

Question		Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance	
4		<p>If n is even then n can be written as $2m$.</p> $n^3+3n-1 = 8m^3 + 6m - 1$	E1	2.1	Consider when n is even	<p>Substitute $2m$ or equiv</p> <p>Must include reasoning, including that $2m$ represents an even number</p>
		$= 2(4m^3 + 3m) - 1$ <p>For all m, $2(4m^3 + 3m)$ is even, hence $2(4m^3 + 3m) - 1$ is odd</p>	E1	2.4	Conclude from useable form	<p>Must be of a form where odd can be easily deduced</p> <p>SR E1 for If n is even, n^3 is even, $3n$ is even, hence n^3+3n is even + even = even and therefore n^3+3n-1 is even – odd = odd Each step must be justified</p>
		<p>If n is odd then n can be written as $2m + 1$</p> $n^3+3n-1 = 8m^3 + 12m^2 + 6m + 1 + 6m + 3 - 1$ $= 8m^3 + 12m^2 + 12m + 3$	E1	2.1	Consider when n is odd	<p>Substitute $2m + 1$ or equiv</p> <p>Must include reasoning, including that $2m + 1$ represents an odd number</p>
		$= 2(4m^3 + 6m^2 + 6m) + 3$ <p>For all m, $2(4m^3 + 6m^2 + 6m)$ is even, hence $2(4m^3 + 6m^2 + 6m) + 3$ is odd</p>	E1	2.4	Conclude from useable form	<p>Must be of a form where odd can be easily deduced</p> <p>SR E1 for If n is odd, n^3 is odd, $3n$ is odd, hence n^3+3n is odd + odd = even and therefore n^3+3n-1 is even – odd = odd Each step must be justified</p>
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