

P1-P3 Mark Schemes

There aren't separate files for the mark schemes of relevant questions for C1-C4. This file contains all the mark schemes for the P1-P3 papers. They are in chronological order. You also use the bookmarks to navigate through or use the search function.

EDEXCEL FOUNDATION - LONDON EXAMINATIONS

Stewart House 32 Russell Square London WC1B 5DN

January 2001

Advanced Supplementary/Advanced Level

General Certificate of Education

Subject PURE MATHEMATICS 6671

Paper No. P1

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---------------------|
| 1. (a) | $8 + 4\sqrt{7} - 2\sqrt{7} - 7 = 1 + 2\sqrt{7}$ | M1 A1 (2) |
| (b) | $\frac{2+\sqrt{7}}{4+\sqrt{7}} \times \frac{4-\sqrt{7}}{4-\sqrt{7}} = \frac{1+2\sqrt{7}}{16-7}$ | M1 A1✓ |
| | $c = \frac{1}{9} \quad d = \frac{2}{9}$ | A1 (3) (5) |
| 2. (a) | $(x+k)^2, -k^2 + c (=0)$ | M1, A1 |
| | $(x+k)^2 = k^2 - c \quad x = -k \pm \sqrt{(k^2 - c)} . *$ | M1 A1 (4) c.s.o. |
| (b) | (Discriminant = 0, $k^2 = 81$) $k = 9, \text{ or } -9$ | B1, B1 (2) (6) |
| 3. (a) | $(\theta + 75 - 60), 300, 420$ $\theta = -15^\circ, \theta = 345^\circ$ One of these... $\theta + 75 = 360 - "60"$ <u>$\theta = 225, 345$</u> | B1 M1 A1 (3) |
| (b) | $(2\theta) = 44.4$ | B1 |
| | $(2\theta) = 135.6$ One more soln. | B1✓ |
| | $(2\theta) = 404.4, 495.6$ Other 2 in range | B1✓ |
| | <u>$\theta = 22.2, 67.8, 202.2, 247.8$</u> ($\div 2$) | M1 A1 (5) (8) |

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| 4. (a) | $5 + 2x - x^2 = 2$ OR $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$ $(x - 3)(x + 1) = 0$ $x = -1, x = 3$ | M1 |
| | <i>S.C. One correct answer: 81</i> | M1 A1 (3) |
| (b) | $\int (5 + 2x - x^2) dx = [5x + x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3]$ | M1 A1 |
| | Using limits: $(15 + 9 - 9) - (-5 + 1 + \frac{1}{3})$ $(= 18\frac{2}{3})$ | M1 A1 |
| | Shaded area = $18\frac{2}{3} - 8 = 10\frac{2}{3}$. | M1 A1 (6) (9) |
| | Or: Consider $(5 + 2x - x^2) - 2$ | M1 |
| | $\int (5 + 2x - x^2) - 2 dx = 3x + x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3$ | M1A2,1,0 |
| | $= (9 + 9 - 9) - (-3 + 1 + \frac{1}{3}) = 10\frac{2}{3}$ | M1 A1 |
| 5. (a) | $r = 5.12 \div 6.4 = \underline{0.8}$ | M1 A1 (2) |
| (b) | $a = 6.4 \div 0.64 = \underline{10}$ <i>(N: 3 s.f. or better reqd.)</i> | M1 A1 ✓ (2) |
| (c) | Sum to $\infty = a \div (1 - r) = 10 \div (1 - 0.8) = \underline{50}$ | M1 A1 (2) |
| (d) | $S_{25} = 10(1 - 0.825) \div (1 - 0.8) (= 49.8111)$ | M1 A1 ✓ |
| | $50 - 49.8111 = \underline{0.189}$ <i>a.w.r.t 0.19</i> | M1 A1 (4) (10) |
| | | |

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| 6. (a) | $AB : m = -\frac{4}{3}$, $BC : m = \frac{3}{4}$ (s.c. $AB : \frac{4}{3}$, $BC : \frac{3}{4}$ B1) | B1, M1 A1✓ (3) |
| (b) | $BC = \sqrt{(8^2 + (k-4)^2)}$ ($= \sqrt{(k^2 - 8k + 80)}$) $BC^2 = \dots M1$ | M1 A1 (2) |
| (c) | $(k^2 - 8k + 80) = 100$ (Their $BC^2 = 100$) | M1 |
| | $k^2 - 8k - 20 = 0$ ($(k-10)(k+2) = 0$) | M1 A1 |
| | $k = 10$, $k = -2$ (rejected) | A1, (4) |
| (d) | (11, 6) | B1 B1 (2) |
| | | (11) |
| 7. (a) | $100 = 81 + 25 - (2 \times 9 \times 5 \cos BAC)$ | M1 A1 |
| | $\cos BAC = \frac{81 + 25 - 100}{90}$ ($= \frac{1}{15}$), $BAC = \underline{1.504 \text{ radians.}}$ * | A1 (3) |
| (b) | $\frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 1.504 = \underline{6.768 \text{ cm}^2}$ (6.77) | M1 A1 (2) |
| (c) | Area of triangle $= \frac{1}{2} \times 45 \times \sin 1.504$ ($= 22.450 \text{ cm}^2$) | M1 A1 |
| | Shaded area $= 22.450 - 6.768 = \underline{15.682 \text{ cm}^2}$ (15.68, 15.7) | A1 (3) |
| (d) | Arc length $= r\theta = 3 \times 1.504$ ($= 4.512 \text{ cm}$) | M1 A1 |
| | Perimeter $= 10 + 6 + 2 + 4.512 = \underline{22.512 \text{ cm}}$ (22.51, 22.5) | M1 A1✓ (4) |
| | | (12) |

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| 8. (a) | $2x^2 h = 1030,$ $h = \frac{515}{x^2}$ | M1, A1 (2) |
| (b) | $A = 4x^2 + 6xh$ (Or unsimplified version) $A = 4x^2 + \frac{3090}{x} \quad *$ | B1 M1 A1 (3) |
| (c) | $\frac{dA}{dx} = 8x - 3090x^{-2}$ $8x - 3090x^{-2} = 0$ $x^3 = (386.25)$ | M1 A1 M1 |
| | $x = \underline{7.283} \quad (7.28, 7.3)$ | M1 A1 (5) |
| (d) | $A = 4 \times 7.28^2 + \frac{3090}{7.28}$ | M1 |
| | $= 636.4 \text{ cm}^2 \quad (636, 640)$ | A1 (2) |
| (e) | Second derivative = $8 + 6180x^{-3}$ <i>Attempt to diff.</i> Correct deriv, $> 0,$ \therefore Min. | M1 A1 (2) |
| | (Or equivalent method). | (14) |

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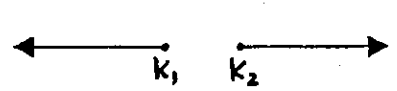
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| 1. (a) | $k = 3$ | B1 (1) |
| (b) | $(2^2)^x = (2^3)^{2-x}$ (A1 for $2x$ and $3(2-x)$) $2x = 3(2-x)$ $5x = 6$ $x = 1.2$ | M1 A1 M1 A1 (4) |
| 2. (a) | $\sin 2\theta \div \cos 2\theta = \tan 2\theta$, $\tan 2\theta = 0.5$ * | M1 (1) |
| (b) | $\tan 2\theta = 0.5$, $2\theta = 26.6^\circ$ $2\theta = 206.6$, One more soln. 386.6, 566.6 Other 2 solns in range $\theta = 13.3, 103.3, 193.3, 283.3$ (M: dividing by 2) | B1 B1ft B1ft M1 A1 (5) |
| 3. (a) | $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$ $(5k)^2 - 8k \geq 0$, $k(25k - 8) \geq 0$ * | M1, A1 (2) |
| (b) | Critical values: $k = 0$, $k = \frac{8}{25}$ $k \leq 0$, $k \geq \frac{8}{25}$  | B1 B1 M1 A1ft (4) |
| (c) | $k = 0$ $k = \frac{8}{25}$ (Clearly seen as a soln. for (c)) | B1 (1) |

5

6

7

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| 4. (a) | $a + (n - 1)d = 500 + 39 \times 50 = \underline{\pounds 2450}$ | M1 A1 (2) |
| (b) | $\frac{1}{2}n(a + l) = 20(500 + 2450) = \underline{\pounds 59000}$ | M1 A1 [^] (2) |
| (c) | Brian: $20(1780 + 39d) = (b)$ | M1 A1 [^] |
| | Solve: $\underline{d = 30}$ | M1 A1 (4) |
| ⑧ | | |
| 5. (a) | $f''(x) = 2x - 2x^{-3}$ $= 8 - \frac{2}{64} = 7\frac{31}{32} \quad (7.97)$ | M1 A1 A1 (3) |
| (b) | $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x - \frac{1}{x} \quad (+C)$ $0 = 9 - 6 - \frac{1}{3} + C \quad C = -\frac{8}{3} \quad (\text{or } -2.67)$ | M1 A1 M1 A1 (4) |
| (c) | $f'(x) > 0$ needed, or $f'(x) \geq 0$, or "as x increases, $f(x)$ increases". $f'(x) = (x - \frac{1}{x})^2$, > 0 always, or ≥ 0 always. | B1 M1, A1 (3) |
| ⑩ | | |
| | s.c. for last 2 marks in (c): B1. Noting that $f'(1) = 0$. B1. Convincing argument, e.g. $f(x)$ is <u>not</u> increasing because $f'(x)$ is not always positive in its domain. | |

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| 6. (a) | Area of $X = 2d^2 + \frac{1}{2}\pi d^2$, Area of $Y = \frac{1}{2}(4d^2)\theta$ | B1, M1 A1 |
| | Equate and divide by d^2 : $2 + \frac{1}{2}\pi = 2\theta$, $\theta = 1 + \frac{1}{4}\pi$ * | M1 A1 (5) |
| (b) | $12 + 3\pi$ | B1 B1 (2) |
| (c) | $4d + r\theta = 12 + 6(1 + \frac{1}{4}\pi)$, $= 18 + \frac{3}{2}\pi$ | M1, A1, A1 (3) |
| (d) | $X: 12 + 3\pi = 21.425 \text{ cm}$, $Y: 18 + \frac{3}{2}\pi = 22.712 \text{ cm}$ | |
| | Difference = <u>13 mm</u> (or 12.9mm) or 12.88 mm | M1 A1 (2) (12) |
| 7. (a) | $y = x(x^2 - 6x + 9) = x(x-3)^2$, * <u>A(3,0)</u> | B1, B1 (2) |
| (b) | $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 12x + 9$ | M1 A1 |
| | $3(x^2 - 4x + 3) = 0$ $3(x-1)(x-3) = 0$ | M1 A1 |
| | At B, $x=1$ $y=4$ <u>(1,4)</u> | A1 (5) |
| (c) | $\int (x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x) dx = \frac{1}{4}x^4 - 2x^3 + \frac{9}{2}x^2$ | M1 A2,1,0 |
| | $[\frac{1}{4}x^4 - 2x^3 + \frac{9}{2}x^2]_0^3 = \frac{81}{4} - 54 + \frac{81}{2} = 6\frac{3}{4}$ | M1 A1 (5) (12) |

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| 8. (a) | Gradient of $AB = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$ | M1 A1 (2) |
| (b) | Gradient of $BC = -2$, $\frac{4-2}{k-7} = -2$ (or full Pythag. method) | M1 |
| | $k = 6$ | A1 (2) |
| (c) | $AB = \sqrt{4^2 + 8^2}$ | M1 A1 |
| | $= \sqrt{80} = \sqrt{16 \times 5} = 4\sqrt{5}$ | A1 (3) |
| (d) | $BC = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$ (or $AC = \sqrt{7^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{85}$) | B1ft |
| | Area of $ABC = \frac{1}{2} (4\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5}) = 10$ | M1 A1 (3) |
| | Other <u>exact</u> methods can score M1 A2. | |
| | Non-exact methods score M1 A0 (but may gain the B1). | |
| (e) | $y - 2 = -2(x - 7)$ | ■ B1 |
| | $2x + y - 16 = 0$ | ■ B1 (2) |
| (f) | When $y = 0$, $x = 8$ $D(8, 0)$ | |
| | When $x = 0$, $y = 16$ $E(0, 16)$ (both) | B1✓ |
| | Mid-point $(4, 8)$ | M1 A1ft (3) |

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Paper No. P2

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|-----------------|---|--|
| 1. | $y = 2e^x + 3x^2 + 2 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 2e^x + 6x$ <p>Evidence of differentiation M1 correct $\frac{dy}{dx}$ A1</p> <p>At (0, 4) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2$</p> <p>Tangent at (0, 4) $y - 4 = 2x$ (any correct linear form A1)</p> | <p>M1 A1 A1 ft.</p> <p>M1 A1 cso [5]</p> |
| 2. | $f(x) = x + \ln 2x - 4; \quad x_{n+1} = 4 - \ln 2x_n, \quad x_0 = 2.4$ <p>(a) $x_1 = 2.431 \dots$ A single sound application of iteration $x_2 = 2.418 \dots$ $x_3 = 2.423 \dots$ At least x_3 reached</p> <p>Root = 2.422 (A2) 2.42 or "correct" unrounded to 3 d.p. answer A1</p> <p>(b) Choosing an appropriate interval e.g. [2.4215, 2.4225] M1 Establishing change of sign + conclusion A1 (2)</p> | <p>M1 M1 A2, 1, 0 (4) A1 (2)</p> |
| 3. | $\text{Estimate for } M^2 = \frac{0.25}{2} \left[(48^2 + 29^2) + 2(207^2 + 37^2 + 161^2) \right]$ <p>For squaring values M1, outside multiplier $\frac{0.25}{2}$ B1, inside bracket M1.</p> <p>Evaluating this estimate to 179 00 (A/WRT) M1 A1</p> <p>$M \approx 134$ (133.9), (130) A1 (6)</p> <p>If no attempt made to present final answer for M to nearest integer or 1 d.p. withhold this final mark.</p> | <p>M1 B1 M1 M1 A1 A1 (6)</p> |

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| 4 (i) | <p>Choosing values of A and B and attempting to evaluate LHS and RHS of statement Showing that LHS \neq RHS + conclusion</p> <p>(ii) Using $\tan \theta \equiv \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$ to obtain $\frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta}$ Using $\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \equiv 1$ Using $2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \equiv \sin 2\theta$ leading without any error or fudge to $2 \operatorname{cosec} 2\theta$</p> | <p>M₁ A₁ (2)</p> <p>M₁ A₁ M₁ M₁ A₁ also [5]</p> |
| 5 | <p>Realising that $(x^2+3)^2$ required (i.e. y^2 terms for)</p> $(x^2+3)^2 = x^4 + 6x^2 + 9$ $\int y^2 dx \rightarrow \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{6x^3}{3} + 9x \quad (\text{two terms } \checkmark \text{ B1})$ <p>[]₁³ Using limits top-bottom or bottom-top</p> <p>Volume $\pi \int_1^3 y^2 dx \rightarrow 118.4\pi$ [M₁ method complete]</p> <p>Notes on special cases:</p> <p>π omitted throughout - loses 1st M₁A₁ $\rightarrow \frac{5}{7}$</p> <p>trivialised to $\int \pi y dx$ or just $\int y dx$ - only M₁ for limits $\rightarrow \frac{1}{7}$</p> <p>$(x^2+3)^2$ taken as $x^4 + 9$ sums M₁B₀B₁M₁M₁A₀ $\rightarrow \frac{4}{7}$ or $\frac{3}{7}$ if π omitted</p> | <p>M₁ B₁</p> <p>B₂, 1, 0</p> <p>M₁ M₁A₁</p> <p>(7)</p> |

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|------------------------------------|--|---|
| <p>6 (a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> | <p>Attempting to get to $a^6 =$ from $800 = \frac{2000a^6}{4+a^6}$</p> $a^6 = \frac{3200}{1200}$ $a = \left(\frac{3200}{1200}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}} \rightarrow 1.1776 \text{ (4 d.p.)}$ <p>Substituting $P = 1800$ into formula with a^t as unknown</p> $a^t = 36 \rightarrow t = 22$ <p>Number of years needed for P from 800 to 1800 = 16 years</p> $P = \frac{2000}{1+4a^{-t}}, \text{ as } a^{-t} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty$ <p>so $P \rightarrow 2000$ but does not exceed it</p> | <p>M₁</p> <p>A₁</p> <p>M₁ A₁cao (4)</p> <p>M₁</p> <p>A₁, M₁</p> <p>A₁ f.t. (4)</p> <p>B₁ (1)</p> |
| <p>7 (a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> | <p>Using $x^2 - 1 \equiv (x-1)(x+1)$ somewhere in solution</p> <p>Using a common denominator e.g. $\frac{x - (x-1)}{(x-1)(x+1)}$</p> <p>clear, sound, complete proof of $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+1)}$</p> <p>Range of f is y, where $y > 0$</p> <p>If $y \geq 0$ given allow B₁.</p> $g \circ f(x) = g\left(\frac{1}{(x-1)(x+1)}\right) = 2(x-1)(x+1)$ <p>M₁ requires correct order and $g(x) = \frac{2}{x}$ used</p> $2(x-1)(x+1) = 70$ <p>M₁ is independent of previous work</p> $x = 6 \text{ (treat -6 extra as 15W)}$ | <p>M₁</p> <p>M₁</p> <p>A₁ (3)</p> <p>B₂</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>M₁ A₁</p> <p>M₁</p> <p>A₁ (4)</p> |

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| 8 (a) | <p>EITHER expanding Using coefficients 1, 5, 10, 10, 5, 1 as necessary Using powers x^5, $2x^4$, $2x^3$ etc as necessary Completing de method $A = 64$ $B = 160$, $C = 20$</p> <p>OR Substituting values for x $x = \dots \rightarrow A = 64$ Forming a first equation in B and C Forming a second equation in B and C Solving to complete de method down to either $B =$ or $C =$ $B = 160$, $C = 20$</p> | <p>M_1 M_1 M_1 B_1 $A_{2,1,0} (6)$ B_1 M_1 M_1 M_1 $A_{2,1,0}$</p> |
| (b) | <p>Candidate's values of A, B, C used to form $20x^4 + 160x^2 + 64 = 349$ $ky^2 + 32y - 57 = 0$ [3 term quadratic needed] Solving for y replacing by x^2 and completion to obtain <u>all relevant values of x</u> $\pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$ or <u>AWRT ± 1.22</u></p> | <p>M_1 $A_{1, f.t.}$ M_1 M_1 $A_{1, c, a, o}$ (5)</p> |

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| 9 | <p>(a) $R = \sqrt{29} = 5.39$ $\tan \alpha = \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = 1.19, 0.379\pi, 68.2^\circ$</p> <p>(b) Max = $\sqrt{29}$ (or as in (a)) at $\theta = 1.19$ (or as in (a) above)</p> <p>(c) $T = 15 + \sqrt{29} \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{12} - 1.19\right)$ Max. $T = 15 + \sqrt{29}$ 20.4°C (accept 20° AWT)</p> <p>occurs when $t = \frac{12 \times 1.19}{\pi}$ $= 4.5$ hours (accept AWT 4.5 or 4.6)</p> <p>(d) $12 = 15 + \sqrt{29} \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{12} - 1.19\right)$ $\cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{12} - 1.19\right) = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{29}}$ (using cond.'s values of R & α)</p> <p>$\frac{\pi t}{12} - 1.19 = 2.16(2)$ or $4.12(2)$</p> <p>$t = 12.8(0)$ or $20.2(9)$ (either)</p> <p>i.e. 0100 or 0830 (both)</p> | <p>B₁ M₁A₁ (3)</p> <p>B₁ f.t. B₁ f.t. (2)</p> <p>M₁ A₁</p> <p>M₁ A₁ (4)</p> <p>M₁ A₁ f.t.</p> <p>M₁ + M₁</p> <p>A₁</p> <p>A₁ (6)</p> |

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|----------------------|--|--|
| 1. (a) (b) | centre is $(5, -3)$ radius is 7 $[m1 \text{ if sign errors}]$ $[m1 \text{ attempts } \sqrt{g^2 + f^2 - c}]$ | M1 A1 (2) M1 A1 (2) |
| 2. (a) (b) | uses $f(1) = 9, \Rightarrow a + b = 2$ (o.e.) uses $f(-2) = 0, \Rightarrow -8a + 4b = -28$ (o.e.) $\therefore \underline{a = 3}, \underline{b = -1}$ (solves to find both values - m1) | M1, A1 (2) M1, A1 (2) M1 A1 con. (2) |
| 3. (a) (b) (c) | $x \ln a \equiv kx \ln e$ $\therefore k \ln e = \ln a \Rightarrow k = \ln a$ * $y = e^{kx} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = k e^{kx}$ and $k = \ln 2$ $\therefore y = 2^x \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \ln 2 \cdot 2^x$ as $e^{\ln 2} = 2$ * when $x = 2, \frac{dy}{dx} = 4 \ln 2, = \ln 2^4 = \ln 16$ * | M1 A1 (2) M1 A1 (2). M1, A1 (2). |
| | | |

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| 4 (a) | $1 - 3x + 9x^2 - 27x^3 + \dots$ | B1, B1; B1 (3) |
| | | |
| | | |
| 5 (a) | $x \tan x, - \int \tan x \, dx$ $= x \tan x + [\ln \cos x] \text{ (or equivalent)}$ $= \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln \cos \frac{\pi}{4}$ $= \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \text{ (*)}$ | M1, A1 [M1 A1] M1 A1. (6) |
| | | |
| | | |
| (b) | $V = \pi \int_0^{\pi/4} x \sec^2 x \, dx$ $= \frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 = 1.38$ | uses $\pi \times \int$ M1 A1 (2) |
| | | |
| (c) | $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} \sec x + x^{1/2} \sec x \tan x$ $= 2.05 \text{ (or } \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{2\pi} (2 + \pi))$ | uses product rule. M1 A1 A1 (3) |
| | | |

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| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|--|---|---|
| <p>b(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> <p>(d)</p> | <p>$1 \times 4 - 2 \times 1 - 2 \times 1 = 0$ i.e. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \therefore \perp^e$.</p> <p>$3 + \lambda = 9 + 4\mu$ and either $4 - 2\lambda = 1 + \mu$ or $-5 + 2\lambda = -2 - \mu$</p> <p>Eliminate to obtain, $\mu = -1$ or $\lambda = 2$</p> <p>point is $(5, 0, -1)$ (no check needed) vector is $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$.</p> <p>$\lambda = -3 \Rightarrow$ point lies on 1st line l_1 show contradiction for $\mu \Rightarrow$ point not on l_2</p> <p>$\sqrt{5^2 + 10^2 + 10^2} = 15, \Rightarrow 1.5 \text{ km}$</p> | <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A1 M1, A1 B1 (5)</p> <p>M1 A1 B1 (3)</p> <p>M1, A1 (2)</p> |
| <p>7. (a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> | <p>$\int \frac{dx}{(1-2x)(1-4x)} = \int k dt$</p> <p>$\int \frac{-1}{1-2x} + \frac{2}{1-4x} dx = \int k dt$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} \ln(1-2x) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1-4x), = kt + \frac{c}{2}$</p> <p>$\ln \frac{1-2x}{1-4x} = 2kt + c$ (*)</p> <p>Use $x=0$ when $t=0 \Rightarrow c=0$</p> <p>$\therefore \frac{1-2x}{1-4x} = e^{2kt}$</p> <p>$\therefore x(4e^{2kt} - 2) = e^{2kt} - 1, \therefore x = \frac{e^{2kt} - 1}{4e^{2kt} - 2}$</p> <p>As $t \rightarrow \infty, x \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$.</p> | <p>B1 M1 A1, M1 A1, A1 A1 csa (7)</p> <p>B1 M1 M1, A1 oae. (4)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> |

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|-----------------|---|---|
| 8(a) | $y^2 = 81 \sin^2 2t$ $= 81 \times 4 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t$ $= 4 \times 9 (1 - \cos^2 t) \times 9 \cos^2 t$ $= \underline{4(9 - x^2)x^2}$ | squares + substitutes M1 use of double angle M1 use of $\sin^2 = 1 - \cos^2$ M1 A1 (4) |
| (b) | $\int y dx = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 9 \sin 2t \cdot 3 \sin t dt$ $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 27 \sin 2t \sin t dt \quad (\text{ie: } A=27)$ | uses $\int y dx$ form. M1, A1 B1 (3) |
| (c) | $27 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2t \sin t dt = 27 \int 2 \sin^2 t \cos t dt$ $= 27 \left[\frac{2}{3} \sin^3 t \right], = 18$ | M1 M1A1, A1 |
| | $\underline{\text{OR}} \quad -\frac{27}{2} \int (\cos 3t - \cos t) dt =$ $= -\frac{27}{2} \left[\frac{1}{3} \sin 3t - \sin t \right], = 18.$ | M1 M1A1, A1 (4) |
| (d) | $\text{Rectangular area} = 18 \times 6 = 108$ $\text{Red area} = \text{Rectangular} - 4 \times \text{Blue} = 108 - 72 = 36$ | M1A1 M1A1 (4) |

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| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 1. | <p>(a) $x = -\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$4 = 2^2$ and $\sqrt{2} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $y = 2^{\frac{1}{2}}$</p> <p>(b) $y - x = 3$ $2^3 = 8$ (Or: $4\sqrt{2} \div \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 8$)</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>M1, A1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> |
| 2. | <p>(a) $64 - 46 - 28 + c = 0$ $c = -20$</p> <p>(b) $(x - 4)(x^2 + 3x + 5)$ (B1 for $(x - 4)$)</p> <p>(c) For $x^2 + 3x + 5$, $b^2 - 4ac = -11 < 0$, \therefore No real roots.</p> | <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>B1 M1 A1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1ft (2)</p> |
| 3. | <p>$2\sin^2 \theta - 2\sin \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta$</p> <p>$3\sin^2 \theta - 2\sin \theta - 1 = 0$</p> <p>$(3\sin \theta + 1)(\sin \theta - 1) = 0$ (or attempt by formula)</p> <p>$\sin \theta = -\frac{1}{3}$ $\sin \theta = 1$</p> <p><u>$\theta = -19.5^\circ, -160.5^\circ, 90^\circ$</u></p> <p>Final 3 marks: subtract 1 for each extra soln in range. Ignore extra solutions outside range.</p> <p>Special case, if the 2nd M mark has not been earned: Noting that $\sin \theta = 1$ (B1) so $\theta = 90^\circ$ (B1)</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1 A1ft</p> <p>A1 (5)</p> <p>A1 1ft A1 (3)</p> |
| | | |

