

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
11 (a)	$f'(x) = k - 4x - 3x^2$		
	$f''(x) = -4 - 6x = 0$	M1	1.1b
	<u>Criteria 1</u> Either $f''(x) = -4 - 6x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{-6} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3}$ or $f''\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = -4 - 6\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = 0$		
	<u>Criteria 2</u> Either <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>f''(-0.7) = -4 - 6(-0.7) = 0.2 &gt; 0</math></li> <li><math>f''(-0.6) = -4 - 6(-0.6) = -0.4 &lt; 0</math></li> </ul> or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>f'''\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = -6 \neq 0</math></li> </ul>		
	At least one of Criteria 1 or Criteria 2	B1	2.4
Both Criteria 1 and Criteria 2			
	and concludes C has a point of inflection at $x = -\frac{2}{3}$	A1	2.1
		(3)	
(b)	$f'(x) = k - 4x - 3x^2, AB = 4\sqrt{2}$		
	$f(x) = kx - 2x^2 - x^3 \{+c\}$	M1	1.1b
		A1	1.1b
	$f(0) = 0$ or $(0, 0) \Rightarrow c = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = kx - 2x^2 - x^3$		
	$\{f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow\} f(x) = x(k - 2x - x^2) = 0 \Rightarrow \{x = 0, \} k - 2x - x^2 = 0$	A1	2.2a
	$\{x^2 + 2x - k = 0\} \Rightarrow (x+1)^2 - 1 - k = 0, x = \dots$	M1	2.1
	$\Rightarrow x = -1 \pm \sqrt{k+1}$	A1	1.1b
	$AB = \left(-1 + \sqrt{k+1}\right) - \left(-1 - \sqrt{k+1}\right) = 4\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow k = \dots$	M1	2.1
So, $2\sqrt{k+1} = 4\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow k = 7$	A1	1.1b	
	(7)		

(10 marks)

**Question 11 Notes:****(a)****M1:** E.g.

- attempts to find  $f''\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)$
- finds  $f''(x)$  and sets the result equal to 0

**B1:** See scheme**A1:** See scheme**(b)****M1:** Integrates  $f'(x)$  to give  $f(x) = \pm kx \pm \alpha x^2 \pm \beta x^3$ ,  $\alpha, \beta \neq 0$  with or without the constant of integration**A1:**  $f(x) = kx - 2x^2 - x^3$ , with or without the constant of integration**A1:** Finds  $f(x) = kx - 2x^2 - x^3 + c$ , and makes some reference to  $y = f(x)$  passing through the origin to deduce  $c = 0$ . Proceeds to produce the result  $k - 2x - x^2 = 0$  or  $x^2 + 2x - k = 0$ **M1:** Uses a valid method to solve the quadratic equation to give  $x$  in terms of  $k$ **A1** Correct roots for  $x$  in terms of  $k$ . i.e.  $x = -1 \pm \sqrt{k+1}$ **M1:** Applies  $AB = 4\sqrt{2}$  on  $x = -1 \pm \sqrt{k+1}$  in a complete method to find  $k = \dots$ **A1:** Finds  $k = 7$  from correct solution only