

FORM 4 MATHS MARKING SCHEME

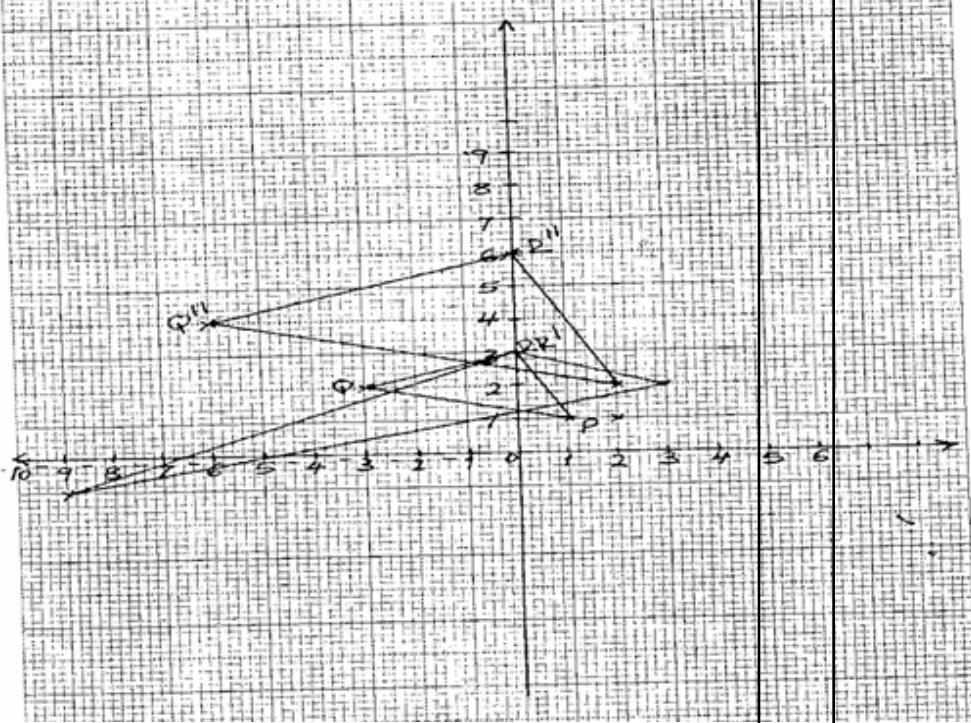
1.	No 0.7841 $0.1356^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\log 84.92 = 1.929$ 0.5310	Log $\bar{1.8944}$ $\begin{array}{r} \bar{1.1323} \\ -\bar{1.5662} \\ \hline 2 \end{array} = \bar{1.4606}$ $\begin{array}{r} 0.2853 \\ \hline \bar{1.1753} \end{array}$ $\frac{\bar{3}}{3} + \frac{2.1753}{3} = \bar{1.7251}$ $\bar{1.7251}$	M 1 M 1 M 1 A1	✓ logs ✓ oper
2.	3. Difference in longitude = $10 + 35 = 45^0$ $\therefore \text{length of Arc } AB = \frac{45}{360} \times 2 \times \pi \times 0.5$ $= \frac{1}{8} \pi = 0.125\pi$	M 1 M 1 A1		
3.	a) $\frac{2+a}{2} = -2 \Rightarrow 2+a = -4$ $a = -6$ $\frac{3+b}{2} = -2.5 \Rightarrow 3+b = -5$ $b = -8$	B1		
	b) $\therefore (a, b) = (-6, 8)$	M 1 M 1		

	$r = \sqrt{(2 - -6)^2 + (3 - -8)^2} = \sqrt{185}$ $\therefore (x - 2)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 185$ $x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2 - 6y + 9 = 185$ $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y - 172 = 0$	A1
4.	$x = y + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$ $x - y = \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$ $(x - y)^2 = x^2 + a^2$ $(x - y)^2 = x^2 = a^2$ $\pm \sqrt{(x - y + x)(x - y - x)} = a$ $\pm \sqrt{(2x - y)(-y)} = a$ $\pm \sqrt{(y^2 - 2xy)} = a$	
5.	$\left(\frac{2}{3}x + 20\right) + \frac{5}{6}x + 10^0 = 90$ $\frac{9}{6}x + 30 = 90$ $\frac{9}{6}x = 60^0$ $X = 40^0$ $= \tan(x + 20)$ $= \tan 60$	M 1 A1 B1

6.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">CUBE</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th><th>5</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>10</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	CUBE							1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	2	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	4	5	6	7	8	9						10	
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a) i) $P(6) = \frac{4}{24} = \frac{1}{6}$																																												
ii) $P(6 \text{ or } 9) = \frac{1}{4}$																																												
$P(6) = \frac{4}{24}$																																												
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$\frac{4}{24} + \frac{2}{24}$																																												
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7.	<p>(a) $s = 8^3 - 5 \times 8^2 + 3 \times 8 + 4$ $512 - 320 + 24 + 4$ $= 220\text{m}$</p> <p>(b) $V = \frac{ds}{dt} = 3t^2 - 10t + 3$ $= 3 \times 10^2 - 10 \times 10 + 3$</p>																																											
$300 - 100 + 3$																																												
$= 197\text{m}$																																												

<p>8.</p> $(x + 2)(x - 5) = 60$ $x^2 - 5x + 2x - 10 = 60$ $x^2 - 3x - 70 = 0$ $x^2 - 10x + 7x - 70 = 0$ $x(x - 10) + 7(x - 10) = 0$ $(x - 10)(x + 7) = 0$ $x = 10$ $x = -7$ <p><u>Length</u> $10 + 2 = 12\text{m}$</p>	<p>M 1</p> <p>M 1</p>	<p>A1</p>	
<p>7.</p> <p>Upper class limits 12.5, 15.5, 18.5, 21.5 24.5 Cumulative frequency 3, 19 55, 86,100</p> <p>b) i) Median = 50th 18.2 ± 0.15 ii) Leaves below 13 = 4 leaves leaves below 17 = 35 leaves leaves between 13 and 17 = $35 - 4 = 31$</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>S1</p> <p>P1</p> <p>C1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M 1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>May be implied.</p>	

8.



9.

(b) (b)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P & Q & R \\ 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} P^1 & Q^1 & R^1 \\ 3 & -9 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(c)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{3} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -9 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} P^{11} & Q^{11} & R^{11} \\ 2 & -6 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

Coordinates

$$P^{11}(2, 2) Q^1(-6, 4) R^{11}(0, 6)$$

(d) It is an enlargement centre origin (0, 0)
scale factor 2

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{3} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

B1

for triangles

