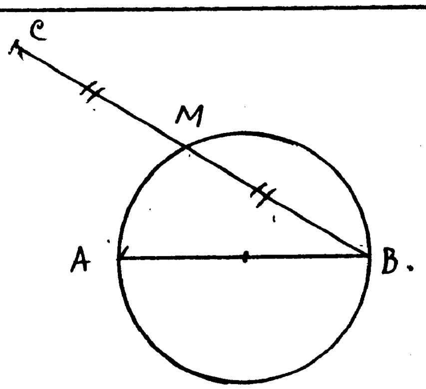
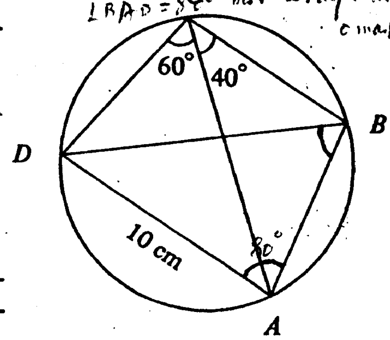
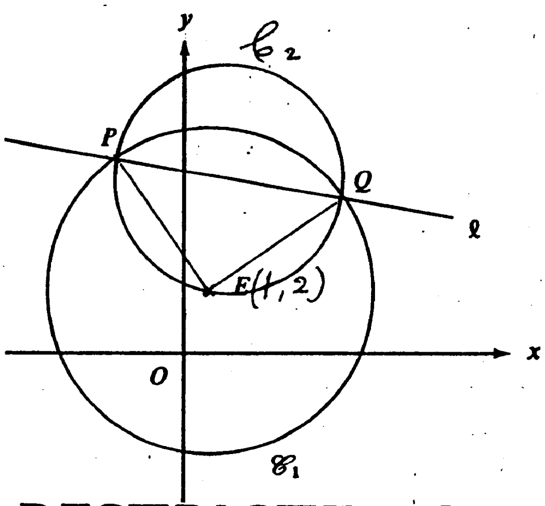
Solution	Marks	Remarks
1. (a) Increase percentage = $\left(\frac{1000}{8000} \times 100 \right)\%$	1A	for $\frac{1000}{8000}$
$= 12.5\%$	1A	Accept 12.5
	2	
(b) His savings = $\$9000 \times \frac{3}{10}$	1A	
$= \$2700$	1A	
	2	
2. (a) $x + 1 > \frac{1}{5}(3x + 2)$		OR
$5x - 3x > 2 - 5$	1M	$x - \frac{3}{5}x > \frac{2}{5} - 1$ 1M
$2x > -3$		$\frac{2}{5}x > -\frac{3}{5}$
$x > -\frac{3}{2}$	1A	$x > -\frac{3}{2}$ 1A
	2	
(b) Furthermore, if $-4 \leq x \leq 4$, then the range of x is $-\frac{3}{2} < x \leq 4$.	2A	-1 if '=' incorrect Accept graphical representation
	2	
3. (a) Since $(x + 1)$ is a factor of $x^4 + x^3 - 8x + k$,		
$(-1)^4 + (-1)^3 - 8(-1) + k = 0$ omitted, pp-1	1M	
$k = -8$	1A	
	2	
(b) $x^4 + x^3 - 8x - 8 = (x + 1)(x^3 - 8)$	1M+1A	1M for $(x+1) \times$ cubic exp.
$= (x + 1)(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)$	1A+1A	1A for each factor of $x^3 - 8 = (x-2)(x^2+2x+4)$
	4	
OR $(2)^4 + (2)^3 - 8(2) - 8 = 0$		
$\rightarrow$ $x - 2$ is another factor	~~1A~~ 2A	
$\therefore$ $x^4 + x^3 - 8x - 8 = (x + 1)(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)$ =0 pp-1	1M+~~2A~~1A	1M for $(x+1)(x-2) \times$ quadratic exp.

