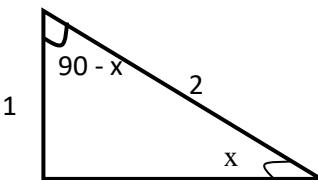


**FORM 3 EXAM**  
**MATHEMATICS PAPER 231/1**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

No.			
1.	<u>Numerator</u> $\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \text{ of } \frac{7}{2} + \frac{3}{2} (\frac{15-4}{6})$ $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{11}{6}$ $\frac{7}{4} + \frac{33}{12} = \frac{21+33}{12} = \frac{54}{12}$  <u>Denominator</u> $\frac{3}{4} \text{ of } \frac{5}{2} \div \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{15}{8} \times \frac{4}{1} = \frac{5}{12}$ $\frac{54}{12} \div \frac{15}{15}$ $\frac{54}{6} \times \frac{2}{15} = \frac{3}{5}$ $= \frac{3}{5}$	M1	
		M1	
		A1	
		3 Marks	
2.	L.C.M. 10x $\frac{x+1}{2} \times 10x - \frac{3}{x} \times 10x = \frac{x-2}{5} \times 10x$ $5x(x+1) - 30 = 2x(x-2)$ $5x^2 + 5x - 30 = 2x^2 - 4x$ $3x^2 + x - 30 = 0$ $3x^2 + 10x - 9x - 30 = 0 \quad (10,-9)$ $x(3x + 10) - 3(3x + 10) = 0$ $(x - 3)(3x + 10) = 0$ $x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3$ $3x + 10 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-10}{3}$	M1 x by 10x  M1 factors  A1	
		3 Marks	
3.	$T_1 = 10 + 0d = 10$ $T_3 = 10 + 2d$ $T_T = 10 + 6d$ $\frac{10+2d}{10} = \frac{10+6d}{10+2d}$ $(10 + 2d)(10 + 2d) = 10(10 + 6d)$ $100 + 40d + 4d^2 = 100 + 60d$ $60d = 40d + d^2$ $4d^2 = 20d$ $d = 5$	B1  M1  A1	
		3 Marks	

4.	$\log_2 y = \log_2 92$ $\log_2 y - \log_2 92 = 2$ $\log_2 \left(\frac{y}{92}\right) = 2$ $\Rightarrow \frac{y}{92} = 2^2$ $y = 4 \times 92$ $y = 368$	M1  M1  A1										
		3 Marks										
5.	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})}$ $= \frac{2\sqrt{3}x\sqrt{3}-2\sqrt{3}x\sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{3})^2-(\sqrt{2})^2}$ $= \frac{2x3-2\sqrt{6}}{3-2}$ $= \frac{6-2\sqrt{6}}{1}$ $= 6 - 2\sqrt{6}$	M1  M1  A1										
		3 Marks										
6.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Men</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Days</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Hours</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>40</td> <td>60</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>?</td> <td>48</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>No. of men to work 48 days 10 hrs</p> $= \frac{40 \times 60 \times 9}{48 \times 10}$ $= 45$ $= 45 - 40 = 5 \text{ Men}$	Men	Days	Hours	40	60	9	?	48	10	M1  A1  B1	
Men	Days	Hours										
40	60	9										
?	48	10										
		3 Marks										
7.	<p>Mean – of six</p> $\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2} + 1$ $32, x$ <p>Median <math>36 = \frac{32+x}{2}</math></p> $72 = 32 + x$ $72 - 32 = x$ $40 = x$ <p>Mean mark</p> $= \frac{24 + 28 + 32 + 40 + 48 + 50}{6}$ $\bar{x} = 37$	M1  M1  A1										
		3 Marks										
8.	<p>Absolute error</p> $= \frac{\text{Max-Working} + \text{Working-Min}}{2}$ $= \frac{20.05 + 25.05 - 19.95 + 24.95}{2}$ $= \frac{4.5}{2}$ $2.25$	M1										

