	dM1: Solves linear equation in p. This is not implied by just $p=\frac{16}{5}$ - must see a previous linear equation or $\frac{-7}{p+1}=\text{"}-\frac{5}{3}\text{"}$ (Condone using another variable) A1: $p=\frac{16}{5}$, $3\frac{1}{5}$ or 3.2 Accept just $\frac{16}{5}$ but not if labelled as x = ... etc.	
		(3)
		Total 6

Question Number	Scheme	Notes	Marks
5	$\frac{4\sqrt{x}-3}{2x^2}=\frac{4\sqrt{x}}{2x^2}-\frac{3}{2x^2}=2x^{-\frac{3}{2}}-\frac{3}{2}x^{-2}$	M1: Writes as a sum of **two** terms. Award for $...x^p \pm ...x^q$ with $p \neq q$ **and** one of p or q correct (indices processed). Allow if one of p or q = 0 A1: $2x^{-\frac{3}{2}}-\frac{3}{2}x^{-2}$ oe - coefficients could be unsimplified but indices must be processed	**M1** **A1**
	$\int \frac{4\sqrt{x}-3}{2x^2}\,dx=-4x^{-\frac{1}{2}}+\frac{3}{2}x^{-1}+c$ dM1: Raises a power of x by one. Allow if this is done on a term individually. Powers may be unprocessed A1: For one correct term either $-4x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ or $+\frac{3}{2}x^{-1}$ which may be left unsimplified but powers processed A1: Fully correct and simplified including an arbitrary constant e.g. $-4x^{-\frac{1}{2}}+\frac{3}{2}x^{-1}+c$ Accept equivalent answers such as $-\frac{4}{\sqrt{x}}+\frac{3}{2x}+c$ but ISW once a correct expression has been seen. Ignore spurious integral signs, "dx", or if labelled as derivative		**dM1** **A1** **A1**
			(5)
			Total 5