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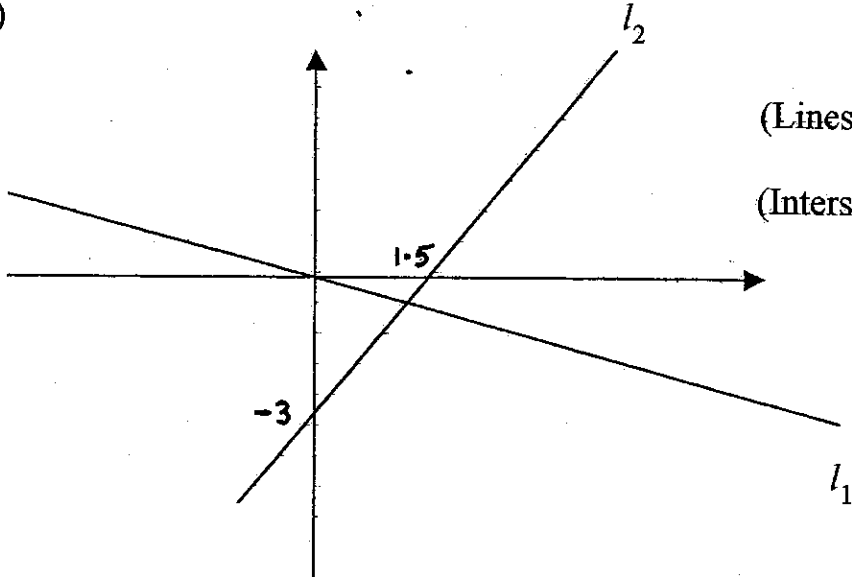
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| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 4. | <p>(a)</p>  <p>(Lines)</p> <p>(Intersections)</p> <p>(b) $-\frac{1}{4}x = 2x - 3$ $\frac{9}{4}x = 3$ $x = \frac{4}{3}$ $y = -\frac{1}{3}$</p> <p>(c) Perp. to l_1 : $m = 4$</p> <p>$y + \frac{1}{3} = 4(x - \frac{4}{3})$</p> <p>$12x - 3y - 17 = 0$</p> | <p>B1 B1</p> <p>B1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1 A1 (3)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (3) ⑨</p> |
| | | |

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Paper No. **P1**

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|-----------------|--|---|
| 5. | <p>(a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 10x + 5$</p> <p>(b) $3x^2 - 10x + 5 = 2$ $3x^2 - 10x + 3 = 0$</p> <p style="padding-left: 100px;">$(3x - 1)(x - 3) = 0$ $x = \frac{1}{3}$</p> <p>(c) When $x = 3$, $y = 27 - 45 + 15 + 2 = -1$</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">$y + 1 = 2(x - 3)$ $y = 2x - 7$</p> <p>(d) $R : x = 0$ $y = -7$ $S : y = 0$ $x = 3.5$ (Both for M1)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">$RS = \sqrt{(7^2 + (\frac{7}{2})^2)} = \frac{7}{2}\sqrt{5}$ (or equivalent)</p> | <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1ft</p> <p>M1 A1 (4)</p> |
| 6. | <p>(a) $\frac{1}{2}R^2\theta = \frac{49}{2}\theta$ or $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = \frac{25}{2}\theta$</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">$\frac{1}{2}R^2\theta - \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = \frac{49}{2}\theta - \frac{25}{2}\theta = 12\theta$</p> <p>(b) $12\theta = 15$ $\theta = 1.25$ (*)</p> <p>(c) $R\theta = 7 \times 1.25$ (or $r\theta = 5 \times 1.25$)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">$R\theta + r\theta + 4 = 8.75 + 6.25 + 4 = 19$ m</p> <p>(d) $\sin 0.625 = \frac{x}{5}$ $AD = 2x$ (= 5.851 m)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">$6.25 - 5.85 = 0.399$ 40 cm (M dep. on previous M)</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1 (3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 (3)</p> |

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|-----------------|---|--|
| 7. | <p>(a) $S = a + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^{n-1}$</p> <p>$rS = ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^n$</p> <p>Subtract: $S(1-r) = a(1-r^n)$ $S = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$</p> <p>(b) $ar = 3$ $ar^3 = 1.08$</p> <p>Divide: $r^2 = 0.36$ $r = 0.6$</p> <p>$a = 6 \div 1.2 = 5$</p> <p>(c) $S = \frac{5}{1-0.6}$</p> <p>$= \underline{12.5}$</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 (4)</p> <p>B1 B1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1 (5)</p> <p>M1 A1ft</p> <p>A1 (3) (12)</p> |

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|-----------------|---|--|
| 8. | <p>(a) $x + 1 = 6x - x^2 - 3$</p> <p>$x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$ $(x - 1)(x - 4)$ (or use of formula) $x = \dots$</p> <p>$x = 1$ $x = 4$</p> <p>$y = 2$ $y = 5$</p> <p>(b) $\int (6x - x^2 - 3) dx = 3x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} - 3x$</p> <p>Limits x_A and x_B: $(48 - \frac{64}{3} - 12) - (3 - \frac{1}{3} - 3)$ (= 15)</p> <p>Trapezium: $\frac{1}{2}(2 + 5) \times 3 = 10.5$</p> <p>Area of $R = 15 - 10.5 = 4.5$</p> <p><u>Alternative for (b)</u></p> <p>$(6x - x^2 - 3) - (x + 1) = 5x - x^2 - 4$</p> <p>$\int (5x - x^2 - 4) dx = \frac{5x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - 4x$</p> <p>Limits x_A and x_B: $(40 - \frac{64}{3} - 16) - (\frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - 4)$, = 4.5</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1 A1 (5)</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>B1ft</p> <p>M1 A1 (7)</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1ft</p> <p>M1 A1, A1</p> |
| | | |

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Paper No. P2

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|----------------------|--|---|
| 1. (a) (b) | $p = \underline{1.357}$; $q = \underline{1.382}$ AWRT $I \approx \frac{0.5}{2} , [1 + 2(1.216 + 1.357 + 1.413) + 1.382]$ $= \underline{2.589}$ or $\underline{2.59}$ only | B1 ; B1 (2) B1, [M1 A1] (4) A1 (4) (6) |
| 2. (a) (b) | $\log_2 16 = \log_2 2^4 , \therefore p = 4 \log_2 2$ i.e. $\log_2 2 = \underline{\frac{p}{4}}$ $\log_2(8q) = \log_2 8 + \log_2 q$ $= \dots + 1$ $= 3 \log_2 2 + \dots$ $\therefore \log_2(8q) = \underline{\frac{3}{4}p + 1}$ <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;"> $\log_2 q = 1$ $\log_2 8$ in terms of $\log_2 16$ or $\log_2 2$ </div> | M1, A1 (2) M1 B1 M1 A1 (4) (6) |
| 3. (a) (b) (c) | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>(a) $y = f(x)$</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>fairly even V, vertex on the x axis</p> <p>ONLY $(\frac{a}{2}, 0)$ and $(0, a)$ on graph or in text</p> <p>[Clearly read off graph paper work]</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>(b) $y = f(2x)$</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>Steeper, even V and correct intersection</p> <p>ONLY both $(\frac{a}{4}, 0)$ and $(0, a)$ on graph or in text</p> </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 20px;"> <p>(c) $-(2x - a) = \frac{1}{2}x$ when $x=4, \Rightarrow a - 8 = 2 \therefore \underline{a=10}$</p> <p>$2x - a = \frac{1}{2}x$ when $x=4, \Rightarrow 8 - a = 2 \therefore \underline{a=6}$</p> </div> | B1 B1 (2) B1 $[\sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \text{ from (a)}]$ B1 (2) M1, A1 M1, A1 (4) (8) |

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|-----------------|--|--|
| 4. | $[f(x)]^2 = x^2 + \frac{4}{x^4} + \frac{4}{x}$ <p style="text-align: right;">> 2 terms correct</p> $\int [f(x)]^2 dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{4}{3x^3} + 4 \ln x \right]$ $\int_1^2 [f(x)]^2 dx = \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{4}{24} + 4 \ln 2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{4}{3} + 4 \ln 1 \right)$ $= \left(\frac{7}{2} + 4 \ln 2 \right)$ $V = \pi \int_1^2 [f(x)]^2 dx \Rightarrow V = \pi \left(\frac{7}{2} + \ln 16 \right) \text{ or } \begin{matrix} a = \frac{7}{2} \\ b = 16 \end{matrix}$ | <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1, B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1, A1, A1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(8)</p> |
| S.C. | <p>Sydoc can score M1 for integration and M1 for limits only</p> | <p>i.e. max of $\frac{2}{8}$</p> |
| 5. (a) | $u_1 = 1.05 \times 500\,000 - 15\,000 = 510\,000$ $u_2 = 520\,500$ $u_3 = 531\,525$ <p>the population is <u>increasing</u></p> <p>(b)</p> $\left(\begin{matrix} u_1 = 425\,000 \\ u_2 = 346\,250 \\ u_3 = 263\,562.5 \\ u_4 = 176\,740.625 \end{matrix} \right)$ $u_5 = 85\,577.64\dots$ $u_6 = -10\,143.46\dots$ <p>$u_5 > 0, u_6 < 0$ so population died out during 6th year</p> <p>(c) Require $u_1 = u_0$ i.e. $1.05 \times 500\,000 - d = 500\,000$</p> <p>i.e. $d = 0.05 \times 500\,000$</p> <p>i.e. $d = \underline{\underline{25\,000}}$</p> | <p>> 1 correct iteration</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (all 3)</p> <p>B1 (3)</p> <p>Attempt y₅ u₅ and u₆</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1 (3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(8)</p> |

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| 6 (a) | $\text{LHS} = \frac{2\sin^2\theta}{2\sin\theta\cos\theta}$ $= \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = \tan\theta = \text{RHS}$ | Attempt $\cos 2\theta$ or $\sin 2\theta$ both correct M1 A1 All c.s.o. (3) |
| 6 (b) | $\text{From (a)} \frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{\tan\theta} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{OR} \quad 4\sin^2\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$ $\Rightarrow \sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\sin\theta)(4\sin\theta\cos\theta - 1) = 0$ $\Rightarrow \sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ $\Rightarrow 2\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$ $\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{12}$ | Steps to show $\sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ one sol ⁿ for 2θ (β) $\frac{\pi - \beta}{2}$ both B1 (accept degrees) M1 M1 All c.s.o. (6) (9) |
| 7 (a) | $f'(x) = 0.5e^x - 2x$ $f'(0) = 0.5$ Equation of tangent at A is: $y = f'(0)x + f(0)$, i.e. $y = 0.5x + 0.5$ | diff. M1 All c.s.o. M1, A1 (4) |
| 6 (b) | $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x = \frac{1}{2}e^x$ $\text{i.e. } 4x = e^x$ $\Rightarrow x = \ln(4x) \quad (*)$ | $f'(x) = 0$ M1 (dependent) M1 All c.s.o. (3) |
| 6 (c) | $x_1 = \ln 8.6 = 2.1517622$ $x_2 = 2.1525814$ $x_3 = 2.152962\dots = \underline{2.1530} \text{ (4dp) ONLY}$ | 3 iterations M1 All c.s.o. (2) (9) |

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|-----------------|---|--|
| 8. (a) | $f(x) = \frac{2(2x+1) - 6}{(x-1)(2x+1)} = \frac{4x-4}{(x-1)(2x+1)} \quad \left[\text{M for Attempt same denominator} \right]$ $\text{i.e. } f(x) = \frac{4(x-1)}{(x-1)(2x+1)} = \frac{4}{2x+1} \quad \left[\text{M for factoring} \right]$ <p>(b) $0 < f < 4/3$ or $0 < y < 4/3$</p> <p>(c) $y = \frac{4}{2x+1} \Rightarrow y(2x+1) = 4$</p> <p>i.e. $x = \frac{4-y}{2y}$</p> <p>$\therefore f^{-1}(x) = \frac{4-x}{2x}$ (o.e.)</p> <p>(d) Range of f^{-1} = domain of $f \therefore f^{-1} > 1$ or $y > 1$ or $x > 1$</p> <p>[BO for $f > 1$ or $x > 1$ or $f^{-1} > 1$]</p> | <p>M1, A1</p> <p>M1, A1 c.s.o. (4)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1 (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p> <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>(10)</p> |
| 9. (a) | $f(x) = \dots + \binom{n}{2} \frac{x^2}{k^2} + \binom{n}{3} \frac{x^3}{k^3} \dots$ $\frac{2x \cdot n(n-1)}{2k^2} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6k^3}$ $\Rightarrow 6k = n-2 \quad \text{or} \quad \underline{n = 6k+2} \quad \text{⊗}$ <p>(b) $\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{4! k^4} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)(n-4)}{5! k^5}, \Rightarrow 5k = n-4$ (o.e.)</p> <p>Solving: $5k = 6k+2-4, \Rightarrow \underline{k=2 \text{ and } n=14}$ ⊗</p> <p>(c) $(1 + \frac{x}{2})^{14} = 1 + 7x + \binom{14}{2} \frac{x^2}{4} + \binom{14}{3} \frac{x^3}{8} + \binom{14}{4} \frac{x^4}{16} + \binom{14}{5} \frac{x^5}{32} \dots$</p> $= 1 + 7x + \frac{91}{4} x^2 + \frac{91}{2} x^3 + \frac{1001}{16} x^4 + \frac{1001}{16} x^5 \dots$ | <p>Attempt both terms M1</p> <p>Correct eqn. No(A) (factorials OK.) M1</p> <p>A1 c.s.o. (3)</p> <p>M1, A1</p> <p>M1, A1 c.s.o. (4)</p> <p>M1 (≥ 3 correct)</p> <p>B1, A1, A1 (4)</p> <p>(11)</p> |

FINAL
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17/1/2002

Subject PURE MATHEMATICS 6673

Paper no. P3

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|-----------------|--|--|
| 1. | <p>Try to use remainder theorem i.e. evaluate $f(-\frac{1}{2})$ or $f(+\frac{1}{2})$</p> <p>Uses correct substitution to give $4(-\frac{1}{2})^3 + 3(-\frac{1}{2})^2 - 2(-\frac{1}{2}) - 6 = -4\frac{3}{4}$</p> <p>Alternative : Uses long division dividing by $(2x+1)$, obtaining $2x^2 + \dots$ Continues as far as remainder, to get $2x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{5}{4} \text{ rem } -4\frac{3}{4}$</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 (3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1, A1 (3)</p> |
| 2. | <p>$y = \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$</p> <p>$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos x \cos x - \sin x(-\sin x)}{\cos^2 x}$ (use of quotient rule) (or of appropriate product rule)</p> <p>$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x.$ *</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> |
| 3. | <p>(a) $A = 2, B = 16$ (complete method to find A and B)</p> <p>(b) $A(1-2x)^{-1} + B(2+x)^{-1}$ and attempt at expansion</p> <p>$A(1+2x+4x^2+8x^3+\dots)$ $+ \frac{B}{2}(1-\frac{x}{2}+\frac{x^2}{4}-\frac{x^3}{8}+\dots)$ $= 10+10x^2+15x^3+\dots$ (final M mark needs correct powers of 2)</p> | <p>M1 A1 A1 (3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1 (5)</p> |

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January 2002

Advanced Supplementary/ Advanced Level
General Certificate of Education

Subject **PURE MATHEMATICS 6673**

Paper no. **P3**

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 4. | <p>(a) $(x-3)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 18$ ^{OR} EQUIVALENT (accept $(3\sqrt{2})^2$)</p> <p>(b) Use $y = x + 3$ to obtain $(x-3)^2 + (x-1)^2 = 18$ And thus $2x^2 - 8x = 8$ Solve quadratic, to obtain $x = 2 \pm \sqrt{8}$, $y = 5 \pm \sqrt{8}$</p> <p>(c) Distance = $\sqrt{((2\sqrt{8})^2 + (2\sqrt{8})^2)} = 8$</p> | <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A1 M1, A1, A1 (5)</p> <p>M1A1 c50 (2)</p> |
| 5. | <p>(a) $\frac{dN}{dt} = -kN$ -sign, or k negative needed for A1</p> <p>(b) $\int \frac{dN}{N} = \int -k dt$ (\checkmark on sign error only) $\ln N = -kt + c$ (\checkmark on sign error only)</p> <p>$N = e^{-kt+c} = Ae^{-kt}$ *</p> <p>(c) $3 \times 10^{17} = 7 \times 10^{18} e^{-8k}$ $e^{-k} = \sqrt[8]{\frac{3}{70}} = .6745$ or $k = \frac{1}{8} \ln \frac{70}{3}$ or equivalent $k = .3937$</p> <p>(d) $N = 7 \times 10^{18} e^{-0.3937 \times 16}$ or $\frac{3}{70} \times 3 \times 10^{17}$ $= 1.286 \times 10^{16}$</p> | <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>B1 \checkmark M1 A1 \checkmark M1 A1 (5)</p> <p>M1 M1 A1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> |
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|-----------------|--|--|
| 6. | <p>(a) $\vec{AB} = 3\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{k}$</p> <p>(b) $\cos A = \frac{-12 - 48 + 6}{\sqrt{81}\sqrt{81}} = -\frac{2}{3}$ OR $\cos A = \frac{81 + 81 - 270}{162} = -\frac{2}{3}$</p> <p>(c) $\lambda = 4$ at point A and $\lambda = 7$ at point B. $\mathbf{r} = -9\mathbf{k} + \lambda(\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k})$ represents a line.</p> <p>(d) $(2\lambda\mathbf{i} + 2\lambda\mathbf{j} + (2\lambda - 9)\mathbf{k}) \cdot (\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}) = 0$ $\lambda + 4\lambda + 4\lambda - 18 = 0$. Therefore $\lambda = 2$</p> <p>(e) The point is $(2, 4, -5)$</p> | <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>M1 A1 A1 (3)</p> <p>B1 B1 B1 (3)</p> <p>M1 M1 A1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> |
| 7. | <p>(i) $\int_1^3 x^2 \ln x \, dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \ln x \right] - \int \frac{x^3}{3} \frac{1}{x} \, dx$ $= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \ln x \right] - \int \frac{x^2}{3} \, dx$ $= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \ln x \right] - \frac{1}{9} x^3$ $= 9 \ln 3 - 3 + 1/9 = 9 \ln 3 - 2\frac{8}{9}$ or any equivalent</p> <p>(ii) $\int \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos^3 \theta} \, d\theta = \int \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta$ $= \tan \theta (+c)$ $= \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} (+c) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (+c) \quad *$</p> | <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1 A1 (6)</p> <p>M1 A1, M1 B1</p> <p>M1 A1 (6)</p> |

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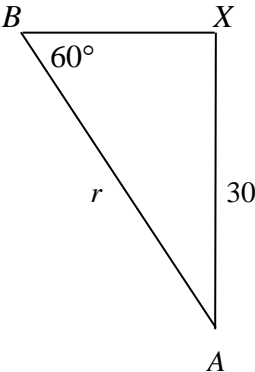
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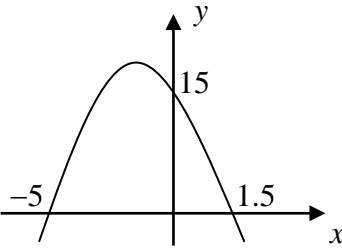
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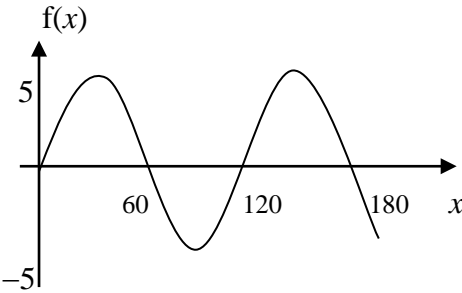
Subject **PURE MATHEMATICS 6673**

Paper no. **P3**

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 8. | | |
| (a) | $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{4\cos\theta}{-5\sin\theta}$ <p>Equation of tangent is $y - 4\sin\alpha = \frac{4\cos\alpha}{-5\sin\alpha}(x - 5\cos\alpha)$</p> $\therefore 5y\sin\alpha + 4x\cos\alpha = 20(\cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha) = 20 \quad *$ | <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> |
| (b) | $\int y \frac{dx}{d\theta} d\theta = -\int 4\sin\theta 5\sin\theta d\theta$ $= 10 \int (\cos 2\theta - 1) d\theta$ $= [5\sin 2\theta - 10\theta]$ <p>Area = 20π (appropriate limits used correctly)</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 cso (4)</p> |
| (c) | <p>When $x = 0, y = \frac{4}{\sin\alpha}$, OR when $y = 0, x = \frac{5}{\cos\alpha}$.</p> <p>Area of parallelogram = $4 \times \frac{10}{\sin\alpha \cos\alpha} = \frac{80}{\sin 2\alpha}$</p> $\therefore A = \frac{80}{\sin 2\alpha} - 20\pi \quad *$ | <p>B1</p> <p>M1A1</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> |
| (d) | $\frac{80}{\sin 2\alpha} - 20\pi = 20\pi$ $\sin 2\alpha = \frac{2}{\pi}$ $\alpha = 0.345$ | <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p> |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 1. | <p>(a) $1 \times 7 + 2 \times 7 + \dots$ $a = 7, d = 7, n = 142$ $n = 142$</p> $S_n = \frac{1}{2}n(a + b) \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{1}{2}n(2a + (n - 1)d) \quad \text{or} \quad 7 \times \frac{n(n + 1)}{2}$ $= \frac{142}{2}(7 + 994) \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{142}{2}(14 + 141 \times 7) \quad \text{or} \quad 7 \times \frac{142 \times 143}{2} = \mathbf{71\,071}$ <p>(b) $\sum_{r=1}^{142} (7r + 2) = \sum_{r=1}^{142} 7r + \sum_{r=1}^{142} 2$ split</p> $\sum_{r=1}^{142} 2 = 2 \times 142$ $\therefore \sum_{r=1}^{142} (7r + 2) = 71\,071 + 2 \times 142 = \mathbf{71\,355}$ | <p>B1</p> <p>M1 (use of correct formula)</p> <p>A1 (3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p> <p>(6 marks)</p> |
| 2. | <p>(a)  $\sin 60^\circ = \frac{3}{r}$ or $r = 2x, 4x^2 = x^2 + 3^2, x = \sqrt{3}$</p> $r = \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{or} \quad r = 2\sqrt{3}$ <p>(b) Area = $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta^c$ or $\frac{\theta^\circ}{360^\circ} \times \pi r^2 =, \frac{1}{6} \times \pi \times 12 = \mathbf{2\pi}$ (cm²)</p> <p>(c) Arc = $r^2\theta^c$ or $\frac{\theta^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 2\pi r =, \frac{1}{6} \times 2\pi \times 2\sqrt{3}$</p> $\text{Perimeter} = \text{Arc} + 2r =, \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi + 2 \times 2\sqrt{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}(\pi + 6) \text{ (cm)} \quad (*)$ | <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> <p>M1, A1 (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1, A1 cso (3)</p> <p>(7 marks)</p> |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| <p>3. (a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> | $f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 7x - 15 = 0$ $(2x - 3)(x + 5) = 0$ <p>∴ points are $(\frac{3}{2}, 0), (-5, 0); (0, 15)$</p>  <p>Symmetry: $x = \frac{1}{2}(-5 + 1.5)$ or Calculus: $-7 - 4x = 0$ or Algebra: $-2[(x + \frac{7}{4})^2 - k]$ $\Rightarrow x = -\frac{7}{4}, y = 21\frac{1}{8}$</p> | <p>attempt to solve $f(x) = 0$ M1 A1 (both); B1 (3)</p> <p>shape B1 vertex in correct quadrant B1 ft (2)</p> <p>M1 A1, A1 (3) (8 marks)</p> |
| <p>4. (a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> | $(x + k)^2 - 7 - k^2 = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x + k)^2 = 7 + k^2 = 0 \quad \therefore x + k = (\pm) \sqrt{7 + k^2}$ $\therefore x = -k \pm \sqrt{7 + k^2}$ <p>$7 + k^2 > 0$ (or discriminant > 0) ∴ roots are real and distinct</p> <p>$k = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow x = -\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{7 + 2}$ $x = -\sqrt{2} + 3$ or $-\sqrt{2} - 3$</p> | <p>$(x + k)^2$ (LHS) M1 A1 M1 (no need for \pm) A1 (both) (4)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A1 (both) (2) (8 marks)</p> |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|---|---|--|
| <p>5. (a)</p>  <p>(b) $(30^\circ, 5); (150^\circ, 5); (90^\circ, -5)$</p> <p>(c) $f(x) = 2.5 \Rightarrow \sin 3x^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$ $3x = 30 \quad (150, 390, 510)$ $3x = (\alpha), 180 - \alpha, 360 + \alpha, (540 - \alpha)$ $x = 10, 50, 130, 170$</p> | <p>shape 60, 120, 180 on x-axis 5, -5 on y-axis (may be implied by part (b))</p> <p>one x-coordinate all x-coordinates all correct</p> <p>one correct value</p> | <p>B1 B1 B1 (3)</p> <p>B1 B1 B1 (3)</p> <p>B1 M1, M1 A1 (ignore extras out of range) (4) (10 marks)</p> |
| <p>6. (a)</p> $2x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3x^{-\frac{3}{2}} = 0$ $x^3 = \frac{3}{2}$ $x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{2}}$ $= 1.1447\dots = \mathbf{1.14} \text{ (3 sf)}$ <p>(b) $f(x) = 4x^3 + 9x^{-3} - 12 + 5$ $= 4x^3 + \frac{9}{x^3} - 7$</p> <p>(c) $\int_1^2 f(x) \, dx = \left[x^4 - \frac{9}{2}x^{-2} - 7x \right]_1^2$ $= (2^4 - \frac{9}{2} \times 2^{-2} - 14) - (1 - \frac{9}{2} - 7)$ $= \mathbf{11\frac{3}{8}}$ or $\mathbf{11.375}$</p> | <p>$x = \sqrt[3]{\alpha}$</p> <p>$A = 4$ $B = 9, C = -7$</p> <p>$x^n \rightarrow x^{n+1}$</p> | <p>M1 M1 A1 cao (3)</p> <p>B1 B1, B1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A2 ft (candidate's A B, C) (-1 eeo)</p> <p>M1 (use of limits) A1 (5) (11 marks)</p> |


| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 7. | <p>(a) $l = (50 - 2x) \quad w = (40 - 2x)$ $V = x(50 - 2x)(40 - 2x)$ $V = xlw$ $V = x(2000 - 80x - 100x + 4x^2) = 4x(x^2 - 45x + 500) \quad (*)$</p> <p>(b) $0 < x < 20$ (accept \leq)</p> <p>(c) $\frac{dV}{dx} = 12x^2 - 360x + 2000$ (accept $\div 4$)</p> <p>$\frac{dV}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 90x + 500 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{90 \pm \sqrt{8100 - 6000}}{6}$</p> <p>$x = (22.6),$ required $x = 7.36$ or 7.4 or 7.362</p> <p>(d) $V_{\max} = 4 \times 7.36(7.36^2 \dots), = 6564 \text{ or } 6560 \text{ or } 6600$</p> <p>(e) e.g. $V'' = 24x - 360 \big _{x=7.36} (= -183 \dots) < 0, \therefore \text{maximum}$</p> | <p>B1 M1 A1 cso (3)</p> <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>M1, A1</p> <p>M1 ($dV/dx = 0$ & attempt to solve)</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> <p>M1, A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 full method A1 full accuracy (2)</p> <p>(12 marks)</p> |
| 8. | <p>(a) Mid-point of $AB = [\frac{1}{2}(-3 + 8), \frac{1}{2}(-2 + 4)], = (\frac{5}{2}, 1)$</p> <p>(b) $M_{AB} = \frac{4 - (-2)}{8 - (-3)}, = \frac{6}{11}$</p> <p>Equation of $AB: y - 4 = \frac{6}{11}(x - 8)$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow 11y - 44 = 6x - 48, \quad \Rightarrow 6x - 11y - 4 = 0$ (or equivalent)</p> <p>(c) Gradient of tangent = $-\frac{11}{6}$</p> <p>Equation: $y - 4 = -\frac{11}{6}(x - 8)$ (or $6y + 11x - 112 = 0$)</p> <p>(d) Equation of $l: y = \frac{2}{3}x$</p> <p>Substitute into part (c): $\frac{2}{3}x - 4 = -\frac{11}{6}x + \frac{88}{6}$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow x = 7\frac{7}{15}, y = 4\frac{44}{45}$</p> | <p>M1, A1 (2)</p> <p>M1, A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> <p>B1 ft</p> <p>M1 A1 (3)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1, A1 (4)</p> <p>(13 marks)</p> |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 1. | <p>(a) $1 + n(3x) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}(3x)^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}(3x)^3$</p> <p>(b) $\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6} \times 27 = 10 \times \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \times 9$ $n = 12$</p> <p>(c) $\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{4!}(3x)^4$ coefficient: 40095</p> | <p>B1, B1 (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>(6 marks)</p> |
| 2. | <p>(a) $\frac{3}{x(x+2)} + \frac{x-4}{(x+2)(x-2)}$</p> <p>$= \frac{3(x-2) + x(x-4)}{x(x+2)(x-2)}$</p> <p>$= \frac{(x-3)(x+2)}{x(x+2)(x-2)}$</p> | <p>B1 B1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1 A1 (7)</p> <p>(7 marks)</p> |
| 3. | <p>(a) 0, 29.05, 33.46</p> <p>(b) When $t = 24.5$, $v = 33.76$. Slower at $t = 25$</p> <p>(c) $s = \frac{1}{2}(5)[2(1.56 + 7.23 + 17.36 + 29.05) + 33.46]$ $= 359.65$ (359.7, 360)</p> | <p>B1 B1 B1 (3)</p> <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>M1 A1 A1ft</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> <p>(8 marks)</p> |
| 4. | <p>(a) Adding: $\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B) = 2 \sin A \cos B$</p> <p>$\left. \begin{array}{l} A+B=X \\ A-B=Y \end{array} \right\} 2A = X+Y$</p> <p>$A = \frac{1}{2}(X+Y), B = \frac{1}{2}(X-Y)$</p> <p>$\sin X + \sin Y = 2 \sin \left(\frac{X+Y}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{X-Y}{2} \right)$ (*)</p> <p>(b) $\sin 4\theta + \sin 2\theta = 2 \sin 3\theta \cos \theta$</p> <p>$\sin 3\theta = 0$ (or $\cos \theta = 0$)</p> <p>$\theta = 0^\circ, 60^\circ, 120^\circ, 180^\circ, 240^\circ, 300^\circ$</p> <p>$90^\circ, 270^\circ$</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>4 correct: A1</p> <p>6 correct: A1</p> <p>8 correct: A1 (5)</p> <p>(9 marks)</p> |