Solution	Marks	Remarks
4. (a) 	1A	For circle with A,B,M
	1A — 2	Point C Indication of BM = MC
(b) Consider $\triangle ABM$ and $\triangle ACM$ (<u>OR</u> joining AM, AC)	1	In this part, candidates are expected to give brief reasons.
Since AB is a diameter, $\angle AMB = 90°$ $= \angle AMC$ OR ($\angle AMB = \angle AMC$) indicate on the graph o.k.	1	
As AM is common and BM = MC, the two triangles are congruent.(SAS)	1	State $\triangle AMB \cong \triangle AMC$ (with proof)
$\therefore \angle BAM = \angle CAM$, i.e. AM bisects $\angle BAC$.	1 — 4	conclude AM bisects $\angle BAC$ state $\triangle AMB \cong \triangle AMC$ (with reason) 2 marks conclude AM bisect $\angle BAC$ (3 marks)
5. (a) $\begin{cases} x + 2y = 5 \quad \text{..........(i)} \\ 5x - 4y = 4 \quad \text{..........(ii)} \end{cases}$		
$2 \times \text{(i)} + \text{(ii)} \Rightarrow 7x = 14$	1M	For elim. or subs.
$x = 2$	1A	
Putting $x = 2$ in (i), $2y = 3$		
$y = \frac{3}{2}$	1A	
$\therefore$ the solution is $\begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$	— 3	
(b) By (a), $\frac{a}{c} = 2$ and $\frac{b}{c} = \frac{3}{2}$	~~1M~~ 2M	
$a : b : c = 4 : 3 : 2$ (or equivalent ratios)	~~2A~~ 1A — 3	
6. (a) $\angle ABD \ (= \angle ACD) = 60°$	1A	
Since ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral,		← angle shown in diagram
$\angle BAD + \angle BCD = 180°$	1 correct step	<u>OR</u> $\angle BDA = 40°$
$\therefore \angle BAD = 180° - (60 + 40)°$ $= 80°$	1A — 3	only $\angle BAD = 80°$ no reason $\angle BAD = 80°$ but wrong reason c mark
(b) By the sine rule,		
$\frac{10}{\sin 60°} = \frac{BD}{\sin 80°}$	1M+1A	
$BD = \frac{10 \sin 80°}{\sin 60°}$		
$= 11.37$ cm (corr. to 2 d.p.)	1A — 3	

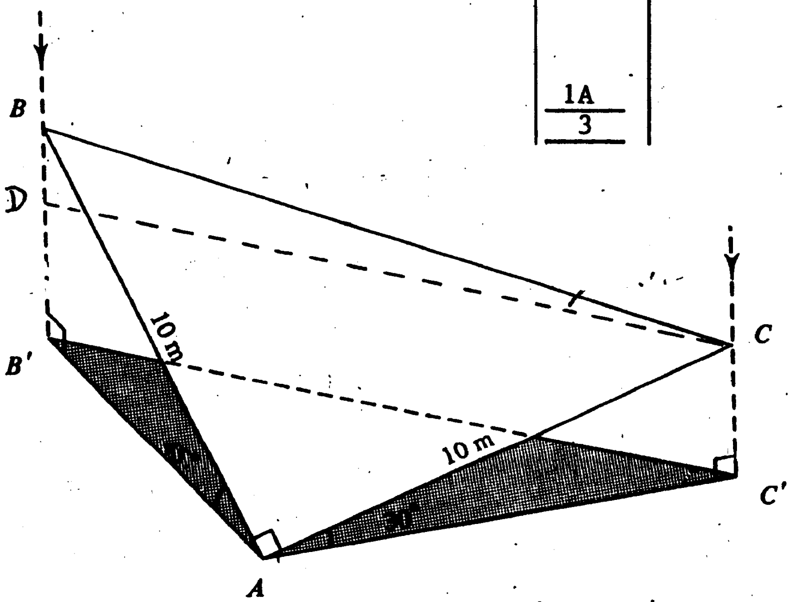
Solution	Marks	Remarks
7. $3\tan\theta = 2\cos\theta$		
$3\dfrac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = 2\cos\theta$	1M	
$3\sin\theta = 2\cos^2\theta$		
$3\sin\theta = 2(1 - \sin^2\theta)$	1M	
$\therefore\ 2\sin^2\theta + 3\sin\theta - 2 = 0$	1A	
$(2\sin\theta - 1)(\sin\theta + 2) = 0$	1A	
$\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ or -2 (rejected)	1A	Accept '$\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}$' or '$\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ or -2'
The solutions are $\theta = 30°$ or $150°$ ($\frac{\pi}{6}$ or $\frac{5\pi}{6}$) [as $\cos 30°$ and $\cos 150° \neq 0$].	1A+1A	Deduct 1 for each extraneous solution.
	7	

