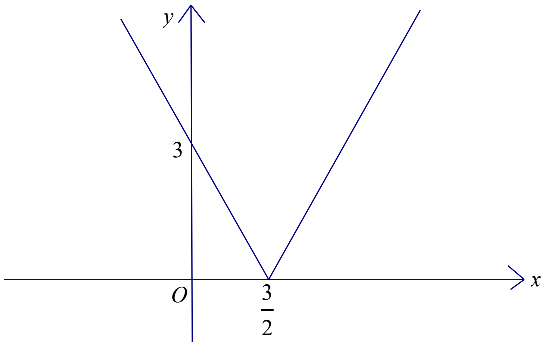
10(a)	State or imply the form $A+\dfrac{B}{3+x}+\dfrac{Cx+D}{2+x^2}$
	Use a correct method for finding a constant
	Obtain one of $A = 1$, $B = -4$, $C = 1$ and $D = -3$
	Obtain a second value
	Obtain a third value
	Obtain all four correct values
10(b)	Use a correct method to find the first two terms in the expansion of $(3 + x)^{-1}$, $\left(1+\dfrac{x}{3}\right)^{-1}$, $(2 + x^2)^{-1}$ or $\left(1+\dfrac{x^2}{2}\right)^{-1}$
	Obtain correct unsimplified expansions up to the term in x^2 of each partial fraction
	Multiply $(Cx + D)$ by the expansion of $\left(1+\dfrac{x^2}{2}\right)^{-1}$ up to the term in x^2 where $CD \neq 0$
	Obtain final answer $-\dfrac{11}{6}+\dfrac{17}{18}x+\dfrac{65}{108}x^2$

1(a)	
1(b)	Obtain critical value $\frac{4}{5}$ from $3x-1=3-2x$
	State final answer $x<\frac{4}{5}$
	Alternative Method for Question 1(b)
	Obtain critical value $\frac{4}{5}$ from $(3x-1)^2=(3-2x)^2$
	State final answer $x<\frac{4}{5}$

5	Use $\mathrm{f}(-2a)=-22a^3$
	Obtain $-24a^3+4pa^3-14a^3+qa^3=-22a^3$
	Use $\mathrm{f}\left(\frac{a}{3}\right)=-a^3$
	Obtain $\frac{1}{9}a^3+\frac{1}{9}pa^3+\frac{7}{3}a^3+qa^3=-a^3$
	Obtain $p=5,\ q=-4$

10(a)	Divide by $\left(x^2-3\right)$ to obtain $x+k \ \ (k\neq 0)$
	Obtain quotient $x+5$
	Obtain remainder x
10(b)	Separate variables correctly and obtain $\int 6y\,\mathrm{d}y=3y^2$
	Obtain $\frac{1}{2}x^2+5x$
	Obtain $\frac{1}{2}\ln\left(x^2-3\right)$
	Use $y=2,\ x=2$ to evaluate the constant of integration in an integral containing $k\ln\left(x^2-3\right)$
	Obtain $y^2=\frac{1}{6}x^2+\frac{5}{3}x+\frac{1}{6}\ln\left(x^2-3\right)$

2(a)	Find the first two terms of the expansion of $\left(1-2x\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$
	Obtain correct third term $\dfrac{-\frac{3}{2}\left(-\frac{3}{2}-1\right)}{2!}\left(-2x\right)^{2}$ or $\dfrac{-\frac{3}{2}\left(-\frac{3}{2}-1\right)}{2!}\left(2x\right)^{2}$
	Multiply *their* 3 term expansion $a+bx+cx^{2}$ by $(6-x)$ obtaining all necessary terms
	$6 + 17x + 42x^2$
2(b)	$\lvert x\rvert < \frac{1}{2}$ or $-\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$ or (-0.5, 0.5) or]-0.5, 0.5[

10(a)	Obtain quotient $\frac{1}{4}$
	Obtain remainder $-\frac{1}{4}$

10(b)	Commence integration by parts and reach $Ax^2 \tan^{-1} 2x \pm \int x^2 \dfrac{B}{C + Dx^2} \mathrm{d}x$
	Obtain $\frac{1}{2}x^2 \tan^{-1} 2x - \int \dfrac{x^2}{1+4x^2} \mathrm{d}x$
	Integrate $\int \dfrac{x^2}{1+4x^2} \mathrm{d}x$ to obtain an expression of the form $p \tan^{-1} 2x + qx$
	Complete integration and obtain $\frac{1}{2}x^2 \tan^{-1} 2x + \frac{1}{8} \tan^{-1} 2x - \frac{1}{4}x$
	Substitute limits correctly in an expression of the form $Fx^2 \tan^{-1} 2x + G \tan^{-1} 2x + Hx$
	Obtain answer $\frac{1}{16}\pi - \frac{1}{8}$ or exact one- or two-term equivalent with trigonometry evaluated