Y2P4 XMQs and MS

(Total: 50 marks)

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1. P2_Sample    Q7 .  5 marks - Y2P4 Binomial expansion

2. P1_Specimen  Q2 .  8 marks - Y2P4 Binomial expansion

3. P1_2018      Q11. 10 marks - Y2P4 Binomial expansion

4. P1_2019      Q4 .  6 marks - Y2P4 Binomial expansion

5. P1_2020      Q1 .  5 marks - Y2P4 Binomial expansion

6. P1_2021      Q9 . 11 marks - Y2P4 Binomial expansion

7. P2_2022      Q7 .  5 marks - Y2P4 Binomial expansion
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7. (a) Use the binomial expansion, in ascending powers of x, to show that

$$\sqrt{(4 - x)} = 2 - \frac{1}{4}x + kx^2 + \ldots$$

where k is a rational constant to be found.

(4)

A student attempts to substitute $x = 1$ into both sides of this equation to find an approximate value for $\sqrt{3}$.

(b) State, giving a reason, if the expansion is valid for this value of x.

(1)

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Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
7(a)	$\sqrt{(4-x)} = 2\left(1-\frac{1}{4}x\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	M1	2.1
	$\left(1-\frac{1}{4}x\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1+\frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{4}x\right)+\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2!}\left(-\frac{1}{4}x\right)^2+...$	M1	1.1b
	$\sqrt{(4-x)} = 2\left(1-\frac{1}{8}x-\frac{1}{128}x^2+..\right)$	A1	1.1b
	$\sqrt{(4-x)} = 2-\frac{1}{4}x-\frac{1}{64}x^2+...$ and $k=-\frac{1}{64}$	A1	1.1b
		(4)	
(b)	The expansion is valid for $\lvert x\rvert<4$, so $x=1$ can be used	B1	2.4
		(1)	
			(5 marks)

Notes:

(a)

M1: Takes out a factor of 4 and writes $\sqrt{(4-x)} = 2(1\pm...)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

M1: For an attempt at the binomial expansion with $n=\frac{1}{2}$

Eg. $(1+ax)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1+\frac{1}{2}(ax)+\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2!}(ax)^2+...$

A1: Correct expression inside the bracket $1-\frac{1}{8}x-\frac{1}{128}x^2+$ which may be left unsimplified

A1: $\sqrt{(4-x)} = 2-\frac{1}{4}x-\frac{1}{64}x^2+...$ and $k=-\frac{1}{64}$

(b)

B1: The expansion is valid for $\lvert x\rvert<4$, so $x=1$ can be used

2. (a) Show that the binomial expansion of

$$(4 + 5x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

in ascending powers of x, up to and including the term in x^2 is

$$2 + \frac{5}{4}x + kx^2$$

giving the value of the constant k as a simplified fraction.

(4)

(b) (i) Use the expansion from part (a), with $x = \frac{1}{10}$, to find an approximate value for $\sqrt{2}$

Give your answer in the form $\frac{p}{q}$ where p and q are integers.

(ii) Explain why substituting $x = \frac{1}{10}$ into this binomial expansion leads to a valid approximation.

(4)

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Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
2 (a)	$(4+5x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (4)^{\frac{1}{2}}\left(1+\frac{5x}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2\left(1+\frac{5x}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	B1	1.1b
	$=\{2\}\left[1+\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{5x}{4}\right)+\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2!}\left(\frac{5x}{4}\right)^2+\ldots\right]$	M1	1.1b
		A1ft	1.1b
	$= 2+\frac{5}{4}x-\frac{25}{64}x^2+\ldots$	A1	2.1
		(4)	
(b)(i)	$\left\{x=\frac{1}{10}\Rightarrow\right\}(4+5(0.1))^{\frac{1}{2}}$	M1	1.1b
	$=\sqrt{4.5} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}$ or $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$		
	$\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}$ or $1.5\sqrt{2}$ or $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} = 2+\frac{5}{4}\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)-\frac{25}{64}\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2+\ldots\ \{=2.121\ldots\}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}=\frac{543}{256}$ or $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}=\frac{543}{256}\ \Rightarrow \sqrt{2}=\ldots$	M1	3.1a
	So, $\sqrt{2}=\frac{181}{128}$ or $\sqrt{2}=\frac{256}{181}$	A1	1.1b
(b)(ii)	$x=\frac{1}{10}$ satisfies $\lvert x\rvert<\frac{4}{5}$ (o.e.), so the approximation is valid.	B1	2.3
		(4)	
			(8 marks)

