

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
<p>14 (i)</p>	<p>For an explanation or statement to show when the claim $3^x \dots 2^x$ fails This could be e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when $x = -1$, $\frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ is not greater than or equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ • when $x < 0$, $3^x < 2^x$ or 3^x is not greater than or equal to 2^x 	M1	2.3
	<p>followed by an explanation or statement to show when the claim $3^x \dots 2^x$ is true. This could be e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $x = 2$, $9 \dots 4$ or 9 is greater than or equal to 4 • when $x \dots 0$, $3^x \dots 2^x$ <p>and a correct conclusion. E.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • so the claim $3^x \dots 2^x$ is sometimes true 	A1	2.4
		(2)	
<p>(ii)</p>	<p>Assume that $\sqrt{3}$ is a rational number So $\sqrt{3} = \frac{p}{q}$, where p and q integers, $q \neq 0$, and the HCF of p and q is 1</p>	M1	2.1
	<p>$\Rightarrow p = \sqrt{3}q \Rightarrow p^2 = 3q^2$</p>	M1	1.1b
	<p>$\Rightarrow p^2$ is divisible by 3 and so p is divisible by 3</p>	A1	2.2a
	<p>So $p = 3c$, where c is an integer From earlier, $p^2 = 3q^2 \Rightarrow (3c)^2 = 3q^2$</p>	M1	2.1
	<p>$\Rightarrow q^2 = 3c^2 \Rightarrow q^2$ is divisible by 3 and so q is divisible by 3</p>	A1	1.1b
	<p>As both p and q are both divisible by 3 then the HCF of p and q is not 1 This contradiction implies that $\sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number</p>	A1	2.4
		(6)	

(8 marks)

Question 14 Notes:

(i)

M1: See scheme

A1: See scheme

(ii)

M1: Uses a method of proof by contradiction by initially assuming that $\sqrt{3}$ is rational and expresses $\sqrt{3}$ in the form $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are correctly defined.

M1: Writes $\sqrt{3} = \frac{p}{q}$ and rearranges to make p^2 the subject

A1: Uses a logical argument to prove that p is divisible by 3

M1: Uses the result that p is divisible by 3, (to construct the initial stage of proving that q is also divisible by 3), by substituting $p=3c$ into their expression for p^2

A1: Hence uses a correct argument, in the same way as before, to deduce that q is also divisible by 3

A1: Completes the argument (as detailed on the scheme) that $\sqrt{3}$ is irrational.

Note: All the previous 5 marks need to be scored in order to obtain the final A mark.