Question Number	Answer	Marks
5 (a)	(i) $y=2$	B1
	(ii) $x = -3$	B1 (2)
(b)	(i) $\left(\frac{5}{2},0\right)$ accept $x = \frac{5}{2}$	B1
	(ii) $\left(0, -\frac{5}{3}\right)$ accept $y = -\frac{5}{3}$ oe (accept -1.67 or better)	B1 (2)
(c)	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	B1(2 branches in corr quads.) B1 (asymptotes) B1(Crossing points) (3)
(d)	$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2(x+3) - (2x-5)}{(x+3)^2}$ (or divide and differentiate)	M1A1
	$x = -1$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2 \times 2 - (-7)}{2^2} = \frac{11}{4}$ oe	A1ft (3) [10]

Notes

- (a)
- (i) B1 for y = 2 must be an equation
- (ii) B1 for x = -3 must be an equation

NB: If correct equations seen but incorrectly identified, award B1B0 (ie (i) x = -3 etc)

(b)

(i) B1 for
$$\left(\frac{5}{2},0\right)$$
 or $x = \frac{5}{2}$

(ii) B1 for
$$\left(0, -\frac{5}{3}\right)$$
 accept $y = -\frac{5}{3}$ oe (accept -1.67 or better)

NB: As in (a), correct answers the wrong way round gain B1B0

- (c) **NB:** No follow through here.
- B1 for two branches in the correct "quadrants"
- B1 for the asymptotes. The lines should have their equations or the coords of the points where they cross the axes shown. The curve should approach the asymptotes but not touch/cross either (or both) lines nor should it clearly bend away from an asymptote.
- B1 for indicating the coordinates of the points where the curve crosses the axes.

 NB: A candidate who draws one branch can score B0B1B1; A candidate who introduces extra crossing points scores B1B1B0 max.

(d)

M1 for attempting the differentiation of the curve equation. If quotient rule used, the denominator must be squared and the 2 numerator terms must be subtracted (but their order may be incorrect). If division used first, diff of $-11(x+3)^{-1}$ may be seen instead of use of quotient rule

A1 for a correct differential
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2(x+3)-(2x-5)}{(x+3)^2}$$
 or $11(x+3)^{-2}$ oe

A1ft for a correct numerical value when x = -1 follow through their differential.