	$\% \text{ error} = \frac{\text{Absolute}}{\text{Actual}} \times 100$ $= \frac{2.25}{20.0 \times 25.0} \times 100$ $= 0.45\%$		
9.	$\begin{array}{ccccccc} P(1,-2) & & m & T & n & Q(4,10) \\ & & 2 & & 1 & & \end{array}$ $\text{OT} = \frac{m}{m+n} (\text{OQ}) + \frac{n}{m+n} (\text{OP})$ $= \frac{2}{3} \left( \begin{matrix} 4 \\ 10 \end{matrix} \right) + \frac{1}{3} \left( \begin{matrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{matrix} \right)$ $= \left( \begin{matrix} \frac{8}{3} \\ \frac{20}{3} \end{matrix} \right) + \left( \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{-2}{3} \end{matrix} \right)$ $= \left( \begin{matrix} \frac{9}{3} \\ \frac{18}{3} \end{matrix} \right) = \left( \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 6 \end{matrix} \right)$ $\text{T}(3,6)$	M1 A1	
10.	<pre> graph LR     Root(( )) -- "60%" --&gt; P[Passing]     Root -- "40%" --&gt; F[Failing]     P -- "0.4" --&gt; FP[FP]     P -- "0.6" --&gt; FFP[FFP]     F -- "0.31" --&gt; R[R]     F -- "0.69" --&gt; F1[F]     R -- "0.60" --&gt; PR[115% of 60 = 69]     R -- "0.39" --&gt; PF[115% of 69 = 79.35]     PR -- "0.7935" --&gt; P1[79.35%]     PR -- "0.2065" --&gt; P2[20.65%]     F1 -- "0.7935" --&gt; F1P[0.7935]     F1 -- "0.2065" --&gt; F1F[0.2065]   </pre> <p> <math>P(\text{Second or third})</math>  <math>= P(\text{FP}) \text{ or } P(\text{FFP})</math>  <math>= 0.4 \times 0.69 + 0.4 \times 0.31 \times 0.7935</math>  <math>= 0.276 + 0.098394</math>  <math>= 0.374394</math> </p>	M1 M1M1 M1 A1	
11.	$\frac{2w(x-2)^2}{y+1}$ $X = 3$ $Y = 3 + 3 = 6$ $W = 2x + 3 + 6$ $= 6 + 6 = 12$ $\therefore \frac{2 \times 12(3-2)^2}{6+1}$ $\frac{24 \times 1^2}{7} = \frac{24}{7}$	$x = 3, y = x + 3 \text{ and}$ $w = 2x + y$	
		M1 A1	
		2 Marks	

12.	<p>The 1<sup>st</sup> 25000 = <math>2500 \times \frac{2}{100} = 500/=</math>      Next 25000 = <math>25000 \times \frac{2.5}{100} = 625/=</math>      Remaining 15,000  <math>= 15000 \times \frac{5}{100} = 750/=</math>      Total commission = <math>500 + 625 + 750</math>  <math>= 1875/=</math>      Weekly pay <math>1500 + 1875 = 3375/=</math></p>		
13.	<p>Cost of mixture  <math>\Rightarrow \frac{31.20x \times 100}{120} = \text{Sh. } 26</math>  <math>\left(\frac{A}{A+B}\right)25 + \left(\frac{A}{A+B}\right)28 = 26</math>  <math>25A + 28B = 26A + 26B</math>  <math>\frac{2B}{B} = \frac{A}{B}</math>  <math>\frac{A}{B} = \frac{2}{1}</math>  <math>\therefore A : B = 2:1</math></p>	M1 M1 M1 A1	
14.	<p>A.S.F = <math>108:12 = 9:1</math>  <math>L:S:F = \sqrt{A.S.F}</math> or <math>A.S.F = (L.S.F)^2</math>  <math>L:S:F = 3 : 1</math>  <math>(L:S:F)3 = V.S.F</math>  <math>V.S.F = 27:1</math>      Volume of smaller = <math>\frac{1}{27} \times 810</math>  <math>= 30\text{cm}^3</math></p>	M1 M1 A1	4 Marks
15.	 $\sin(90 - x) + \cos(90 - x)$ $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $= \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}$	B1 M1 A1	
16.	<p>Sum = <math>(2n - 4)90 = 1260</math>  <math>2n - 4 = 14</math>  <math>\frac{2n}{2} = \frac{18}{2}</math>  <math>n = 9</math> (No. of sides)      Size of exterior = <math>\frac{360}{n}</math>  <math>= \frac{360}{9} = 40^0</math></p>	M1 M1 A1	3 Marks