Question 2 Notes:	
(a)	
B1:	Manipulates $(4+5x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ by taking out a factor of $(4)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ or 2
M1:	Expands $(...+\lambda x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to give at least 2 terms which can be simplified or un-simplified, E.g. $1+\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(\lambda x)$ or $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(\lambda x)+\frac{(\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2})}{2!}(\lambda x)^2$ or $1+...+\frac{(\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2})}{2!}(\lambda x)^2$ where λ is a numerical value and **where** $\lambda \neq 1$.
A1ft:	A correct simplified or un-simplified $1+\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(\lambda x)+\frac{(\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2})}{2!}(\lambda x)^2$ expansion with **consistent** (λx)
A1:	Fully correct solution leading to $2+\frac{5}{4}x+kx^2$, where $k=-\frac{25}{64}$
(b)(i)	
M1:	Attempts to substitute $x=\frac{1}{10}$ or 0.1 into $(4+5x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
M1:	A complete method of finding an approximate value for $\sqrt{2}$. E.g. • substituting $x=\frac{1}{10}$ or 0.1 into their part (a) binomial expansion and equating the result to an expression of the form $\alpha\sqrt{2}$ or $\frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}$; $\alpha, \beta \neq 0$ • followed by re-arranging to give $\sqrt{2}=...$
A1:	$\frac{181}{128}$ **or any equivalent fraction**, e.g. $\frac{362}{256}$ or $\frac{543}{384}$ Also allow $\frac{256}{181}$ **or any equivalent fraction**
(b)(ii)	
B1:	Explains that the approximation is valid because $x=\frac{1}{10}$ satisfies $\lvert x\rvert<\frac{4}{5}$

11. (a) Use binomial expansions to show that $\sqrt{\frac{1+4x}{1-x}} \approx 1 + \frac{5}{2}x - \frac{5}{8}x^2$

(6)

A student substitutes $x = \frac{1}{2}$ into both sides of the approximation shown in part (a) in an attempt to find an approximation to $\sqrt{6}$

(b) Give a reason why the student **should not** use $x = \frac{1}{2}$

(1)

(c) Substitute $x = \frac{1}{11}$ into

$$\sqrt{\frac{1+4x}{1-x}} = 1 + \frac{5}{2}x - \frac{5}{8}x^2$$

to obtain an approximation to $\sqrt{6}$. Give your answer as a fraction in its simplest form.

(3)

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Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
11 (a)	$\sqrt{\dfrac{1+4x}{1-x}}=(1+4x)^{0.5}\times(1-x)^{-0.5}$	B1	3.1a
	$(1+4x)^{0.5}=1+0.5\times(4x)+\dfrac{0.5\times-0.5}{2}\times(4x)^2$ $(1-x)^{-0.5}=1+(-0.5)(-x)+\dfrac{(-0.5)\times(-1.5)}{2}(-x)^2$ $(1+4x)^{0.5}=1+2x-2x^2$ **and** $(1-x)^{-0.5}=1+0.5x+0.375x^2$ oe	M1 M1 A1	1.1b 1.1b 1.1b
	$(1+4x)^{0.5}\times(1-x)^{-0.5}=(1+2x-2x^2......)\times\left(1+\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{3}{8}x^2...\right)$ $=1+\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{3}{8}x^2+2x+x^2-2x^2+...$ $=A+Bx+Cx^2$	dM1	2.1
	$=1+\frac{5}{2}x-\frac{5}{8}x^2......$ *	A1*	1.1b
		(6)	
(b)	Expression is valid $\lvert x\rvert<\frac{1}{4}$ Should not use $x=\frac{1}{2}$ as $\frac{1}{2}>\frac{1}{4}$	B1	2.3
		(1)	
(c)	Substitutes $x=\frac{1}{11}$ into $\sqrt{\dfrac{1+4x}{1-x}}\approx1+\frac{5}{2}x-\frac{5}{8}x^2$	M1	1.1b
	$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}=\frac{1183}{968}$	A1	1.1b
	(so $\sqrt{6}$ is) $\frac{1183}{484}$ or $\frac{2904}{1183}$	A1	2.1
		(3)	
			(10 marks)

