

Question number	Scheme	Marks
6 (a)	$f(3) = 27 + 9p + 9 - 30 + q = 0$ $9p + q + 6 = 0$ *	M1 A1 A1 cso (3)
(b)	$f(-p) = -p^3 + p^2(p+1) + 10p + q = 0$ $p^2 + 10p + q = 0$ *	M1 A1 A1 cso (3)
(c)	$p^2 + 10p - 9p - 6 = 0$ $p^2 + p - 6 = 0$ $(p+3)(p-2) = 0$ $p = 2$ $q = -24$	M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 (5)
(d)	$(x+a)(x-3)(x+2)$ So $-3 \times 2 \times a = -24$ $a = 4$ $(x+4)(x-3)(x+2)$	M1 A1 (2)
<b>Total 13 marks</b>		

Part	Mark	Guidance
<b>General guidance for marking parts (a) and (b)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the award of full marks in parts (a) and/or (b) you <b>must</b> see <math>= 0</math> used in a line of working <b>before</b> the final answer.</li> <li>If a candidate does not use <math>= 0</math> in either parts (a) or (b) [except in the final line – which is a given answer] deduct the M mark (and the subsequent A marks) in only the <b>first</b> occurrence of the absence.</li> </ul>		
(a)	<b>M1</b>	For using $f(\pm 3) = 0$ in the given equation set $= 0$
	<b>A1</b>	For obtaining the correct unsimplified expression: $27 + 9p + 9 - 30 + q = 0$
	<b>A1</b> cso	For obtaining the given equation $9p + q + 6 = 0$ * <b>Note: This is a show question. There must be no errors seen.</b>
(b)	<b>M1</b>	For use of $f(\pm p) = 0$ in the given equation set $= 0$
	<b>A1</b>	For obtaining the correct unsimplified expression: $-p^3 + p^2(p+1) + 10p + q = 0$

	<b>A1</b> CSO	For obtaining the correct given equation $p^2 + 10p + q = 0$ * <b>Note: This is a show question. There must be no errors seen.</b>
<b>(c)</b>	<b>M1</b>	For attempting to solve the given two equations simultaneously to achieve a 3TQ in either $p$ or $q$ only.  E.g. substitutes $q = \mp 9p \mp 6$ or $\left[ p = \frac{\mp q \mp 6}{9} \text{ and } p^2 = \frac{(\mp q \mp 6)^2}{81} \right]$ into  $p^2 + 10p + q = 0$ This mark may be implied by the correct 3TQ
	<b>A1</b>	For the correct 3TQ $p^2 + p - 6 = 0$ or $q^2 + 3q - 504 = 0$
	<b>M1</b>	For an attempt to solve their 3TQ in either $p$ or $q$ using factorisation, use of the formula or completing the square. See general guidance for the definition of an attempt. For example: $(p+3)(p-2) = 0 \Rightarrow p = \dots$ or $(q+24)(q-21) = 0 \Rightarrow q = \dots, \dots$ If a candidate uses their calculator to solve their 3TQ, the final values must be correct for the award of this mark unless a valid method is seen.
	<b>A1</b>	For either the correct value of $p$ OR the correct value of $q$ $p = 2$ or $q = -24$ Condone the presence $p = -3$ , and/or $q = 21$
	<b>A1</b>	For both the correct value of $p$ ( $= 2$ ) AND the correct value of $q$ ( $= -24$ ) Must reject $p = -3$ , and/or $q = 21$ if seen.
<b>(d)</b>	<b>M1</b>	$[f(x) = (x+a)(x-3)(x+2)]$ For attempting to find the value of $a$ $-3 \times 2 \times a = -24 \Rightarrow a = \dots$ OR For an attempt using division with their values of $p$ and $q$ $x^2 - x - 6 \overline{) x^3 + 3x^2 - 10x - 24} \quad \text{or} \quad x - 3 \overline{) x^3 + 3x^2 - 10x - 24}$ Allow a quotient of $x + b$ or $x^2 + 6x + b$ where $b$ is a constant.
	<b>A1</b>	For the correct factorised expression $(x+4)(x-3)(x+2)$ which must be written out in full on one line.