17.	<p>(a) Let the group members be <math>x</math>      Originally, each member was to contribute</p> $\frac{2,000,000}{x}$ <p>After withdrawal of 40 members, each member had to contribute.</p> $\frac{2,000,000}{x-40}$ <p>But, the same amount was to be raised despite the number of members.</p> <p>Therefore:</p> $\frac{2,000,000}{x} = \frac{2,000,000}{x-40} - 2500$ $(x-4) \frac{2,000,000}{x} = \frac{2,000,000}{x-40} x (x-4) - x(x-4)(2500)$ $2,000,000 x - 8,000,000 = 2,000,000x - 2500x^2 + 100000x$ $25x^2 - 1000x - 800,000 = 0$ $x^2 - 40x - 32,000 = 0$ $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $= \frac{40 \pm \sqrt{1600 + 4 \times 32,000}}{2}$ $X = 200 \text{ or } -160$ <p>Original no. of members = 200</p> <p>(b) Fund from CDF = <math>\frac{45}{100} \times 2,000,000 = 900,000</math></p> <p>Amount remaining to be contributed</p> $2,000,000 - 900,000 = 1,100,000$ <p>Amount contributed by each member =</p> $= \frac{1,100,000}{160} = 6875/-$	
18.	$a = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ <p>(a) <math>\underset{\sim}{2a} + \underset{\sim}{3b} =</math></p> $2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 12 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 48 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$ <p>(b) <math>\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 &amp; 4 \\ 1 &amp; 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 &amp; 4 \\ 1 &amp; 1 \end{pmatrix}</math></p> $= \begin{pmatrix} -12 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	<p>M1A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>

c)

$$\text{Given } xa - yb = \begin{pmatrix} -13 \\ -22 \end{pmatrix}$$

Form a simultaneous equation hence find x and y (6 Marks)

Using substitution and elimination.

$$x \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} - y \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -13 \\ -18 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(i) 3x - 14y = -13$$

$$(ii) -4x - y = -22$$

$$\text{from (i) } 3x = -13 + 14y$$

$$x = \frac{-13 + 14y}{3}$$

$$-4\left(\frac{-13 + 14y}{3}\right) - y = -22$$

$$52 - 56y - 3y = -66$$

$$-59y = -118$$

$$y = 2$$

$$3x - 14y = -13$$

$$3x - 14 \times 2 = -13$$

$$3x = -13 + 28$$

$$3x = 15$$

$$x = 5$$

M1

M1

M1

A1

M1

A1

19.

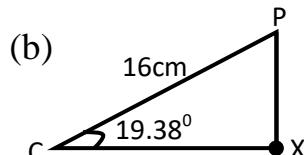
$$(a) \text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}abs \sin \theta$$

$$80.14 \text{cm}^2 = \frac{1}{2}(16 \times 16) \sin \theta$$

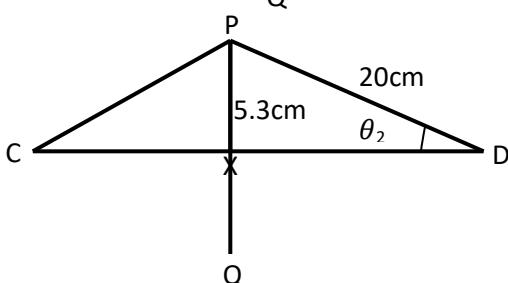
$$\sin \theta = \frac{80.14}{128}$$

$$\sin \theta = 0.6261$$

$$\theta = \sin^{-1} 0.6261 \\ = 38.76^\circ$$



$$\sin 19.38 = \frac{PX}{16 \text{cm}} \\ PX = 16 \sin 19.38^\circ \\ = 5.3 \text{cm}^3$$



$$\sin \theta_2 = \frac{5.3 \text{cm}}{20 \text{cm}} \\ \theta_2 = 15.37 \times 2 \\ = 30.73^\circ$$

