-1$ so lines are not	M1	Attempts to check $m_1\times m_2$
	perpendicular	A1 4	Correct conclusion **www**
		12	

10(i)	$24x^2 - 3x^{-4}$	B1 B1 B1	$24x^2$ kx^{-4} $-3x^{-4}$
	$48x + 12x^{-5}$	M1 A1 5	Attempt to differentiate their (i) Fully correct
(ii)	$8x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = -9$ $8x^6 + 1 = -9x^3$ $8x^6 + 9x^3 + 1 = 0$	*M1	Use a substitution to obtain a 3-term quadratic
	Let $y = x^3$ $8y^2 + 9y + 1 = 0$ $(8y+1)(y+1) = 0$ $y = -\frac{1}{8}, y = -1$ $x = -\frac{1}{2}, x = -1$	DM1 A1 M1 A1 5	Correct method to solve quadratic $-\frac{1}{8}$, -1 Attempt to cube root at least one of their y-values $-\frac{1}{2}$, -1 **SR** one correct x value **www** **B1** **SR for trial and improvement:** x = -1 B1 $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ B2
		10	Justification that there are no further solutions B2