Solution	Marks	Remarks
8. (a) $E = (1, 2)$	1A	$E = 1, 2$ pp-1
	1	
(b) From $x + 7y - 40 = 0$, we have $x = 40 - 7y$		
(or $y = \frac{40 - x}{7}$)		
Putting in $\mathscr{C}_1$, $(40-7y)^2 + y^2 - 2(40-7y) - 4y - 20 = 0$	1M	
$50y^2 - 550y + 1500 = 0$	1A	
$y^2 - 11y + 30 = 0$ (or $x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$)		
$(y - 5)(y - 6) = 0$		
$y = 5$ or 6 (or $x = 5$ or -2)	1A	$y=5$ and $y=6$ pp-1
$x = 5$ or -2		
$\therefore P = (-2, 6)$, $Q = (5, 5)$	1A	Accept $P = (5, 5)$, $Q = (-2, 6)$
	4	
(c) $\mathscr{C}_2$ is given by $\frac{y - 6}{x + 2} \cdot \frac{y - 5}{x - 5} = -1$	1M+1A	OR Ctr. of $\mathscr{C}_2 = (\frac{3}{2}, \frac{11}{2})$ } 1A
i.e. $x^2 + y^2 - 3x - 11y + 20 = 0$	1A	radius $= \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ($=3.54$) }
		Eqt. of $\mathscr{C}_2$: $(x-\frac{3}{2})^2 + (y-\frac{11}{2})^2 = \frac{50}{4}$ } 1M+1A
		Answer
	3	
(d) Putting $(x, y) = (1, 2)$ in L.H.S. of $\mathscr{C}_2$	1M	OR Slope of PE x slope of QE $= -1$
$1^2 + 2^2 - 3(1) - 11(2) + 20 = 0$	1A	
$\therefore \mathscr{C}_2$ passes through E		
(As PQ is a diameter of $\mathscr{C}_2$,) $\angle PEQ = 90°$	1M)	OR Let $P = (-2,6)$, $Q = (5,5)$
(Since PE = QE (radii of $\mathscr{C}_1$),)	)	Slope of PQ $= -\frac{1}{7}$
$\angle EPQ = \frac{90°}{2} = 45°$	1A)	Slope of PE $= -\frac{4}{3}$
		$\tan \angle EPQ = \frac{-\frac{1}{7} - \frac{-4}{3}}{1 + \frac{1}{7} \times \frac{4}{3}}$ 1M
		$= 1$
		$\angle EPQ = 45°$ 1A
		OR $171.87° - 126.87°$ 1M
		$= 45°$ 1A
	4	



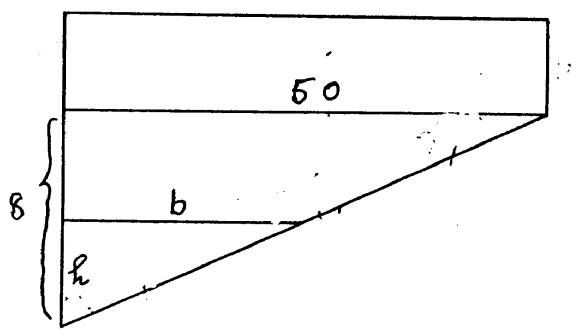
Solution	Marks	Remarks
9. (a) $\frac{k}{1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{k}$	1M	
$k^2 = \frac{1}{2}$		
$k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (or $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$)(as $k > 0$)	1A	Do not accept $\pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ but follow through
	2	
(b) $T(n) = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^{n-1}$ [or $\frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^{n-1}}$, $2^{-\frac{n-1}{2}}$, etc.]	1M+1A	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}^{n-1}$ p.p.
	2	
(c) Sum to infinity $= \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$	1M+1A	
$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}-1}$		
$= \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2}+1)}{(\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{2}+1)}$	1M	
$= 2 + \sqrt{2}$	1A	
	4	
(d) No. of terms in the product $= \frac{2n-1-1}{2} + 1 = n$		
$T(1) \times T(3) \times T(5) \times \ldots \times T(2n-1)$		
$= 1 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} \ldots \times (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^{2n-2}$	1A	
[or $1 \times \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^2} \times \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^4} \times \ldots \times \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^{2n-2}}$]		
$= 1 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2^2} \times \ldots \times \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$		
$= \frac{1}{2^{1+2+\ldots+(n-1)}}$	1M	
$= \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}}$ [or $2^{\frac{-n(n-1)}{2}}$, etc.]	1M+1A	1M for summing index as A.P.
	4	

