

Question		Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
8	(a)	$\frac{dx}{dt} = 3t^2 - 8, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 2t$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2t}{3t^2 - 8}$	M1* M1 (dep) A1 [3]	1.1a 1.1b 1.1b	attempt to differentiate both parametric equations Only allow for a complete method for finding $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in terms of t using the cartesian equation of the curve Combine their derivatives to find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ Do not allow for reciprocal cao
8	(b)	AG $t^3 - 8t = 8$ and $t^2 = 4$ gives $t = -2$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2(-2)}{3(-2)^2 - 8} = -1$ Alternative When $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2t}{3t^2 - 8} = -1$ giving $3t^2 + 2t - 8 = 0$ $t = \frac{4}{3}$ or $t = -2$ When $t = -2$ the coordinates are $((-2)^3 - 8(-2), (-2)^2) = (8, 4)$ [which is P]	M1 E1 M1 E1 [2]	3.1a 1.1b	Attempt to establish the value of t at (8, 4). Allow for ± 2 or 2 stated Allow for $y = 4$ used in $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2\sqrt{y}}{3y - 8}$ for the M mark only AG the negativity must be clearly established from correct working Uses the value of the derivative to find the value of t at P. Allow without reference to $t = \frac{4}{3}$
8	(c)	$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2t}{3t^2 - 8} = -1$ giving $3t^2 + 2t - 8 = 0$ $t = \frac{4}{3}$ or $[t = -2$ is the point P]	M1 A1 [2]	1.1a 3.2a	Equating their $\frac{dy}{dx}$ to -1 and rearranging to form quadratic equation allow www -2 need not be seen but if seen must be rejected

8	(d)	Substitute $t^2 = y$	M1	1.1a	
		$x = t^3 - 8t \Rightarrow x^2 = t^6 - 16t^4 + 64t^2$	A1	1.1b	Allow for $x^2 = t^2(t^2 - 8)^2$
		$\Rightarrow x^2 = y^3 - 16y^2 + 64y$	A1	2.1	
		Alternative method			
		Substitute $t = \pm y^{\frac{1}{2}}$	M1		Substituting for t in their equation for x ; allow without \pm
$x = \pm \left(y^{\frac{3}{2}} - 8y^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)$	A1		Soi Allow without \pm		
$x^2 = y(y - 8)^2 = [y^3 - 16y^2 + 64y]$	A1		must be in the form $x^2 = \dots$ from fully correct working Need not be simplified. Do not award if \pm not seen at all		
			[3]		