## **Daily Question**

## Day 3 Pure Mathematics – Mark Scheme

## Question 1

8(i)	Two Ways of answering the question are given in part (i)		
Nay 1	$\log_3\left(\frac{3b+1}{a-2}\right) = -1 \qquad \text{or}  \log_3\left(\frac{a-2}{3b+1}\right) = 1$	Applying the subtraction law of logarithms	M1
	$\frac{3b+1}{a-2} = 3^{-1} \left\{ = \frac{1}{3} \right\}$ or $\left( \frac{a-2}{3b+1} \right) = 3$	Making a correct connection between log base 3 and 3 to a power.	M1
	${9b + 3 = a - 2 \Rightarrow} b = \frac{1}{9}a - \frac{5}{9}$	$b = \frac{1}{9}a - \frac{5}{9}$ or $b = \frac{a-5}{9}$	Al oe
			[3]

(ii)

$32(2^{2x}) - 7(2^x) = 0$	Deals with power 5 correctly giving ×32	M1	
So, $2^x = \frac{7}{32}$	$2^x = \frac{7}{32}$ or $y = \frac{7}{32}$ or awrt 0.219	A1 oe dM1	
$x \log 2 = \log\left(\frac{7}{32}\right)$ or $x = \frac{\log\left(\frac{7}{32}\right)}{\log 2}$ or $x = \log_2\left(\frac{7}{32}\right)$	A valid method for solving $2^x = \frac{7}{32}$		
$(32)$ $\log 2$ $(32)$	Or $2^x = k$ to achieve $x =$		
x = -2.192645	awrt -2.19	A1	
		[4]	
Begins with $2^{2x+5} = 7(2^x)$ (for Way 2 and Way 3) (see notes below)			

## Question 2

7. (i) Use of power rule so 
$$(y-1)\log 1.01 = \log 500$$
 or  $(y-1) = \log_{1.01} 500$  M1

625.56

(ii) (a) Ignore labels (a) and (b) in part ii and mark work as seen  $\log_4(3x+5)^2 = \text{Applies power law of logarithms}$  M1

Uses  $\log_4 4 = 1$  or  $4^1 = 4$  M1

Uses quotient or product rule so e.g.  $\log(3x+5)^2 = \log 4(3x+8)$  or  $\log \frac{(3x+5)^2}{(3x+8)} = 1$  M1

Obtains with no errors  $9x^2 + 18x - 7 = 0$ \*

(b) Solves given or "their" quadratic equation by any of the standard methods Obtains  $x = \frac{1}{3}$  and  $-\frac{7}{3}$  and rejects  $-\frac{7}{3}$  to give just  $\frac{1}{3}$  (2)