

Oxford Revise | Edexcel A Level Maths | Answers

- Method (M) marks are awarded for showing you know a method and have attempted to apply it.
- Accuracy (A) marks should only be awarded if the relevant M marks have been awarded.
- Unconditional accuracy (B) marks are awarded independently of M marks. They do not rely on method.
- The abbreviation **o.e.** means 'or equivalent (and appropriate)'.

Please note that:

- efficient use of advanced calculators is expected
- inexact numerical answers should be given to three significant figures unless the question states otherwise; values from statistical tables should be quoted in full
- when a value of g is required, it is taken as $g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ unless stated otherwise in the question.

Chapter 3 Simultaneous equations

Question	Answer	Extra information	Marks
3.1 (a)	$x^2 - 3x + 2 = x + 2$		
	$x^2 - 4x = 0$	Correct rearrangement	M1
21(4)	$x^{2} - 4x = 0$, therefore $x(x - 4) = 0$ and $x = 0$ or $x = 4$	For both <i>x</i> -intercepts	M1
	When $x = 0, y = 2$		
5.1 (0)	When $x = 4, y = 6$		
	Therefore, the coordinates are $(0, 2)$ and $(4, 6)$	Both pairs of coordinates correct	A1
	Total		3 marks

Question	Answer	Extra information	Marks
3.2	$x^2 - 6x + 1 = x^2 - 4x - 2x + 2 - 1$	For any attempt to construct the required expression from the given one	M1
	$x^2 - 4x - 2x + 2 - 1 = 0$	Correct rearrangement	M1
	$x^2 - 4x + 2 = 2x + 1$		
	Therefore, the student should draw the line $y = 2x + 1$	Correct line	A1
	Total		3 marks
	When $y = 0$	Correct substitution	M1
33(a)	0 = 3x - 9		
5.5 (a)	<i>x</i> = 3		
	Coordinates of point A are $(3, 0)$	Correct coordinates	A1
	$(6-x)^2 = 3x - 9$	Correct substitution	M1
	$36 - 12x + x^2 = 3x - 9$		
	$x^2 - 15x + 45 = 0$	For quadratic	A1
3.3 (b)	$x = \frac{15 \pm \sqrt{225 - 4 \times 45}}{2}$	Attempting to solve quadratic. Can be implied by correct solutions.	M1
	$=\frac{15\pm\sqrt{45}}{2}$		
	x = 10.9, y = -4.85 and $x = 4.15, y = 1.85$	Correct coordinates	A1
	Coordinates of point <i>B</i> are (4.15, 1.85)		
	Coordinates of point <i>C</i> are (10.9, –4.85)		
	Total		6 marks

Answer	Extra information	Marks
28x + 126y = -7	Valid first step. Allow any valid method.	M1
28x - 60y = 4k		
186y = -7 - 4k		
Finding one variable in terms of k :	Constant of the second se	A 1
$y = \frac{-7 - 4\kappa}{186}$	Correct expression for x or y in terms of k	AI
Substituting the first variable back into one of the equations, or	Any correct procedure to find the other variable	M1
equations:		
$x = \frac{6k - 5}{4k - 5}$	Correct expression for the second variable	A1
62		
Total		4 marks
$x^2 + (x+1)^2 = k$	Substituting the linear equation into the circle	M1
$2x^2 + 2x + (1 - k) = 0$	Forming an equation in one variable	M1
$b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 8(1 - k) = -4 + 8k = 0$	The circle and line meet in only one place, so there are equal	M1
8k = 4	roots	
$k = \frac{4}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$	Correct value of k	A1
8 2		
Total		4 marks
Line 3 should be $3x + 6 = 2y$	Correctly identifying a mistake	B1
They forgot to multiply the 2 by 3		
Line 6 should contain $2x^2$ They forgot to multiply x^2 by 2	Correctly identifying a second mistake	B1
$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{A} \\ 2 \\ \mathbf{F} \\ \mathbf{S} \\ \mathbf{S} \\ \mathbf{e} \\ \mathbf{e} \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ $	Answer $\frac{18x + 126y = -7}{28x - 60y = 4k}$ $186y = -7 - 4k$ Finding one variable in terms of k: $y = \frac{-7 - 4k}{186}$ Substituting the first variable back into one of the equations, or diminating the other variable by adding or subtracting the equations: $x = \frac{6k - 5}{62}$ Fotal $x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = k$ $2x^2 + 2x + (1 - k) = 0$ $b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 8(1 - k) = -4 + 8k = 0$ $3k = 4$ $k = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$ Fotal Line 3 should be $3x + 6 = 2y$ They forgot to multiply the 2 by 3 Line 6 should contain $2x^2$ They forgot to multiply x^2 by 2	AnswerExtra information18x + 126y = -728x - 60y = 4k186y = -7 - 4kValid first step. Allow any valid method.28x - 60y = 4k186y = -7 - 4k18for an ariable in terms of k:Correct expression for x or y in terms of kAny correct procedure to find the other variableAny correct procedure to find the other variable100 and 100 and 10



