

4.

(i)	$100\,000 \times 0.9^3 = 72900$	M1 A1 2	For relevant use of ar^n or equiv For the correct answer 72900
(ii)	$100\,000 \times 0.9^x = 5000$ Hence $x \log 0.9 = \log 0.05$ So $x = 28.4, 28$ or 29 ; or $n = 29.4, 29$ or 30 i.e. 30 th year / 30 years / year is 2030	B1 M1 A1 A1√ 4	For a correct equation or inequality For complete solution method by logs or trial For correct solution for their index – allow integer values either side For correctly linking their index to date or number of years
(iii)	Total is $\frac{100000(1-0.9^{30})}{1-0.9} = 957609$	M1 A1√ A1 3 9	For relevant use of $\frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$ For correct (unsimplified) statement for their integer n (if no n stated then use their year – 2000) For answer 958000 or better, including decimal

5.

(i)	$(x+4) - 2x = (2x-7) - (x+4)$ OR $2x + d = x + 4$ $2x + 2d = 2x - 7$ $2x = 15$ $x = 7.5$	M1 A1 A1 [3]	Attempt to eliminate d to obtain equation in x only Obtain correct equation in just x Obtain $x = 7.5$	Equate two expressions for d , both in terms of x Could use $a + (n-1)d$ twice, and then eliminate d Could use $u_1 + u_2 + u_3 = S_3$ or $u_2 = \frac{1}{2}(u_1 + u_3)$ Allow unsimplified equation A0 if brackets missing unless implied by subsequent working or final answer Any equivalent form Allow from no working or T&I Alt method: B1 - state, or imply, $2x + 2d = 2x - 7$, to obtain $d = -3.5$ M1 - attempt to find x from second equation in x and d A1 - obtain $x = 7.5$
(ii) (a)	terms are 16, 12, 9 ${}^{12}/_{16} = 0.75, {}^9/_{12} = 0.75$ common ratio of 0.75 so GP $S_\infty = \frac{16}{1-0.75} = 64$	B1 B1 M1 A1 [4]	List 3 terms Convincing explanation of why it is a GP Attempt use of $\frac{a}{1-r}$ Obtain 64	Ignore any additional terms given Must show two values of 0.75, or unsimplified fractions Must state, or imply, that ratio has been checked twice, using both pairs of consecutive terms No need to show actual division of terms to justify 0.75, so allow eg arrows from one term to the next with 'x0.75' SR B2 if 16, 12, 9 never stated explicitly in a list but are so in a convincing method for $r = 0.75$ twice Must be correct formula Could be implied by method Allow if used with their incorrect a and/or r Allow if using $a = 8$, even if 16 given correctly in list A0 if given as 'approximately 64'
(ii) (b)	$\frac{(2x-7)}{(x+4)} = \frac{(x+4)}{2x}$ $4x^2 - 14x = x^2 + 8x + 16$ OR $2xr = x + 4$ $2xr^2 = 2x - 7$ $3x^2 - 22x - 16 = 0$ $(3x+2)(x-8) = 0$ $x = -\frac{2}{3}, x = 8$	M1* A1 M1d* A1 [4]	Attempt to eliminate r to obtain equation in x only Obtain $3x^2 - 22x - 16 = 0$ Attempt to solve quadratic Obtain $x = -\frac{2}{3}$	Equate two expressions for r , both in terms of x Could use ar^{n-1} twice, and then eliminate r from simultaneous eqns Allow $6x^2 - 44x - 32 = 0$ Allow $3x^3 - 22x^2 - 16x = 0$, or a multiple of this Allow any equivalent form, as long as no brackets and like terms have been combined Condone $no = 0$, as long as implied by subsequent work Dependent on first M1 for valid method to eliminate r See guidance sheet for acceptable methods Allow recurring decimal, but not rounded or truncated Condone $x = 8$ also given Allow from no working or T&I