(a)

B1: Scored for key step in setting up the process so that it can be attempted using binomial expansions

This could be achieved by $\sqrt{\dfrac{1+4x}{1-x}}=(1+4x)^{0.5}\times(1-x)^{-0.5}$ See end for other alternatives

It may be implied by later work.

M1: Award for an attempt at the binomial expansion $(1+4x)^{0.5}=1+0.5\times(4x)+\dfrac{(0.5)\times(-0.5)}{2}\times(4x)^2$

There must be three (or more terms). Allow a missing bracket on the $(4x)^2$ and a sign slip so the correct application may be implied by $1+2x\pm0.5x^2$

M1: Award for an attempt at the binomial expansion $(1-x)^{-0.5}=1+(-0.5)(-x)+\dfrac{(-0.5)\times(-1.5)}{2}(-x)^2$

There must be three (or more terms). Allow a missing bracket on the $(-x)^2$ and a sign slips so the method may be awarded on $1\pm0.5x\pm0.375x^2$

A1: Both correct and simplified. This may be awarded for a correct final answer if a candidate does all their simplification at the end

dM1: In the main scheme it is for multiplying their two expansions to reach a quadratic. It is for the key step in adding 'six' terms to produce the quadratic expression. Higher power terms may be seen. Condone slips on the multiplication on one term only. It is dependent upon having scored the first B and one of the other two M's

In the alternative it is for multiplying $\left(1+\frac{5}{2}x-\frac{5}{8}x^2\right)(1-x)^{0.5}$ and comparing it to $(1+4x)^{0.5}$

It is for the key step in adding 'six' terms to produce the quadratic expression.

A1*: Completes proof with no errors or omissions. In the alternative there must be some reference to the fact that both sides are equal.

(b)

B1: States that the expansion may not / is not valid when $|x|>\frac{1}{4}$

This may be implied by a statement such as $\frac{1}{2}>\frac{1}{4}$ or stating that the expansion is only valid when $|x|<\frac{1}{4}$

Condone, for this mark a candidate who substitutes $x=\frac{1}{2}$ into the $4x$ **and** states it is not valid as $2>1$ oe

Don't award for candidates who state that $\frac{1}{2}$ is too big without any reference to the validity of the expansion.

As a rule you should see some reference to $\frac{1}{4}$ or $4x$

(c)(i)

M1: Substitutes $x=\frac{1}{11}$ into BOTH sides $\sqrt{\frac{1+4x}{1-x}}\approx 1+\frac{5}{2}x-\frac{5}{8}x^2$ and attempts to find at least one side.

As the left hand side is $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ they may multiply by 2 first which is acceptable

A1: Finds both sides leading to a correct equation/statement $\sqrt{\frac{15}{10}}=\frac{1183}{968}$ oe $\sqrt{6}=2\times\frac{1183}{968}$

A1: $\sqrt{6}=\frac{1183}{484}$ or $\sqrt{6}=\frac{2904}{1183}$ $\quad\sqrt{6}=2\times\frac{1183}{968}=\frac{1183}{484}$ would imply all 3 marks

………

Watch for other equally valid alternatives for 11(a) including

B1: $(1+4x)^{0.5}\approx\left(1+\frac{5}{2}x-\frac{5}{8}x^2\right)(1-x)^{0.5}$ then the M's are for $(1+4x)^{0.5}$ and $(1-x)^{0.5}$

