

1.	<p><u>Numerator</u> $9 \div -3 + x$ $-3 - = -$</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> $+ x$ $= 5$ $= \div$ $= x$ $=$</p>	<p>M1 ✓ Numerator</p> <p>M1 For denominator</p> <p>A1</p>	4	$= 2x - 1 y = -x + c$ $5 = 1 - 1 + c \quad c = 5$ $y = -x + 5$	<p>M1 Partial integration with c</p> <p>M1 ✓ Attempt to substitute equation</p> <p>A1</p>	
		03 Marks			3 Marks	
2.	$3y = -2x + 9$ $y = -2/3 x + 3$ $g =$ $-2a + 26 = 21 - 3a$ $a = -5$	<p>B1</p> <p>M1 ✓ Equation formed</p> <p>A1</p>	5	$\frac{2x}{x} =$ $x =$ $x =$ $9x = 6$ $x =$	<p>M1 Equation expressed in based 3</p> <p>M1 Expressing powers</p> <p>A1</p>	
		3 marks			3 Marks	
3.	$7x - 4 \leq 9x + 2$..(i) $9x + 2 < 3x + 14$ (ii) Solving (i) $7x - 4 \leq 9x + 2$ $-2x \leq 6$ $x \geq -3$ Solving equation (ii) $9x + 2 < 3x + 14$ $6x < 12$ $x < 2$ Combining (i) and (ii) $-3 \leq x < 2$ $-3 \quad -2 \quad -1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2$ Integral values are $-3, -2, -1, 0, 1$	<p>✓Solving equation (ii)</p> <p>✓Solving equation (ii)</p> <p>✓B1 Solution represented on number line ✓A1 Integral values</p>	6.	$6480 = 2^4 \times 3^4 \times 5$ $7200 = 2^5 \times 3^2 \times 5^2$ $GCD = 2^4 \times 3^2$ $LCM = 2^5 \times 3^5 \times 5^2 \times 7^3$ x Third number: $2^4 \times 3^3 \times 7^3$ $= 148,176$	<p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>	
		4 marks		7.	Cost of the car in USD $= 5000 + x 5000$ $= 5000 + 1000$ $= \text{USD } 6000$ If 1USD = 105 yen $? = 80,325$ $= 765 \text{ USD}$ Total cost in US\$ = 6765 Amount needed in KSh. $\text{KSh. } 63 \times 6765$ $\text{KSh. } 426,195$	<p>M1 ✓ Cost obtained</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>
8	$5x - 14x$ $5 \times 0.126x - 14x$ 0.1721×10 $= 60.3 - 24.094$ $= 36.206$	<p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>		14.	$A.S.F = =$ $L.S.F = =$ $V.S.F = =^3$ $V.S.F = =$ $V = x 400 = 6250\text{cm}^3$ Volume in litres = $= 6.25\text{L}$	<p>3 marks</p> <p>M1 L.S.F</p> <p>M1</p>

