8	Separate variables correctly
	Obtain term Ae^{-2y}
	Obtain term $B\ln\left(x^2+1\right)$
	Obtain $-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2y}=\frac{k}{2}\ln\left(x^2+1\right)\left(+C\right)$
	Use $y=0$ when $x=0$ to evaluate c or as limits in a solution containing terms of the form e^{-2y} and $\ln\left(x^2+1\right)$
	Use $y=-\frac{1}{2}$ when $x=1$ to evaluate k or as limits in a solution containing terms of the form e^{-2y} and $\ln\left(x^2+1\right)$
	Obtain $c=-\frac{1}{2}$ and $k=\frac{1-e}{\ln 2}$
	Obtain final answer $y=-\frac{1}{2}\ln\left(2e-1\right)$

10(a)	Divide by $\left(x^2-3\right)$ to obtain $x+k$ $\left(k\neq 0\right)$
	Obtain quotient $x+5$
	Obtain remainder x
10(b)	Separate variables correctly and obtain $\int 6y\,dy=3y^2$
	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 $y^2=\frac{1}{6}x^2+\frac{5}{3}x+\frac{1}{6}\ln\left(x^2-3\right)$

8	Separate variables correctly
	Obtain term $\frac{1}{4}\ln(4x+3)$
	Obtain term of the form $A\ln(\sin 2\theta)$
	Obtain term $\frac{1}{2}\ln(\sin 2\theta)$
	Use $x = 0$ when $\theta = \frac{1}{12}\pi$ to evaluate a constant or as limits in a solution containing terms of the form $\ln(\sin 2\theta)$ and $\ln(4x+3)$ c = ... seen or implied
	Obtain correct answer in any form with the trigonometry evaluated
	Obtain final answer $x = \dfrac{12\sin^2 2\theta - 3}{4}$