(*) indicates final line given in the question paper; ft = follow-through mark

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 5. | <p>(a) $2 \log x = \log x^2$</p> <p>Combine logs, e.g. $\log_2 \left(\frac{y}{x^2} \right) = 3$</p> $\frac{y}{x^2} = 2^3, \quad y = 8x^2 \quad (*)$ <p>(b) $14x - 3 = 8x^2$</p> $(4x - 1)(2x - 3) = 0 \quad \text{Roots } \frac{1}{4} \text{ and } \frac{3}{2}$ <p>(c) $\log_2 \alpha = \log_2 \frac{1}{4} = \log_2 (2^{-2}) = -2 \quad (*)$</p> <p>(d) $\log_2 1.5 = k \quad 2^k = 1.5$</p> $k = \frac{\log 1.5}{\log 2} = 0.585$ | <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 (3)</p> <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 (3)</p> <p>(10 marks)</p> |
| 6. | <p>(a) $f(3.1) = 10 + \ln 9.3 - \frac{1}{2} e^{3.1} = 1.131$</p> <p>$f(3.2) = 10 + \ln 9.6 - \frac{1}{2} e^{3.2} = -0.0045$</p> <p>Sign change, so $3.1 < k < 3.2$</p> <p>(b) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} e^x$</p> <p>(c) $f(1) = 10 + \ln 3 - \frac{1}{2} e$</p> <p>$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} e$</p> <p>(i) $y - (10 + \ln 3 - \frac{1}{2} e) = (1 - \frac{1}{2} e)(x - 1)$</p> <p>(ii) $x = 0: y = 10 + \ln 3 - \frac{1}{2} e - 1 + \frac{1}{2} e$</p> $= 9 + \ln 3$ | <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A2 (1, 0) (3)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (5)</p> <p>(10 marks)</p> |

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|-----------------|---|---|
| 7. | <p>(a) $A: y = 16, B: y = 2$</p> <p>(b) $y(x - 3) = 4, yx - 3y = 4$</p> $x = \frac{3y + 4}{y} \quad (*)$ <p>(c) $x^2 = \left(3 + \frac{4}{y}\right)^2 = 9 + \frac{24}{y} + \frac{16}{y^2}$</p> $\int x^2 dy = \int (9 + 24y^{-1} + 16y^{-2}) dy$ $= 9y - \frac{16}{y} + 24 \ln y$ $\left[9y + 24 \ln y - 16y^{-1} \right]_2^{16} = (144 + 24 \ln 16 - 1) - (18 + 24 \ln 2 - 8)$ $V = \pi(133 + 24 \ln 8)$ <p>(d) $V \times 27 \approx 15\,500 \quad (*)$</p> | <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>M1 (1)</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1ft, A1ft</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (7)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>(11 marks)</p> |
| 8. | <p>(a) $f(x) \geq -4$</p> <p>(b) Domain: $x \geq -4$, range: $f^{-1}(x) \geq 1$</p> <p>(c)</p>  <p>(d) $gf(x) = (x^2 - 2x - 3) - 4$</p> <p>(e) $x^2 - 2x - 7 = 8: x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0$</p> $(x - 5)(x + 3) = 0$ $x = 5, x = -3 \text{ (reject)}$ $x^2 - 2x - 7 = -8: x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$ $x = 1$ | <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>B1, B1 (2)</p> <p>Shape: B1</p> <p>Above x-axis, right way round: B1</p> <p>x-scale: -4 B1</p> <p>y-intercept: 3 B1 (4)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 A1ft</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (5)</p> <p>(14 marks)</p> |

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Subject **PURE MATHEMATICS 6673**

Paper no. **P3**

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|-----------------|--|---|
| 1. | <p>(a) <i>Complete attempt at remainder theorem, or long division</i> Either $f(3) = 27 + 9a + 3b - 10 = 14$, Or complete attempt at long division by $(x-3)$ leading to equation. Either $f(-1) = -1 + a - b - 10 = -18$ or long division by $(x+1)$ leading to equation.</p> <p>Equation equivalent to $9a + 3b = -3$ ($3a + b = -1$)</p> <p>Equation equivalent to $a - b = -7$</p> <p>Solve two equations to get $a = -2, b = 5$</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1, A1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(5)</p> |
| | <p>(b) Either $f(2) = 8 - 8 + 10 - 10 = 0$, or complete division with no remainder. $\therefore (x-2)$ is a factor. Or $f(x) = (x-2)(x^2 + 5)$</p> | <p>M1,</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(M1 A1)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> |
| 2. | <p>(a) $\int x \cos 2x dx = \frac{x \sin 2x}{2} - \int \frac{\sin 2x}{2} dx$ (integration in correct direction)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$= \frac{x \sin 2x}{2} + \frac{\cos 2x}{4} (+k)$ (second integration)</p> | <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> |
| | <p>(b) $x \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{2} + \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 x}{4} (+k)$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(use of appropriate double angle formulae)</p> <p>$= \frac{1}{2} \sin x (2x \cos x - \sin x) + \frac{1}{4} + k$ for $\frac{1}{4} + k$</p> <p>$= \frac{1}{2} \sin x (2x \cos x - \sin x) + C$ ★</p> | <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1 c.a.o.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p> |

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General Certificate of Education

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Paper no. **P3**

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 3. | <p>(a) Either completion of square, $(x-4)^2 + (y-8)^2 = 209 + 16 + 64$ Or use of formulae, $(-f, -g)$, $r = \sqrt{(f^2 + g^2 - c)}$ Centre is (4,8), radius 17.</p> <p>(b) <i>Either</i> $2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} - 8 - 16 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ $\frac{dy}{dx}(2y-16) = 8-2x$, so $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4-x}{y-8}$. <i>Or</i> gradient of CP is $\frac{y-8}{x-4}$. Tangent is perpendicular to CP and so has gradient $\frac{4-x}{y-8}$.</p> <p>(c) At (21,8) the tangent is vertical, so equation is $x = 21$.</p> | <p>M1 A1,A1 (3)</p> <p>M1, A1 A1 (3)</p> <p>B1 M1, A1 (3)</p> <p>M1, A1 (2)</p> |
| 4. | <p>(a) $x^2 + 1 \equiv A(1+x)(3-x) + B(3-x) + C(1+x)$; $A = -1$ $2=4B$, $B=\frac{1}{2}$; $10=4C$, $C=\frac{5}{2}$</p> <p>(b) $\int (-1 + \frac{1}{2(1+x)} + \frac{5}{2(3-x)}) dx$ $= -x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x) - \frac{5}{2} \ln(3-x)$</p> <p>$\int_0^2 f(x) = (-2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3) - (-\frac{5}{2} \ln 3) = -2 + 3 \ln 3$</p> | <p>B1 M1 A1; A1 (4)</p> <p>M1A1✓A1✓</p> <p>M1A1 (5)</p> |

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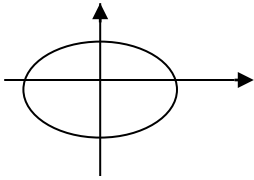
June 2002

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Subject **PURE MATHEMATICS 6673**

Paper no. **P3**

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 5. | (a) $(1 + \frac{5}{15})^{-\frac{1}{2}} = (\frac{4}{3})^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad = (\frac{3}{4})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; = \sin 60^\circ$ | M1,A1;A1 (3) |
| | (b) $1 + 5x(-\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{(5x)^2}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2}) + \frac{(5x)^3}{6}(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})(-\frac{5}{2}) \dots$ $= 1 - \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{75}{8}x^2 - \frac{625}{16}x^3 \dots$ | M1, B1, A1, A1 (4) |
| | (c) $= 1 - \frac{5}{2}(\frac{1}{15}) + \frac{75}{8}(\frac{1}{15})^2 - \frac{625}{16}(\frac{1}{15})^3 \dots = 0.863(4259\dots)$ | M1 A1 (2) |
| | (d) $\sin 60^\circ - (\text{Ans}) \approx 0.0026$ | A1 (1) |
| 6. | (a) $5 \cos t = 0: t = \frac{\pi}{2}, y = 2 \quad (0, 2)$ $t = \frac{3\pi}{2}, y = -6 \quad (0, -6)$ $4 \sin t = 2: t = \frac{\pi}{6}, x = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad t = \frac{5\pi}{6}, x = -\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (\pm \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0)$ | M1A1 M1A1 (4) |
| | (b)  | shape position B1 B1 (2) |
| | (c) $\frac{dx}{dt} = -5 \sin t, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 4 \cos t, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-4 \cos t}{5 \sin t}$ $y = \frac{5 \tan \frac{\pi}{6}}{4} (x - \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}), \quad \text{i.e.} \quad 8\sqrt{3}y = 10x - 25\sqrt{3} \quad \star$ | M1A1 M1, A1 (4) |

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Paper no. **P3**

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 7. | <p>(a) $\frac{dV}{dt} = -kV$</p> <p>$\int \frac{1}{V} dV = -k \int dt, \ln V = -kt$</p> <p>$\ln V = -kt + C \quad V = Ae^{-kt} *$</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(3)</p> |
| | <p>(b) $t = 0, V = 20000: \quad 20000 = A$</p> <p>$t = 3, V = 11000: \quad 11000 = Ae^{-3k}$</p> <p style="padding-left: 100px;">$e^{-3k} = 0.55$</p> <p style="padding-left: 100px;">$-3k = \ln 0.55$</p> <p style="padding-left: 100px;">$k \approx 0.199(3) \quad (\text{allow } 0.2)$</p> <p>$t = 10 \quad V = 20000e^{-10k}; \quad = \pounds 2700$</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>M1,</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1;A1</p> <p>(5)</p> |
| | <p>(c) $500 = 20000e^{-kt} \quad e^{-kt} = 0.025$</p> <p style="padding-left: 100px;">$-0.199t = \ln 0.025$</p> <p style="padding-left: 100px;">$t \approx 18.5 \quad (18.44) \text{ accept } 18 \text{ or } 19 \text{ yrs}$</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1√</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(3)</p> |
| | | |

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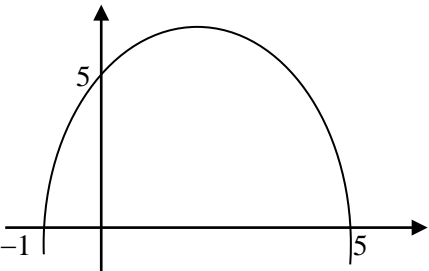
Paper no. **P3**

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 8. | <p>(a) $\mathbf{r} = (9\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) + \lambda(-3\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + 5\mathbf{k})$ (or any correct alternative)</p> | <p>M1,A1 (2)</p> |
| | <p>(b) Uses their line equation, or recognises B is mid point of AC or merely writes down $p=6, q=11$</p> | <p>M1, A1 (2)</p> |
| | <p>(c) Calculates $\overline{OC} \cdot \overline{AB}$ Uses $\cos \alpha = \frac{OC \cdot AB}{ OC AB }$ to obtain α. $\cos \alpha = \frac{70}{\sqrt{166}\sqrt{50}}, \alpha = 39.8^\circ$ (accept 39.79 or 40)</p> | <p>M1 M1 A1 (3)</p> |
| | <p>(d) Let OD be $(9\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) + t(-3\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + 5\mathbf{k})$ Use scalar product OD. $AB=0$ Obtains equation in t and solves to obtain $t = 0.6$ (or equivalent) Uses their t, to obtain $7.2\mathbf{i} + 0.4\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$.</p> | <p>M1 M1 M1A1 M1, A1 (6)</p> |
| | | |

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P1 (6671) - NOVEMBER 2002 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 1. | <p>(a) $3x - x > 13 + 8$ $x > \frac{21}{2}$</p> <p>(b) $x^2 - 5x - 14 > 0$ $(x - 7)(x + 2) > 0$ $x = 7, -2$ $x < -2$ or $x > 7$</p> | <p>M1, A1 (2)</p> <p>B1 M1, A1 ft (3)</p> <p>(5 marks)</p> |
| 2. | <p>(a) $f(-3) = -27 - 27 + 30 + 24 = 0 \Rightarrow (x + 3)$ is factor</p> <p>(b) $(x + 3)(x^2 - 6x + 8)$ $(x + 3)(x - 2)(x - 4)$</p> | <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A1 M1 A1 (4)</p> <p>(6 marks)</p> |
| 3. | <p>(i) Divide: $1 + 2x^{-1}$ Differentiate: $6x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 2x^{-2}$</p> <p>(ii) $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x^{-1}}{-1}$ $[]^4 - []_1 = \left(4 - \frac{1}{4}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{4} - 1\right) = 4\frac{1}{2}$</p> | <p>M1 A1 M1 A2 (1,0) (5)</p> <p>M1 A1A1 M1 A1 (5)</p> <p>(10 marks)</p> |
| 4. | <p>(a) $S = a + (a + d) + (a + 2d) + \dots + [a + (n - 1)d]$ $S = [a + (n - 1)d] + [a + (n - 2)d] + \dots + a$ Add: $2S = n[2a + (n - 1)d] \Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2}n[2a + (n - 1)d]$</p> <p>(b) $a = 54000$ and $n = 9$ $619200 = \frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times (2 \times 54000 + 8d)$ $d = 3700$</p> <p>(c) $a + (n - 1)d = a + 10d = 54000 + 10d = \text{£}91000$</p> <p>(d) $ar^{n-1} = 54000 \times 1.06^{10}$ (ft their n) $= \text{£}96700$ (or $\text{£}97000$)</p> | <p>B1 M1 M1 A1 (4)</p> <p>B1 M1 A1ft A1 (4)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A1ft A1 (3)</p> <p>(13 marks)</p> |

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P1 (6671) - NOVEMBER 2002 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 5. | <p>(i) $\arcsin 0.6 = 36.9^\circ$ (awrt) α $2x + 50 = 36.87, \quad 2x = -13.13^\circ + 360^\circ = 346.87^\circ$ $2x + 50 + 180 - 36.87, \quad 2x = 143.13^\circ - 50^\circ = 93.13^\circ$ $x = 46.6, \quad 173.4$</p> <p>(ii) (a) $\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \frac{BC}{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)} = \frac{18}{\sin 60^\circ}$</p> <p>$BC = 6 \div \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad BC = \frac{12}{\sqrt{3}} = 4\sqrt{3}$ (*)</p> <p>(b) $\cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta = 1 - \frac{1}{9}$</p> <p>$\sin \theta = \sqrt{\frac{8}{9}} \quad \left(= \frac{\sqrt{8}}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \right)$</p> | <p>B1 M1 M1 M1 M1 A1 A1 (7)</p> <p>B1, M1</p> <p>M1 A1 (4)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(13 marks)</p> |
| 6. | <p>(a) 9</p> <p>(b)  <p style="margin-left: 400px;">Shape Position of max. 5 on y-axis -1 and 5 on x-axis</p> <p>(c) Gradient: $\frac{8 - (-7)}{3 - (-2)}$ $y = 3x - 1$</p> <p>$y - 8 = \text{“gradient”} (x - 3)$</p> <p>(d) Where $y = 0, \quad x = \frac{1}{3}$</p> <p>(e) Mid point: $\left(\frac{-7+8}{2}, \frac{-2+3}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad k = 1$</p> </p> | <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>B1 B1 B1</p> <p>M1 A1 (5)</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1 (4)</p> <p>M1 A1ft (2)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(14 marks)</p> |

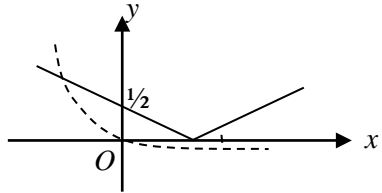

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P1 (6671) - NOVEMBER 2002 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|-------------------|
| 7. | (a) Integrate: $y = x^3 - 10x^2 + 29x (+C)$ | M1 A1 |
| | $6 = 8 - 40 + 58 + C \Rightarrow C = -20$ ($y = x^3 - 10x^2 + 29x - 20$) | M1 A1 (4) |
| | (b) Substitute $x = 4$: $64 - 160 + 116 - 20 = 0$ | M1 A1 (2) |
| | (c) At $x = 2$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = 12 - 40 + 29 = 1$ | B1 |
| | Tangent: $y - 6 = x - 2$ ($y = x + 4$) | M1 A1 (3) |
| (d) | $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$ | M1 |
| | $3x^2 - 20x + 28 = 0$ | M1 |
| | $(3x - 14)(x - 2) = 0$ | M1 A1 |
| | $x = \frac{14}{3}$ | A1 (5) |
| | | (14 marks) |

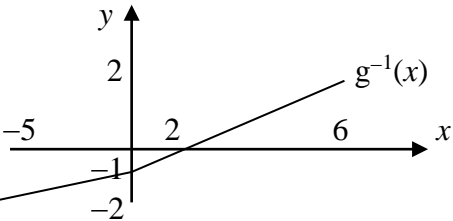
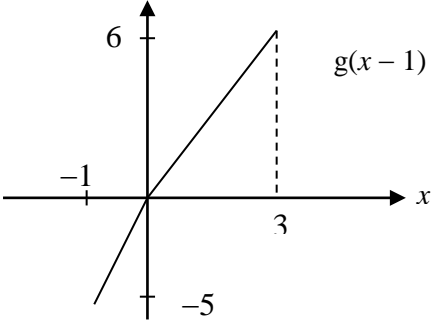
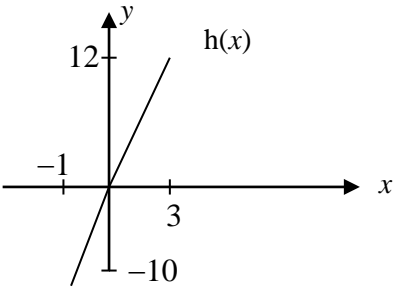
EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P2 (6672) - NOVEMBER 2002 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 1. | $\frac{y+3}{(y+1)(y+2)} - \frac{y+1}{(y+2)(y+3)} \equiv \frac{(y+3)^2 - (y+1)^2}{(y+1)(y+2)(y+3)}$ $\equiv \frac{(y^2 + 6y + 9) - (y^2 + 2y + 1)}{(y+1)(y+2)(y+3)} \equiv \frac{4y+8}{(y+1)(y+2)(y+3)}$ $\equiv \frac{4(y+2)}{(y+1)(y+2)(y+3)} \equiv \frac{4}{(y+1)(y+3)} \text{ or } \frac{4}{y^2 + 4y + 3}$ | M1 M1 A1 M1, A1 (5 marks) |
| 2. | <p>(a) $4^x = (2^x)^2 = u^2$ or $2^{(x+1)} = 2 \cdot 2^x = 2u$, $\rightarrow u^2 - 2u - 15 (=0)$</p> <p>(b) $u^2 - 2u - 15 = (u-5)(u+3)$</p> $u = 5 \Rightarrow 2^x = 5 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\log 5}{\log 2}, = 2.32$ <p>[Ignore any other solution]</p> | M1, A1 c.s.o (2) M1, A1 M1, A1 (4) (6 marks) |
| 3. | <p>(a) $1.5 \sin 2x + 2 \cos 2x = R \sin (2x + \alpha) = R[\sin 2x \cos \alpha + \cos 2x \sin \alpha]$</p> $R = \sqrt{1.5^2 + 2^2} = 2.5$ <p style="text-align: right;">Full method for R or R^2</p> $\tan \alpha = \frac{2}{1.5}, \Rightarrow \alpha = 0.927$ <p style="text-align: right;">Full method for $\tan \alpha$, $\sin \alpha$, $\cos \alpha$</p> <p>(b) $3 \sin x \cos x = 1.5 \sin 2x$</p> $4 \cos^2 x = 2[2 \cos^2 x] = 2(\cos 2x + 1)$ $\therefore 3 \sin x \cos x + 4 \cos^2 x = 1.5 \sin 2x + 2 \cos 2x + 2$ <p>(c) Maximum value of $1.5 \sin 2x + 2 \cos 2x = R$</p> <p>Maximum value of $3 \sin x \cos x + 4 \cos^2 x = R + 2$ or 4.5</p> | M1, A1 M1, A1 (4) M1 A1 (2) M1 A1 ft (2) (8 marks) |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| <p>4. (a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> | $u_2 = 2p + 5$ $u_3 = p(2p + 5) + 5$ $8 = 2p^2 + 5p + 5 \text{ or } 2p^2 + 5p - 3 = 0$ $(2p - 1)(p + 3) = 0$ $P = -3, \text{ or } \frac{1}{2}$ $\log_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \log_2 2^{-1} = -1$ $\log_2 \left(\frac{p^3}{\sqrt{q}} \right) = \log_2 p^3 - \log_2 \sqrt{q}$ b $= 3\log_2 p - \frac{1}{2} \log_2 q$ $= -3 - \frac{1}{2} t$ | <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1, B1 cso (5)</p> <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 ft (3)</p> <p>(9 marks)</p> |
| <p>5. (a)</p> <p>(b)</p> | $(0, 2) \text{ on } C \Rightarrow 2 = p + q$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = qe^x, \text{ at } p \Rightarrow 5 = 2q$ $\text{Solving } \Rightarrow q = 2.5, p = -0.5 \text{ (or } 2 - q)$ $\text{Gradient of normal at } P \text{ is } -\frac{1}{5}$ $\text{Equation of normal at } P \text{ is: } y - (p + 2q) = -\frac{1}{5}(x - \ln 2)$ $\text{at } L \quad y = 0 \quad \therefore x_L = 22.5 + \ln 2 \text{ or } 5(p + 2q) + \ln 2 \text{ or } 23.19\dots$ $\text{at } M \quad x = 0 \quad \therefore y_M = 4.5 + \frac{1}{5} \ln 2 \text{ or } p + 2q + \frac{1}{5} \ln 2 \text{ or } 4.639\dots$ $\text{Area of triangle } OLM \text{ is : } \frac{1}{2} x_L \times y_M = 53.792\dots \approx 53.8$ | <p>Use of (0, 2) equation in p and q</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1, A1 (3)</p> <p>A1, A1 (5)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1, A1 cso (5)</p> <p>(10 marks)</p> |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|---|---|--------------|
| <p>6. (a)</p>  | <p>Shape  with vertex on +ve x-axis</p> <p>(1, 0) and (0, 1/2)</p> <p>(b) $x = \alpha$ given by: $e^{-x} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1)$ Use of $-\frac{1}{2}(x-1)$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow 2e^{-x} - 2 = -x + 1$, i.e. $x + 2e^{-x} - 3 = 0$ A1 cso (3)</p> <p>(c) $f(x) = x + 2e^{-x} - 3$: $f(0) = 2 - 3 = -1$ 1 correct value to 1.s.f M1</p> <p>$f(-1) = -4 + 2e^1 = 1.43\dots$</p> <p>Change of sign \therefore root in $-1 < \alpha < 0$ Both correct and comment A1 (2)</p> <p>(d) $x_1 = -0.693(1\dots)$, $x_2 = -0.613(3\dots)$ B1, B1 (2)</p> <p>(e) $f(-0.575) = -0.0207\dots$ } Change of sign $f(-0.585) = 0.00498\dots$ } so root is -0.58 to 2dp. M1 A1 (2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(11 marks)</p> | |
| <p>ALT (e)</p> | <p>$x_3 = 0.5914\dots$, $x_4 = -0.5854\dots$, $x_5 = -0.5837\dots$, $x_6 = 0.5832\dots$, $(x_7 = -0.5831\dots)$</p> | <p>M1 A1</p> |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|---|------|---|-----|---|----|---|------|---|------|---|----------------------------|
| 7. (a) | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>x:</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>1</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>y:</td> <td>2</td> <td>2.25</td> <td>3</td> <td>4.25</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table> <p>≥ 2 correct ys</p> $R \approx \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}, [2 + 2\{2.25 + 3 + 4.25\} + 6]$ $\frac{27}{4} \text{ or } 6.75$ | x: | 0 | 0.5 | 1 | 1.5 | 2 | y: | 2 | 2.25 | 3 | 4.25 | 6 | M1 B1, [M1 A1 ft] A1 |
| x: | 0 | 0.5 | 1 | 1.5 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| y: | 2 | 2.25 | 3 | 4.25 | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) | Since curve bends under straight line → overestimate | B1 M1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) | $V = \pi \int_0^2 y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^2 (x^4 + 4x^2 + 4) dx$ $= \pi \left[\frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{4}{3} x^3 + 4x \right]_0^2$ $= \pi \left[\left(\frac{32}{5} + \frac{32}{3} + 8 \right) - (0) \right]$ $= \frac{\pi}{15} [96 + 160 + 120] = \frac{376}{15} \pi \quad (\text{or } 25\frac{1}{15} \text{ or } 25.1\pi)$ | $\pi \int y^2, y^2 = (\quad)$ $x^n \rightarrow x^{n+1}$ <p>Use of correct limits</p> M1 M1 M1 A1 M1 A1 (6) (11 marks) | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 8. | <p>(a) $y = \frac{3x-1}{x-3} \Rightarrow y(x-3) = 3x-1$</p> $yx - 3x = 3y - 1$ $x(y-3) = 3y-1$ <p style="text-align: right;">Collect x and factorise</p> $x = \frac{3y-1}{y-3} \therefore f^{-1}(x) = \frac{3x-1}{x-3} = f(x)$ <p>(b) $ff(k) = f^{-1}f(k) = k$</p> <p>(c) $g(-2) = -5$</p> $f(-5) = \frac{-15-1}{-8} = \frac{-16}{-8} = 2$ <p>(d)</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">shape</p> <p>(0, -1) and (2, 0)</p> <p>Domain: $-5 \leq x \leq 6$</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">Translation +1 \rightarrow (lines join at (0,0))</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">Stretch $\times 2 \uparrow$</p> <p>Range: $-10 \leq h(x) \leq 12$</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 cso (3)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1, A1 (3)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1 (3)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1 (3)</p> <p>(14 marks)</p> |

