

Sequences 1 Answers

1)

10 (a) (i)	$\frac{8 \times (8+1)}{2} = 36$ $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 8 = 36$	E1 E1	
(ii)	80 200	B1	
(b) (i)	$2(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n) =$ $2 \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = n(n+1)$	E1	both steps must be shown
(ii)	40 200	B1	
(iii)	40 000	B1ft	ft <i>their (a)(ii) – their(b)(ii)</i> or <i>their (b)(ii) – 200 ft</i> Not for zero or negative answer
(c) (i)	$\frac{2n(2n+1)}{2}$ oe final answer	B1	e.g. $2n^2 + n$
(ii)	n^2 cao	B2	M1 for <i>their (c)(i) – $n(n+1)$</i> or $n(n+1) - n$ or $n/2(2+2(n-1))$

[9]

2)

(a)	15, 21, 28, 36	B2	B1 for 3 correct
(b) (i)	$10 + 15 = 25, 15 + 21 = 36$ etc	B1	Any two complete and correct statements
(ii)	Square	B1	
(c) (i)	2	B1	
(ii)	$\frac{4 \times 5}{2} = 10$ o.e.	E1	
(iii)	16 290 c.a.o.	B1	
(d) (i)	$\frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}$ or $\frac{n^2 + 3n + 2}{2}$ seen $\frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}$ or $\frac{n^2 + n}{2} + \frac{n^2 + 3n + 2}{2}$ $\frac{(n+1)(n+n+2)}{2}$ $\frac{2n^2 + 4n + 2}{2}$ $\frac{(n+1)(2n+2)}{2}$ $\frac{n^2 + 2n + 1}{2}$ $\frac{2(n+1)(n+1)}{2} = (n+1)^2$ $(n+1)^2$	M1 M1 E1	Denominator could be their k May be implied by next line This line must be seen and at least one more step, without any error, to gain the E mark Dependent on M1M1. Fully established – no errors
(ii)	1711 and 1770 final answers c.a.o.	B2	SC1 for 59 or 58 or 1711 or 1770 seen

[12]

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3)	(a)	Reasonable diagram, 25, 13, 62	4	B1 B1 B1 B1 diagram may be freehand
	(b)	64, 19, 146	3	B1 B1 B1
	(c)	n^2 oe $2n + 3$ oe	2	B1 B1
	(d)(i)	2	1	
	(ii)	20202 ft	1ft	ft 10101 \times their k
4)	(a)	Dots all correctly placed in Diagram 4	1	
	(b)	Column 4 16, 25, 16, 41 Column 5 25, 41, 20, 61 Column n : n^2 , $4n$, $n^2 + (n + 1)^2$ oe	7	B2 or B1 for three correct B2 or B1 for three correct B1 B1 B1 oe likely to be $(n - 1)^2 + n^2 + 4n$ or $2n^2 + 2n + 1$ After any correct answer for column n , apply isw
	(c)(i)	79 601 cao	1	
	(ii)	800 ft	1ft	ft their $4n$ linear expression only
	(d)	12 cao	1	
5)	(a)	(A 1) 8 27 64 125 (B 4) 8 12 16 20 (C 4) 9 16 25 36	2 1 2	B1 for 3 correct B1 for 3 correct
	(b)	512 169	1 1	
	(c)	25 99	1 1	
	(d)	145 $n^3 + 4n$ oe 16 $(n + 1)^2 - 4n$ oe but isw	1, 1 1, 1	Likely oe is $(n - 1)^2$
6)	(a)	33, 41 $16\pi, 25\pi$ $20\pi, 30\pi$	1 1 2	B1 each
	(b) (i)	$8n + 1$ oe final answer	2	e.g. $9 + 8(n - 1)$, condone $n = 8n + 1$ SC1 for $8n + k$
	(ii)	137 www2	2	M1 for their (b)(i) = 1097
	(c) (i)	$n^2\pi$ oe final answer	1	
	(ii)	$9n^2\pi$ oe final answer	1	Allow $(3n)^2\pi$
	(d)	$n(n + 1)\pi$ oe final answer	2	SC1 for a quadratic expression e.g. $n(n + 1)$, $n^2 + 5$, $n^2 + n\pi$

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7)	(a) (i) 20	1	
	(ii) $n - 4$ oe $n + 4$ oe $n + 6$ oe	2	Accept unsimplified B1 for two correct
	(iii) $(n - 4)(n + 4) - (n - 6)(n + 6)$	M1	fit from their algebraic expressions can be implied by $n^2 - 4n + 4n - 16 - (n^2 - 6n + 6n - 36)$ or $n^2 - 16 - (n^2 - 36)$
	$n^2 - 4n + 4n - 16 - (n^2 - 6n + 6n - 36)$ or better		Must have a line of algebra
	20	E1	With no errors or omission of brackets
	(b) (i) 24	1	
	(ii) $(n - 5)(n + 5) - (n - 7)(n + 7)$ isw or $n^2 - 25 - (n^2 - 49)$ isw or $n^2 - 25 - n^2 + 49$ isw	2	M1 for $n - 5, n + 5, n - 7, n + 7$ seen
	(c) $(11 \times 23) - (9 \times 25)$ $253 - 225$ [= 28]	E1	Allow algebraic solution from $(n - 6)(n + 6) - (n - 8)(n + 8)$
	(d) $4t$ oe	1	Accept unsimplified e.g. $n^2 - (t - 1)^2 - [n^2 - (t + 1)^2]$
	(e) $c = 28$ and $d = 30$ 52	1 1	