(a) A;
$$y = 0$$
, $3x = 24 \Rightarrow x = 8$
A(8, 0) (A1)

B;
$$x = 0, 4y = 24 \Rightarrow y = 6$$

B(0, 6) (A1) 2

(b) M;
$$x_m = \frac{8+0}{2} = 4$$
, $y_m = \frac{0+6}{2} = 3$ (A1) 2

$$M(4, 3)$$
 (A1)

(c)
$$L_2$$
: gradient = $\frac{3--2}{4-0} = \frac{5}{4}$ (A1)

$$y = \frac{5}{4}x - 2$$
 (or equivalent) (A1) 2

(d) (i)
$$M(4, 3), C(0, -2)$$

 $MC = \sqrt{(4-0)^2 + (3-(-2))^2}$ (M1)
 $= \sqrt{41}$
 $= 6.40$ (A1)

(ii)
$$A(8, 0), C(0, -2)$$

 $AC = \sqrt{8^2 + (-2)^2}$ (M1)
 $= \sqrt{68}$
 $= 8.25$ (A1) 4

(a) Gradient of DC =
$$-\frac{2}{11}$$
 (A2) 2

Note: Award (A1) for sign, (A1) for $\frac{2}{11}$.

(c) Gradient =
$$\frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$$
 (A1)

$$y = \frac{1}{6}x + c \tag{A1}$$

$$3 = \frac{1}{6}(8) + c$$

$$18 = 8 + 6c$$

$$10 = 6c$$

$$c=\frac{10}{6}=\frac{5}{3}$$

$$6y = x + 10 \tag{M1}$$

$$x - 6y = -10$$
 (A1) 5

(d)
$$3x + 5y = 16$$

$$x - 6y = -10$$
 (M1)

$$3x - 18y = -30$$
 (M1)

$$23y = 46$$

$$y = 2$$
 (A1)

$$x = 2 \Rightarrow T(2,2)$$
 (A1) 4

Note: Award (A2) for the answers only.

[13]

Notes: Brackets required. If missing award (A1)(A0). Accept x = 8, y = 0Award (A1) for x = 8

(b)
$$y + \frac{1}{2}t = 4$$
 (M1)(M1)

Notes: (M1) for the equation of the line seen. (M1) for substituting t.

$$y = 4 - \frac{1}{2}t\tag{AG}$$

Notes: Final line must be seen or previous (M1) mark is lost.

(c) Area =
$$\frac{1}{2} \times \left(4 + 4 - \frac{1}{2} t \right) \times t$$
 (M1)(A1)

Note: (M1) for substituting in correct formula, (A1) for correct substitution.

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \left(8 - \frac{1}{2} t \right) \times t = \frac{1}{2} \left(8t - \frac{1}{2} t^2 \right)$$
 (A1)

$$=4t-\frac{1}{4}t^2\tag{AG}$$

Note: Final line must be seen or previous (A1) mark is lost

(d)
$$4t - \frac{1}{4}t^2 = 9.75$$
 or any equivalent form. (A1)

(e) (i)
$$t = 3$$
 or $t = 13$ (A1)(ft)(A1)(ft)(G2)

Notes: Follow through from candidate's equation to part (d). Award (A0)(A1)(ft) for (3, 0) and (13, 0)

[12]

(a) Gradient of CD =
$$\frac{1-(-1)}{-2-(-1)}$$
 (M1)

$$=-2$$
 (A1)(G2)

Note: Award (M1) for correct substitution in gradient formula.

(b) Gradient of AD =
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 (A1)

$$-2 \times \frac{1}{2} = -1 \text{ or } \frac{1}{2} \text{ is negative reciprocal of } -2$$
 (M1)

Hence AD is perpendicular for CD.

Note: Last line must be seen for the (M1) to be awarded.

(c)
$$y = -2x - 3$$
 (A1)(ft)(A1)(ft)

Note: Award (A1)(fl) for their (a), (A1)(fl) for -3.

If part (a) incorrect award (A1)(fl) for their y-intercept only if working is seen.

(AG)

OR

$$y-1 = -2(x+2)$$
 (A1)(ft)(A1)

OR

$$y+1=-2(x+1)$$
 (A1)(ft)(A1)

Note: Award (A1)(ft) for their (a), (A1) for correct substitution of point.

$$2x + y = -3$$
 (A1)(ft)

Note: The final (A1)(ft) is for their equation in the stated form.

(d)
$$E(-3, 3)$$
 (Accept $x = -3, y = 3$) (G2)

OR

Award (MI) for solving the pair of simultaneous equations by hand. (A1)(ft) for correct answer, (ft) from their (c). (M1)(A1)(ft)

OR

Award (MI) for having extended the lines in their own graph seen drawn on answer paper. (A1) for correct answer. (M1)(A1)

Note: Missing coordinate brackets receive (G1)(G0) or (M1)(A0).

(e) Distance between A and D =
$$\sqrt{4^2 + 2^2}$$
 (M1)

=
$$\sqrt{20}$$
 OR $2\sqrt{5}$ **OR** 4.47 (3 s.f.) (A1)(G2)

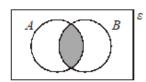
Note: Award (M1) for correct substitution into the distance formula, (A1) for correct answer.

(f) Area of ADE =
$$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{20} \times \sqrt{20}$$
 (M1)

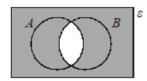
$$= 10$$
 (A1)(ft)(G2)

Follow through from (e).