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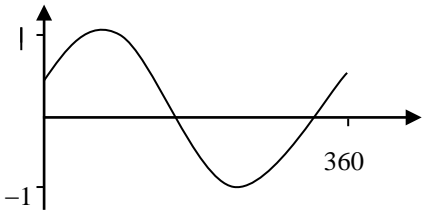
January 2003

Advanced Subsidiary / Advanced Level

General Certificate of Education

Subject **PURE MATHEMATICS 6671**

Paper No. **P1**

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|------------|
| 1. | (a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 10 \times \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\left(= 15x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)$ | M1 A1 |
| | (b) $7x + 4x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$ | M1 A2(1,0) |
| 2. | (a)  Scales (-1, 1 and 360) Shape, position | B1 B1 |
| | (b) (0, 0.5) (150, 0) (330, 0) | B1 B1 B1 |
| | (c) $(x + 30 =)$ 210° or 330° One of these | B1 |
| | $x = 180^\circ, 300^\circ$ M: Subtract 30, A: Both | M1 A1 |
| 3. | (a) $3^x = 3^{2(y-1)}$ $x = 2(y-1)$ (*) | M1 A1 |
| | (b) $(2y-2)^2 = y^2 + 7,$ $3y^2 - 8y - 3 = 0$ | M1, A1 |
| | $(3y+1)(y-3) = 0,$ $y = \dots$ (or correct substitution in formula) | M1 |
| | $y = -\frac{1}{3},$ $y = 3$ | A1 |
| | $x = -\frac{8}{3},$ $x = 4$ | M1 A1ft |

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Subject **PURE MATHEMATICS 6671**

Paper No. **P1**

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|------------------------|
| 4. | <p>(a) $\frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{1200}{1-r} = 960$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$960(1-r) = 1200$ $r = -\frac{1}{4}$ (*)</p> | M1 A1 A1 |
| | <p>(b) $T_9 = 1200 \times (-0.25)^8$ (or T_{10})</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Difference = $T_9 - T_{10} = 0.0183105\dots - (-0.0045776\dots)$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$= 0.023$ (or -0.023)</p> | M1 M1 A1 |
| | <p>(c) $S_n = \frac{1200(1 - (-0.25)^n)}{1 - (-0.25)}$</p> | M1 A1 |
| | <p>(d) Since n is odd, $(-0.25)^n$ is negative,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">so $S_n = 960(1 + 0.25^n)$ (*)</p> | M1 A1 |
| | | |

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Subject **PURE MATHEMATICS 6671**

Paper No. **P1**

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 5. | <p>(a) $\frac{dC}{dv} = -160v^{-2} + \frac{2v}{100}$</p> <p>$-160v^{-2} + \frac{2v}{100} = 0$</p> <p>$v^3 = 8000 \quad v = 20$</p> <p>(b) $\frac{d^2C}{dv^2} = 320v^{-3} + \frac{1}{50}$</p> <p>$> 0$, therefore minimum</p> <p>(c) $v = 20 : C = \frac{160}{20} + \frac{400}{100} = 12$</p> <p>Cost = $250 \times 12 = \text{£}30$</p> | <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1ft</p> <p>M1 A1</p> |
| | | |

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Subject **PURE MATHEMATICS 6671**

Paper No. **P1**

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 6. | <p>(a) P: $x = 0$ $y = -2$</p> <p>Mid-point: $\left(\frac{(0+5)}{2}, \frac{(-2-3)}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{5}{2}\right)$</p> <p>(b) Gradient of l_1 is $\frac{3}{2}$, so gradient of l_2 is $-\frac{2}{3}$</p> <p>l_2: $y - (-3) = -\frac{2}{3}(x - 5)$</p> <p>$2x + 3y = 1$</p> <p>(c) Solving: $3x - 2y = 4$</p> <p>$2x + 3y = 1$ $x = \frac{14}{13}$</p> <p>$y = \frac{-5}{13}$</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1ft</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1ft</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1ft</p> |
| | | |

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Subject **PURE MATHEMATICS 6671**

Paper No. **P1**

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 7. | <p>(a) $BM = \sqrt{7^2 + 24^2} = 25$ (*)</p> <p>(b) $\tan \alpha = \frac{7}{24}$ or equiv. and $\angle BMC = 2\alpha$, or cosine rule</p> <p>$\angle BMC = 0.568$ radians (*)</p> <p>(c) ΔABM: $\frac{1}{2}(14 \times 24)$ (= 168 mm²) (or other appropriate Δ)</p> <p>Sector: $\frac{1}{2}(25^2 \times 0.568)$</p> <p>Total: "168 + 168 + 177.5" = 513 mm² (or 514, or 510)</p> <p>(d) Volume = "513" \times 85 mm³ (M requires unit conversion)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">= 44 cm³</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> |
| | | |

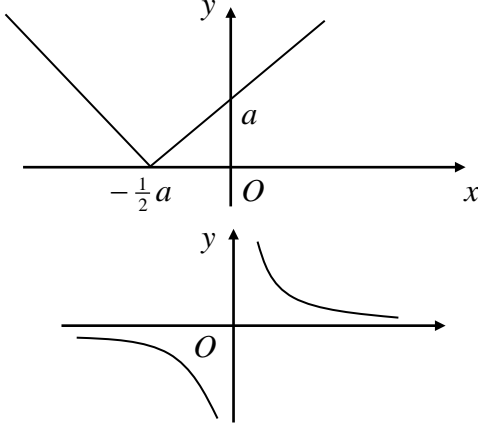
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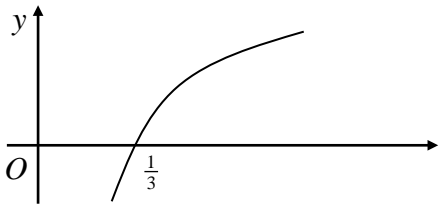
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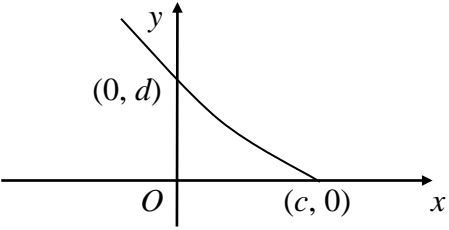
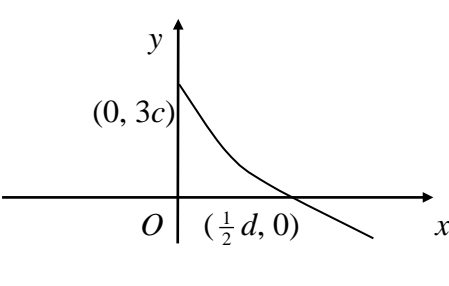
Subject **PURE MATHEMATICS 6671**Paper No. **P1**

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 8. | <p>(a) $A: y = 1$ $B: y = 4$</p> <p>(b) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x}{25} = \frac{2}{5}$ where $x = 5$</p> <p>Tangent: $y - 1 = \frac{2}{5}(x - 5)$ $(5y = 2x - 5)$</p> <p>(c) $x = 5y^{\frac{1}{2}}$</p> <p>(d) Integrate: $\frac{5y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \left(= \frac{10y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \right)$</p> <p>$[]^4 - []_1 = \left(\frac{10 \times 4^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \right) - \left(\frac{10 \times 1^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \right), = \frac{70}{3} \quad (23\frac{1}{3}, 23.3)$</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>B1 B1</p> <p>M1 A1ft</p> <p>M1 A1, A1</p> |
| | <p><u>Alternative for (d):</u> Integrate: $\frac{x^3}{75}$</p> <p>Area = $(10 \times 4) - (5 \times 1) - \left(\frac{1000}{75} - \frac{125}{75} \right), = \frac{70}{3} \quad (23\frac{1}{3}, 23.3)$</p> <p>In both (d) schemes, final M is scored using <u>candidate's</u> "4" and "1".</p> | <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1, A1</p> |

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 1. | $x^2 - 9 = (x - 3)(x + 3)$ seen Attempt at forming single fraction $\frac{x(x - 3) + (x + 12)(x + 1)}{(x + 1)(x + 3)(x - 3)}; = \frac{2x^2 + 10x + 12}{(x + 1)(x + 3)(x - 3)}$ Factorising numerator = $\frac{2(x + 2)(x + 3)}{(x + 1)(x + 3)(x - 3)}$ or equivalent = $\frac{2(x + 2)}{(x + 1)(x - 3)}$ | B1 M1; A1 M1 M1 A1 (6) (6 marks) |
| 2. | $(1 + px)^n \equiv 1 + np x + \frac{n(n - 1)p^2 x^2}{2} + \dots$ Comparing coefficients: $np = -18$, $\frac{n(n - 1)}{2} = 36$ Solving $n(n - 1) = 72$ to give $n = 9$; $p = -2$ | B1, B1 M1, A1 M1 A1; A1 ft (7) (7 marks) |
| 3. | <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;"> <p>(a)</p>  </div> <div> <p>V graph with 'vertex' on x-axis $\{-\frac{1}{2}a, (0)\}$ and $\{(0), a\}$ seen</p> <p>Correct graph (could be separate)</p> </div> </div> <p>(c) Meet where $\frac{1}{x} = 2x + a \Rightarrow x 2x + a - 1 = 0$; only one meet</p> <p>(d) $2x^2 + x - 1$ Attempt to solve; $x = \frac{1}{2}$ (no other value)</p> | <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>B1 M1; A1 (3) (7 marks)</p> |

| Question number | Scheme | Marks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|----|---|----|------------|---|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|---|
| 4. | $\text{Volume} = \pi \int_1^4 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)^2 dx$ $\int \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)^2 dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{4x}\right) dx$ $= \left[x + 2\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{4} \ln x \right]$ <p>Using limits correctly</p> $\text{Volume} = \pi \left[\left(8 + \frac{1}{4} \ln 4\right) + 3 \right]$ $= \pi \left[5 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \right]$ | <p>M1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1 A1ft</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1 (8)</p> <p>(8 marks)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Distance from one side (m)</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>6</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Height (m)</td> <td>0</td> <td>6.13</td> <td>7.80</td> <td>7.80</td> <td>6.13</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table> <p>"y" = 7.80 when "x" = 4 or 6</p> <p>Symmetry</p> <p>(b) Estimate area = $\frac{2}{2} [0 + 2(6.13 + 7.80 + 7.80 + 6.13)]$ = 55.7 m²</p> <p>(c) 140 – (b) = 84.3 m²</p> <p>(d) Over-estimate; reason, e.g. area under curve is under-estimate (due to curvature)</p> | Distance from one side (m) | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | Height (m) | 0 | 6.13 | 7.80 | 7.80 | 6.13 | 0 | <p>B1</p> <p>B1 ft (2)</p> <p>B1 M1 A1ft</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> <p>A1 ft (1)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1 (2)</p> <p>(9 marks)</p> |
| Distance from one side (m) | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Height (m) | 0 | 6.13 | 7.80 | 7.80 | 6.13 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|---|--|--|
| <p>6. (a)</p>  | <p>Shape</p> <p>$p = \frac{1}{3}$ or $\{\frac{1}{3}, 0\}$ seen</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>B1 (2)</p> |
| <p>(b)</p> | <p>Gradient of tangent at $Q = \frac{1}{q}$</p> <p>Gradient of normal = $-q$</p> <p>Attempt at equation of OQ [$y = -qx$] and substituting $x = q, y = \ln 3q$</p> <p>or attempt at equation of tangent [$y - 3 \ln q = -q(x - q)$] with $x = 0, y = 0$</p> <p>or equating gradient of normal to $(\ln 3q)/q$</p> <p>$q^2 + \ln 3q = 0$ (*)</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> |
| <p>(c)</p> | <p>$\ln 3x = -x^2 \Rightarrow 3x = e^{-x^2}; \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}e^{-x^2}$</p> | <p>M1; A1 (2)</p> |
| <p>(d)</p> | <p>$x_1 = 0.298280; x_2 = 0.304957, x_3 = 0.303731, x_4 = 0.303958$</p> <p>Root = 0.304 (3 decimal places)</p> | <p>M1; A1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p> <p>(11 marks)</p> |
| <p>7. (a)</p> | <p>$\sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x = R \sin(x + \alpha)$</p> <p>$= R(\sin x \cos \alpha + \cos x \sin \alpha)$</p> <p>$R \cos \alpha = 1, R \sin \alpha = \sqrt{3}$</p> <p>Method for R or α, e.g. $R = \sqrt{1 + 3}$ or $\tan \alpha = \sqrt{3}$</p> <p>Both $R = 2$ and $\alpha = 60$</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> |
| <p>(b)</p> | <p>$\sec x + \sqrt{3} \operatorname{cosec} x = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sin x} = 4$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x = 4 \sin x \cos x$</p> <p>$= 2 \sin 2x$ (*)</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 (3)</p> |
| <p>(c)</p> | <p>Clearly producing $2 \sin 2x = 2 \sin(x + 60)$</p> | <p>A1 (1)</p> |
| <p>(d)</p> | <p>$\sin 2x - \sin(x + 60) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \frac{3x + 60}{2} \sin \frac{x - 60}{2} = 0$</p> <p>$\cos \frac{3x + 60}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 40^\circ, 160^\circ$</p> <p>$\sin \frac{x - 60}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 60^\circ$</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 A1 ft</p> <p>B1 (5)</p> <p>(13 marks)</p> |

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 8. (a) |  | shape B1 intersections with axes $(c, 0), (0, d)$ B1 (2) |
| (b) |  | shape B1 x intersection $(\frac{1}{2}d, 0)$ B1 y intersection $(0, 3c)$ B1 (3) |
| (c)(i) | $c = 2$ | B1 |
| (ii) | $-1 < f(x) \leq$ (candidate's) c value | B1 B1 ft (3) |
| (d) | $3(2^{-x}) = 1 \Rightarrow 2^{-x} = \frac{1}{3}$ and take logs; $-x = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{3}}{\ln 2}$ | M1; A1 |
| | d (or x) = 1.585 (3 decimal places) | A1 (3) |
| (e) | $fg(x) = f[\log_2 x] = [3(2^{-\log_2 x}) - 1]; = [3(2^{\log_2 \frac{1}{x}}) - 1]$ or $\frac{3}{2^{\log_2 x}} - 1$ $= \frac{3}{x} - 1$ | M1; A1 A1 (3) |
| | | (14 marks) |

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P3 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME JANUARY 2003

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|--|--|---|
| <p>3(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> | <p>Using $f(\pm 2) = 3$</p> <p>Showing that $p = 6$ ★, with no wrong working seen.</p> <p>S.C. If $p = 6$ used and the remainder is shown to be 3 award B1</p> <p>Attempt to find quotient when dividing $(n + 2)$ into $f(n)$ or attempting to equate coefficients.</p> <p>Quotient = $n^2 + 4n + 3$, or finding either $q = 1$ or $r = 3$</p> <p>Finding both $q = 1$ and $r = 3$</p> <p>The product of three consecutive numbers must be divisible by 3</p> <p>Complete argument</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> |
| <p>4. (a)</p> <p>(b)</p> | <p>$(1 + 3x)^{-2} = 1 + (-2)(3x) + \frac{(-2)(-3)}{2!}(3x)^2 + \frac{(-2)(-3)(-4)}{3!}(3x)^3 + \dots$</p> <p>$= 1, -6x, +27x^2 \dots (-108x^3)$</p> <p>Using (a) to expand $(x + 4)(1 + 3x)^{-2}$ or complete method to find coefficients [e.g. Maclaurin or $\frac{1}{3}(1 + 3x)^{-1} + \frac{11}{3}(1 + 3x)^{-2}$].</p> <p>$= 4 - 23x, +102x^2, -405x^3 = 4, -23x, +102x^2 \dots (-405x^3)$</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>B1, A1, A1 (4)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1, A1ft, A1ft (4)</p> |

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P3 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME JANUARY 2003

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 6(a) | $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k} \pm \lambda(4\mathbf{i} - 5\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k})$ or $\mathbf{r} = 5\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} \pm \lambda(4\mathbf{i} - 5\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k})$ (or any equivalent vector equation) | M1A1 (2) |
| (b) | Show that $\mu = -3$ | B1 (1) |
| (c) | Using $\cos \theta = \frac{(4\mathbf{i} - 5\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}) \cdot (\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k})}{\sqrt{(4^2 + 5^2 + 3^2)}\sqrt{(1^2 + 2^2 + 2^2)}}$ $= \frac{20}{15\sqrt{2}} = \frac{4}{3\sqrt{2}}$ (ft on $4\mathbf{i} - 5\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$) num, denom. $\theta = 19.5^\circ$ (allow 19 or 20 if no wrong working is seen) | M1 A1ft A1ft A1 (4) |
| (d) | Shortest distance = $AC \sin \theta$ $AC = \sqrt{((a-1)^2 + 2^2 + (b+3)^2)}$ (= 3) Shortest distance = 1 unit <i>Alternatives</i> Since $X = (1+4\lambda, 2-5\lambda, -3+3\lambda)$ $\mathbf{CX} = (-1+4\lambda)\mathbf{i} + (2-5\lambda)\mathbf{j} + (-2+3\lambda)\mathbf{k}$ Use Scalar product $\mathbf{CX} \cdot (4\mathbf{i} - 5\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}) = 0$, OR differentiate $ \mathbf{CX} $ or $ \mathbf{CX} ^2$ and equate to zero, to obtain $\lambda = 0.4$ and thus $ \mathbf{CX} = 1$ | M1 M1A1 A1 (4) M1 A1 A1 (4) |

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P3 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME JANUARY 2003

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 5. (a) | $\frac{dV}{dt} = 30 - \frac{2}{15}V$ $\Rightarrow -15 \frac{dV}{dt} = -450 + 2V, \quad \text{no wrong working seen}$ | M1A1 A1* (3) |
| (b) | <p>Separating the variables $\Rightarrow -\frac{15}{2V-450}dV = dt$</p> <p>Integrating to obtain $-\frac{15}{2}\ln 2V-450 =t$ OR $-\frac{15}{2}\ln V-225 =t$</p> <p>Using limits correctly or finding c ($-\frac{15}{2}\ln 1550$ OR $-\frac{15}{2}\ln 775$)</p> <p>$\ln \frac{2V-450}{1550} = -\frac{2}{15}t$, or equivalent</p> <p>Rearranging to give $V = 225 + 775e^{-\frac{2}{15}t}$.</p> | M1 dM1 A1 M1 A1 dM1A1 (7) |
| (c) | $V = 225$ | B1 (1) |

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P3 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME JANUARY 2003

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 7(a) | $\frac{dy}{dx} = -2e^{-2x}\sqrt{x} + \frac{e^{-2x}}{2\sqrt{x}}$ <p>Putting $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ and attempting to solve</p> $x = \frac{1}{4}$ | M1 A1 A1 dM1 A1 (5) |
| (b) | $\text{Volume} = \pi \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x}e^{-2x})^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 xe^{-4x} dx$ $\int xe^{-4x} dx = -\frac{1}{4}xe^{-4x} + \int \frac{1}{4}e^{-4x} dx$ $= -\frac{1}{4}xe^{-4x} - \frac{1}{16}e^{-4x}$ $\text{Volume} = \pi \left[-\frac{1}{4}e^{-4} - \frac{1}{16}e^{-4} \right] - \left[-\frac{1}{16} \right] = \frac{\pi}{16} [1 - 5e^{-4}]$ | M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 ft M1 A1 (7) |

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P3 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME JANUARY 2003

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 8 (a) | $\cos(A + A) = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$ $= \cos^2 A - (1 - \cos^2 A) = 2\cos^2 A - 1$ | M1 A1 (2) |
| (b) | $[x = 2, \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}; x = \sqrt{6}, \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}]$ $x = 2\sqrt{2} \sin \theta, \frac{dx}{d\theta} = 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta$ $\int \sqrt{8 - x^2} dx = \int 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta d\theta = \int 8 \cos^2 \theta d\theta$ <p>Using $\cos 2\theta = 2\cos^2 \theta - 1$ to give $\int 4(1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta$ $= 4\theta + 2 \sin 2\theta$</p> <p>Substituting limits to give $\frac{1}{3}\pi + \sqrt{3} - 2$ or given result</p> | B1 B1 M1A1 dM1 A1ft A1 (7) |
| (c) | $\frac{dy}{d\theta} = \frac{-2 \sin 2\theta}{1 + \cos 2\theta}$ <p>Using the chain rule, with $\frac{dx}{d\theta} = \sec \theta \tan \theta$ to give $\frac{dy}{dx} (= -2 \cos \theta)$</p> <p>Gradient at the point where $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ is -1.</p> <p>Equation of tangent is $y + \ln 2 = -(x - 2)$ (o.a.e.)</p> | B1 M1 A1ft M1A1 (5) |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| 1. (a) (b) | $y = 5x - x^{-1} + C$ $7 = 5 - 1 + C, \quad C = 3$ $x = 2: \quad y = 10 - \frac{1}{2} + 3 = 12\frac{1}{2}$ | M1 A2 (1,0) M1 A1 ft M1 A1 (7 marks) |
| 2. (a) (b) (c) | $6x - 2x < 3 + 7 \quad x < 2\frac{1}{2}$ $(2x - 1)(x - 5) \quad \text{Critical values } \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } 5$ $\frac{1}{2} < x < 5$ $\frac{1}{2} < x < 2\frac{1}{2}$ | M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1 ft B1 ft (7 marks) |
| 3. (a)(i) (ii) (b) | $a + (n - 1)d = 280 + (35 \times 5) = 455$ $\frac{1}{2}n [2a + (n - 1)d] = 18 [560 + (35 \times 5)] = 13\,230$ $18 [560 + (35 \times d)] = 17\,000$ $d = 10.98\dots \quad x = 11 \text{ (allow } 11.0 \text{ or } 10.98 \text{ or } 10.99 \text{ or } 10\frac{62}{63} \text{)}$ | M1 A1 M1 A1 ft M1 A1 M1 A1 (8 marks) |

(ft = follow-through mark)

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 4. | <p>(a) $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = \frac{1}{2}r^2 \times 1.5 = 15$</p> <p>$r^2 = 20 = \sqrt{4 \times 5} \quad r = 2\sqrt{5} \quad (*)$</p> <p>(b) $r\theta + 2r = 3\sqrt{5} + 4\sqrt{5} = 7\sqrt{5} \text{ cm} \quad (\text{or } 15.7, \text{ or a.w.r.t } 15.65\dots)$</p> <p>(c) $\Delta OAB: \quad \frac{1}{2}r^2 \sin \theta = 10 \sin 1.5 (= 9.9749\dots)$</p> <p>Segment area = $15 - \Delta OAB = 5.025 \text{ cm}^2$</p> | <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>(8 marks)</p> |
| | <p>$2 \cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta - 1 = 1 - \cos^2 \theta$</p> <p>$3 \cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta - 2 = 0$</p> <p>$(3 \cos \theta + 2)(\cos \theta - 1) = 0 \quad \cos \theta = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } 1$</p> <p>$\theta = 0 \quad \theta = 131.8^\circ$</p> <p>$\theta = (360 - "131.8")^\circ = 228.2^\circ$</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>B1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1 ft</p> <p>(8 marks)</p> |
| 6. | <p>(a) $m = \frac{2-6}{12-4} \left(= -\frac{1}{2} \right)$</p> <p>$y - 6 = (\text{their } m)(x - 4) \quad x + 2y = 16$</p> <p>(b) $y = -4x$</p> <p>(c) $x + 2(-4x) = 16 \quad -7x = 16 \quad x = -\frac{16}{7}$</p> <p>$y = \frac{64}{7}$</p> <p>$A(4, 6), C\left(-\frac{16}{7}, \frac{64}{7}\right): \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right) \rightarrow \left(\frac{6}{7}, \frac{53}{7}\right)$</p> | <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1 ft</p> <p>M1 A1 ft</p> <p>(10 marks)</p> |

(ft = follow-through mark)

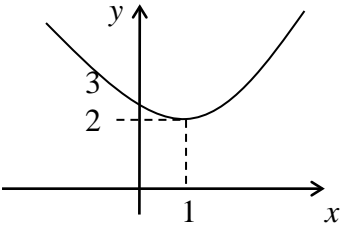
| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|--|--|---|
| 7. (a) | $x^2 - 2x + 3 = 9 - x$ | M1 |
| | $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$ $(x + 2)(x - 3) = 0$ $x = -2, 3$ | M1 A1 |
| | | M1 A1 ft |
| | | |
| | | M1 A1 |
| | (b) | $\int (x^2 - 2x + 3) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + 3x$ |
| $\left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + 3x \right]_{-2}^3 = (9 - 9 + 9) - \left(\frac{-8}{3} - 4 - 6 \right)$ $\left(= 21 \frac{2}{3} \right)$ | | M1 A1 |
| Trapezium: $\frac{1}{2} (11 + 6) \times 5$ $\left(= 42 \frac{1}{2} \right)$ | | B1 ft |
| Area = $42 \frac{1}{2} - 21 \frac{2}{3} = 20 \frac{5}{6}$ | | M1 A1 |
| <u>Alternative:</u> $(9 - x) - (x^2 - 2x + 3) = 6 + x - x^2$ | | M1 A1 |
| $\int (6 + x - x^2) dx = 6x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3}$ | M1 A1 ft | |
| $\left[6x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-2}^3 = \left(18 + \frac{9}{2} - 9 \right) - \left(-12 + 2 + \frac{8}{3} \right) = 20 \frac{5}{6}$ | M1 A1, A1 | |
| (12 marks) | | |

(ft = follow-through mark)

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 8. (a) | $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x^3 - 16x$ | M1 A1 |
| (b) | $4x^3 - 16x = 0$ $4x(x^2 - 4) = 0$ | M1 A2 (1, 0) |
| | $x = 0, 2, -2$ $y = 3, -13, -13$ | M1 A1 |
| (c) | $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 12x^2 - 16$ | M1 |
| | $x = 0$ Max. } $x = 2$ Min. } $x = -2$ Min. } | One of these, ft All three |
| (d) | $x = 1: \quad y = 1 - 8 + 3 = -4$ | B1 |
| | At $x = 1, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 4 - 16 = -12 \quad (m)$ | B1 ft |
| | Gradient of normal = $-\frac{1}{m} \quad \left(= \frac{1}{12} \right)$ | M1 |
| | $y - (-4) = \frac{1}{12}(x - 1) \quad x - 12y - 49 = 0$ | M1 A1 |
| | | (15 marks) |

(ft = follow-through mark)