M1: $(1-x)^{0.5}=1+(0.5)(-x)+\frac{(0.5)\times(-0.5)}{2}(-x)^2$

………

Or

B1: $\sqrt{\frac{1+4x}{1-x}}=\sqrt{1+\frac{5x}{1-x}}=\left(1+5x(1-x)^{-1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ then the first M1 for one application of binomial and the second would be for both $(1-x)^{-1}$ and $(1-x)^{-2}$

………

Or

B1: $\sqrt{\frac{1+4x}{1-x}}\times\frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1-x}}=\sqrt{(1+3x-4x^2)}\times(1-x)^{-1}=\left(1+(3x-4x^2)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\times(1-x)^{-1}$

4. (a) Find the first three terms, in ascending powers of x, of the binomial expansion of

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x}}$$

giving each coefficient in its simplest form.

(4)

The expansion can be used to find an approximation to $\sqrt{2}$

Possible values of x that could be substituted into this expansion are:

- $x = -14$ because $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{4-x}} = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{18}} = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{6}$
- $x = 2$ because $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{4-x}} = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
- $x = -\dfrac{1}{2}$ because $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{4-x}} = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{\dfrac{9}{2}}} = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$

(b) Without evaluating your expansion,

(i) state, giving a reason, which of the three values of x should not be used

(1)

(ii) state, giving a reason, which of the three values of x would lead to the most accurate approximation to $\sqrt{2}$

(1)

4 (a)	$\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{4-x}}=(4-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}=4^{-\frac{1}{2}}\times(1\pm......$	M1	2.1
	Uses a "correct" binomial expansion for their $(1+ax)^n=1+nax+\dfrac{n(n-1)}{2}a^2x^2+$	M1	1.1b
	$\left(1-\dfrac{x}{4}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}=1+\left(-\dfrac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\dfrac{x}{4}\right)+\dfrac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\times\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)}{2}\left(-\dfrac{x}{4}\right)^2$	A1	1.1b
	$\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{4-x}}=\dfrac{1}{2}+\dfrac{1}{16}x+\dfrac{3}{256}x^2$	A1	1.1b
		(4)	
(b) (i)	States $x=-14$ and gives a valid reason. Eg explains that the expansion is not valid for $\lvert x\rvert>4$	B1	2.4
		(1)	
(b)(ii)	States $x=-\dfrac{1}{2}$ and gives a valid reason. Eg. explains that it is closest to zero	B1	2.4
		(1)	
			(6 marks)

(a)

M1: For the strategy of expanding $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{4-x}}$ using the binomial expansion.

You must see $4^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ oe and an expansion which may or may not be combined.

M1: Uses a correct binomial expansion for their $(1\pm ax)^n=1\pm nax\pm\dfrac{n(n-1)}{2}a^2x^2+$

Condone sign slips and the "*a*" not being squared in term 3. Condone $a=\pm1$
Look for an attempt at the correct binomial coefficient for their *n*, being combined with the correct power of *ax*

A1: $\left(1-\dfrac{x}{4}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}=1+\left(-\dfrac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\dfrac{x}{4}\right)+\dfrac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\times\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)}{2}\left(-\dfrac{x}{4}\right)^2$ unsimplified

FYI the simplified form is $1+\dfrac{x}{8}+\dfrac{3x^2}{128}$ Accept the terms with commas between.

A1: $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{4-x}}=\dfrac{1}{2}+\dfrac{1}{16}x+\dfrac{3}{256}x^2$ Ignore subsequent terms. Allow with commas between.

Note: Alternatively $(4-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}=4^{-\frac{1}{2}}+\left(-\dfrac{1}{2}\right)4^{-\frac{3}{2}}(-x)+\dfrac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)}{2}4^{-\frac{5}{2}}(-x)^2+..$

M1: For $4^{-\frac{1}{2}}+.....$ **M1:** As above but allow slips on the sign of *x* and the value of *n* **A1:** Correct unsimplified (as above) **A1:** As main scheme

(b) Any evaluations of the expansions are irrelevant.

