

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
15(i)	$n = 1, 2^3 = 8, 3^1 = 3, (8 > 3)$ $n = 2, 3^3 = 27, 3^2 = 9, (27 > 9)$ $n = 3, 4^3 = 64, 3^3 = 27, (64 > 27)$ $n = 4, 5^3 = 125, 3^4 = 81, (125 > 81)$	M1	2.1
	So if $n \leq 4, n \in \mathbb{N}$ then $(n + 1)^3 > 3^n$	A1	2.4
		(2)	
(ii)	Begins the proof by negating the statement. "Let $m$ be odd " or "Assume $m$ is not even"	M1	2.4
	Set $m = (2p \pm 1)$ and attempt $m^3 + 5 = (2p \pm 1)^3 + 5 = \dots$	M1	2.1
	$= 8p^3 + 12p^2 + 6p + 6$ AND deduces even	A1	2.2a
	Completes proof which requires reason and conclusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reason for <math>8p^3 + 12p^2 + 6p + 6</math> being even</li> <li>acceptable statement such as "this is a contradiction so if <math>m^3 + 5</math> is odd then <math>m</math> must be even"</li> </ul>	A1	2.4
		(4)	
<b>(6 marks)</b>			
<b>Notes</b>			

(i)

M1: A full and rigorous argument that uses all of  $n = 1, 2, 3$  and  $4$  in an attempt to prove the given result. Award for attempts at both  $(n + 1)^3$  and  $3^n$  for **ALL** values with at least 5 of the 8 values correct.

There is no requirement to compare their sizes, for example state that  $27 > 9$

Extra values, say  $n = 0$ , may be ignored

A1: Completes the proof with no errors and an appropriate/allowable conclusion.

This requires

- all the values for  $n = 1, 2, 3$  and  $4$  correct. Ignore other values
- all pairs compared correctly
- a minimal conclusion. Accept ✓ or hence proven for example

(ii)

M1: Begins the proof by negating the statement. See scheme

This cannot be scored if the candidate attempts  $m$  both odd and even

M1: For the key step in setting  $m = 2p \pm 1$  and attempting to expand  $(2p \pm 1)^3 + 5$

Award for a 4 term cubic expression.

A1: Correctly reaches  $(2p + 1)^3 + 5 = 8p^3 + 12p^2 + 6p + 6$  and **states** even.

Alternatively reaches  $(2p - 1)^3 + 5 = 8p^3 - 12p^2 + 6p + 4$  and **states** even.

A1: A full and complete argument that completes the contradiction proof. See scheme.

(1) **A reason** why the expression  $8p^3 + 12p^2 + 6p + 6$  or  $8p^3 - 12p^2 + 6p + 4$  is even

Acceptable reasons are

- all terms are even
- sight of a factorised expression E.g.  $8p^3 - 12p^2 + 6p + 4 = 2(4p^3 - 6p^2 + 3p + 2)$

(2) Acceptable concluding statement

Acceptable concluding statements are

- "this is a contradiction, so if  $m^3 + 5$  is odd then  $m$  is even"
- "this is contradiction, so proven."
- "So if  $m^3 + 5$  is odd then  $m$  is even"