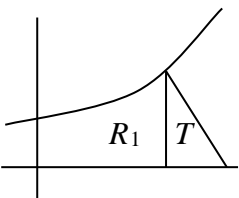
EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P2 (6672) – JUNE 2003 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 1. | <p>(a) $\frac{x^2 + 4x + 3}{x^2 + x} = \frac{(x+3)(x+1)}{x(x+1)}$ Attempt to factorise numerator or denominator</p> <p>$= \frac{x+3}{x}$ or $1 + \frac{3}{x}$</p> <p>(b) LHS = $\log_2\left(\frac{x^2 + 4x + 3}{x^2 + x}\right)$ Use of $\log a - \log b$</p> <p>RHS = 2^4 or 16</p> <p>$x + 3 = 16x$ Linear or quadratic equation in x</p> <p>$x = \frac{3}{15}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$ or 0.2</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> <p>(6 marks)</p> |
| 2. | <p>(a)  $x^2 - 2x + 3 = (x - 1)^2 + 2$ Full method to establish min. f</p> <p>$f(4) = 3^2 + 2 = 11$ $f \geq 2$</p> <p>$f \leq 11$</p> <p>(b) $f(2) = 3$; $\therefore 16 = gf(2) \Rightarrow 16 = 3\lambda + 1$ M for using their $f(2)$ for eqn</p> <p>$\therefore \lambda = 5$ ft their genuine $f(2)$</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1 (3)</p> <p>B1; M1</p> <p>A1 ft (3)</p> <p>(6 marks)</p> |
| 3. | <p>$(2 - px)^6 = 2^6 + \binom{6}{1} 2^5(-px) + \binom{6}{2} 2^4(-px)^2$ Coeff. of x or x^2</p> <p>$= 64 + 6 \times 2^5(-px); + 15 \times 2^4(-px)^2$ No $\binom{n}{r}$</p> <p>$15 \times 16p^2 = 135 \Rightarrow p^2 = \frac{9}{16}$ or $p = \frac{3}{4}$ (only)</p> <p>$-6.32p = A$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow A = -144$</p> | <p>M1 $\binom{n}{r}$ okay</p> <p>A1; A1</p> <p>M1, A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 ft (their $p > 0$)</p> <p>(7 marks)</p> |

(ft = follow-through mark)

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 4. (a) | | Translation in \leftarrow or \rightarrow B1 Points correct B2, 1, 0 (–1e00) (3) |
| (b) | | $x < 2$ including points B1 $x > 2$ correct reflection B1 cusp at (2, 0) (not \cup) B1 (3) |
| (c) | | correct shape $x \geq 0$ B1 symmetry in y-axis B1 correct maxima B1 correct x intercepts B1 (4) |
| | | (10 marks) |
| 5. (a) | | $y = \sqrt{x}$: starting (0,0) B1 $y = 2 - e^{-x}$: shape & int. on + y-axis B1 correct relative posns B1 (3) |
| (b) | Where curves meet is solution to $f(x) = 0$; only one intersection | B1 (1) |
| (c) | $f(3) = -0.218\dots$ $f(4) = 0.018\dots$ change of sign \therefore root in interval | one correct value to 1 sf M1 both correct (1 sf) + comment M1 (2) |
| (d) | $x_0 = 4$ $x_1 = (2 - e^{-4})^2 = 3.92707\dots$ dp | expression or x_1 to 3 M1 |
| | $x_2 = 3.92158\dots$ dp | x_1, x_2 to ≥ 4 A1 |
| | $x_3 = 3.92115\dots$ x_4 | carry on to M1 |
| | $x_4 = 3.92111(9)\dots$ Approx. solution = 3.921 (3 dp) | to ≥ 3 dp M1 A1 cao (4) (10 marks) |

(–1e000 = minus 1 mark for each error or omission; cao = correct answer only)

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 6. | <p>(a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{c}{x^2}$ Attempt $\frac{dy}{dx}$</p> <p>When $x = p \Rightarrow -4 = -\frac{c}{p^2} \quad \therefore c = 4p^2$ (*)</p> <p>(b) $5 = 1 + \frac{c}{p}$ and solve with $c = 4p^2$</p> <p>$5 = 1 + 4p \Rightarrow p = 1 \quad \therefore c = 4$ (*)</p> <p>(c) $y^2 = 1 + \frac{8}{x} + \frac{16}{x^2}$ $y^2 = ; \geq 2$ terms correct</p> <p>$\int y^2 dx = \left[x + 8 \ln x - \frac{16}{x} \right]$ some correct \int; all correct</p> <p>$\int_1^2 y^2 dx = \left(2 + 8 \ln 2 - \frac{16}{2} \right) - \left(1 + 8 \ln 1 - 16 \right)$ Use of correct limits</p> <p>$V = \pi \int_1^2 y^2 dx$ B1</p> <p>$\therefore V = \pi(9 + 8 \ln 2)$ $k = 9; q = 8$ A1; A1 (7)</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1 cso (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 cso (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 ; A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>A1; A1 (7)</p> <p>(11 marks)</p> |
| 7. | <p>(a) M is $(0, 7)$</p> <p>$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2e^x$ Attempt $\frac{dy}{dx}$</p> <p>\therefore gradient of normal is $-\frac{1}{2}$ ft their $y'(0)$</p> <p>\therefore equation of normal is $y - 7 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 0)$ or $x + 2y = 14$</p> <p>(b) $y = 0, x = 14 \quad \therefore N$ is $(14, 0)$ (*)</p> <p>(c)  $\int (2e^x + 5) dx = [2e^x + 5x]$ some correct \int</p> <p>$R_1 = \int_0^{\ln 4} (2e^x + 5) dx = (2 \times 4 + 5 \ln 4) - (2 + 0)$ M1 limits used</p> <p>$= 6 + 5 \ln 4$ A1</p> <p>$T = \frac{1}{2} \times 13 \times (14 - \ln 4)$ Area of T B1</p> <p>$T = 13(7 - \ln 2) ; R_1 = 6 + 10 \ln 2$ Use of $\ln 4 = 2 \ln 2$ B1</p> <p>$R = T + R_1, \quad R = 97 - 3 \ln 2$ M1, A1 (7)</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> <p>B1 cso (1)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 limits used</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1, A1 (7)</p> <p>(12marks)</p> |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|---|--|---|
| 8. | (i) $\cos x \cos 30 - \sin x \sin 30 = 3(\cos x \cos 30 + \sin x \sin 30)$ Use of $\cos(x \pm 30)$ | M1 |
| | $\Rightarrow \sqrt{3} \cos x - \sin x = 3\sqrt{3} \cos x + 3 \sin x$ Sub. for sin 30 etc decimals M1, surds A1 | M1, A1 |
| | i.e. $-4 \sin x = 2\sqrt{3} \cos x \rightarrow \tan x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (*) Use $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ | M1, A1cso (5) |
| | (ii) (a) LHS = $\frac{1 - (1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta)}{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}$ Use of $\cos 2A$ or $\sin 2A$; both correct | M1; A1 |
| | $= \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \tan \theta$ (*) | A1 cso (3) |
| (b) Verifying: $0 = 2 - 2$ (since $\sin 360 = 0$, $\cos 360 = 1$) | B1 cso | |
| (c) Equation $\rightarrow 1 = \frac{2(1 - \cos 2\theta)}{\sin 2\theta}$ Rearrange to form $\frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta}$ | M1 | |
| | $\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ | A1 |
| | i.e. $\theta = 26.6^\circ$ or 206.6° (Accept 27° , 207°) | M1 (any acc.) A1 (both) (4) (13 marks) |
| Alt 1 (c) $2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 2 - 2(1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta)$ Use of $\cos 2A$ <u>and</u> $\sin 2A$ | M1 | |
| $0 = 2 \sin \theta (2 \sin \theta - \cos \theta)$ | | |
| $\Rightarrow (\sin \theta = 0) \tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ etc, as in scheme | A1 | |
| Alt 2 (c) $2 \cos 2\theta + \sin 2\theta = 2 \Rightarrow \cos(2\theta - \alpha) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ | M1 | |
| $\alpha = 22.6$ (or 27) | A1 | |
| $2\theta = 2\alpha, 360, 360 + 2\alpha$ $\theta = \alpha$ or $180 + \alpha$ | M1 | |
| $\theta = \alpha, 180 + \alpha$ i.e. $\theta = 27^\circ$ or 207° (or 1 dp) | A1 both | |

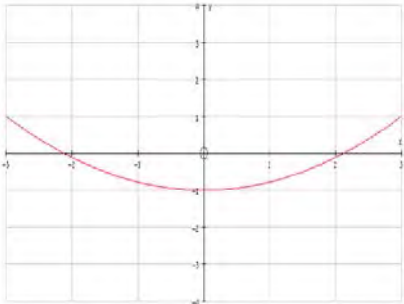
((*) indicates final line is given on the paper; cso = correct solution only; ft = follow-through mark)

EDEXCEL Mathematics June 2003

Provisional Mark Scheme

Subject PURE MATHEMATICS

Paper no. P3

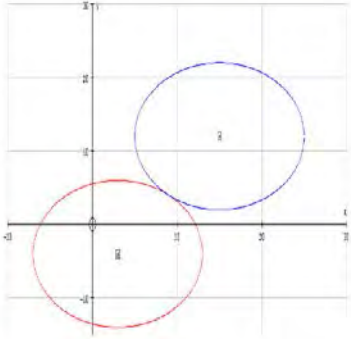
| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 1. | <p>Attempt to use correctly stated double angle formula $\cos 2t = 2 \cos^2 t - 1$, or complete method using other double angle formula for $\cos 2t$ with $\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = 1$ to eliminate t and obtain $y =$</p> <p>$y = 2\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2 - 1$ or any correct equivalent. (even $y = \cos 2(\cos^{-1}(\frac{x}{3}))$)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">shape</p>  <p>position including restricted domain $-3 < x < 3$</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> |
| 2. | <p>(a)</p> $p + 6 + 12 + q = -\frac{1}{8}p + \frac{6}{4} - 6 + q$ $\therefore \frac{9}{8}p = -22\frac{1}{2}$ $p = -20$ <p>(b)</p> <p>Remainder = $p + q + 18 = p + 21 (=1)$</p> | <p>M1 , M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p> <p>B1 ✓ ft on p</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1)</p> |

EDEXCEL Mathematics June 2003

Provisional Mark Scheme

Subject PURE MATHEMATICS

Paper no. P3

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| <p>3. (a)</p> <p>(b)</p> | <p>Centre is at (3,-4)</p> $\text{radius} = \sqrt{(3^2 + (-4)^2 - -75)} = 10$ <p>1st circle</p> <p>2nd circle</p> <p>Circles touching</p> <p>At (9, 4)</p>  | <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>(4)</p> |
| <p>4. (a)</p> <p>(b)</p> | $14x + (48x \frac{dy}{dx} + 48y) - 14y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ <p>Substitutes $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{11}$ into derived expression to obtain</p> $14x + \frac{96}{11}x + 48y - \frac{28}{11}y = 0$ $\therefore 250x + 500y = 0 \Rightarrow x + 2y = 0$ <p>Eliminates one variable to obtain, for example, $7(2y)^2 + 48(-2y)y - 7y^2 + 75 = 0$ and obtains y (or x) Substitutes y to obtain x (or y)</p> <p>Obtains coordinates (-2,1) and (2,-1)</p> | <p>M1 (B1) A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1, A1</p> <p>(4)</p> |

EDEXCEL Mathematics June 2003

Provisional Mark Scheme

Subject PURE MATHEMATICS

Paper no. P3

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 5. | <p>(a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{\sin x} + \frac{x}{2}(\sin x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cos x$</p> <p>At A $\sqrt{\sin x} + \frac{x}{2}(\sin x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cos x = 0$</p> <p>$\therefore \sin x + \frac{x}{2} \cos x = 0$ (essential to see intermediate line before given answer)</p> <p>$\therefore 2 \tan x + x = 0$ *</p> <p>(b) $V = \pi \int y^2 dx = \pi \int x^2 \sin x dx$</p> <p>$= \pi \left[-x^2 \cos x + \int 2x \cos x dx \right]_0^\pi$</p> <p>$= \pi \left[-x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x - \int 2 \sin x dx \right]_0^\pi$</p> <p>$= \pi \left[-x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x \right]_0^\pi$</p> <p>$= \pi \left[\pi^2 - 2 - 2 \right]$</p> <p>$= \pi \left[\pi^2 - 4 \right]$</p> | <p>M1,A1</p> <p>dM1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(7)</p> |

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|---|--|--------------------|
| 6. | <p>(a) $\overrightarrow{AB} = (2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}), \overrightarrow{CB} = (-2\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}),$ (or $\overrightarrow{BA}, \overrightarrow{BC},$ or $\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{BC},$ stated in above form or column vector form.</p> | M1A1 |
| | $\cos \hat{ABC} = \frac{\overrightarrow{CB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB}}{ \overrightarrow{CB} \overrightarrow{AB} } = -\frac{4}{9}$ | M1 A1 (4) |
| | <p>(b) Area of $\triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 3 \times \sin B$</p> $\sin B = \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{81}} = \frac{\sqrt{65}}{9}$ $\therefore \text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{65}$ | M1 M1 A1 (3) |
| | <p>(c) $\overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{DC} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ or given in alternative form with attempt at scalar product</p> $\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{DC} = 0, \text{ therefore the lines are perpendicular.}$ | M1 A1 (2) |
| <p>(d) $\overrightarrow{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{DB} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ and AD:DB = 2:-1 (allow 2:1)</p> | M1, A1 (2) | |

EDEXCEL Mathematics June 2003

Provisional Mark Scheme

Subject PURE MATHEMATICS 6673

Paper no. P3

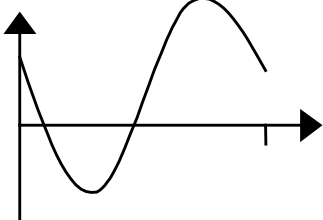
| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|-------|
| 7. | (a) $\frac{dV}{dt} = \pm c\sqrt{V}$ or $\frac{dV}{dt} \propto \sqrt{V}$ | M1 |
| | As $V = Ah$, $\frac{dV}{dh} = A$ or $V \propto h$ | M1 |
| | \therefore use chain rule to obtain $\frac{dh}{dt} = -\frac{c}{A}\sqrt{V} = \frac{-c}{\sqrt{A}}\sqrt{h} = -k\sqrt{h}$ | A1 |
| | | (3) |
| (b) | $\int \frac{dh}{h} = -\int k dt$ | M1, |
| | $2h^{\frac{1}{2}} = A - kt$ | M1 A1 |
| | $h^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{A}{2} - \frac{kt}{2}$ | |
| | $h = (A - Bt)^2$ * | A1 |
| (c) | $t = 0, h = 1: \quad A = 1$ | B1 |
| | $t = 5, h = 0.5: \quad 0.5 = (1 - 5B)^2$ | |
| | $B = \frac{(1 - \sqrt{0.5})}{5} \quad (B = 0.0586)$ | B1 |
| | $h = 0, t = \frac{A}{B} = \frac{5}{1 - \sqrt{0.5}} = 17.1 \text{ min}$ | B1 |
| (d) | | (3) |
| | $h = \frac{A^2}{4} = 0.25 \text{ m}$ | M1 A1 |
| | | (2) |

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 8. (a) | Method using either $\frac{A}{(1-x)} + \frac{B}{(2x+3)} + \frac{C}{(2x+3)^2} \text{ or } \frac{A}{1-x} + \frac{Dx+E}{(2x+3)^2}$ A = 1 C = 10, B = 2 or D = 4 and E = 16 | M1 B1 A1, A1 (4) |
| | (b) $\int \left[\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{2}{2x+3} + 10(2x+3)^{-2} \right] dx \text{ or } \int \frac{A}{1-x} + \frac{Dx+E}{(2x+3)^2} dx$ $-\ln 1-x + \ln 2x+3 - 5(2x+3)^{-1} (+c) \text{ or}$ $-\ln 1-x + \ln 2x+3 - (2x+8)(2x+3)^{-1} (+c)$ | M1 M1A1√A1√A1√ (5) |
| | (c) Either $(1-x)^{-1} + 2(3+2x)^{-1} + 10(3+2x)^{-2} =$ $1+x+x^2+\dots$ $+\frac{2}{3}\left(1-\frac{2x}{3}+\frac{4x^2}{9}\dots\right)$ $+\frac{10}{9}\left(1+(-2)\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)+\frac{(-2)(-3)}{2}\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^2+\dots\right)$ $= \frac{25}{9} - \frac{25}{27}x + \frac{25}{9}x^2 \dots$ Or $25\left[(9+12x+4x^2)(1-x)\right]^{-1} = 25\left[(9+3x-8x^2-4x^3)\right]^{-1}$ $\frac{25}{9}\left[1+\frac{3x}{9}-\frac{8x^2}{9}-\frac{4x^3}{9}\right]^{-1} = \frac{25}{9}\left[1-\left(\frac{3x}{9}-\frac{8x^2}{9}-\frac{4x^3}{9}\right)+\left(\frac{x^2}{9}\dots\right)\right]$ $= \frac{25}{9} - \frac{25}{27}x + \frac{25}{9}x^2 \dots$ | M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 M1A1 (7) M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 M1A1 (7) |

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P1 (6671)
PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME NOVEMBER 2003

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 1. | <p>(a) 77 74</p> <p>(b) $d = 74 - 77 = -3$</p> <p>(c) $S_{50} = \frac{1}{2}n[2a + (n-1)d] = 25[(2 \times 77) + (49 \times -3)]$ $= 175$</p> | <p>B1 B1 (2)</p> <p>B1 $\sqrt{\quad}$ (1)</p> <p>M1 A1 $\sqrt{\quad}$ (3)</p> <p>A1 6</p> |
| 2. | <p>(a) $4x(x+3)$ or $x(4x+12)$ (or use of quadratic formula) $x = 0$ $x = -3$</p> <p>(b) Using $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ $144 - 16c = 0$ $c = 9$ $(2x+3)(2x+3) = 0$ $x = \dots$ (or quadratic formula) $x = -\frac{3}{2}$</p> | <p>M1 A1 A1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1 M1 A1 (4)</p> <p>7</p> |
| 3. | <p>$x = 3y - 1$</p> <p>$(3y - 1)^2 - 3y(3y - 1) + y^2 = 11$ $y^2 - 3y - 10 = 0$</p> <p>$(y - 5)(y + 2) = 0$ $y = 5$ $y = -2$</p> <p>$x = 14$ $x = -7$</p> | <p>M1 M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1 $\sqrt{\quad}$ (7)</p> <p>7</p> |

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P1 (6671)
PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME NOVEMBER 2003

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 4. | <p>(a) $4x+9, +12\sqrt{x}$</p> <p>(b) $\int(4x+12x^{1/2}+9)dx = 2x^2 + 8x^{3/2} + 9x$ ($\sqrt{\quad}$ dep. on 3 terms)</p> <p>(c) $[\dots]_1^2 = (8 + (8 \times 2^{3/2}) + 18) - (2 + 8 + 9)$ $= 7 + 16\sqrt{2}$</p> | <p>B1, B1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A1 $\sqrt{\quad}$</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 (5)</p> <p>7</p> |
| 5. | <p>(a) </p> <p>Shape Position</p> <p>(b) $(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}), (\frac{\pi}{4}, 0), (\frac{5\pi}{4}, 0)$</p> <p>(c) $(x + \frac{\pi}{4} =) \frac{\pi}{3}$ Other value $(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} =) \frac{5\pi}{3}$ Subtract $\frac{\pi}{4}$ $x = \frac{\pi}{12}, x = \frac{17\pi}{12}$</p> | <p>B1 B1 (2)</p> <p>B1 B1 B1 (3)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 (4)</p> <p>9</p> |

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P1 (6671)
PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME NOVEMBER 2003

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| 6. | <p>(a) $V = \pi r^2 h = 500, \quad A = 2\pi r h + \pi r^2$</p> | B1 M1 |
| | $A = 2\pi r \left(\frac{500}{\pi r^2} \right) + \pi r^2 = \pi r^2 + \frac{1000}{r} \quad *$ | M1 A1 (4) |
| | <p>(b) $\frac{dA}{dr} = 2\pi r - 1000r^{-2}$</p> | M1 A1 |
| | $2\pi r - 1000r^{-2} = 0 \quad r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{500}{\pi}} \quad (\approx 5.42)$ | M1 A1 (4) |
| | <p>(c) $\frac{d^2A}{dr^2} = 2\pi + 2000r^{-3}, \quad > 0$ therefore minimum</p> | M1 A1 $\sqrt{\quad}$ (2) |
| <p>(d) $A = \pi r^2 + \frac{1000}{r} = 277$ (nearest integer)</p> | M1 A1 (2) 12 | |

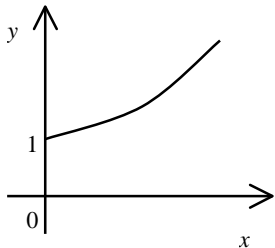
EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P1 (6671)
PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME NOVEMBER 2003

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------|
| 7. | <p>(a) $\frac{5 - (-3)}{8 - 2} = \frac{4}{3}$</p> | M1 A1 (2) |
| | <p>(b) $M : \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right) \quad (5,1)$</p> | M1 A1 |
| | <p>Gradient of CM is $-\frac{3}{4}$</p> | B1 $\sqrt{\quad}$ |
| | <p>Equation of CM: $y - 1 = -\frac{3}{4}(x - 5)$ $(4y = -3x + 19)$</p> | M1 A1 (5) |
| | <p>(c) When $x=4$, $y = \frac{7}{4}$</p> | M1 A1 $\sqrt{\quad}$ (2) |
| | <p>(d) Radius = $\sqrt{(4 - 2)^2 + \left(\frac{7}{4} + 3\right)^2}$</p> | M1 A1 $\sqrt{\quad}$ |
| | <p>$= \sqrt{4 + \frac{361}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{425}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{16}} \sqrt{17} = \frac{5\sqrt{17}}{4} \quad *$</p> | M1 A1 (4) |
| | | 13 |

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P1 (6671)
PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME NOVEMBER 2003

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 8. | <p>(a) $x(x^2 - 6x + 5)$</p> <p>$= x(x-1)(x-5)$</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 (3)</p> |
| | <p>(b) 1 and 5</p> | <p>B1 $\sqrt{\quad}$ (1)</p> |
| | <p>(c) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 12x + 5$</p> | <p>M1 A1</p> |
| | <p>At $x = 1$. $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3 - 12 + 5 = -4$</p> | <p>A1 (3)</p> |
| | <p>(d) $\int (x^3 - 6x^2 + 5x) dx = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{6x^3}{3} + \frac{5x^2}{2}$</p> | <p>M1 A1</p> |
| | <p>$[\dots]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} - 2 + \frac{5}{2} \quad \left(= \frac{3}{4} \right) \quad R$</p> | <p>M1 A1 $\sqrt{\quad}$</p> |
| | <p>Evaluating at 5: $\frac{625}{4} - 250 + \frac{125}{2} \quad \left(= -31\frac{1}{4} \right)$</p> | <p>A1</p> |
| | <p>To find S: $-31\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = -32$</p> | <p>M1</p> |
| | <p>Total Area = $32 + \frac{3}{4} = 32\frac{3}{4}$</p> | <p>A1 (7)</p> |
| | | |

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P2 (6672)
PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME NOVEMBER 2003

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 1. | <p>(a) $\frac{2}{x-3} + \frac{13}{(x-3)(x+7)}$ $= \frac{2(x+7)+13}{(x-3)(x+7)} = \frac{2x+27}{(x-3)(x+7)}$</p> <p>(b) $2x+27 = x^2 + 4x - 21$ $x^2 + 2x - 48 = (x+8)(x-6) = 0$ $x = -8, 6$</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 <u>3</u></p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 <u>3</u> <u>6</u></p> |
| 2. | <p>(a) </p> <p>(b) $\text{£}800 \times 1.04^{10} \approx \text{£}1184$</p> <p>(c) $1.04^x = 2$ $x = \frac{\ln 2}{\ln 1.04} \approx 18$ (years)</p> | <p>Shape B1</p> <p>domain, intercept B1 <u>2</u></p> <p>cao M1 A1 <u>2</u></p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 <u>3</u> <u>7</u></p> |

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P2 (6672)
PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME NOVEMBER 2003

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 3. | <p>(a) $1 + nax, + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}(ax)^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6}(ax)^3 + \dots$ accept 2!, 3!</p> <p>(b) $na = 8, \frac{n(n-1)}{2}a^2 = 30$ both</p> <p>$\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{64}{n^2} = 30, \frac{\frac{8}{a}(\frac{8}{a}-1)a^2}{2} = 30$ either</p> <p>$n = 16, a = \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>(c) $\frac{16 \cdot 15 \cdot 14}{6} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = 70$</p> | <p>B1, B1 <u>2</u></p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1, A1 <u>4</u></p> <p>M1 A1 <u>2 8</u></p> |
| 4. | <p>(a) $\frac{8}{x} - x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 = 8 \Rightarrow x = 2$</p> <p>(b) $\left(\frac{8}{x} - x^2\right) = x^4 - 16x + \frac{64}{x^2}$ M1 3(or 4) terms</p> <p>$\int (x^4 - 16x + 64x^{-2}) dx = \frac{x^5}{5} - 8x^2 - \frac{64}{x}$</p> <p>$\left[\frac{x^5}{5} - 8x^2 - \frac{64}{x}\right]_1^2 = \left(\frac{32}{5} - 32 - 32\right) - \left(\frac{1}{5} - 8\right) - 64$</p> <p>Volume is $\frac{71}{5}\pi$ (units³)</p> | <p>M1 A1 <u>2</u></p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1 ft</p> <p>A1 <u>7 9</u></p> |

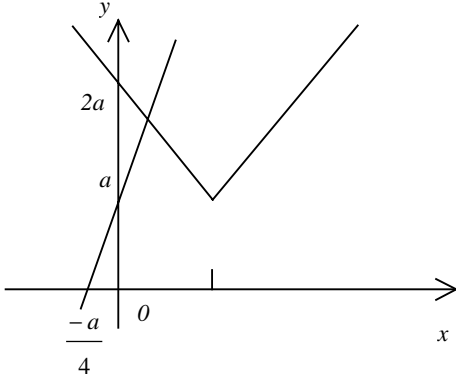
EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P2 (6672)
PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME NOVEMBER 2003

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 5. | <p>(a)</p> $\frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} \left(\begin{array}{l} 1 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \\ \text{or } \frac{1 - \sin^2 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta} \text{ or equivalent} \end{array} \right)$ $\frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{\cos 2\theta}{1} = \cos 2\theta \quad * \quad \text{cso}$ | $\frac{\text{M1}}{\text{M1}}$ M1 A1 <u>4</u> |
| | <p>(b)</p> $\theta = \frac{\pi}{8}, \quad \cos 2\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $t^2 = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2} + 1}$ $= \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} = 3 - 2\sqrt{2} \quad *$ <p><i>Alternative to 5(b)</i></p> $\frac{2t}{1 - t^2} = \tan 2\theta = 1$ $t^2 + 2t - 1 = 0$ $t = \sqrt{2} - 1$ $t^2 = (\sqrt{2} - 1)^2 = 3 - 2\sqrt{2} \quad *$ | M1 M1 M1 cso M1 A1 <u>5</u> <u>9</u> M1 M1 M1 cso M1 A1 <u>5</u> |

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P2 (6672)
PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME NOVEMBER 2003

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 6. | <p>(a)</p> $x \quad 0 \quad \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \frac{\pi}{2}$ $y \quad 1 \quad 1.46 \quad 1.42 \quad 0$ <p style="text-align: right;">1, 0</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1.46, 1.42</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>B1, B1 <u>3</u></p> |
| | <i>NB. Not giving 2 d.p. loses a maximum of one mark</i> | |
| | <p>(b)</p> $I \approx \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) \dots$ $\approx \dots (1 + 2(1.46 + 1.42) + 0)$ ≈ 1.8 | <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1 ft</p> <p>A1 <u>4</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">accept 1.77</p> |
| | <p>(c) underestimates diagram or explanation</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>NB. Exact answer is $\frac{1}{2} \left(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1 \right) \approx 1.905 \dots$</i></p> | <p>B1</p> <p>B1 <u>2</u> 9</p> |