Look for a suitable value and a suitable reason for both parts.

(b)(i)

B1: Requires $x=-14$ with a suitable reason.

Eg. $x=-14$ as the expansion is only valid for $|x|<4$ or equivalent.

Eg ‘ $x=-14$ as $|-14|>4$" or ' I cannot use $x=-14$ as $\left|\frac{-14}{4}\right|>1$ '

Eg. ‘ $x=-14$ as is outside the range $|x|<4$ ’

Do not allow ‘ -14 is too big’ or ‘ $x=-14, |x|<4$ ’ either way around without some reference to the validity of the expansion.

(b)(ii)

B1: Requires $x=-\frac{1}{2}$ with a suitable reason.

Eg. $x=-\frac{1}{2}$ as it is ‘the smallest/smaller value’ or ‘ $x=-\frac{1}{2}$ as the value closest to zero’ (that will give the more accurate approximation). The bracketed statement is not required.

1. (a) Find the first four terms, in ascending powers of x, of the binomial expansion of

$$(1+8x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

giving each term in simplest form.

(3)

(b) Explain how you could use $x = \dfrac{1}{32}$ in the expansion to find an approximation for $\sqrt{5}$

There is no need to carry out the calculation.

(2)

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
1 (a)	$(1+8x)^{\frac{1}{2}}=1+\frac{1}{2}\times 8x+\frac{\frac{1}{2}\times-\frac{1}{2}}{2!}\times(8x)^2+\frac{\frac{1}{2}\times-\frac{1}{2}\times-\frac{3}{2}}{3!}\times(8x)^3$	M1 A1	1.1b 1.1b
	$=1+4x-8x^2+32x^3+....$	A1	1.1b
		(3)	
(b)	Substitutes $x=\frac{1}{32}$ into $(1+8x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to give $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$	M1	1.1b
	Explains that $x=\frac{1}{32}$ is substituted into $1+4x-8x^2+32x^3$ and you multiply the result by 2	A1ft	2.4
		(2)	
			(5 marks)
Notes:			

(a)

M1: Attempts the binomial expansion with $n=\frac{1}{2}$ and obtains the correct structure for term 3 **or** term 4.

Award for the correct coefficient with the correct power of x. Do not accept ${}^nC_r$ notation for coefficients.

For example look for term 3 in the form $\frac{\frac{1}{2}\times-\frac{1}{2}}{2!}\times(*x)^2$ or $\frac{\frac{1}{2}\times-\frac{1}{2}\times-\frac{3}{2}}{3!}\times(*x)^3$

A1: Correct (unsimplified) expression. May be implied by correct simplified expression

A1: $1+4x-8x^2+32x^3$

Award if there are extra terms (even if incorrect).

Award if the terms are listed $1,\ 4x,\ -8x^2, 32x^3$

(b)

M1: Score for substituting $x=\frac{1}{32}$ into $(1+8x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to obtain $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ or equivalent such as $\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}}$

Alternatively award for substituting $x=\frac{1}{32}$ into **both sides** and making a connection between the two sides by use of an = or $\approx$.

E.g. $\left(1+\frac{8}{32}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}=1+4\times\frac{1}{32}-8\times\left(\frac{1}{32}\right)^2+32\times\left(\frac{1}{32}\right)^3$ following through on their expansion

Also implied by $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}=\frac{1145}{1024}$ for a correct expansion

It is not enough to state substitute $x=\frac{1}{32}$ into " the expansion" or just the rhs "$1+4x-8x^2+32x^3$"

A1ft: Requires a full (and correct) **explanation** as to how the expansion can be used to estimate $\sqrt{5}$

E.g. Calculates $1+4\times\frac{1}{32}-8\times\left(\frac{1}{32}\right)^2+32\times\left(\frac{1}{32}\right)^3$ and multiplies by 2.

This can be scored from an incorrect binomial expansion or a binomial expansion with more terms.