Solution	Marks	Remarks
10. (a) AB' = 10cos45°		
= $5\sqrt{2}$m (or $\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}}$), (7.07107)	1A	Any figure roundable to 7.07
AC' = 10cos30°		
= $5\sqrt{3}$m (8.66025)	1A	
	2	
(b) BC = $\sqrt{10^2 + 10^2}$		
= $10\sqrt{2}$m (14.14214)	1A	No unit -1m for whole paper
BB' = 10sin45°		u − 1
= $5\sqrt{2}$m (7.07107)	1A	
CC' = 10sin30°		
= 5m	1A	
	3	



Solution	Marks	Remarks
(c) Let D be the foot of the perpendicular from C to BB'.		
BD = $(5\sqrt{2} - 5)$m (=2.07107)	1M	
B'C' = CD		
= $\sqrt{(10\sqrt{2})^2 - (5\sqrt{2} - 5)^2}$	1M	
= $\sqrt{125 + 50\sqrt{2}}$m (= 13.9897)	1A	Accept figures roundable to 13.9 - 14.0
	3	
(d) By the cosine rule,		
$\cos B'AC' = \frac{50 + 75 - (125 + 50\sqrt{2})}{2 \times 5\sqrt{2} \times 5\sqrt{3}}$ (= $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, -0.57735)	1M	
$\angle B'AC'$ = 125° (125.264)	1A	124° - 125°
Area of the shadow = $\frac{1}{2} \times 5\sqrt{2} \times 5\sqrt{3}$ sin125.264°	1M	For $\Delta = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$
= 25m²	1A	25.0 - 25.4
	4	

Solution	Marks	Remarks
11. (a) Area of cross-section $= \frac{50}{2}(2+10) = 300\text{m}^2$		
Vol. of water $= 20 \times 300 = 6000\text{m}^3$	2cA 1M+1A	1M for Vol.= Area of cross-section x width OR $\boxed{20 \times 50 \times 2}$ + ; 2000 ; $\frac{1}{2}(50 \times 5) \times 20$
	2	
(b) (i) When the depth of water at the deeper end is 8m, the cross-section of water is a triangle of area $\frac{8 \times 50}{2} = 200\text{m}^2$.		OR Drop in water level = 2m Water pumped out $= 2 \times 50 \times 20 = 2000\text{m}^3$ 1A
Vol. of water left $= 200 \times 20 = 4000\text{m}^3$.	2A	Water left $= 4000\text{m}^3$ 1A
(ii) Vol. of water pumped out in 8 hours		
$= (0.125)^2\pi \times 3600 \times 8 \times 3$	1M+1A	1M for area of cross-section
$= 1350\pi\ \text{m}^3$		
$= 4241\text{m}^3$ (correct to the nearest m^3) (4241.15)	1A	
(iii) Vol. of water left after 8 hrs $= 6000 - 4241$	1M	
$= 1759\text{m}^3$		
When the depths of water are 8m and h m, the corresponding cross-sections of water are two similar triangles with bases 50m and b m.		
$\frac{b}{h} = \frac{50}{8}$ or $b = \frac{50}{8}h$	1A	
$\therefore \frac{1}{2}b \times h \times 20 = 1759$	1M	$\left(\frac{h}{8}\right)^2 = \frac{1759}{4000}$
$\frac{20}{2} \times \frac{50}{8} h^2 = 1759$	1M	
$h = 5.305 = 5.3$ (correct to 1 d.p.)	1A	
	10	