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P2 (6672)
PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME NOVEMBER 2003

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 7. | <p>(a)</p> <p>V shape right way up vertex in first quadrant</p> <p>$-1 \leq x \leq 2a, a, -\frac{a}{4}$</p>  <p>(b)</p> $4x + a = (a - x) + a$ $5x = a, \quad x = \frac{a}{5}$ $y = \frac{9a}{5}$ <p>(c) $fg(x) = 4x + a - a + a = 4x + a$</p> <p>(d) $4x + a = 3a \Rightarrow 4x = 2a$</p> $x = \frac{a}{2}, -\frac{a}{2}$ | <p>B1 B1 B1</p> <p>B2 (1, 0) <u>5</u></p> <p>M1 M1</p> <p>both correct A1 <u>3</u></p> <p>M1 A1 <u>2</u></p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1, A1 <u>3 13</u></p> |

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P2 (6672)
PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME NOVEMBER 2003

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------|
| 8. | (a) $f'(x) = \frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}$ | M1 A1 |
| | $\frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$ | M1 A1 <u>4</u> |
| | (b) $y = 3\ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)} = 3 - 3\ln 3 \quad (k = 3)$ | M1 A1 <u>2</u> |
| | (c) $x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1$ | B1 |
| | $f'(1) = 2 \Rightarrow m' = -\frac{1}{2}$ | M1 |
| | $y - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 1) \quad \left(y = -\frac{x}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \right)$ | M1 A1 <u>4</u> |
| | (d) i $-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 3\ln x + \frac{1}{x}$ | M1 |
| | leading to $6\ln x + x + \frac{2}{x} - 3 = 0$ * | cso A1 |
| | ii $g(0.13) = 0.273\dots$ $g(0.14) = -0.370\dots$ | Both, accept one d.p. M1 |
| | Sign change (and continuity) \Rightarrow root $\in (0.13, 0.14)$ | A1 <u>4</u> 14 |

EDEXCEL 6671 PURE MATHEMATICS P1 JANUARY 2004 MARK SCHEME

| Question | Mark Scheme | Marks |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. (a) | $f(-2) = (-2)^3 - (19 \times -2) - 30$ M: Evaluate $f(-2)$ or $f(2)$ $f(-2) = 0$, so $(x+2)$ is a factor <u>Alternative:</u> $(x^3 - 19x - 30) \div (x+2) = (x^2 + ax + b)$, $a \neq 0, b \neq 0$ [M1] $= (x^2 - 2x - 15)$, so $(x+2)$ is a factor [A1] | M1 A1 (2) |
| (b) | $(x^3 - 19x - 30) = (x+2)(x^2 - 2x - 15)$ $= (x+2)(x+3)(x-5)$ | M1 A1 M1 A1 (4) (6) |
| 2. (a) | $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = \frac{1}{2} \times 6.5^2 \times 0.8 = 16.9$ (a.w.r.t. if changed to degrees) | M1 A1 (2) |
| (b) | $\sin 0.4 = \frac{x}{6.5}$, $x = 6.5 \sin 0.4$, (where x is half of AB) (n.b. $0.8 \text{ rad} = 45.8^\circ$) $AB = 2x = 5.06$ (a.w.r.t.) (*) | M1, A1 A1 (3) |
| <u>Alternative:</u> | $AB^2 = 6.5^2 + 6.5^2 - 2 \times 6.5 \times 6.5 \cos 0.8$ [M1] $AB = \sqrt{6.5^2 + 6.5^2 - 2 \times 6.5 \times 6.5 \cos 0.8}$ [A1] $AB = 5.06$ [A1] | |
| (c) | $r\theta + 5.06 = (6.5 \times 0.8) + 5.06 = 10.26$ (a.w.r.t) (or 10.3) | M1 A1 (2) (7) |
| 3.(a) | $(5p - 8) - p = (3p + 8) - (5p - 8)$ Solve, showing steps, to get $p = 4$, or verify that $p = 4$. (*) | M1 A1 c.s.o. (2) |
| <u>Alternative:</u> | Using $p = 4$, finding terms (4, 12, 20), and indicating differences.[M1] Equal differences + conclusion (or “common difference = 8”). [A1] | |
| (b) | $a = 4$ and $d = 8$ (stated or implied here or elsewhere). $T_{40} = a + (n-1)d = 4 + (39 \times 8) = 316$ | B1 M1 A1 (3) |
| (c) | $S_n = \frac{1}{2}n[2a + (n-1)d] = \frac{1}{2}n[8 + 8(n-1)]$ $= 4n^2 = (2n)^2$ | M1 A1ft A1 (3) (8) |

EDEXCEL 6671 PURE MATHEMATICS P1 JANUARY 2004 MARK SCHEME

EDEXCEL 6671 PURE MATHEMATICS P1 JANUARY 2004 MARK SCHEME

| Question | Mark Scheme | Marks |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| <p>4.(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> | <p>$b^2 - 4ac = (-k)^2 - 36 = k^2 - 36$</p> <p>Or, (completing the square), $\left(x - \frac{1}{2}k\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}k^2 - 9$</p> <p>Or, if b^2 and $4ac$ are compared directly, [M1] for finding both [A1] for k^2 and 36.</p> <p>No real solutions: $k^2 - 36 < 0$, $-6 < k < 6$ (ft their "36")</p> <p>$x^2 - 4x + 9 = (x - 2)^2 + 5$ ($p = 2$)</p> <p>Ignore statement $p = -2$ if otherwise correct.</p> <p>$x^2 - 4x + 9 = (x - 2)^2 - 4 + 9 = (x - 2)^2 + 5$ ($q = 5$) M: Attempting $(x \pm a)^2 \pm b \pm 9$, $a \neq 0$, $b \neq 0$.</p> <p>Min value 5 (or just q), occurs where $x = 2$ (or just p)</p> <p><u>Alternative:</u> $f'(x) = 2x - 4$ (Min occurs where) $x = 2$ [B1] Where $x = 2$, $f(x) = 5$ [B1ft]</p> | <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1, A1ft (4)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1 (3)</p> <p>B1ft, B1ft (2)</p> <p>(9)</p> |
| <p>5.(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> | <p>$\sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ seen or used somewhere (possibly implied).</p> <p>$\frac{12}{\sqrt{8}} = \frac{12\sqrt{8}}{8}$ or $\frac{12}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{12\sqrt{2}}{4}$</p> <p>Direct statement, e.g. $\frac{6}{\sqrt{2}} = 3\sqrt{2}$ (no indication of method) is M0.</p> <p>At $x = 8$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3\sqrt{8} + \frac{12}{\sqrt{8}} = 6\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{2} = 9\sqrt{2}$ (*)</p> <p>Integrating: $\frac{3x^{3/2}}{(3/2)} + \frac{12x^{1/2}}{(1/2)} (+C)$ (C not required)</p> <p>At (4, 30), $\frac{3 \times 4^{3/2}}{(3/2)} + \frac{12 \times 4^{1/2}}{(1/2)} + C = 30$ (C required)</p> <p>(f(x) =) $2x^{3/2} + 24x^{1/2}, -34$</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1, A1 (6)</p> <p>(9)</p> |

EDEXCEL 6671 PURE MATHEMATICS P1 JANUARY 2004 MARK SCHEME

| Question | Mark Scheme | Marks |
|----------|--|--|
| 7.(a) | Solve $\frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^3 = 0$ to find $p = 6$, or verify: $\frac{3}{2} \times 6^2 - \frac{1}{4} \times 6^3 = 0$ (*) (b) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x - \frac{3x^2}{4}$ $m = -9, \quad y - 0 = -9(x - 6)$ (Any correct form) (c) $3x - \frac{3x^2}{4} = 0, \quad x = 4$ (d) $\int \left(\frac{3x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{4} \right) dx = \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{x^4}{16}$ (Allow unsimplified versions) $[\dots\dots]_0^6 = \frac{6^3}{2} - \frac{6^4}{16} = 27$ M: Need 6 and 0 as limits. | B1 (1) M1 A1 M1 A1 (4) M1, A1ft (2) M1 A1 M1 A1 (4) (11) |
| 8.(a) | $\theta - 10 = 15 \quad \theta = 25$ ($\cos(\theta - 10) = \cos \theta - \cos 10$, etc, is B0) $\theta - 10 = 345 \quad \theta = 355$ M: Using 360 - "15" (can be implied) Stating $\theta = 345$ scores M1 A0 (Other methods: M1 for <u>complete</u> method, A1 for 25 and A1 for 355) (b) $2\theta = 21.8\dots$ (α) (At least 1 d.p.) (Could be implied by a correct θ). $2\theta = \alpha + 180$ or $2\theta = \alpha + 360$ or $2\theta = \alpha + 540$ (One more solution) $\theta = 10.9, 100.9, 190.9, 280.9$ (M1: divide by 2) (A1ft: 2 correct, ft their α) (A1: all 4 correct cao, at least 1 d.p.) (c) $2 \sin \theta \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right) = 3, \quad 2 \sin^2 \theta = 3 \cos \theta$ $2(1 - \cos^2 \theta) = 3 \cos \theta$ $2 \cos^2 \theta + 3 \cos \theta - 2 = 0$ $(2 \cos \theta - 1)(\cos \theta + 2) = 0 \quad \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ (M: solve 3 term quadratic up to $\cos \theta = \dots$ or $x = \dots$) $\theta = 60, \quad \theta = 300$ | B1 M1 A1 (3) B1 M1 M1 A1ft A1 (5) M1, A1 M1 M1 A1 A1 (6) (14) |

EDEXCEL 6671 PURE MATHEMATICS P1 JANUARY 2004 MARK SCHEME

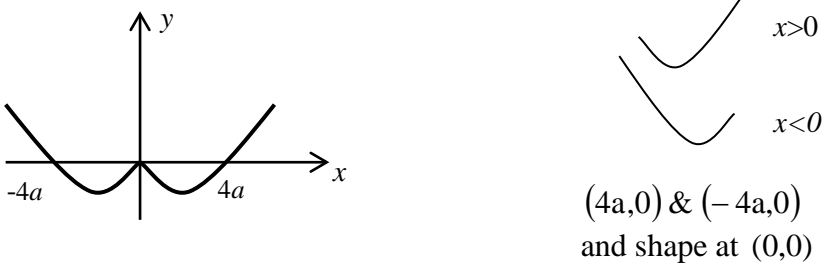
EDEXCEL 6672 PURE MATHEMATICS P2 JANUARY 2004 MARK SCHEME

| Question number | Mark scheme | | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|--|
| 2(a) | $u_2 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{20}{3}\right)} = 2.85773\dots = \underline{\underline{2.86}}$ $u_3 = 2.90300\dots = \underline{\underline{2.90}}$ $u_4 = 2.88806\dots = \underline{\underline{2.89}}$ <p>S.C. [If $u_3 = \text{AWRT } 2.90$ and $u_4 = \text{AWRT } 2.89$ penalise once only]</p> | | <p>M1</p> <p>A1 c.a.o</p> <p>A1 c.a.o</p> <p>(3)</p> |
| (b) | <p>(i) $3 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{a}{3}\right)}$ or $9 = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{a}{3}$</p> <p>$\frac{a}{3} = 9 - \frac{3}{2}$ or $a = 3\left(9 - \frac{3}{2}\right)$</p> <p>$\underline{\underline{a = 22.5}}$</p> <p>(ii) (If $u_1 = u_2$, then $u_2 = u_3\dots\dots$) $\underline{\underline{u_5 = 3}}$</p> | | <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>(7)</p> |
| Notes | | | |
| 2(a) | M1 | Correct expression or AWRT 2.86 | |
| (b)(i) | M1 | A correct equation for a, with or without $\sqrt{\quad}$. | |
| | M1 | Attempt correct manipulation to $ka = \dots, (k > 0)$. | |

EDEXCEL 6672 PURE MATHEMATICS P2 JANUARY 2004 MARK SCHEME

| Question number | Mark Scheme | | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|---|
| 3(a) | $\log_2 (16x) = \log_2 16 + \log_2 x$ $= \underline{\underline{4 + a}}$ | | M1 A1 c.a.o (2) |
| (b) | $\log_2 \left(\frac{x^4}{2} \right) = \log_2 x^4 - \log_2 2$ $= 4 \log_2 x - \log_2 2$ $= \underline{\underline{4a - 1}} \quad (\text{accept } \underline{\underline{4 \log_2 x - 1}})$ | | M1 M1 A1 (3) |
| (c) | $\frac{1}{2} = 4 + a - (4a - 1)$ $a = \frac{3}{2}$ $\log_2 x = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow x = 2^{\frac{3}{2}}$ $\underline{\underline{x = \sqrt{8} \text{ or } 2\sqrt{2}}} \text{ or } \underline{\underline{\sqrt{2^3} \text{ or } (\sqrt{2})^3}}$ | | M1 A1 M1 A1 $\sqrt{\quad}$ (4) (9) |
| Notes | | | |
| 3(a) | M1 | Correct use of $\log(ab) = \log a + \log b$ | |
| (b) | M1 | Correct use of $\log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \dots$ | |
| | M1 | Use of $\log x^n = n \log x$ | |
| (c) | M1 | Use their (a)&(b) to form equ in a | |
| | M1 | Out of logs: $x = 2^a$ | |
| | A1 $\sqrt{\quad}$ | Must write x in surd form, follow through their rational a . | |

EDEXCEL 6672 PURE MATHEMATICS P2 JANUARY 2004 MARK SCHEME

| Question number | Mark Scheme | | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|------------------------------------|
| 4(a) |  | | B1 B1 \checkmark B1 (3) |
| (b) | $f(2a) = (2a)^2 - 4a(2a) = 4a^2 - 8a^2 = \underline{\underline{-4a^2}}$ $f(-2a) [= f(2a) (\because \text{even function})] = \underline{\underline{-4a^2}}$ | | B1 B1 \checkmark (2) |
| (c) | $a=3 \text{ and } f(x) = 45 \Rightarrow 45 = x^2 - 12x \quad (x > 0)$ $0 = x^2 - 12x - 45$ $0 = (x-15)(x+3)$ $x = 15 \text{ (or } -3)$ $\therefore \text{Solutions are } \underline{\underline{x = \pm 15}} \quad \text{only}$ | | M1 M1 A1 A1 (4) (9) |
| Notes | | | |
| 4(b) | B1 \checkmark | \checkmark their $f(2a)$ | |
| (c) | M1 M1 A1 A1 | Attempt 3TQ in x Attempt to solve At least $x=15$ can ignore $x=-3$ To get final A1 must make clear <u>only</u> answers are ± 15 . | |

EDEXCEL 6672 PURE MATHEMATICS P2 JANUARY 2004 MARK SCHEME

| Question number | Mark Scheme | | Marks | |
|-----------------|---|---|--|--------------------------|
| 5(a)(i) | <u>$x = a^y$</u> | | B1 (1) | |
| (ii) | In both sides of (i) | i.e. $\ln x = \ln a^y$ $= y \ln a$ * | or $(y =) \log_a x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}$ $\Rightarrow y \ln a = \ln x$ | B1 _{cso} (1) |
| (b) | $y = \frac{1}{\ln a} \cdot \ln x$, $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\ln a} \times \frac{1}{x}$ * | M1, A1 _{cso} | | |
| ALT. | $\left[\text{or } \frac{1}{x} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \ln a \text{ , } \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x \ln a} \text{ *} \right]$ | | (2) | |
| (c) | $\log_{10} 10 = 1 \Rightarrow A \text{ is } (10, 1)$ | $y_A = 1$ | B1 | |
| | from(b) | $m = \frac{1}{10 \ln a} \text{ or } \frac{1}{10 \ln 10} \text{ or } 0.043 \text{ (or better)}$ | B1 | |
| | equ of target | $y - 1 = m(x - 10)$ | M1 | |
| | i.e | $y - 1 = \frac{1}{10 \ln 10} (x - 10) \text{ or } y = \frac{1}{10 \ln 10} x + 1 - \frac{1}{\ln 10} \text{ (o.e)}$ | A1 (4) | |
| (d) | $y = 0 \text{ in (c)} \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{x}{10 \ln 10} + 1 - \frac{1}{\ln 10} \Rightarrow x = 10 \ln 10 \left(\frac{1}{\ln 10} - 1 \right)$ | M1 | | |
| | | $x = 10 - 10 \ln 10 \text{ or } 10(1 - \ln 10) \text{ or } 10 \ln 10 \left(\frac{1}{\ln 10} - 1 \right)$ | A1 (2) (10) | |
| Notes | | | | |
| 5(a) | B1 | $x = e^{y \ln a}$ is BO | | |
| | B1 | Must see $\ln a^y$ or use of change of base formula. | | |
| (b) | M1, A1 _{cso} | M1 needs some correct attempt at differentiating. | | |
| (c) | B1 M1 | Allow either \surd their y_A and m | | |
| (d) | M1 | Attempt to solve correct equation. Allow if a not = 10. | | |

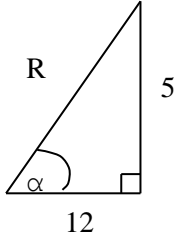
EDEXCEL 6672 PURE MATHEMATICS P2 JANUARY 2004 MARK SCHEME

| Question number | Mark Scheme | | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|---|
| 6(a) | $f'(x)=0$ for maximum (or stationary point or turning point) $f'(1.48) = e^{1.48} - 2 \times 1.48^2 = 0.0121\dots$ $f'(1.49) = \dots = -0.0031\dots$ change of sign \therefore root / maximum in range | | B1 M1 A1 (3) |
| (b) | $y = e^x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + c$ at (0,5) $5 = e^0 - 0 + c$ $c = 4 \quad \left(y = e^x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + 4 \right) \quad (c=4)$ | | M1 A1 M1 A1 (4) |
| (c) | Area $= \int_0^2 \left(e^x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + 4 \right) dx$ $= \left[e^x - \frac{2}{12}x^4 + 4x \right]_0^2$ $= \left(e^2 - \frac{16}{6} + 8 \right) - (e^0 - 0 + 0)$ $= e^2 + 4\frac{1}{3} \quad \text{or} \quad e^2 + \frac{13}{3}$ | | M1 A1 \checkmark M1 A1 cao (4) (11) |
| Notes | | | |
| 6(a) | M1 M1 A1 | May be \Rightarrow if maximum mentioned at A1 One value correct to 1 S.F. Both correct and comment | |
| (b) | M1 A1 M1 | Some correct \int $e^x - \frac{2}{3}x^3$ Attempt to use (0,5) No + c is M0 | |
| (c) | M1 A1 \checkmark M1 | Some correct \int <u>other</u> than $e^x \rightarrow e^x$. $[]$ their $c(\neq 0)$. Attempt both limits | |

EDEXCEL 6672 PURE MATHEMATICS P2 JANUARY 2004 MARK SCHEME

| Question number | Mark Scheme | | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| 7(a) | <u>4, 4.84, 7.06</u> | | B2/1/0 (2) |
| (b) | $I \approx \frac{1}{2} \times 0.25 [6.06 + 7.06 + 2(4.32 + 4 + 4.84)]$ $= \frac{1}{2} \times 0.25 [39.44]$ $= \underline{\underline{4.93}} \text{ or } \underline{\underline{4.9}} \quad (\text{AWRT } 4.93 \text{ or just } 4.9)$ | | B1 [M1 A1] A1 (4) |
| (c) | $\int_{0.5}^{1.5} \left(\frac{3}{x} + x^4 \right) dx = \left[3\ln x + \frac{1}{5} x^5 \right]_{0.5}^{1.5}$ $= \left(3\ln 1.5 + \frac{1}{5} 1.5^5 \right) - \left(3\ln 0.5 + \frac{1}{5} 0.5^5 \right)$ $= \underline{\underline{3\ln 3 + 1.5125}} \text{ or } \underline{\underline{3\ln 3 + \frac{121}{80}}}$ | | M1 A1 M1 A1 (4) |
| (d) | $\frac{[4.93 - (c)]}{(c)} \times 100, = 2.53\% \text{ (i.e. } < 3\%)$ <p>(c) AWRT <u>2.5%</u></p> | | M1, A1 (2) (12) |
| Notes | | | |
| 7(b) | B1 M1 A1 | $\frac{1}{2} \times 0.25$ $\sqrt{[\quad]}$ | |
| (c) | M1 A1 M1 | Some correct \int $3\ln x + \frac{1}{5} x^5$ Use of limits | |

EDEXCEL 6672 PURE MATHEMATICS P2 JANUARY 2004 MARK SCHEME

| Question number | Mark Scheme | | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|---|
| 8(a)(i) | $12\cos\theta - 5\sin\theta = R\cos\theta\cos\alpha - R\sin\theta\sin\alpha.$  $R^2 = 5^2 + 12^2 \Rightarrow \underline{R=13}$ $\tan\alpha = \frac{5}{12} \Rightarrow \alpha = 22.6^\circ \text{ (AWRT 22.6)}$ $\text{or } 0.39^\circ \text{ (AWRT 0.39}^\circ\text{)}$ | | M1, A1 M1, A1 (4) |
| (b) | $\cos(\theta + 22.6) = \frac{4}{13}$ $\theta + 22.6 = 72.1,$ $\underline{\underline{\theta = 49.5}}$ | | M1 M1 A1 (only) (3) |
| (ii) | $\frac{8}{\tan\theta} - 3\tan\theta = 2$ i.e. $0 = 3\tan^2\theta + 2\tan\theta - 8$ $0 = (3\tan\theta - 4)(\tan\theta + 2)$ $\tan\theta = \frac{4}{3} \text{ or } -2$ $\tan\theta = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\theta = 53.1}}$ <i>[ignore θ not in range e.g. $\theta = 116.6$]</i> | | M1 M1 M1 A1 A1 (5) (12) |
| Notes | | | |
| 8(a)(i) | M1, A1 M1, A1 | M1 for correct expression for R or R^2 M1 for correct trig expression for α | |
| (b) | M1 M1 | $\cos(\theta + \alpha) = \frac{4}{R}$ $\theta + \alpha = \dots$ ^{their R} | |
| (ii) | M1 M1 M1 A1 | Use of $\cot\theta = \frac{1}{\tan\theta}$ 3TQ in $\tan\theta = 0$ Attempt to solve 3TQ = 0 For Final A mark must deal with $\tan\theta = -2$ | |

EDEXCEL 6673 PURE MATHEMATICS P3 JANUARY 2004 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 1. | <p>Either 1 f.t. on $\frac{1}{a}$ Obtains centre (0, 6.5) Finds radius or diameter by Pythagoras Theorem, to obtain $r = 2.5$ or $r^2 = 6.25$ $x^2 + (y - 6.5)^2 = 2.5^2$ or $x^2 + y^2 - 13y + 36 = 0$</p> <p>Or $\frac{y-8}{x+2} \times \frac{y-5}{x-2} = -1$ Gradients multiplied and put = to -1 $x^2 + y^2 - 13y + 36 = 0$</p> <p>Or Obtains centre (0, 6.5) $x^2 + (y - 6.5)^2 = r^2$ or $x^2 + y^2 - 13y + c = 0$ substitutes either (2 , 5) or (-2 , 8) $x^2 + (y - 6.5)^2 = 2.5^2$ or $x^2 + y^2 - 13y + 36 = 0$</p> | <p>B1 M1, A1 B1 (4)</p> <p>B1 M1A1 B1 (4)</p> <p>B1 B1 M1 A1 (4)</p> |
| 2. | <p>(a) $na = -6,$ $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}a^2 = 27$ Attempts solution by eliminating variable e.g. $\frac{n(n-1)36}{n^2} = 54$ or $-\frac{6}{a}(-\frac{6}{a}-1)a^2 = 54$ $n = -2,$ $a = 3$</p> <p>(b) $\frac{(-2)(-3)(-4)3^3}{6} = -108$ for M1 allow a instead of a^3</p> <p>(c) $x < \frac{1}{3}$ or $-\frac{1}{3} < x < \frac{1}{3}$</p> | <p>B1, B1 M1 A1, A1 (5)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>B1 f.t. (1)</p> |

EDEXCEL 6673 PURE MATHEMATICS P3 JANUARY 2004 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 3. | <p>(a) $10x, +(2y + 2x\frac{dy}{dx}), -6y\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$</p> <p>At (1, 2) $10 + (4 + 2\frac{dy}{dx}) - 12\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$</p> <p>$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{14}{10} = 1.4$ or $\frac{7}{5}$ or $1\frac{2}{5}$</p> <p>(b) The gradient of the normal is $-\frac{5}{7}$</p> <p>Its equation is $y - 2 = -\frac{5}{7}(x - 1)$ (allow tangent)</p> <p>$y = -\frac{5}{7}x + 2\frac{5}{7}$ or $y = -\frac{5}{7}x + \frac{19}{7}$</p> | <p>M1,(B1),A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (5)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1cao (3)</p> |
| 4. | <p>(a) Uses the remainder theorem with $x = \frac{1}{2}$, or long division, and puts remainder = 0</p> <p>To obtain $p + 2q = -35$ or any correct equivalent (allow more than 3 terms)</p> <p>Uses the remainder theorem with $x = 1$, or long division, and puts remainder = ± 7</p> <p>To obtain $p + q = -21$ or any correct equivalent (allow more than 3 terms)</p> <p>Solves simultaneous equations to give $p = -7$, and $q = -14$</p> <p>(b) Then $6x^3 - 7x^2 - 14x + 8 = (2x - 1)(3x^2 - 2x - 8)$</p> <p>So $f(x) = (2x - 1)(3x + 4)(x - 2)$</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1 A1 (6)</p> <p>M1 A1 ft</p> <p>B1 (3)</p> |

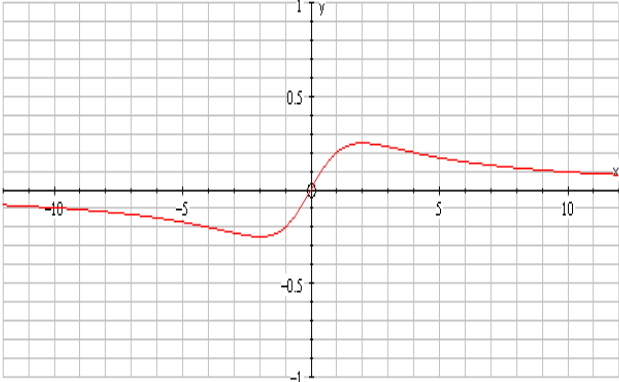
EDEXCEL 6673 PURE MATHEMATICS P3 JANUARY 2004 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 5. (a) | Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times 30 \times 3\pi^2$ (= 444.132) Accept 440 or 450 | B1 (1) |
| (b) | <p>Either</p> $\text{Area shaded} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 30 \sin 2t \cdot 32t dt$ $= \left[-480t \cos 2t + \int 480 \cos 2t \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ $= \left[-480t \cos 2t + 240 \sin 2t \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ $= 240(\pi - 1)$ <p>or</p> $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 60 \cos 2t \cdot (16t^2 - \pi^2) dt$ $= \left[(30 \sin 2t(\pi^2 - 16t^2) - 480t \cos 2t + \int 480 \cos 2t \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ $= \left[-480t \cos 2t + 240 \sin 2t \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ $= 240(\pi - 1)$ | M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 ft M1A1 (7) |
| (c) | Percentage error = $\frac{240(\pi - 1) - \text{estimate}}{240(\pi - 1)} \times 100 = 13.6\%$ (Accept answers in the range 12.4% to 14.4%) | M1 A1 (2) |