					A1																												
		4 Marks			3 Marks																												
9.	$= =$ $3a = 12 - a$ $4a = 12$ $A = 3\text{cm}$ $\therefore TB = 3\text{cm}$	M1 M1 A1	15	$\angle SPQ = 90^\circ$ $\angle TSP = 90^\circ - 56^\circ = 34^\circ$ $\angle PSQ = 90^\circ - 28^\circ = 62^\circ$ $\angle PRQ = \angle PSQ$ (Subtd by same chord) $\angle PRQ = 62^\circ$	B1 B1																												
		3marks			2Marks																												
10.		B1 correct image B1 ✓ correct labelling	16.	$\frac{(x-3)^2 - (3x-9)}{(x+3)(x-3)}$ $\frac{x^2 - 6x + 9 - 3x + 9}{(x+3)(x-3)}$ $\frac{x^2 - 9x + 18}{(x+3)(x-3)}$ $\frac{(x-3)(x-6)}{(x+3)(x-3)}$ $\frac{x-6}{x+3}$	M1 M1 A1 A1																												
		3 Marks																															
11.	$= 1.2 \times k$ $k = = 5$ Length in cm Frequency $7.5 \leq x \leq 9.5$ 12 $9.5 \leq x \leq 11.5$ $5 \times 1.6 = 16$ $11.5 \leq x \leq 15.5$ $5 \times 0.8 \times 4 = 16$ $15.5 \leq x \leq 21.5$ $5 \times 2 \times 6 = 60$	B1 ✓ Constant B1 B1																															
		3 Marks			10 Marks																												
12.	Let $x = y$ $-3y - 4 = 0$ $(y - 4)(y + 1) = 0$ $y = 4$ or $y = -1$ $x = 4$ and $x = 1$ $x = 16$ or $x =$	M1 ✓ Quadratic equation M1 ✓ Factorization A1 For both values of y B1 for both values of x	17.	(a) $250 \times 14 \times 2 \times 2 = 14000$ Net profit = $14000 - 6000 = \text{KSh. } 8000$ (b) $8000 \times 25 = 200,000 = 190,000$ (c) Saving: $x \ 190,000 = 76000$ Remaining profit = $x \ 190,000 = 68,400$ Muthoka's share + $x \ 68,400 = 30,400$ (d) $\frac{475,000 \times 3 \times 100}{95} = 1,500,000$	M1 ✓ Profit A1 B1 ✓ Profit M1 ✓ Equation for equal share A1 M1 ✓ Expression of M uthoka's share A1 M1 M1 A1																												
		4 Marks																															
13.	$8t + 6s = 4160$ $4t + 12s = 4000$ $4t + 3s = 2080$ $t + 3s = 1000$ $3t = 1080$ $t = 360$ $s = 213$ Trouser = Sh. 360 Shirt = Sh. 213.33	M1 ✓ Simultaneous equations formed M1 ✓ Attempt to eliminate A1 For both																															
		3 Marks			10 Marks																												
18.	i) $(4000 \times 12) + (1100 \times 12) = \text{Sh. } 61,200$	M1	19.	(a) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>-8</td> <td>-7</td> <td>-6</td> <td>-5</td> <td>-4</td> <td>-3</td> <td>-2</td> <td>-1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$2x^2$</td> <td>128</td> <td>98</td> <td>72</td> <td>50</td> <td>32</td> <td>18</td> <td>8</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>18</td> <td>32</td> </tr> </table>	x	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	$2x^2$	128	98	72	50	32	18	8	2	0	2	8	18	32	
x	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4																				
$2x^2$	128	98	72	50	32	18	8	2	0	2	8	18	32																				

