

Question		Answer	Mark	AO	Guidance
7	(a)	$a^2 = 4b + 2$	M1	2.1	Setting up so that the deduction $a^2$ is even can be made.
		Hence $a^2$ is even. Hence $a$ is even	A1	2.2a	www, must see both statements and a convincing, correct, argument oe (e.g. $a^2 = 2(2b + 1)$ )
		<b>Alternative method</b> Assume that $a$ is odd, then $a^2$ is odd	M1		For setting up and stating that $a$ is odd $\Rightarrow a^2$ is odd May see (not required) $a = 2n+1, a^2 = 2(2n^2+2n)+1$ Hence $a^2$ is odd
		$4b$ is even, so $a^2 - 4b$ is odd Hence 2 is odd (so contradiction) Hence $a$ is even.	A1		www, Must see both statements and a convincing, correct, argument
			[2]		
7	(b)	Assume that $a^2 - 4b = 2$ Let $a = 2n$ , (where $n$ is an integer)	M1	2.1	Setting up (must see assumption and use of $a$ is even)
		Either of: $4n^2 - 4b = 2$ $4n^2 - 4b = 2$ $2n^2 - 2b = 1,$ $n^2 - b = 0.5,$	A1	2.1	Substituting in $a = 2n$ and correctly reaching an equation which shows a contradiction. Accept the equivalent in words if clear and correct. Also accept: $4n^2 - 4b$ is a multiple of 4, Hence $a^2 - 4b$ is a multiple of 4, which is a contradiction
		Hence 1 is even $n^2 - b$ is an integer (Contradiction) Hence $a^2 - 4b \neq 2$	A1	2.2a	www, Must see both statements and a convincing, correct, argument

<p><b>Alternative method (1)</b>  Assume that <math>a^2 - 4b = 2</math>  <math>\Rightarrow a^2 = 4b + 2 = 2(2b + 1)</math>  For <math>a</math> to be an integer, <math>2b + 1</math> must be even  But (<math>2b</math> is even, so) <math>2b + 1</math> is odd  (Which is a contradiction) hence <math>a^2 - 4b \neq 2</math></p>	<p><b>M1</b>  <b>A1</b> <b>A1</b></p>	<p>Must see both statements and a convincing, correct, argument www</p>
<p><b>Alternative method (2)</b>  <math>a</math> even <math>\Rightarrow a^2 = 4n</math> (<math>n</math> an integer)  <math>\Rightarrow a^2</math> is congruent to 0 mod 4  <math>4b + 2</math> is congruent to 2 mod 4  Therefore <math>a^2</math> cannot equal <math>4b + 2</math></p>	<p><b>M1</b>  <b>A1</b> <b>A1</b></p>	<p>Must see previous two lines and a convincing, correct, argument www</p>
<p><b>Alternative method (3)</b>  Assume that <math>a^2 - 4b = 2</math>, then <math>a</math> is even  (and consider whether <math>b</math> is odd or even)</p> <p>If <math>b</math> is odd then 2 is either 0 or a multiple of 4, (so contradiction)  AND  If <math>b</math> is even then 2 is either 0 or a multiple of 4, (so contradiction)</p> <p>Therefore <math>a^2</math> cannot equal <math>4b + 2</math></p>	<p><b>M1</b>  <b>A1</b>  <b>A1</b></p>	<p>For setting up using part (a) and considering either case where <math>b</math> is odd or even (ignore any reference to the cases where <math>a</math> is odd as these are not required) May see (but not required) <math>a=2n</math> so <math>a^2=4n^2</math>  Condone using the same letter (e.g. <math>n</math>) in <math>a</math> and <math>b</math> for this mark only.</p> <p>For correctly considering both cases either algebraically or in words.  May see (but not required) <math>b = 2m+1</math>, so <math>a^2 - 4b = 4(n^2 - (2m+1))</math>  And <math>b = 2m</math>, so <math>a^2 - 4b = 4(n^2 - 2m)</math>  Do not award this mark if same integer (e.g. <math>n</math>) used in both <math>a</math> and <math>b</math></p> <p>A fully correct, convincing argument with conclusion, www.</p>
	<p><b>[3]</b></p>	