Solution	Marks	Remarks
12. (a) (i) Area of Δ OAB $= \frac{1}{2}(2)(2)\sin\theta = 2\sin\theta$ cm² u-1	1A	
(ii) The area is greatest when $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \approx 1.57$	1A	90° not acceptable
	2	
(b) Area of sector OAB $= \frac{1}{2}(2)^2\theta = 2\theta$ (cm²) ↑optional.	1A	
$2\theta - 2\sin\theta = 2$	1M	
$\therefore \theta - \sin\theta - 1 = 0$	1A	
	3	
(c) $f(0) = 0 - 0 - 1 < 0$) $f(3) = 3 - \sin 3 - 1$ (=1.859) > 0) .... ↑ If wrong, 1A is not given.	1M	For sub. f(0), f(3) Accept graphical method
$\therefore 0 < \alpha < 3$ If omitted, no 1A	1A	
	2	

(d)

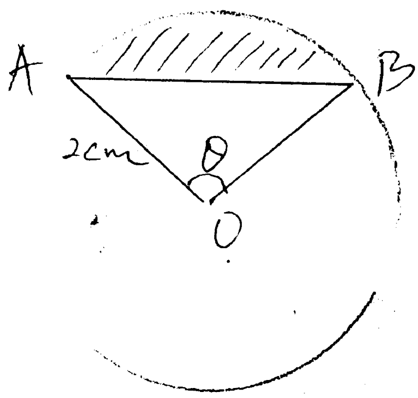
Interval	Mid-value θ	$f(\theta)$
$0 < \alpha < 3$	1.5	−
$1.5 < \alpha < 3$	2.25	+
$1.5 < \alpha < 2.25$	1.875 (1.88)	−
$1.875 < \alpha < 2.25$	2.063 (2.06)	+
$1.875 < \alpha < 2.063$	1.969 (1.97)	+
$1.875 < \alpha < 1.969$	1.922 (1.92)	−
$1.922 < \alpha < 1.969$	1.946 (1.95)	+
$1.922 < \alpha < 1.946$		

Marks	Remarks
1M+1A	1M Testing of sign at mid-value of suitable interval 1A Correct sign
1M	Correct choice of sub-interval
1A	

We see that α lies between 1.922 and 1.946.

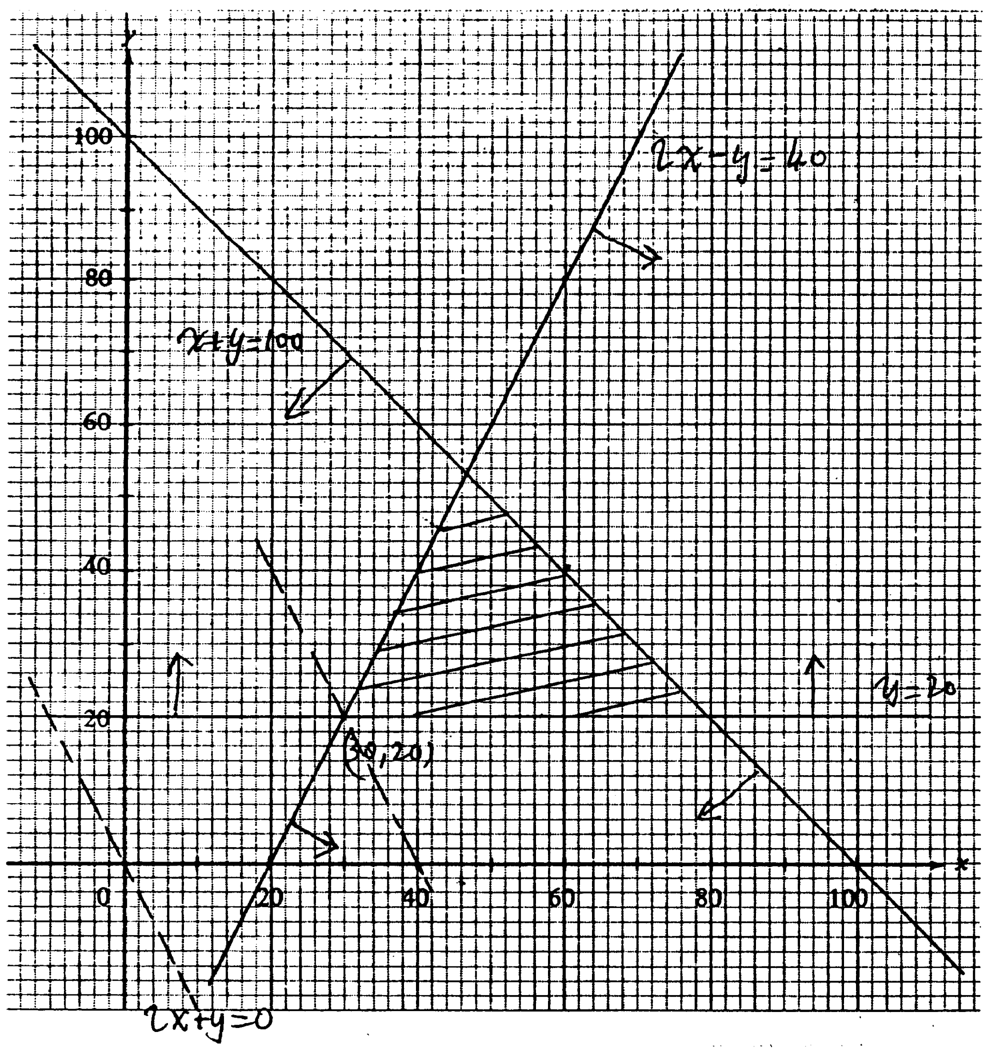
$\therefore \alpha = 1.9$ (correct to 1 d.p.) 1A