<p>(ii) 1st slab $4200 \times 2 = 8400$ 2nd slab $3800 \times 3 = 11400$ 3rd slab $4600 \times 5 = 23000$ 42800 4th slab $x \times 6 = (61,200 - 42800)$ $= \text{K}\text{£} 3066.70$ $= \text{Taxable income}$ $(12600 + 3066.70)$ $= \text{K}\text{£} 15666.7$ (iii) - 10800 $= \text{KSh. } 15,311.20$ (iv) $26111.20 - 4000$ $\text{Sh. } 22,311.20$</p>	<p>A1 or 5100 x 2 M1 1st to 3rd slab 4th slab M1 M1 A1 M1 A2 M1</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>5x</td><td>4</td><td>-35</td><td>-30</td><td>-25</td><td>-20</td><td>-15</td><td>-10</td><td>-5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-12</td><td>-12</td><td>-12</td><td>-12</td><td>-12</td><td>-12</td><td>-12</td><td>-12</td><td>-12</td><td>-12</td><td>-12</td><td>-12</td><td>-12</td><td>-12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>y</td><td>76</td><td>51</td><td>30</td><td>13</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>12</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>21</td><td>40</td> </tr> </table>	5x	4	-35	-30	-25	-20	-15	-10	-5	0	5	10	15	20	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	y	76	51	30	13	0	9	14	15	12	5	6	21	40
5x	4	-35	-30	-25	-20	-15	-10	-5	0	5	10	15	20																															
-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12																															
y	76	51	30	13	0	9	14	15	12	5	6	21	40																															
	3 Marks	<p>B1 – For half + correct values B1B1 for all values. (b) (i) $2x^2 + 5x - 12 = y$ $2x^2 + 5x - 12 = 0$ $0 = y$ $x = -4 \text{ or } 1.5$ (b)(ii) $= 2x^2 + 5x - 12 \times -3$ $0 = -3x^2 - 7x + 3 \times 2$ $-3y = -6x^2 - 15x + 36$ $0 = -6x^2 - 14x + 6$ $-3y = -x - 30$ $y = x + 10$ $x = -4.7 \text{ or } 2.3$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Graph B1B1 B1 B1</p>																																										
<p>20 (a) $x \ 30h + x40h + 60h = 2090$ $95h = 2090$ $h = 22\text{m/s}$ max speed = $= 79.2 \text{ km/h}$ (b) $a =$ $=$ (c) $x \ 20 \times 11 =$ $= 110\text{m}$ (d) Time for half journey $x \ 22 (30 + t + t) = x \ 2090$ $11 (30 + 2t) = 1045$ $330 + 22t = 1045$ $22t = 919$ $t = 32.5$</p>	<p>M1 A1 B1 M1 A1 v 0.7333 m/s accept km/h M1 A1 M1 M1 A1 FTQ</p>	<p>21 (a) 40° – Angle subtended by the same arc: MN (b) 25° – Diameter of a circle subtends 90° at the circumference of a circle. (c) 65° – Alternate segment theorem ($\angle LNP$ is alternate to $\angle LKN$) (d) 10° – Sum of angles in a triangle add up to 180 (e) 50° – Alternate segment theorem or sum of angles in a straight line add up to 180°.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">B1 ✓Angle B1 ✓Reason B1 ✓Angle B1 ✓Reason B1 ✓Angle B1 ✓Reason B1 ✓Angle B1 ✓Reason</p>																																										
<p>22</p>		<p>23.</p>																																										
<p>(a) $2 = 2 \times x \ 35 \times 35 = 7700\text{cm}^2$ (b) (c) = $120 + 2x = 5x$ $x = 40\text{cm}$ Slant height = $60 + 40 = 100\text{cm}$ (c) - $x \ 35 \times 100 - x \ 14 \times 40$ $11000 - 1760 = 9240\text{cm}^2$ Base area () $= x \ 14 \times 14 = 616\text{cm}^2$ Total surface area $7700 + 616 + 9240 = 17,556\text{cm}^2$</p>	<p>B1 ✓Area M1 ✓Expression M1 ✓Equation M1A1 ✓Equation for slant height ✓Accuracy M1 Expression M1 M1 M1A1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">10 Marks</p> <p>24 (a) Initial acceleration is at $t = 0$ $= -6 + 3t + 3$ $a = -12t + 3$ when $t = 0, a = [0 + 3]$ $\therefore a = 3\text{m/s}^2$ (b) (i) at rest $V = 0$ $-6 + 3t + 3 = 0$ $(2t + 1)(t - 1) = 0$ $t = - \text{ or } t = 1 (t = - \text{ not applicable})$ (ii) $S = - + + 3t$ When $t = 1, s = -2 + + 3 (1)$ 2.5M (c) When velocity is maximum, $a = 0$ $-12t + 3 = 0$ $t =$ $\text{Max } v = -6 + 3 + 3 = 3.375 \text{ m/s}$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">M1 M1 A1 M1 M1 A1 for $t = 1$ M1 Substitution A1 M1 For substitution A1</p>																																										
<p style="text-align: center;">$= (Q - P)$</p>	<p>B1 M1</p>																																											

$= P - Q$	A1		
(iii) $PT = PS + ST$ $= -P + (-QS) = -p + (Q - P)$ $= -p + q - p$ $= -p + q = q - p$	M1 A1		
(iv) $TR = TQ + QR$ $= QR - Q$ $= -(p - q) - Q$ $= -p + q - q = -P + Q$ $= Q - P$ $PT = Q - P$ $TR = Q - P$ $PT = 3TR$ or $PT = RT$ Common point T PT is a multiple of TR $PT = 3TR$ Hence PTR are collinear	M1 A1		
	M1 (both seen)		
	M1 (both seen)		
	A1 conclusion		
	10 Marks		

NO. 19

