

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
5 (a)	$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{5^2 - 19}{2} = 3$ cso ***	M1A1cso (2)
(b)	$\Rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = 3$ and $-\frac{b}{a} = 5$ let $a = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0$ oe	M1A1 (2)
(c)	$\frac{\beta}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha\beta}, = \frac{19}{3}$ $\frac{\beta}{\alpha} \times \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = 1$ $x^2 - \frac{19}{3}x + 1 (=0), 3x^2 - 19x + 3 = 0$ oe	M1,A1 B1 M1,A1 (5) (9)
(a)M1 A1cso ALT: (b)M1 A1 (c)M1 A1 B1 M1 A1ft	Obtain an expression for $\alpha\beta$ in terms of $\alpha + \beta$ and $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$ Correct value for $\alpha\beta$ Solve the given equations for α and β M1 Fully correct to given answer A1 Use $x^2 - (\text{sum of roots})x + \text{product of roots} (=0)$ A correct equation - any integer multiple of the one shown Write the sum of the roots as a single fraction. Algebra to be correct for this mark. Correct value for the sum of the roots Product = 1 Seen explicitly or used Use $x^2 - (\text{sum of roots})x + \text{product of roots} (=0)$ Correct equation. Follow through their sum and product. Any integer multiple accepted.	
6 (a) (b) (c)	$\sin(2x) = \sin x \cos x + \cos x \sin x = 2 \sin x \cos x$ * $\cos(2x) = \cos x \cos x - \sin x \sin x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$ * $\frac{\sin 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} = \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{1 + (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)}$ $= \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}$ $= \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{2 \cos^2 x} = \tan x$ ***	B1 B1 (2) M1 dM1A1 A1cso (4) (6)
(a)B1 (b)B1 (c)M1 dM1 A1 A1cso	For the correct result. Award only if evidence of use of the given formula is seen As for (a) Use the above identities to change "2x"s to "x"s Use $\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$ to eliminate $\sin^2 x$ Min evidence is $(1 - \sin^2 x)$ changed to $\cos^2 x$ or $(1 - \sin^2 x) + \cos^2 x = 2 \cos^2 x$ Denominator $1 + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$ changed to either $\cos^2 x + \cos^2 x$ or $2 \cos^2 x$ is NOT sufficient But $1 - \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$ changed to $\cos^2 x + \cos^2 x$ or $2 \cos^2 x$ is sufficient Correct (unsimplified) fraction, as shown or equivalent (no trig functions of 2x) Both M marks must be gained for this A mark to be awarded Obtain the GIVEN result with no errors seen	