5



Solution	Marks	Remarks
13. (a) Since $p + q = 1$,	1A	optional
putting $p = 3q$		
$4q = 1$		only $q=\frac{1}{4}$ 1A.
$q = \frac{1}{4}$	1A 2	
(b) (i) The probability that the first ball drawn is black is $\frac{n}{10}$.	1A	
After a black ball has been drawn, the probability of drawing a second black ball is $\frac{n-1}{9}$.	1A	
∴ the probability that both balls are black		
$= \frac{n}{10} \times \frac{n-1}{9}$	1M	$\frac{n}{10} \times \frac{n-1}{9}$ 1A+1A+1M
$= \frac{n(n-1)}{90}$		$\frac{n}{10} \times \underbrace{\frac{n-1}{10}}_{\text{wrong}}$ 1A+1M
(ii) $\frac{n(n-1)}{90} > \frac{1}{3}$	1M	
$3n^2 - 3n - 90 > 0$	1A	
$n^2 - n - 30 > 0$		
$(n-6)(n+5) > 0$		
∴ $n > 6$ or $n < -5$	1A	Accept $n > 6$ without $n<-5$
As n is integral and positive, n = 7, 8, 9 or 10.	1A 7	by testing n = 7, 8, 9, 10 all correct 3A
(c) The probability that the first ball drawn is red and the second is also red $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{6}$ ($= \frac{1}{3}$).	1A	
The probability that the first is green and the second is red $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{6}$ ($= \frac{1}{4}$).	1A	
∴ the probability that the ball drawn from N is red $= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{12}$.	1A 3	

no explaining pp-1
only expression

Solution	Marks	Remarks
14. (a). 	1A + 1A + 1A	1A for each line ±1 horizontal/ vertical unit at (100, 0),(0, 100); (20, 0),(60, 80); (0, 20),(100, 20)
	1A	Region
	4	
(b) (i) $z = 100 - x - y$	1A	
(ii) Cost of mixture $= 6x + 5y + 4z$	1A	
$= 6x + 5y + 4(100 - x - y)$		
$= 2x + y + 400$ dollars	1A	
(iii) $400x + 600y + 400z \geq 44\ 000$	1A	
$800x + 200y + 400z \geq 48\ 000$	1A	
Putting $z=100-x-y$, $y \geq 20$		
$2x-y \geq 40$		
Further, (as $z \geq 0$, $100 - x - y \geq 0$) $x + y \leq 100$	1A	, or at least optimal pt.
(iv) Drawing the line $2x + y = 0$ in the figure, wrong line at	1M	Any line.
the least cost is attained when $x = 30$, $y = 20$.		Costs at (30,20), (80,20),$(\frac{140}{3}, \frac{160}{3})$
$\therefore$ $x = 30$, $y = 20$, $z = 50$	1A	are 480, 580 and 546.7 (Any point)
	8	