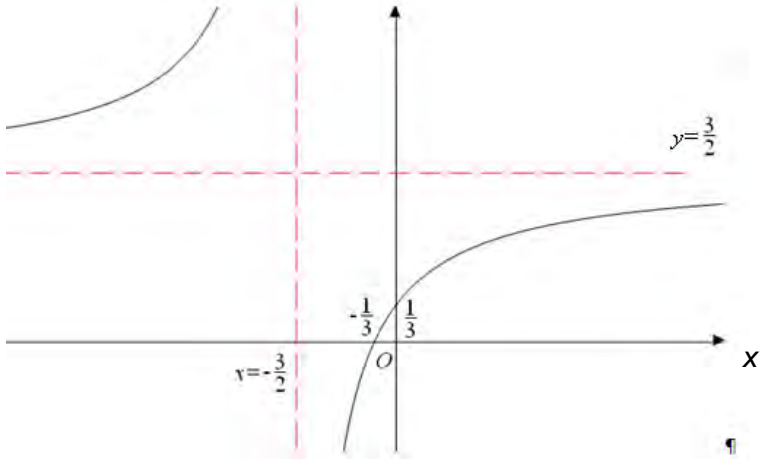


Question Number	Scheme	Marks
9 (a)	(i) $y = \frac{3}{2}$ (ii) $x = -\frac{3}{2}$	B1 B1 (2)
(b)	(i) $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ or $\left(-\frac{1}{3}, 0\right)$ (ii) $y = \frac{1}{3}$ or $\left(0, \frac{1}{3}\right)$	B1 B1 (2)
(c)	<p>Y</p> 	B1 shape B1 asymptotes B1 crossing points (3)
(d)	$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3(2x+3) - 2(3x+1)}{(2x+3)^2}$ $x = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3 \times \frac{7}{3} - 2 \times 0}{\left(\frac{7}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{9}{7}$ $\text{Grad } l = -\frac{7}{9}$ $\text{Eqn } l: y = -\frac{7}{9}\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)$	M1A1 M1d A1 A1ft (5)

(e)	$y = -\frac{7}{9}\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{3x+1}{2x+3}$ $81x + 27 = -42x^2 - 77x - 21$ $42x^2 + 158x + 48 = 0$ $(3x+1)(7x+24) = 0 \quad (\text{or use formula})$ <p>solve linear eqn</p> $x\text{-coordinate of } B \text{ is } -\frac{24}{7} \left(\text{Accept } x = -\frac{24}{7} \right) \text{ correct answer}$	<div>ALT:</div> $-\frac{7}{9} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2x+3}$ $-14x - 21 = 27$ <p>solve linear eqn</p>	M1 M1 A1 M1 A1 (5) [17]
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Notes

- (a) (i) NOTE: If answers are transposed, award B0B1

If equations are on the graph, they must be written as equations.

B1 answer as shown. $y = \frac{3}{2}$

(ii)

B1 answer as shown $x = -\frac{3}{2}$

(b) (i)

B1 answer as shown $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ or $\left(-\frac{1}{3}, 0\right)$

(ii)

B1 answer as shown $y = \frac{1}{3}$ or $\left(0, \frac{1}{3}\right)$

(c)

B1 for a rectangular hyperbola with one with branches in the correct quadrants. Please be generous on the shape of the curves.

B1 for the correct asymptotes f t their answers to part (a) There must be at least one branch of their graph for the award of this mark.

B1 for the correct intersections, f t their answers to part (b)

(d)

M1 for attempting to differentiate $y = \frac{3x+1}{2x+3}$. When using quotient rule, there must be anattempt to differentiate and **subtract** the terms in the numerator; the denominator must be **squared**.

ALT (using product rule)

M1 for attempting to differentiate and add two terms.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(2x+3)^{-1} + (2x+3)^{-2}(-1)(3x+1)(2) \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2x+3} - \frac{2(3x+1)}{(2x+3)^2}$$

A1 for a fully correct differentiated expression

M1d for substituting $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ [ft their value from part (b) (i)] into their differentiated expression

Check the differentiation as they can achieve $\frac{9}{7}$ from incorrect calculus.

A1 for gradient of normal $m = -\frac{7}{9}$

A1ft uses $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ to achieve an equation for the normal, where m is $-\frac{1}{f'(1/3)}$.

(e)

M1 for equating their straight line in the form $y = -\frac{7}{9}\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)$ with the equation of the curve. Simplification is not required for this mark.

M1 for simplifying their equation to form a 3TQ

A1 for the correct 3TQ

M1 for an attempt to solve their **3TQ** (please see General Guidance)A1 for the coordinate of $B = -\frac{24}{7}$ **ALT**

M1 for equating their straight line in the form $y = -\frac{7}{9}\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)$ with the equation of the curve.

M1 for attempting to form a linear equation in x $-\frac{7}{9} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2x+3}$

A1 for the correct linear equation

M1 for attempting to solve their equation (moves at least one term correctly to the other side of the equality)

A1 for the coordinate of $B = -\frac{24}{7}$