	<p>(c) Area of shaded region</p> $\left[ \frac{22}{7} \times 16^2 \times \frac{38.76}{360} - \frac{1}{2} \times 16^2 \sin 38.76 \right]$ $+ \left[ \frac{22}{7} \times 20^2 \times \frac{30.73}{360} - \frac{1}{2} \times 20^2 \sin 30.73^\circ \right]$ $= (86.626 - 80.136) + (107.311 - 102.199)$ $6.49 + 5.112 = 11.602 \text{ cm}^2$		
20.	<p>(a) <math>\frac{x}{x+4} = \frac{2.1}{4.9}</math>  <math>4.9x = 2.1x + 8.4</math>  <math>x = 3 \text{ cm}</math></p> <p>Height = 3cm + 4cm = 7cm</p> <p>(b) <math>A = \pi r^2 = \left( \frac{22}{7} \times 4.9 \times 4.9 \right) \times 2</math>  <math>= 150.92 \text{ cm}^2</math></p> <p>Area of frustum</p> <p>Slant <math>\sqrt{7^2 + 4.9^2} = 8.545 \text{ cm}</math> (Big cone)  <math>\sqrt{2.1^2 + 3^2} = 3.662 \text{ cm}</math> (Small cone)  <math>= \left( \frac{22}{7} \times 49 \times 8.545 \right) - \left( \frac{22}{7} \times 2.1 \times 3.662 \right)</math>  <math>131.593 - 24.1692</math>  <math>107.4238 \text{ cm}^2</math></p> <p>Total surface area</p> $= 150.92 + 107.4238$ $= 258.34 \text{ cm}^2$ <p>Volume of hemisphere</p> $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 4.9^3 = 246.5 \text{ cm}^3$ <p>Volume of frustum:</p> $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 4.9^2 \times 7 - \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 2.1^2 \times 3 \right)$ $176.07 - 13.86$ $= 162.21 \text{ cm}^3$		
21.	<p>(a)</p>		
	<p>(b) Bearing of town B from town D  <math>= 212^\circ \pm 1^\circ</math></p> <p>Bearing of town A from C  <math>= 268^\circ \pm 1^\circ</math></p> <p>(c) Distance</p> $AC = 9 \text{ cm} \times 20 \text{ km} = 180 \text{ km}$ $BD = 5.4 \text{ cm} \times 20 \text{ km} = 108 \text{ km}$		

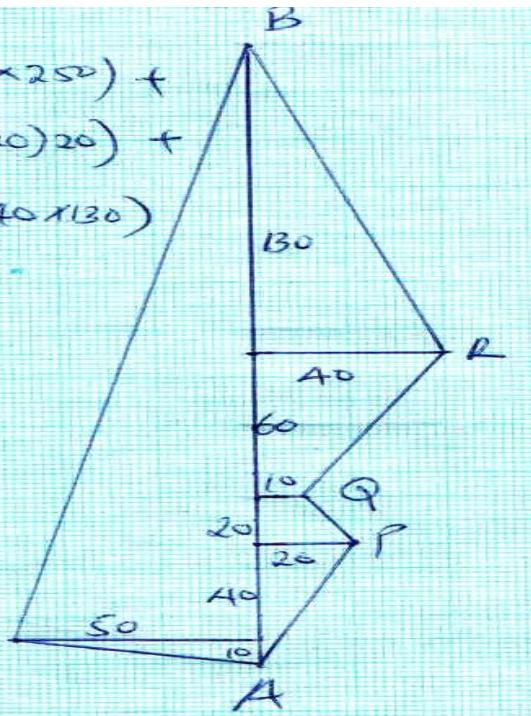
22.

Area:

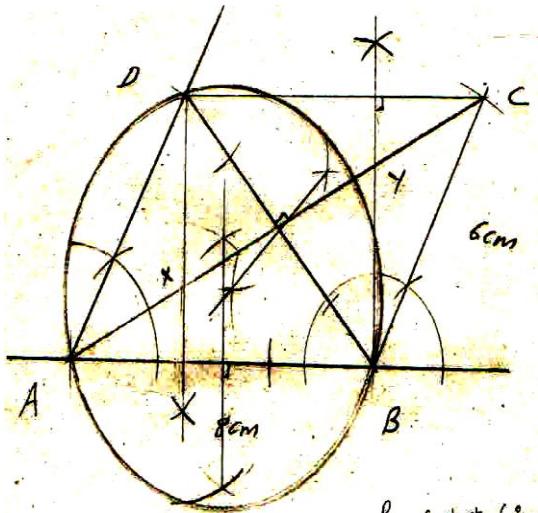
$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 50) + (\frac{1}{2} \times 50 \times 250) + \\
 & (\frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 50) + \frac{1}{2} (10+20) 20 + \\
 & \frac{1}{2} (40+10) 60 + (\frac{1}{2} \times 40 \times 130) \\
 = & \underline{\underline{5775 \text{ m}^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ ha} &= 10,000 \text{ m}^2 \\
 ? &= \underline{\underline{5775 \text{ m}^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{5775 \times 1}{10,000} \\
 = \underline{\underline{0.5775 \text{ ha}}}
 \end{aligned}$$



23.