The explanation could be mathematical. So $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}=\frac{1145}{1024}\rightarrow\sqrt{5}=\frac{1145}{512}$ is acceptable.

SC: For 1 mark, M1,A0 score for a statement such as "substitute $x=\frac{1}{32}$ into both sides of part (a) and make $\sqrt{5}$ the subject"

9.

$$\mathrm{f}(x) = \frac{50x^2 + 38x + 9}{(5x+2)^2(1-2x)} \qquad x \neq -\frac{2}{5} \quad x \neq \frac{1}{2}$$

Given that f(x) can be expressed in the form

$$\frac{A}{5x+2} + \frac{B}{(5x+2)^2} + \frac{C}{1-2x}$$

where A, B and C are constants

(a) (i) find the value of B and the value of C

(ii) show that $A = 0$

(4)

(b) (i) Use binomial expansions to show that, in ascending powers of x

$$\mathrm{f}(x) = p + qx + rx^2 + \ldots$$

where p, q and r are simplified fractions to be found.

(ii) Find the range of values of x for which this expansion is valid.

(7)

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
9(a)(i)	$50x^2+38x+9 \equiv A(5x+2)(1-2x)+B(1-2x)+C(5x+2)^2$ $\Rightarrow B=...$ or $C=...$	M1	1.1b
	$B = 1$ and $C = 2$	A1	1.1b
(a)(ii)	E.g. $x = 0$ $x=0 \Rightarrow 9=2A+B+4C$ $\Rightarrow 9=2A+1+8 \Rightarrow A=...$	M1	2.1
	$A = 0$*	A1*	1.1b
		(4)	
(b)(i)	$\dfrac{1}{(5x+2)^2}=(5x+2)^{-2}=2^{-2}\left(1+\dfrac{5}{2}x\right)^{-2}$ or $(5x+2)^{-2}=2^{-2}+...$	M1	3.1a
	$\left(1+\dfrac{5}{2}x\right)^{-2}=1-2\left(\dfrac{5}{2}x\right)+\dfrac{-2(-2-1)}{2!}\left(\dfrac{5}{2}x\right)^2+...$	M1	1.1b
	$2^{-2}\left(1+\dfrac{5}{2}x\right)^{-2}=\dfrac{1}{4}-\dfrac{5}{4}x+\dfrac{75}{16}x^2+...$	A1	1.1b
	$\dfrac{1}{(1-2x)}=(1-2x)^{-1}=1+2x+\dfrac{-1(-1-1)}{2!}(2x)^2+.$	M1	1.1b
	$\dfrac{1}{(5x+2)^2}+\dfrac{2}{1-2x}=\dfrac{1}{4}-\dfrac{5}{4}x+\dfrac{75}{16}x^2+...+2+4x+8x^2+...$	dM1	2.1
	$=\dfrac{9}{4}+\dfrac{11}{4}x+\dfrac{203}{16}x^2+...$	A1	1.1b
(b)(ii)	$\lvert x\rvert<\dfrac{2}{5}$	B1	2.2a
		(7)	
			(11 marks)

Notes

(a)(i)

M1: **Uses a correct identity** and makes progress using an appropriate strategy (e.g. sub $x=\frac{1}{2}$) to find a value for B or C. May be implied by one correct value (cover up rule).

A1: Both values correct

(a)(ii)

M1: Uses an appropriate method to establish an equation connecting A with B and/or C and uses their values of B and/or C to find a suitable equation in A.

Amongst many different methods are:

Compare terms in x^2 $\Rightarrow 50=-10A+25C$ which would be implied by $50=-10A+25\times"2"$

Compare constant terms or substitute $x=0 \Rightarrow 9=2A+B+4C$ implied by $9=2A+1+4\times 2$

A1*: Fully correct proof with no errors.

Note: The second part is a proof so it is important that a suitable proof/show that is seen.