EDEXCEL 6673 PURE MATHEMATICS P3 JANUARY 2004 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 6. (a) | <p>Uses $\frac{A}{(2x-3)} + \frac{B}{(x+1)}$</p> <p>Considers $-2x + 13 = A(x + 1) + B(2x - 3)$ and substitutes $x = -1$ or $x = 1.5$, or compares coefficients and solves simultaneous equations</p> <p>To obtain $A = 4$ and $B = -3$.</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1, A1 (4)</p> |
| (b) | <p>Separates variables $\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{4}{2x-3} - \frac{3}{x+1} dx$</p> $\ln y = 2\ln(2x-3) - 3\ln(x+1) + C$ <p>Substitutes to give $\ln 4 = 2\ln 1 - 3\ln 3 + C$ and finds C ($\ln 108$)</p> $\ln y = \ln(2x-3)^2 - \ln(x+1)^3 + \ln 108$ $= \ln \frac{C(2x-3)^2}{(x+1)^3}$ $\therefore y = \frac{108(2x-3)^2}{(x+1)^3}$ <p>Or $y = e^{2\ln(2x-3) - 3\ln(x+1) + \ln 108}$ special case M1 A2</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1, B1 ft</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1 cso (7)</p> |

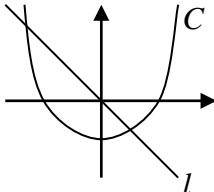
EDEXCEL 6673 PURE MATHEMATICS P3 JANUARY 2004 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 7. | <p>(a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(4+x^2) - x(2x)}{(4+x^2)^2}$ or (fr $(x^2)^{-2}$ Need numerical answers for M1</p> <p>Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ to obtain $(2, \frac{1}{4})$, and $(-2, -\frac{1}{4})$ or $(2$ and -2 A1, full solution A1)</p> <p>(b) When $x = 2$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -0.0625 < 0$ thus maximum</p> <p>When $x = -2$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0.0625 > 0$ thus minimum.</p> <p>(c)</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>Shape for $-2 \leq x \leq 2$</p> <p>Shape for $x > 2$</p> <p>Shape for $x < 2$</p> </div> </div> | <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1, A1</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>M1 B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>(3)</p> |

EDEXCEL 6673 PURE MATHEMATICS P3 JANUARY 2004 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 8. (a) | $1 + \lambda = -2 + \mu$ $3 + 2\lambda = 3 + \mu$ $5 - \lambda = -4 + 4\mu$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px 0;">Need two of these for M1</div> <p>Any two of</p> <p>Solve simultaneous equations to obtain $\mu = 2$, or $\lambda = 1$</p> <p>\therefore intersect at (2, 5, 4)</p> <p>Check in the third equation or on second line</p> | M1 M1 A1 M1 A1 B1 (6) |
| (b) | $1 \times 2 + 2 \times 1 + (-1) \times 4 = 0 \quad \therefore$ perpendicular | M1 A1 (2) |
| (c) | P is the point (3, 7, 3) [i.e. $\lambda = 2$] and R is the point (4, 6, 8) [i.e. $\mu = 3$] | M1 A1 |
| | $PQ = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{6}$ $RQ = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{21}$ $PR = \sqrt{27}$ | M1 A1 ft |
| | The area of the triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{21} = \frac{3\sqrt{14}}{2}$ | M1 A1 (6) |
| | Or area = $\frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{27} \sin P$ where $\sin P = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} = \frac{3\sqrt{14}}{2}$ | |
| | Or area = $\frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{21} \times \sqrt{27} \sin R$ where $\sin R = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{3\sqrt{14}}{2}$ (must be simplified) | |

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 1. | <p>(a) $\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1+5}{2}, \frac{2+8}{2}\right) = (3,5)$</p> <p>(b) Gradient = $\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{8-2}{5-1}$</p> <p>$y - 2 = m(x - 1)$ $y = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Allow $y = \frac{3x+1}{2}$ or $y = \frac{1}{2}(3x+1)$</p> | <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1 (4)</p> <p>6</p> |
| 2. | <p>(a) $\sqrt{8} = \sqrt{4}\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$ (seen or implied)</p> <p>$(3 - \sqrt{8})(3 - \sqrt{8}) = 9 - 6\sqrt{8} + 8 = 17 - 12\sqrt{2}$</p> <p>(b) $\frac{1}{4 - \sqrt{8}} \times \frac{4 + \sqrt{8}}{4 + \sqrt{8}}, = \frac{4 + \sqrt{8}}{16 - 8} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}$</p> <p>Allow $\frac{1}{4}(2 + \sqrt{2})$ or equiv. (in terms of $\sqrt{2}$)</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1 (3)</p> <p>M1, M1 A1 (3)</p> <p>6</p> |
| 3. | <p>(a) $2x + 2(x + 20) < 300$ (Using $x - 20$ is A0)</p> <p>(b) $x(x + 20) > 4800$ (Using $x - 20$ is A0)</p> <p>(c) 65 (i.e. Allow wrong inequality sign or $x = 65$).</p> <p>Solving 3 term quadratic, $(x + 80)(x - 60) = 0$ $x = \dots$</p> <p>$x > 60$ ($x < -80$ may be included here, but there must be no other <u>wrong</u> solution to the quadratic inequality such as $x > -80$)</p> <p>$60 < x < 65$</p> | <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>B1ft</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> <p>8</p> |
| | | |

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 4. | <p>(a) </p> <p>C : “U” shape C : Position l : Straight line through origin with negative gradient</p> <p>(b) $(2, 0), (-2, 0), (0, -4)$ 2 of these correct: All 3 correct:</p> <p>(c) $x^2 - 4 = -3x$ $x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0$ $(x + 4)(x - 1) = 0$ $x = \dots$ $x = -4$ $x = 1$ $y = 12$ $y = -3$ M: Attempt one y value</p> | <p>B1 B1 B1 (3)</p> <p>B1 B1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A1 M1 A1 (4)</p> <p>9</p> |
| 5. | <p>(a) $\tan x = \frac{8}{3}$ (or exact equivalent, or 3 s.f. or better)</p> <p>(b) $\tan x = \frac{8}{3}$ $x = 69.4^\circ (\alpha), x = 249.4^\circ (180 + \alpha)$</p> <p>(c) $3(1 - \cos^2 y) - 8\cos y = 0$ $3\cos^2 y + 8\cos y - 3 = 0$ $(3\cos y - 1)(\cos y + 3) = 0$ $\cos y = \dots, \frac{1}{3}$ (or -3) $y = 70.5^\circ (\beta), x = 289.5^\circ (360 - \beta)$</p> | <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>M1 A1, A1ft (3)</p> <p>M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 A1ft (6)</p> <p>10</p> |
| | | |

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 6. | <p>(a) $(x^4 - 6x^2 + 9)$ $(x^4 - 6x^2 + 9) \div x^3 = x - 6x^{-1} + 9x^{-3}$ (*)</p> <p>(b) $f'(x) = 1 + 6x^{-2} - 27x^{-4}$ First A1: 2 terms correct (unsimplified) Second A1: all 3 correct (simplified)</p> <p>(c) When $x = \pm\sqrt{3}$, $f'(x) = 1 + \frac{6}{(\sqrt{3})^2} - \frac{27}{(\sqrt{3})^4}$ $\left(= 1 + \frac{6}{3} - \frac{27}{9}\right) = 0, \therefore \text{Stationary}$</p> <p>(d) $f''(x) = -12x^{-3} + 108x^{-5}$ M: Attempt to diff. $f'(x)$, <u>not</u> $g(x)f'(x)$. $f''(\sqrt{3}) = -\frac{12}{(\sqrt{3})^3} + \frac{108}{(\sqrt{3})^5} \quad (\approx -2.309 + 6.928 = 4.619) \left(= \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ $> 0, \therefore \text{Minimum}$ (not dependent on a numerical version of $f''(x)$)</p> | <p>M1 A1 (2) M1 A1 A1 (3) M1 A1 (2) M1 A1 A1ft (3) 10</p> |
| 7. | <p>(a) $(S =) a + ar + \dots + ar^{n-1}$ "S =" not required. Addition required. $(rS =) ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^n$ "rS =" not required (M: Multiply by r)</p> <p>$S(1-r) = a(1-r^n)$ $S = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$ (M: Subtract and factorise each side) (*)</p> <p>(b) $r = 0.9$ $S_{20} = \frac{10(1-0.9^{20})}{1-0.9} = 87.8$</p> <p>(c) Sum to infinity $= \frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{10}{1-0.9} = 100$ (ft only for $r < 1$)</p> <p>(d) $\frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{r}{1-r} = 10$ (Put $a = r$ in the formula from (c), and equate to 10) $r = 10(1-r)$ $r = \dots, \frac{10}{11}$ (or exact equivalent)</p> | <p>B1 M1 M1 A1 (4) B1 M1 A1 (3) M1 A1ft (2) M1 M1, A1 (3) 12</p> |

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P1 (6671) – JUNE 2004 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 8. | <p>(a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 14x + 15$</p> <p>(b) $3x^2 - 14x + 15 = 0$ $(3x - 5)(x - 3) = 0$ $x = \dots, 3$ (A1 requires <u>correct</u> quadratic factors). $y = 12$ (Following from $x = 3$)</p> <p>(c) $P: \quad x = 1 \quad y = 12$ Same y-coord. as Q (or “zero gradient”), so PQ is parallel to the x-axis</p> <p>(d) $\int (x^3 - 7x^2 + 15x + 3)dx = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{7x^3}{3} + \frac{15x^2}{2} + 3x$ (First A1: 3 terms correct, Second A1: all correct) $\left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{7x^3}{3} + \frac{15x^2}{2} + 3x \right]_1^3 = \left(\frac{81}{4} - 63 + \frac{135}{2} + 9 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{7}{3} + \frac{15}{2} + 3 \right)$ $\left(33\frac{3}{4} - 8\frac{5}{12} \right) - 24 = 25\frac{1}{3} - (2 \times 12) = 1\frac{1}{3}$ (or equiv. or 3 s.f or better)</p> | <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 M1, A1 A1 (4)</p> <p>B1 B1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 (6)</p> <p>14</p> |
| | | |

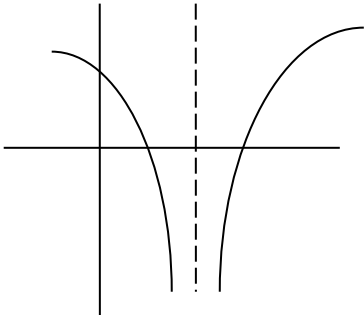
EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P2 (6672) – JUNE 2004 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 1. | $\frac{(x-3)(x-5)}{(x-3)(x+3)} \times \frac{2x(x+3)}{(x-5)^2} \quad (3 \times \text{factorising})$ $= \frac{2x}{x-5}$ | B1 B1 B1 B1 (4 marks) |
| 2. | <p>(i) A correct form of $\cos 2x$ used</p> $1 - 2\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 \text{ or } \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 \text{ or } 2\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 - 1 \quad \left\{ \frac{7}{25} \right\}$ $\sec 2x = \frac{1}{\cos 2x} \quad ; \quad = \frac{25}{7} \text{ or } 3\frac{4}{7}$ <p>(ii) (a) $\frac{\cos 2x}{\sin 2x} + \frac{1}{\sin 2x}$ or (b) $\frac{1}{\tan 2x} + \frac{1}{\sin 2x}$</p> <p>Forming single fraction (or multiplying both sides by $\sin 2x$)</p> <p>Use of correct trig. formulae throughout and producing expression in terms of $\sin x$ and $\cos x$</p> <p>Completion (cso) e.g. $\frac{2\cos^2 x}{2\sin x \cos x} = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \cot x \quad (*)$</p> | M1 A1 M1A1 (4) M1 M1 M1 A1 (4) (8 marks) |
| 3. | <p>(a) $(x^3)^{12}; \dots + \binom{12}{1}(x^3)^{11}\left(-\frac{1}{2x}\right) + \binom{12}{2}(x^3)^{10}\left(-\frac{1}{2x}\right)^2 + \dots$</p> <p>[For M1, needs binomial coefficients, ${}^n C_r$ form OK, at least as far as shown]</p> <p>Correct values for ${}^n C_r$ s: 12, 66, 220 used (may be implied)</p> $(x^3)^{12} + 12(x^3)^{11}\left(-\frac{1}{2x}\right) + 66(x^3)^{10}\left(-\frac{1}{2x}\right)^2 + 220(x^3)^9\left(-\frac{1}{2x}\right)^3 \dots$ $x^{36} - 6x^{32} + \frac{33}{2}x^{28} - \frac{55}{2}x^{24}$ <p>(b) Term involving $(x^3)^3\left(-\frac{1}{2x}\right)^9$;</p> $\text{coeff} = \frac{12 \cdot 11 \cdot 10}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^9$ $= -\frac{55}{128} \quad (\text{or } -0.4296875)$ | B1; M1 B1 A2(1,0) (5) M1 A1 A1 (3) (8 marks) |

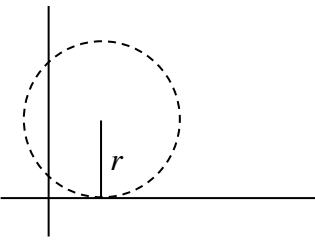
| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 4. | <p>(a) $y^2 = \left(\frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2 + 4x + 4}{x} = x + 4 + \frac{4}{x}$</p> <p>$\pi \int y^2 dx$ [dependent on attempt at squaring y]</p> <p>$\int y^2 dx = \int \left(\frac{x^2 + 4x + 4}{x}\right) dx; = \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x + 4 \ln x$</p> <p>[A1√ must have $\ln x$ term]</p> <p>Correct use of limits: $\left[\right]_1^4 = \left[\right]^4 - \left[\right]_1$</p> <p>[M dependent on prev. M1]</p> <p>Volume = $\left(\frac{39}{2} + 4 \ln 4\right)\pi$ or equivalent exact</p> <p>(b) Showing that $y = 3$ at $x = 1$ and $x = 4$</p> <p>(c) Volume = $2^3 \times$ answer to (a) ; = $629.5 \text{ cm}^3 \approx 630 \text{ cm}^3$ (*)</p> <p>[allow 629 – 630]</p> | <p>M1A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1;A1 ft</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (7)</p> <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>M1;A1 (2)</p> <p>(10 marks)</p> |
| 5. | <p>(a) Attempting to reach at least the stage $x^2(x+1) = 4x+1$</p> <p>Conclusion (no errors seen) $x = \sqrt{\frac{4x+1}{x+1}}$ (*)</p> <p>[Reverse process: need to square and clear fractions for M1]</p> <p>(b) $x_2 = \sqrt{\frac{4+1}{1+1}} = 1.58\dots$</p> <p>$x_3 = 1.68, \quad x_4 = 1.70$</p> <p>[Max. deduction of 1 for more than 2 d.p.]</p> <p>(c) Suitable interval; e.g. [1.695, 1.705] (or “tighter”)</p> <p>$f(1.695) = -0.037\dots, \quad f(1.705) = +0.0435\dots$</p> <p>Change of sign, no errors seen, so root = 1.70 (correct to 2 d.p.)</p> <p>(d) $x = -1$, “division by zero not possible”, or equivalent</p> <p>or any number in interval $-1 < x < -1/4$, “square root of neg. no.”</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1A1 (3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>Dep. M1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p> <p>B1,B1 (2)</p> <p>(10 marks)</p> |

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P2 (6672) – JUNE 2004 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 6. | <p>(a) $\log_5 x^2 - \log_5 y$; = $2\log_5 x - \log_5 y = 2a - b$</p> <p>(b) $\log_5 25 = 2$ or $\log_5 y$</p> <p>$\log_5 25 + \log_5 x + \log_5 y^{\frac{1}{2}}$; = $2 + a + \frac{1}{2}b$</p> <p>(c) $2a - b = 1$, $2 + a + \frac{1}{2}b = 1$ (must be in a and b)</p> <p>(d) Using both correct equations to show that $a = -0.25$ (*)</p> <p>$b = -1.5$</p> <p>[Mark for (c) can be gained in (d)]</p> <p>(e) Using correct method to find a value for x or a value of y:</p> <p>$x = 5^{-0.25} = 0.669$, $y = 5^{-1.5} = 0.089$</p> <p>[max. penalty –1 for more than 3 d.p.]</p> | <p>M1A1 (2)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1;A1 (3)</p> <p>B1 ft (1)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>B1 (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 A1 ft (3)</p> <p>(11 marks)</p> |
| 7. | <p>(a) Differentiating; $f'(x) = 1 + \frac{e^x}{5}$</p> <p>(b) A: $\left(0, \frac{1}{5}\right)$</p> <p>Attempt at $y - f(0) = f'(0)x$;</p> <p>$y - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{6}{5}x$ or equivalent “one line” 3 termed equation</p> <p>(c) 1.24, 1.55, 1.86</p> <p>(d) Estimate = $\frac{0.5}{2}$; (×) [(0.45 + 1.86) + 2(0.91 + 1.24 + 1.55)]</p> <p>= 2.4275 $\left(\begin{matrix} 2.428 \\ 2.429 \end{matrix}, 2.43\right)$</p> | <p>M1;A1 (2)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 ft (3)</p> <p>B2(1,0) (2)</p> <p>B1 M1 A1 ft</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> <p>(11 marks)</p> |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 8. (a) | $y = \ln(3x - 6) \Rightarrow 3x - 6 = e^y$ $\Rightarrow x = \frac{e^y + 6}{3}; \quad \{f^{-1}(x)\} = \frac{e^x + 6}{3}$ | M1 M1;A1 (3) |
| (b) | Domain: $x \in \mathfrak{R}$ Range: $f^{-1}(x) > 2$ | B1 B1 (2) |
| (c) | Attempting to find $f^{-1}(3) [= \frac{e^3 + 6}{3}]$; $= 8.70$ | M1;A1 (2) |
| (d) |  <p>In curve passing through $y = 0$ Symmetry in $x = k, k > 0$ All correct and asymptote at $x = 2$ labelled</p> | B1 M1 A1 |
| (e) | Meets y -axis: $(x = 0), y = \ln 6$ Meets x -axis: $x = \frac{5}{3}, (0); \quad x = \frac{7}{3}, (0)$ <p style="text-align: right;">[May be seen on graph]</p> | B1 B1B1 (3) (13 marks) |

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P3 (6673) – JUNE 2004 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 1. | $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\csc x + \cot x} (-\csc x \cot x + -\csc^2 x)$ <p style="text-align: right;">Full attempt at chain rule</p> $= -\csc x \frac{(\cot x + \csc x)}{\csc x + \cot x}$ <p style="text-align: right;">Factorise cosec x</p> $= -\csc x \quad (*)$ | <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 cso (3)</p> <p>(3 marks)</p> |
| 2. | <p>(a) 3</p> <p>(b) $f(2) = 24 \Rightarrow 24 = (4 + p) \times 7 + 3$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Attempt f(±2)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\Rightarrow p = -1 \quad (*)$</p> <p>(c) $f(x) = (x^2 - 1)(2x + 3) + 3$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Attempt to multiply out</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$= 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x - 3 + 3$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$= x(2x^2 + 3x - 2)$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Factor of x</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$= x(2x - 1)(x + 2)$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Attempt to factorise 3 term quadratic</p> | <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 cso (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1, A1 (4)</p> <p>(7 marks)</p> |
| 3. | <p>(a)</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>Eqn: $(x - 5)^2 + (y - 13)^2 = r^2$</p> <p>$r = 13 \quad (x - 5)^2 + (y - 13)^2 = 13^2$</p> </div> </div> <p>(b) Differentiate: $2(x - 5) + 2(y - 13) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Attempt to diff.</p> <p>M1</p> <p>At (10, 1) $(2 \times 5) + 2 \times -12 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Use of (10, 1)</p> <p>M1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{10}{24} \text{ or } \frac{5}{12}$</p> <p>A1</p> <p>Eqn. of tangent $y - 1 = \frac{5}{12}(x - 10)$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">f.t. on their m</p> <p>M1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$5x - 12y - 38 = 0$</p> <p>A1 (5)</p> <p>(7 marks)</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (5)</p> <p>(7 marks)</p> |

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P3 (6673) – JUNE 2004 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 4. | $u = 1 + \sin x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \cos x \quad \text{or} \quad du = \cos x dx \quad \text{or} \quad dx = \frac{du}{\cos x}$ $I = \int (u-1)u^5 du \quad \text{Full sub. to } I \text{ in terms of } u, \text{ correct}$ $= \int (u^6 - u^5) du \quad \text{Correct split}$ $= \frac{u^7}{7} - \frac{u^6}{6} (+c) \quad \text{M1 for } u^n \rightarrow u^{n+1}$ $= \frac{u^6}{42}(6u-7) (+c) \quad \text{Attempt to factorise}$ $= \frac{(1+\sin x)^6}{42}(6\sin x + 6 - 7) (+c) = \frac{(1+\sin x)^6}{42}(6\sin x - 1) (+c) (*)$ | M1 M1, A1 M1 M1, A1 M1 A1 cso (8 marks) |
| Alt | <p>Integration by parts</p> $I = (u-1)\frac{u^6}{6} - \frac{1}{6}\int u^6 du \quad \text{Attempt first stage}$ $= (u-1)\frac{u^6}{6} - \frac{u^7}{42} \quad \text{Full integration}$ $= \frac{u^7}{6} - \frac{u^6}{6} - \frac{u^7}{42} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{6u^7 - 7u^6}{42}$ | M1 M1 A1 rest as scheme |
| 5. | <p>(a) $3 + 5x \equiv A(1-x) + B(1+3x)$ Method for A or B</p> <p>$(x=1) \Rightarrow 8 = 4B \quad B = 2$</p> <p>$(x = -\frac{1}{3}) \Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{3}A \quad A = 1$</p> <p>(b) $2(1-x)^{-1} = 2[1+x+x^2+\dots]$ Use of binomial with $n = -1$ scores M1(x2)</p> <p>$(1+3x)^{-1} = [1-3x + \frac{(-1)(-2)}{2!}(3x)^2 + \dots]$</p> <p>$\therefore \frac{3+5x}{(1-x)(1+3x)} = 2 + 2x + 2x^2 + 1 - 3x + 9x^2 = 3 - x + 11x^2$</p> <p>(c) $(1+3x)^{-1}$ requires $x < \frac{1}{3}$, so expansion is <i>not</i> valid.</p> | M1 A1 A1 (3) M1 [A1] M1 [A1] A1 (5) M1, A1 (2) (10 marks) |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 6. | (a) $4 = 2 \sec t \Rightarrow \cos t = \frac{1}{2}, \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{3}$ | M1, A1 |
| | $\therefore a = 3 \times \frac{\pi}{3} \times \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | B1 (3) |
| | (b) $A = \int_0^a y \, dx = \int y \frac{dx}{dt} dt$ | Change of variable M1 |
| | $= \int 2 \sec t \times [3 \sin t + 3t \cos t] dt$ | Attempt $\frac{dx}{dt}$ M1 |
| | $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (6 \tan t + 6t) dt \quad (*)$ | Final A1 requires limit stated A1, A1cso (4) |
| (c) | $A = [6 \ln \sec t + 3t^2]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$ | Some integration (M1) both correct (A1) ignore lim. M1, A1 |
| | $= (6 \ln 2 + 3 \times \frac{\pi^2}{9}) - (0)$ | Use of $\frac{\pi}{3}$ M1 |
| | $= 6 \ln 2 + \frac{\pi^2}{3}$ | A1 (4) |
| | | (11 marks) |
| 7. | (a) $A = \pi r^2, \frac{dr}{dt} = 4\lambda e^{-\lambda t}$ | B1, B1 |
| | $\frac{dA}{dt} = 2\pi r \frac{dr}{dt}, \Rightarrow \frac{dA}{dt} = 2\pi \times 4(1 - e^{-\lambda t}) \times 4\lambda e^{-\lambda t}$ | M1, M1 |
| | $\frac{dA}{dt} = 32\pi\lambda(e^{-\lambda t} - e^{-2\lambda t})$ | A1cso (5) |
| | (b) $\int A^{-\frac{3}{2}} dA = \int t^{-2} dt$ | Separation M1 |
| | $\frac{A^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} (+c)$ | M1, A1 |
| | $-2 = -1 + c$ | Use of (1, 1) M1 |
| | $c = -1$ | A1 |
| | So $2A^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{t} + 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{A} = \frac{2t}{1+t}$ | Attempt $\sqrt{A} =$ or $A =$ M1 |
| | i.e. $A = \frac{4t^2}{(1+t)^2}$ | A1 (7) |
| | (c) Because $\frac{t^2}{(1+t)^2} < 1$ or $t^2 < (1+t)^2 \quad (\Rightarrow A < 4)$ | B1 (1) |
| | | (13 marks) |

EDEXCEL PURE MATHEMATICS P3 (6673) – JUNE 2004 PROVISIONAL MARK SCHEME

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks | |
|---|--|--|-------------------|
| 8. | (a) | | |
| | $9 - 8t = -16 + s$ | Attempt a correct equation | M1 |
| | $4 + 5t = 10 + 9s$ | Both correct | A1 |
| | Sub. $s = 25 - 8t \Rightarrow 5t = 6 + 225 - 72t$ | Solving either | M1 |
| | $77t = 231$ or $t = 3, s = 1$ | | A1 |
| | Sub. into 'j' $2 - 3t = \alpha - 4s$ | Use of 3rd equation | M1 |
| | $\Rightarrow \alpha = -3$ | | A1 (6) |
| | (b) | | |
| | $\vec{OA} = \begin{pmatrix} -15 \\ -7 \\ 19 \end{pmatrix}$ | | B1 (1) |
| | (c) | | |
| $\begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} = -8 + 12 + 45 (= 49)$ | Attempt scalar product | M1 | |
| $\cos \theta = \frac{49}{\sqrt{8^2 + 3^2 + 5^2} \sqrt{1^2 + 4^2 + 9^2}} = \frac{49}{\sqrt{98} \sqrt{98}} = \frac{1}{2}$ | Use of $\frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{ \mathbf{a} \mathbf{b} }$, $ \mathbf{a} $ or $ \mathbf{b} $ | M1, M1 | |
| $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ | | A1 | |
| $\theta = 60^\circ$ (*) | | A1 cso (5) | |
| | | | |
| | $14m = 2 \times 7 \sqrt{2} = 2 \sqrt{98}$ | B1 | |
| | $\vec{OB} = \vec{OA} \pm 2 \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -31 \\ -13 \\ 29 \end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$ | M1: $\mathbf{a} \pm 2(\)$, A1: any one | M1, A1 |
| | $\vec{OC} = \vec{OA} \pm 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -13 \\ -15 \\ 37 \end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix} -17 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ | any correct pair | A1 (4) |
| | | | (16 marks) |

EDEXCEL 6671 PURE MATHEMATICS P1 NOVEMBER 2004

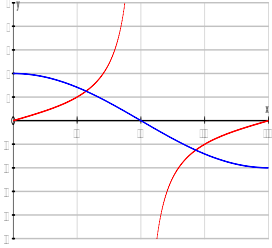
MARK SCHEME

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 1. | $4 = 2^2$ (or $\log 4 = 2\log 2$) Linear equation in x : $1 - x = 2x$ $x = \frac{1}{3}$ | B1 M1 A1 3 |
| 2. | (a) $ar^3 = 12$ $ar^4 = -8$ $r = \dots, -\frac{2}{3}$ (or exact equivalent) (b) Using r with $ar^3 = 12$ or $ar^4 = -8$ to find $a = \dots$ $a = -40\frac{1}{2} \quad (*)$ (c) $\frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{-40\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)}, = -24.3 \left(-24\frac{3}{10} \text{ or } -\frac{243}{10}\right)$ A1ft requires $ r < 1$ | M1, A1 (2) M1 A1 (2) M1 A1ft, A1 (3) 7 |
| 3. | (a) $y = 4x - x^2$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4 - 2x$ $"4 - 2x" = -2, \quad x = \dots$ $x = 3, \quad y = 3$ (b) x -coordinate of A is 4 $\int (4x - x^2) dx = \left[\frac{4x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]$ $\left[\frac{4x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^4 = 32 - \frac{64}{3} = \frac{32}{3} \quad \left(= 10\frac{2}{3} \right) \text{ (or exact equivalent)}$ | M1 A1 M1 A1 (4) B1 M1 A1ft M1 A1 (5) 9 |
| | | |