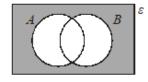
(a) $A \cap B$



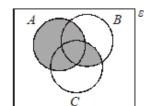
(b) The complement of $(A \cap B)$ (A1)



(c) The complement of $(A \cup B)$ (A1)



(d) $A \cup (B \cap C)$ (A1)

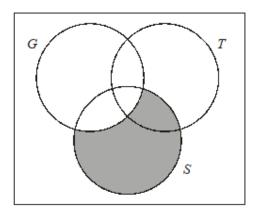


[4]

6.

- (a) (i) 11 (A1) (C1)
 - (ii) 2+3=5 (A1) (C1)
 - (iii) 8+4+6+4=22 (A1) (C1)

(b)

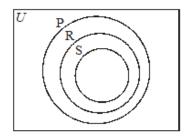


(A1) (C1)

(A1)

[4]

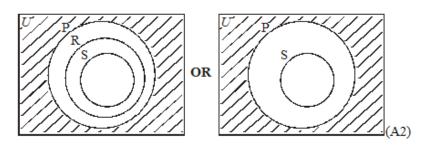
(a)



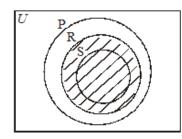
(A4) 4

Note: Award (A1) for rectangle labelled with U, (A1) for R placed correctly with respect to S, (A1) for S placed correctly with respect to P.

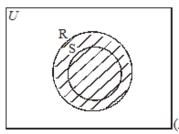
(b) (i)



(ii)



or



(A2)

Note: Award (A2) for correct shading in each ft from circle placement in (a).

[8]

8.

(b) For 5, 4, 7 (0) seen with no extra values (A1) 16 (A1)(G2)

(c) They like (both) the Salseros (S) and they like the Bluers (B) (A1)(A1)

Note: Award (A1) for "and", (A1) for the correct groups.

(d)
$$R \cap B \cap S'$$
 (A1)(A1)

Note: Award (A1) for $R \cap B$, (A1) for $\cap S'$

(e) (i)
$$21 + 3x = 33$$
 (M1) $x = 4$ (A1)(G2)

[10]

Note: Award (A1) for each pair of correct entries in parts (a) and (c).

A list of numbers with no set brackets is acceptable.

(a) $A \cup B = \{1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9\}$

(A1)(A1)(A1) (C3)

(b) $A \cap B \cap C = \{9\}$

(A1) (C1)

(c) $A' = \{1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9\}$

(A1)

$$A' \cap C = \{6, 7\}$$

(A1)

$$(A' \cap C) \cup B = \{3, 6, 7, 9\}$$

(A1)(A1) (C4)

[8]

10.

(a) For example, 2, -3, etc

(A1) (C1)

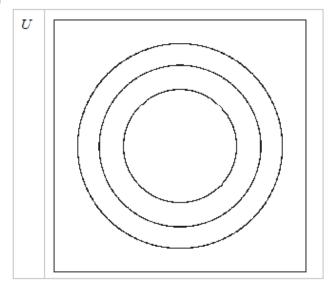
(b) For example,
$$\frac{3}{5} \left(\text{not } \frac{6}{1} \right)$$

(A1) (C1)

(c) For example,
$$\sqrt{2}$$
, π

(A1) (C1)

(d)



For
$$\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q}$$

(A1)

For $\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{R}$

(A1)

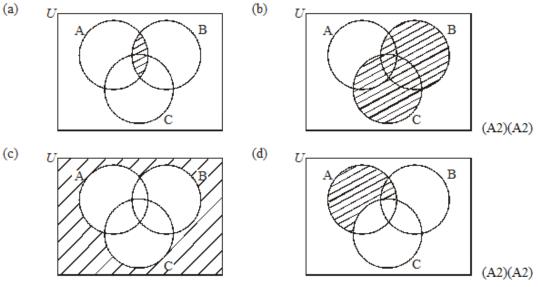
For $\mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R}$

(A1)

Accept R. as U.

(C3)

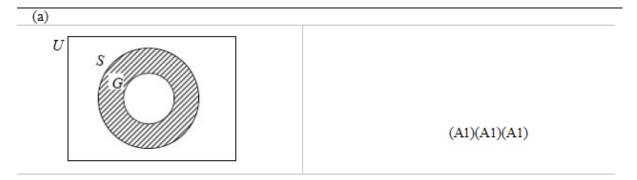
[6]



Note: Award (A0), (A0), (A2) ft, (A2) ft if \cup and \cap are consistently reversed.

[8]

12.



Note: Award (A1) for rectangle, (A1) for S drawn and named, (A1) for G completely inside S.

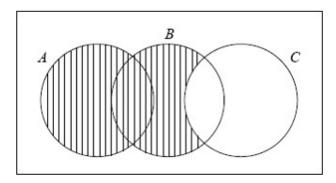
(b) shading on diagram (A1)(ft)

(c) sports cars that are not green (A2)

Note: Award (A1) for sports cars intersecting with not green cars.

[6]

(a)



not shading C or shading $A \cup B$ correct shading

- Identifying the correct 5 numbers 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 27
- $M = \{3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18\}$ brackets not required. (i) (c)
 - (ii) $E' \cap M = \{3, 9, 15, 21, 27, 33\}$ (ft) from (i).

(A1)

(A1) (C2)

(A1) (A1) (C2)

(A1)

(A1)(ft) (C2)

[6]