Question	Answer	Extra information	Marks
3.6 (b)	$8^{x+2} = 4^{y}$ $(2^{3})^{x+2} = (2^{2})^{y}$ $3x + 6 = 2y$	Expressing both as a power of 2 and equating the indices	M1
	$y = \frac{3x+6}{2}$ $x^{2} + \left(\frac{3x+6}{2}\right) = 4$ $(2x-1)(x+2) = 0$ $2x^{2} + 3x + 6 = 8$	Substituting for <i>y</i>	M1
	$2x^{2} + 3x + 6 = 6$ $2x^{2} + 3x - 2 = 0$ $x = \frac{1}{2}, x = -2$ $y = 4 - x^{2}$ 1 15	Solving for <i>x</i>	M1
	$x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{15}{4}$ x = -2, y = 0 Total	Find the corresponding values of <i>y</i> . Both pairs of solutions correct.	A1 6 marks



Question	Answer	Extra information	Marks
3.7	$x^2 - 4x + 8 = 2x + k$	Correct first step	M1
	$x^2 - 6x + 8 - k = 0$	For correct rearrangement	M1
	$b^2 - 4ac > 0$	Use of discriminant	M1
	36 - 4(8 - k) > 0	Correct substitution	M1
	36 - 32 + 4k > 0		
	4k > -4		
	k > -1 (therefore $n = -1$)	Correct range	A1
	Total		5 marks
	$x(4-x) + 1 = 2x^2$	Any valid substitution	M1
3.8	$4x - x^2 + 1 = 2x^2$		
	$3x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0$	A quadratic in one variable	M1
	$x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{28}}{6}$	Correct substitution into quadratic formula	M1
	$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{7}}{3}$	Correct simplification	A1
	Total		4 marks

Question	Answer	Extra information	Marks
	$x^2 + (3 + 2x)^2 = 16$	A valid substitution	M1
	$x^2 + 9 + 12x + 4x^2 - 16 = 0$		
	$5x^2 + 12x - 7 = 0$	A quadratic in one variable	M1
3.9	$x = \frac{-12 \pm \sqrt{144 + 4 \times 35}}{10}$	Correct substitution into quadratic formula	M1
	$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{71}}{5}$	Correct simplification	A1
	Total		4 marks
3.10 (a)	4.5 (m)	Correct value from equation	B1
3.10 (b)	$4 = 4.5 - 0.45(x - 2.5)^2$	Correct substitution and attempting to solve	M1
	x = 1.4459 or $x = 3.5541$	Two correct values of <i>x</i>	A1
	Time spent above 4 metres:		
	3.5541 - 1.4459 = 2.11 seconds	Calculating difference	A1
	Total		4 marks

Question	Answer	Extra information	Marks
	$2x^{2} + 3kx - 9k = 20 \implies 2x^{2} + 3kx - (9k + 20) = 0$	Rearranging into quadratic equal to 0	M1
	$b^2 - 4ac = 9k^2 + 8(9k + 20) = 9k^2 + 72k + 160$	Use of discriminant	M1
	$=9(k+4)^2-144+160$		
3.11	$=9(k+4)^2+16$	Completing the square	M1
	Since squares cannot be negative, $9(k+4)^2 + 16 \ge 0$ for all		
	values of k		
	Therefore, $2x^2 + 3kx - 9k = 20$ will have two real roots for all values of <i>k</i>	Valid conclusion	A1
	Total		4 marks
	$3x^2 + 12x + 11$		
2.12(0)	$=3(x^2+4x)+11$	Correct first step	M1
3.12 (a)	$= 3[(x+2)^2 - 4] + 11$	Completing the square	M1
	$=3(x+2)^2-1$	Simplifying	A1
3.12 (b)	(-2, -1)	Identifying correct coordinates	B1
	Total		4 marks