

Q	Marking instructions	AO	Marks	Typical solution
15(a)	Differentiates x^2 to obtain $2x$	1.1b	B1	$x^2 + 2y^3 - 4xy = 0$ $2x + 6y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - 4y - 4x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ <p>At stationary point $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$</p> <p>So</p> $2x - 4y = 0$ $x = 2y$ $(2y)^2 + 2y^3 - 4(2y)y = 0$ $4y^2 + 2y^3 - 8y^2 = 0$ $2y^3 - 4y^2 = 0$ $y^2(y - 2) = 0$
	Uses implicit differentiation and obtains either $Ay^2 \frac{dy}{dx}$ or $Bx \frac{dy}{dx}$ terms	3.1a	M1	
	Uses product rule to obtain $\pm 4y \pm 4x \frac{dy}{dx}$ condone sign errors	1.1a	M1	
	Obtains $2x + 6y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - 4y - 4x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ OE	1.1b	A1	
	Substitutes $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ into their differentiated expression which contains either $Ay^2 \frac{dy}{dx}$ or $Bx \frac{dy}{dx}$ PI by later work.	1.1a	M1	
	Deduces $x = 2y$ or $2x = 4y$ or $-x = -2y$ or $-2x = -4y$ Must have scored A1 with no incorrect rearrangement of $2x + 6y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - 4y - 4x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ used.	2.2a	R1	
	Eliminates x in given equation and completes reasoned argument with at least one intermediate step to show the given result. Must have scored first 6 marks with no incorrect rearrangement of $2x + 6y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - 4y - 4x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ used.	2.1	R1	
Subtotal			7	

Q	Marking instructions	AO	Marks	Typical solution
15(b)	Obtains y -coordinate of 2 Accept $y = 2$	1.1b	B1	(4, 2)
	Obtains x -coordinate of 4 Accept $x = 4$	1.1b	B1	
	Subtotal		2	

	Question 15 Total		9	
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