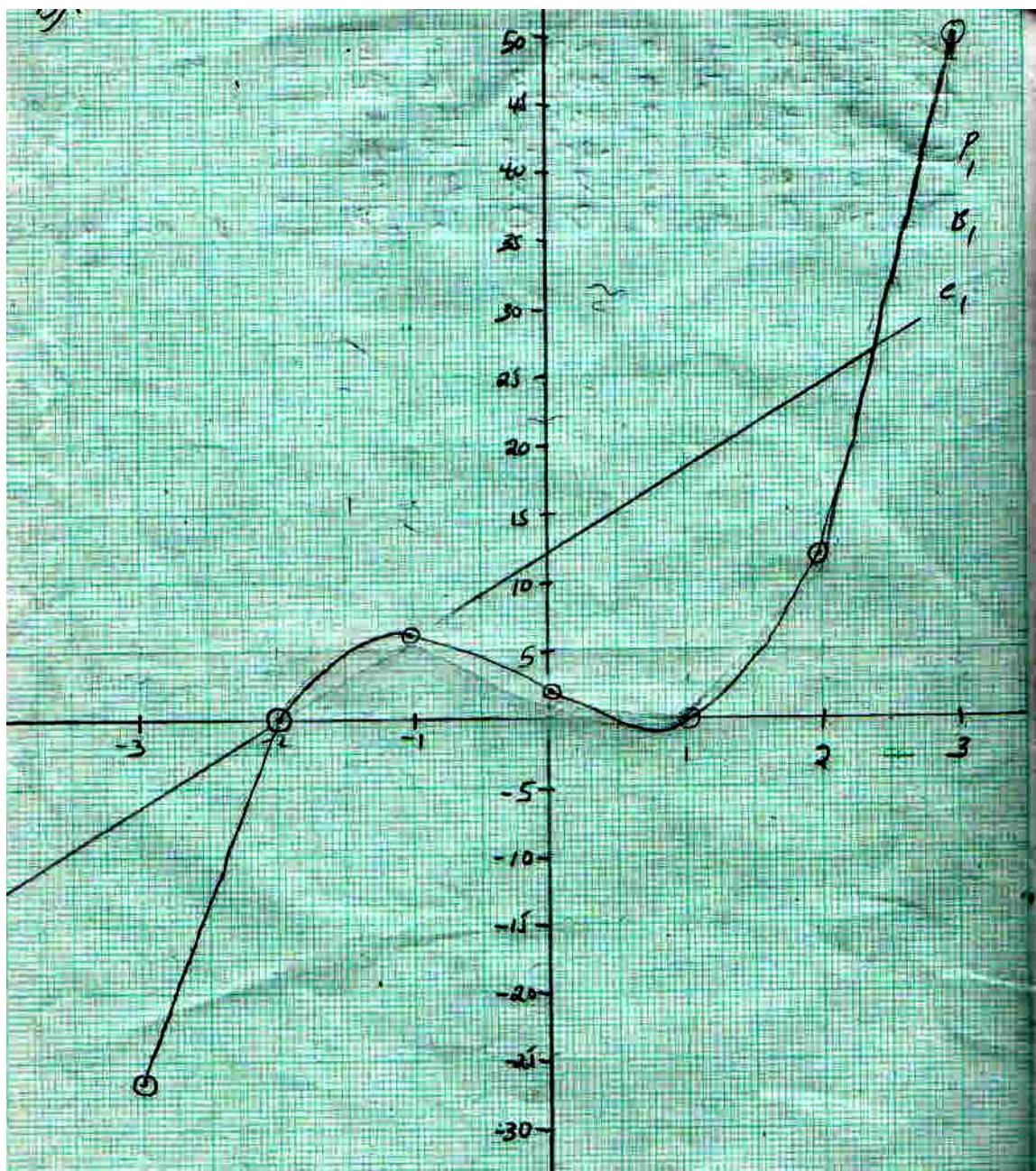
- B1 – Construct 600 at A  
 B1 – Construct 1200 at B  
 B1 – Completion of parallelogram  
 B1 – Drop the perpendicular  
 B1 – Locating X  
 $Xy = 5.5\text{cm} \pm 0.1$

24

x	-3	-2	-1	0	0.5	1	2	3
$2x^3$	-54	-16	-2	0	0.25	1	16	54
$x^2$	9	4	1	0	0.25	1	4	9
$-5x$	15	10	5	0	-2.5	-5	-10	
+2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
y	-28	0	6	2	0	0	12	50

B<sub>2</sub> If all valuesB<sub>1</sub> Any 4 values of y

(b)



(c)  $= (-2, 0.5, 1) \pm 0.1$

(d) Line  $y = 6x + 12$

$$x = -2, -1, 2.5 \pm 0.1$$

(e)  $\frac{0-2.0}{1.3-2.5} = 1.667$

B1 For all

B1

B1 For all

M<sub>1</sub>A<sub>1</sub>