Candidates who write down 3 equations followed by three answers (with no working) will score M1 A1 M0 A0 (b)(i)

M1: Applies the key steps of writing $\frac{1}{(5x+2)^2}$ as $(5x+2)^{-2}$ and takes out a factor of 2^{-2} to form an expression of the form $(5x+2)^{-2} = 2^{-2}(1+*x)^{-2}$ where * is not 1 or 5

Alternatively uses direct expansion to obtain $2^{-2} + \dots$

M1: Correct attempt at the binomial expansion of $(1+*x)^{-2}$ up to the term in x^2

Look for $1+(-2)*x+\frac{(-2)(-3)}{2}*x^2$ where * is not 5 or 1.

Condone sign slips and lack of $*^2$ on term 3. ....

Alt Look for correct structure for 2nd and 3rd terms by direct expansion. See below

A1: For a fully correct expansion of $(2+5x)^{-2}$ which may be unsimplified. This may have been combined with their 'B'

A direct expansion would look like $(2+5x)^{-2} = 2^{-2}+(-2)2^{-3}\times 5x+\frac{(-2)(-3)}{2}2^{-4}\times(5x)^2$

M1: Correct attempt at the binomial expansion of $(1-2x)^{-1}$

Look for $1+(-1)*x+\frac{(-1)(-2)}{2}*x^2$ where * is not 1

dM1: Fully correct strategy that is dependent on the previous **TWO** method marks.

There must be some attempt to use their values of B and C

A1: Correct expression or correct values for p, q and r.

(b)(ii)

B1: Correct range. Allow also other forms, for example $-\frac{2}{5} < x < \frac{2}{5}$ or $x \in \left(-\frac{2}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right)$

Do not allow multiple answers here. The correct answer must be chosen if two answers are offered

7. (a) Find the first four terms, in ascending powers of x, of the binomial expansion of

$$\sqrt{4 - 9x}$$

writing each term in simplest form.

(4)

A student uses this expansion with $x = \frac{1}{9}$ to find an approximation for $\sqrt{3}$

Using the answer to part (a) and without doing any calculations,

(b) state whether this approximation will be an overestimate or an underestimate of $\sqrt{3}$ giving a brief reason for your answer.

(1)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
7(a)	$\sqrt{4-9x}=2(1\pm...)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	B1	1.1b
	$\left(1-"\frac{9x}{4}"\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}=...+\frac{\frac{1}{2}\times\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left("-\frac{9x}{4}"\right)^2}{2!}$ or $...+\frac{\frac{1}{2}\times\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\times\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)\left("-\frac{9x}{4}"\right)^3}{3!}$	M1	1.1b
	$1+\frac{1}{2}\times\left(-\frac{9x}{4}\right)+\frac{\frac{1}{2}\times\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{9x}{4}\right)^2}{2!}+\frac{\frac{1}{2}\times\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\times\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{9x}{4}\right)^3}{3!}$	A1	1.1b
	$\sqrt{4-9x}=2-\frac{9x}{4}-\frac{81x^2}{64}-\frac{729x^3}{512}$	A1	1.1b
		(4)	
(b)	States that the approximation will be an **overestimate** since all terms (after the first one) in the expansion are negative (since $x>0$)	B1	3.2b
		(1)	
			(5 marks)
Notes:			

(a)

B1: Takes out a factor of 4 and writes $\sqrt{4-9x}=2(1\pm...)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\sqrt{4}(1\pm...)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ or $4^{\frac{1}{2}}(1\pm...)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

M1: For an attempt at the binomial expansion of $(1+ax)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $a\neq 1$ to form term 3 or term 4 with the correct structure. Look for the correct binomial coefficient multiplied by the corresponding power of x e.g.

$\frac{(\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2!}(...x)^2$ **or** $\frac{(\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)}{3!}(...x)^3$ where $...\neq 1$

Condone missing or incorrect brackets around the x terms but the binomial coefficients must be correct. Allow 2! and/or 3! or 2 and/or 6. Ignore attempts to find more terms.

Do not allow notation such as $\begin{pmatrix}\frac{1}{2}\\1\end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix}\frac{1}{2}\\2\end{pmatrix}$ unless these are interpreted correctly.

A1: Correct expression for the expansion of $\left(1-\frac{9x}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ e.g.

$$1+\frac{1}{2}\times\left(-\frac{9x}{4}\right)+\frac{\frac{1}{2}\times\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(\pm\frac{9x}{4}\right)^2}{2!}+\frac{\frac{1}{2}\times\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\times\left(\frac{1}{2}-2\right)\left(-\frac{9x}{4}\right)^3}{3!}$$

which may be left unsimplified as shown but the bracketing must be correct unless any missing brackets are implied by subsequent work. If the 2 outside this expansion is only partially applied to this expansion then score A0 but if it is applied to all terms this A1 can be implied.

OR at least 2 correct simplified terms **for the final expansion** from, $-\frac{9x}{4}$, $-\frac{81x^2}{64}$, $-\frac{729x^3}{512}$

A1: $\sqrt{4-9x}=2-\frac{9x}{4}-\frac{81x^2}{64}-\frac{729x^3}{512}$ oe and condone e.g. $2+\frac{-9x}{4}-\frac{81x^2}{64}-\frac{729x^3}{512}$

Allow equivalent mixed numbers and/or decimals for the coefficients e.g.:

$$\left(\frac{9}{4}, 2\frac{1}{4}, 2.25\right), \left(\frac{81}{64}, 1\frac{17}{64}, 1.265625\right), \left(\frac{729}{512}, 1\frac{217}{512}, 1.423828125\right)$$

Ignore any extra terms if found. Allow terms to be "listed" and apply isw once a correct expansion is seen. Allow recovery if applicable e.g. if an "x" is lost then "reappears".

Direct expansion in (a) can be marked in a similar way:

$$\sqrt{4-9x} = (4-9x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)4^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times (-9x)^1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)4^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times \frac{(-9x)^2}{2!} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}-2\right)4^{-\frac{5}{2}} \times \frac{(-9x)^3}{3!}$$

B1: For 2 or $\sqrt{4}$ or $4^{\frac{1}{2}}$ as the constant term in the expansion.

M1: Correct form for term 3 or term 4.

E.g. $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \times \frac{(...x)^2}{2!}$ or $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \times \frac{(...x)^3}{3!}$ where $... \neq 1$

Condone missing brackets around the x terms but the binomial coefficients must be correct. Allow 2! and/or 3! or 2 and/or 6. Ignore attempts to find more terms.

Do not allow notation such as $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ unless these are interpreted correctly.

A1: Correct expansion (unsimplified as above)

OR at least 2 correct simplified terms from, $-\frac{9x}{4}$, $-\frac{81x^2}{64}$, $-\frac{729x^3}{512}$

A1: $\sqrt{4-9x} = 2 - \frac{9x}{4} - \frac{81x^2}{64} - \frac{729x^3}{512}$ oe and condone e.g. $2 + \frac{-9x}{4} - \frac{81x^2}{64} - \frac{729x^3}{512}$

Allow equivalent mixed numbers and/or decimals for the coefficients e.g.:

$$\left(\frac{9}{4}, 2\frac{1}{4}, 2.25\right), \left(\frac{81}{64}, 1\frac{17}{64}, 1.265625\right), \left(\frac{729}{512}, 1\frac{217}{512}, 1.423828125\right)$$

Ignore any extra terms if found. Allow terms to be "listed" and apply isw once a correct expansion is seen. Allow recovery if applicable e.g. if an "x" is lost then "reappears".

(b)

B1: States that the approximation will be an **overestimate** due to the fact that all terms (after the first one) in the expansion are negative or equivalent statements e.g.

- Overestimate because the terms are negative
- Overestimate as the terms are being taken away (from 2)

Condone "overestimate as every term is negative"

If you think a response is worthy of credit but are unsure then use Review.

This mark depends on having obtained an expansion in (a) of the form

$k - px - qx^2 - rx^3 \quad k, p, q, r > 0$ but note that if e.g. one of the algebraic terms is zero or was "lost" or there are extra negative terms this mark is still available.

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