EDEXCEL 6671 PURE MATHEMATICS P1 NOVEMBER 2004

MARK SCHEME

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 4. | <p>(a) $\cos A = \frac{6^2 + 2^2 - (2\sqrt{7})^2}{2 \times 6 \times 2}$</p> <p>$\cos A = \frac{1}{2}$ $A = \frac{\pi}{3}$ radians (*)</p> <p>(b) $r\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ (= 2.09) (Exact or at least 3 s.f.)</p> <p>(c) Sector ABD: $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = \frac{1}{2} \times 2^2 \times \frac{\pi}{3}$ $\left(= \frac{2\pi}{3} \approx 2.094... \right)$</p> <p>Triangle ACB: $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 6 \times \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$ $\left(= 3\sqrt{3} \approx 5.196... \right)$</p> <p>Triangle – Sector = $3\sqrt{3} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$ (= 3.10175...) Allow 3.1 or a.w.r.t. 3.10</p> | <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 (4)</p> <p>9</p> |
| 5. | <p>(a) Gradient of $AB = \frac{12-4}{11-(-1)} = \frac{2}{3}$ (or equiv.)</p> <p>(b) Using $m_1m_2 = -1$, gradient of $BC = -\frac{3}{2}$</p> <p>Equation of BC: $y-12 = -\frac{3}{2}(x-11)$</p> <p>$3x + 2y - 57 = 0$ (Allow rearranged versions, e.g. $2y = 57 - 3x$)</p> <p>(c) D: $y = 0$ in equation of BC: $x = 19$</p> <p>Coordinates of C: (3, 24)</p> <p>(d) $AC = \sqrt{("3"-(-1))^2 + ("24"-4)^2} = \sqrt{416} = 4\sqrt{26}$ (*)</p> | <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>B1ft</p> <p>M1 A1ft</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> <p>B1ft</p> <p>B1, B1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>11</p> |
| | | |

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 6. | <p>(a) </p> <p>Tangent graph shape 180 indicated Cosine graph shape 2 and 90 indicated Allow separate sketches.</p> <p>(b) Using $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ and multiplying both sides by $\cos x$. ($\sin x = 2\cos^2 x$) Using $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ $2\sin^2 x + \sin x - 2 = 0$ (*)</p> <p>(c) Solving quadratic: $\sin x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}$ (or equiv.) $x = 51.3$ (3 s.f. or better, 51.33...) α $x = 128.7$ (accept 129) (3 s.f. or better) $180 - \alpha$ ($\alpha \neq 90n$)</p> | <p>M1 A1 M1 A1 (4)</p> <p>M1 M1 A1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1 A1 B1ft (4)</p> <p>11</p> |

EDEXCEL 6671 PURE MATHEMATICS P1 NOVEMBER 2004

MARK SCHEME

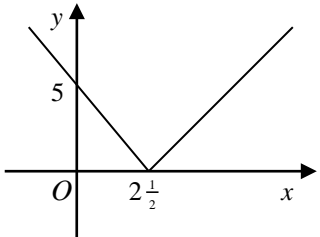
| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 7. | <p>(a) $\pi r^2 h = 780, \quad h = \frac{780}{\pi r^2}$</p> <p>(b) $A = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ and substitute for h.</p> $A = 2\pi r^2 + \frac{1560}{r} \quad (*)$ <p>(c) $\frac{dA}{dr} = 4\pi r - 1560r^{-2}$</p> <p>Equate to zero and proceed to $r^3 = \dots$ or $r = \dots$, coping with indices.</p> $r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1560}{4\pi}} \left(= \sqrt[3]{\frac{390}{\pi}} \approx 4.99 \approx 5.0 \right)$ <p>(d) Attempt second derivative and consider its sign/value.</p> $\frac{d^2 A}{dr^2} = 4\pi + 3120r^{-3} \quad \text{Correct second derivative, } > 0, \therefore \text{minimum.}$ <p>(e) Substitute value of r (or values of r and h) into their A formula.</p> <p>469 (or a.w.r.t.) or 470 (2 s.f.)</p> | <p>M1, A1 (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1cso (2)</p> <p>12</p> |
| | | |

| Question number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 8. | <p>(a) $f(4) = 0 \Rightarrow 64 + 16(p + 1) - 72 + q = 0$ M1: $f(4)$ or $f(-4)$</p> $16p + q + 8 = 0 \quad (*)$ <p>(b) $f(-p) = 0 \Rightarrow -p^3 + p^2(p + 1) + 18p + q = 0$ M1: $f(-p)$ or $f(p)$</p> $p^2 + 18p + q = 0 \quad (*)$ <p>(c) Combine to form a quadratic equation in one unknown.</p> $p^2 + 18p - (16p + 8) = 0 \quad p^2 + 2p - 8 = 0$ $(p + 4)(p - 2) = 0 \quad p = \dots, \quad 2$ $q = -40 \quad (\text{ft only for a positive } p)$ <p>(d) Complete method to find third factor.</p> $x^3 + 3x - 18x - 40 = (x - 4)(x + 2)(x + 5)$ | <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1, A1cso</p> <p>B1ft (5)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> <p>13</p> |
| | | |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 1. | $\int \left(1 + \frac{5}{x}\right) dx = x + 5 \ln x$ $[x + 5 \ln x]_1^e = (e + 5) - 1 = e + 4$ | M1 A1 M1 A1 (4) [4] |
| 2. | <p>(a) $\left(k + \frac{x}{2}\right)^5 = k^5 + 5k^4 \frac{x}{2} + 10k^3 \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + 10k^2 \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3 + \dots$</p> <p>Need not be simplified. Accept ${}^5C_1, {}^5C_2, {}^5C_3$</p> <p>(b) $10k^3 \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 = 540x^2$ with or without x^2</p> <p>Leading to $k = 6$ * cso</p> <p>Or substituting $k = 6$ into ${}^5C_2 k^3 \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2$ and simplifying to $540x^2$.</p> <p>(c) Coefficient of x^3 is $10 \times 6^2 \times \frac{1}{2^3} = 45$</p> | M1 A1 (2) M1 A1 (2) M1 A1 (2) [6] |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 3. | <p>Use of $V = \pi \int y^2 dx$</p> $y^2 = 16x^2 + \frac{36}{x^2}; -48$ <p>Integrating to obtain $(\pi) \left[\frac{16x^3}{3} - \frac{36}{x} - 48x \right]$ ft constants only</p> $(\pi) \left[\frac{16x^3}{3} - \frac{36}{x} - 48x \right]_2^4 = (\pi) \left[140\frac{1}{3} - (-71\frac{1}{3}) \right]$ correct use of limits $V = 211\frac{2}{3}\pi \quad (\text{units}^3)$ | <p>M1</p> <p>B1; B1</p> <p>M1 A1ft; A1ft</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (8)</p> <p>[8]</p> |
| 4. | <p>(a) $f(1) = -2, f(2) = 5\frac{1}{2}$ Change of sign (and continuity) \Rightarrow root $\in (1, 2)$</p> <p>(b) $x_1 = 1.38672\dots, x_2 = 1.39609\dots$ awrt 4dp $x_3 = 1.39527\dots, x_4 = 1.39534\dots$ same to 3dp Root is 1.395 (to 3dp) cao</p> <p>(c) Choosing a suitable interval, (1.3945, 1.3955) or tighter. $f(1.3945) \approx -0.005, f(1.3955) \approx +0.001$ Change of sign (and continuity) \Rightarrow root $\in (1.3945, 1.3955)$ \Rightarrow root is 1.395 correct to 3dp</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> <p>B1, B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> <p>[8]</p> |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 5. | <p>(a) $\frac{2x+5}{x+3} - \frac{1}{(x+3)(x+2)} = \frac{(2x+5)(x+2)-1}{(x+3)(x+2)}$$= \frac{2x^2+9x+9}{(x+3)(x+2)}$$= \frac{(2x+3)(x+3)}{(x+3)(x+2)}$$= \frac{2x+3}{x+2}$</p> <p>(b) $2 - \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{2(x+2)-1}{x+2} = \frac{2x+3}{x+2}$ or the reverse</p> <p>(c) T_1: Translation of -2 in x direction T_2: Reflection in the x-axis T_3: Translation of $(+)2$ in y direction All three fully correct</p> <p>One alternative is T_1: Translation of -2 in x direction T_2: Rotation of 90° clockwise about O T_3: Translation of -2 in x direction</p> | <p>M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 (5)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>B1 B1 B1 B1 (4) [11]</p> |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 6. | <p>(a) </p> <p>Correct shape, vertex on x-axis $(0, 5)$ or 5 on y-axis $(2\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ on x-axis</p> <p>(b) $2x - 5 = x \Rightarrow x = 5$ accept stated $2x - 5 = -x$ or equivalent M1 A1 $x = 1\frac{2}{3}$ accept exact equivalents A1 (4)</p> <p>(c) Method for finding either coordinate of the lowest point (differentiating and equating to zero, completing the square, using symmetry). M1</p> <p>$x = 3$ or $g(x) = -9$ A1 $g(x) \square -9$ A1 (3)</p> <p>(d) $fg(1) = f(-5)$ M1 $= 15$ A1 (2)</p> | <p>(3)</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>[12]</p> |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|--|--|------------|
| 7. | (a) $0 = k + \ln 2 \left(\frac{1}{2e} \right) \Rightarrow 0 = k - 1 \Rightarrow k = 1 *$ | M1 A1 (2) |
| | (Allow also substituting $k = 1$ and $x = \frac{1}{2e}$ into equation and showing $y = 0$ and substituting $k = 1$ and $y = 0$ and showing $x = \frac{1}{2e}$.) | |
| | (b) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$ | B1 |
| | At A gradient of tangent is $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2e}} = 2e$ | M1 |
| | Equations of tangent: $y = 2e \left(x - \frac{1}{2e} \right)$ | M1 |
| | Simplifying to $y = 2ex - 1 *$ | cso A1 (4) |
| (c) $y_1 = 1.69, y_2 = 2.39$ | B1, B1 (2) | |
| (d) $\int_1^3 (1 + \ln 2x) dx \approx \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times (\dots)$ | B1 | |
| $\approx \dots \times (1.69 + 2.79 + 2(2.10 + 2.39 + 2.61))$ ft their (c) | M1 A1ft | |
| ≈ 4.7 accept 4.67 | A1 (4) [12] | |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|---|--|-------------|
| 8. | (i) Using $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$ and $\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$ or $\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$ | M1 |
| | Forming a single fraction | |
| | LHS = $\frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta}$ or LHS = $\frac{1 + \tan^2 \theta}{\tan \theta}$ | M1 |
| | Reaching the expression | |
| | $\frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta}$ | A1 |
| | Using $\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$ | M1 |
| | LHS = $\frac{2}{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{2}{\sin 2\theta} = 2 \operatorname{cosec} 2\theta = \text{RHS} *$ | A1 (5) |
| | (ii)(a) $\cos \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$ M1 Use of $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$ or right angled triangle but accept stated | M1 A1 |
| | (b) Use of $\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$ (or $1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha$ or $2\cos^2 \alpha - 1$) | M1 |
| | $\cos 2\alpha = \frac{119}{169}$ | A1 (4) |
| (c) Use of $\cos(x + \alpha) = \cos x \cos \alpha - \sin x \sin \alpha$ | M1 | |
| Substituting for $\sin \alpha$ and $\cos \alpha$ | M1 | |
| $12 \cos x - 5 \sin x + 5 \sin x = 6$ ($12 \cos x = 6$) | A1 | |
| $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ awrt 1.05 | M1 A1 (5) | |
| | | [14] |

EDEXCEL

190 High Holborn London WC1V 7BH

January 2005

Advanced Subsidiary/Advanced Level

General Certificate of Education

Subject: **Pure Mathematics**

Paper: **P1**

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 1. | <p>Forming equation in x or y by attempt to eliminate one variable $(3-y)^2 + y = 15$ or $x^2 + (3-x) = 15$</p> <p><u>Attempt at solution</u> i.e. solving 3 term quadratic: $(y-6)(y+1) = 0$, $y = \dots$ or $(x-4)(x+3) = 0$, $x = \dots$ or correct use of formula or correct use of completing the square</p> <p>$x = 4$ and $x = -3$ or $y = -1$ and $y = 6$</p> <p>Finding the values of the other coordinates</p> | <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1 ft</p> <p>(6)</p> |
| 2. | <p>Using $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$ to give a quadratic in $\cos \theta$. Attempt to solve $\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta = 0$</p> <p>$(\cos \theta = 0) \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$</p> <p>$(\cos \theta = -1) \Rightarrow \theta = \pi$</p> <p>(Candidate who writes down 3 answers only with no working scores a maximum of 3)</p> | <p>M1 M1</p> <p>B1, B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>(5)</p> |
| 3. | <p>(a) Attempt $f(2) = 16 - 4 + 4 - 16 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-2)$ is a factor</p> <p>(b) $c = 8$</p> <p><u>A complete method to find b</u></p> <p>Either compare coefficients of x or x^2: $-2b + 8 = 2$, or $-4 + b = -1$ Or substitute value of x (may be implied): e.g. $(x=1) \Rightarrow -13 = (-1)(10+b)$</p> <p>$b = 3$</p> <p>(c) Checking $b^2 - 8c$; $< 0 \Rightarrow$ no real roots to the quadratic $\Rightarrow x = 2$ is the only solution</p> | <p>M1; A1</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>M1; A1 A1</p> <p>(3)</p> |

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January 2005

Advanced Subsidiary/Advanced Level

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Paper: **P1**

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 4 (a) | <p>Correct strategy for differentiation e.g. $y = 4x^2 + 5 - \frac{1}{x}$, or product or quotient rules applied correctly to $\frac{5x-1}{x}$.</p> $\frac{dy}{dx} = 8x, + \frac{1}{x^2}$ <p>B1 for $8x$ seen anywhere.</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>B1, A1 (3)</p> |
| (b) | <p>Using $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$</p> <p>So $8x^3 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$.</p> <p>M1 requires multiplication by denominator and use of a root in the solution</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 (3)</p> |
| (c) | <p>Complete method:</p> <p>Either $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 8 - \frac{2}{x^3}$, with x value substituted, or gradient either side checked</p> <p>Completely correct argument, either > 0 with no error seen, or $-ve$ to $+ve$ gradient, then minimum stated</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> |
| 5(a) | <p>$p = 15, q = -3$</p> <p>Special case if B0 B0, allow M1 for method, e.g. $8 = \frac{1+p}{2}$</p> | <p>B1, B1 (2)</p> |
| (b) | <p>Gradient of line $ADC = -\frac{5}{7}$, gradient of perpendicular line = $-\frac{1}{\text{gradient } ADC} = \left(\frac{7}{5}\right)$</p> <p>Equation of l: $y - 2 = \left(\frac{7}{5}\right)(x - 8)$ $\Rightarrow 7x - 5y - 46 = 0$</p> | <p>B1, M1</p> <p>M1 A1ft</p> <p>A1cao (5)</p> |
| (c) | <p>Substituting $y = 7$ and finding value for x,</p> <p>$x = \frac{81}{7}$ or $11\frac{4}{7}$</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> |

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January 2005

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General Certificate of Education

Subject: **Pure Mathematics**

Paper: P1

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|------------------------------|
| 6 (a) | $P = r\theta + 2r, \quad A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$ | B1, B1 (2) |
| (b) | Substituting value for r and equating P to A . $[2\sqrt{2}(2+\theta) = \frac{1}{2}(2\sqrt{2})^2\theta]$ Correct process to find θ $[\theta(\sqrt{2}-1) = 2]$ $\theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}-1} \quad *$ | M1 M1 A1 c.s.o. (3) |
| (c) | Multiply numerator and denominator by $(\sqrt{2}+1)$ $2, +2\sqrt{2}$ | M1 A1, A1 (3) |
| 7 (a) | Applying correct formula $[325 = 120 + 5(n-1)]$ Solving to give $n=42 \quad * \quad$ (or verifying in correct equation) | M1 A1 (2) |
| (b) | Using formula for sum of AP: $S = \frac{42}{2}\{240 + 5(42-1)\}$ $= 9345$ | M1 A1 A1 (3) |
| (c) | Recognising GP with $r = 0.98$ Value (in £) = $7200 (0.98)^{24}$ $= 4434 \text{ (only this value)}$ | M1 M1 A1 (3) |

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General Certificate of Education

Subject: Pure Mathematics

Paper: P1

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| 8 (a) | Substitute $x=0, y=\sqrt{3}$ to give $\sqrt{3} = k\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow k=2$ (or verify result) | B1 (1) |
| (b) | $p = 120, \quad q = 300$ (f.t. on $p+180$) | B1, B1ft (2) |
| (c) | $\arcsin(-0.8) = -53.1$ or $\arcsin(0.8) = 53.1$ | B1 |
| | $(x+60) = 180 - \arcsin(-0.8)$ OR $360 + \arcsin(-0.8)$ (only need one) or equivalent [e.g. $180 + \arcsin 0.8$ OR $360 - \arcsin 0.8$] | M1 |
| | First value of $x = 233.1 - 60$, i.e. $x = 173.1$ | A1 |
| | Second value of $x = 306.9 - 60$, i.e. $x = 246.9$ (special case ft on $p+q-1^{\text{st}}$ value) | M1, A1 (5) |
| 9 (a) | $(x-3)^2, +9$ Value $a = 3$ and $b = 9$ may just be written down with no method shown. | B1, M1 A1 (3) |
| (b) | P is $(3, 9)$ | B1 ft, B1ft (2) |
| (c) | $A = (0, 18)$ | B1 |
| | $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - 6$, at A $m = -6$ | M1 A1 |
| | Equation of tangent is $y - 18 = -6x$ (in any form) | A1ft (4) |
| (d) | Showing that line meets x axis directly below P , i.e. at $x = 3$. | A1cso (1) |
| (e) | $A = \int x^2 - 6x + 18 dx = [\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 3x^2 + 18x]$ | M1 A1 |
| | Substituting $x=3$ to find area A under curve A [=36] Area of $R = A - \text{area of triangle} = A - \frac{1}{2} \times 18 \times 3, = 9$ | M1 |
| | Alternative: $\int x^2 - 6x + 18 - (18 - 6x) dx$ M1 $= \frac{1}{3}x^3$ M1 A1 ft Use $x = 3$ to give answer 9 M1 A1 | M1 A1 (5) |

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EDEXCEL

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION

Advanced Subsidiary/Advanced Level

Pure Mathematics P2

MARKING SCHEME

January 2005

Principal Examiner:

Miss Jane Dyer
10 The Crofts
St Bees
Cumbria
CA27 0BH

Tel.: 01946 822508

Marking should be completed by 16th February 2005.

General Instructions

1. The total number of marks for the paper is 75.
2. Method (M) marks are awarded for 'knowing a method and attempting to apply it', unless otherwise indicated.
3. Accuracy (A) marks can only be awarded if the relevant method (M) marks have been earned.
4. (B) marks are independent of method marks.
5. Method marks should not be subdivided.
6. For misreading which does not alter the character of a question or materially simplify it, deduct two from any A or B marks gained, in that part of the question affected. Indicate this action by 'MR' in the body of the script (but see also note 10).
7. If a candidate makes more than one attempt at any question:
 - (a) If all but one attempt is crossed out, mark the attempt which is NOT crossed out.
 - (b) If either all attempts are crossed out or none are crossed out, mark all the attempts and score the highest single attempt.
8. Marks for each question, or part of a question, must appear in the right-hand margin and, in addition, total marks for each question, even where zero, must be ringed and appear in the right-hand margin and on the grid on the front of the answer book. It is important that a check is made to ensure that the totals in the right-hand margin of the ringed marks and of the unringed marks are equal. The total mark for the paper must be put on the top right-hand corner of the front cover of the answer book.
9. For methods of solution not in the mark scheme, allocate the available M and A marks in as closely equivalent a way as possible, and indicate this by the letters 'OS' (outside scheme) put alongside in the body of the script.
10. All A marks are 'correct answer only' (c.a.o.) unless shown, for example, as A1 f.t. to indicate that previous wrong working is to be followed through. In the body of the script the symbol \checkmark should be used for correct f.t. and \times for incorrect f.t. After a misread, however, the subsequent A marks affected are treated as A f.t., but manifestly absurd answers should never be awarded A marks.
11. Ignore wrong working or incorrect statements following a correct answer.

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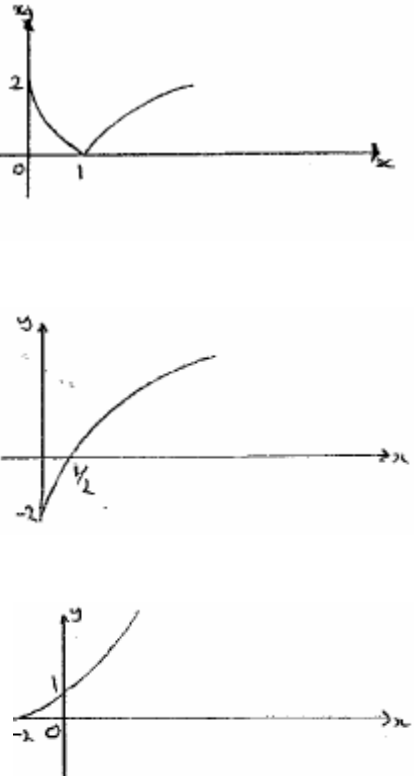
January 2005

Advanced Subsidiary/Advanced Level

General Certificate of Education

Subject: **Pure Mathematics**

Paper: **P2**

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 1a) | $\frac{(x-3)(x+2)}{x(x-3)}; = \frac{(x+2)}{x} \text{ or } 1 + \frac{2}{x}$ <p>B1 numerator, B1 denominator ; B1 either form of answer</p> | <p>B1,B1,B1 (3)</p> |
| 1b) | $\frac{(x+2)}{x} = x+1 \Rightarrow x^2 = 2$ <p>M1 for equating $f(x)$ to $x+1$ and forming quadratic. A1 candidate's correct quadratic</p> $x = \pm\sqrt{2}$ | <p>M1 A1√ A1 (3)</p> |
| 2a) |  <p>Shape reflected $0 < x < 1$ Cusp + coords</p> <p>General shaped -2 (1/2, 0)</p> <p>Rough reflection $y = x$ (0,1) or 1 on $y - ax$ is (-2, 0) or -2 on $x - ax$ is</p> | <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>B1 B1 (2)</p> <p>B1 B1 B1 (3)</p> |

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Paper: **P2**

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 3a) | $u_2 = (-1)(2) + d = -2 + d$ $u_3 = (-1)^2(-2 + d) + d = -2 + 2d$ $u_4 = (-1)^3(-2 + 2d) + d = 2 - d$ $u_5 = (-1)^4(2 - d) + d = 2 \quad * \text{ cao}$ | <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1*</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p> |
| b) | $u_{10} = u_1 = d - 2$ | <p>B1✓</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1)</p> |
| c) | $-2 + 2d = 3(-2 + d) \Rightarrow d = 4$ | <p>M1 equating their u_3 to their u_2</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> |
| 4a) | $(0,4), \text{ or } 4 \text{ on } y\text{-axis}$ | <p>B1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1)</p> |
| b) | $V = \pi \int x^2 dy$ $x^2 = y - 4$ $V = (\pi) \int (y - 4) dy$ $= (\pi) \left[\frac{y^2}{2} - 4y \right]$ <p>using limits to give</p> $\pi[(32 - 32) - (8 - 16)] = 8\pi . \quad (\text{c.a.o})$ | <p>attempt use of</p> <p>M1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>attempt to integrate</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(6)</p> |

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Paper: **P2**

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 5a) | $3^x = 5 \Rightarrow \ln 3^x = \ln 5 \quad [x \ln 3 = \ln 5]$ <p style="text-align: right;">taking logs</p> $x = \frac{\ln 5}{\ln 3}$ $= 1.46 \text{ cao}$ | <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p> |
| b) | $\log_2 (2x + 1) - \log_2 x = \log_2 \frac{2x + 1}{x}$ $2 = \log_2 4$ <p>Forming non-log equation</p> $\frac{2x + 1}{x} = 4 \text{ or equivalent; } x = \frac{1}{2}$ | <p>M1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p> |
| c) | $-\ln \sec x = \ln \cos x$ $\sin x = \cos x \Rightarrow \tan x = 1 \quad x = 45$ <p style="text-align: right;">use of $\tan x$</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>M1, A1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p> |

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| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 6a) | $I = 3x + 2e^x$ Using limits correctly to give $1 + 2e$. (c.a.o.) | B1 M1 A1 (3) |
| b) | $A = (0, 5);$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2e^x$ Equation of tangent: $y = 2x + 5; c = -2.5$ | B1 B1 M1; A1 (4) |
| c) | $y = \frac{5x+2}{x+4} \Rightarrow yx + 4y = 5x + 2 \Rightarrow 4y - 2 = 5x - xy$ $g^{-1}(x) = \frac{4x-2}{5-x}$ or equivalent | M1; A1 A1 (3) |
| d) | $gf(0) = g(5); =3$ | att to put 0 into f and then their answer into g M1; A1 (2) |

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Paper: **P2**

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 7a) | Complete method for DE [e.g. split triangle ADE and sin, or sine or cos rule] $DE = 4 \sin \theta$ * (c.s.o.) | M1 A1* (2) |
| b) | $P = 2 DE + 2EF$ or equivalent. With attempt at EF $= 8 \sin \theta + 4 \cos \theta$ * (c.s.o.) | M1 A1* (2) |
| c) | $8 \sin \theta + 4 \cos \theta = R \sin(\theta + \alpha)$ $= R \sin \theta \cos \alpha + R \cos \theta \sin \alpha$ Method for R , method for α [$R \cos \alpha = 8, R \sin \alpha = 4 \quad \tan \alpha = 0.5, R = \sqrt{(8^2 + 4^2)}$] $\alpha = 0.464$ (allow 26.6), $R = 4\sqrt{5}$ or 8.94 | M1 M1 A1 A1 (4) |
| d) | Using candidate's $R \sin(\theta + \alpha) = 8.5$ to give $(\theta + \alpha) = \sin^{-1} \frac{8.5}{R}$ Solving to give $\theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{8.5}{R} - \alpha, \theta = 0.791$ (allow 45.3) Considering second angle: $\theta + \alpha = \pi$ (or 180) $-\sin^{-1} \frac{8.5}{R}$; $\theta = 1.42$ (allow 81.6) | M1 M1 A1 M1 A1 (5) |

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Paper: **P2**

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 8a) | $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{x}$ $f'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1+x}{2x^2} = 0; \Rightarrow x = 0.5$ | <p>M1 for evidence of differentiation</p> <p>M1A1;A1</p> <p>M1A1 * (5)</p> |
| b) | $y = 1 + \ln\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - 1; = -2 \ln 2$ | <p>Subst their value for x in</p> <p>M1;A1 (2)</p> |
| c) | <p>$f(4.905) = < 0$ (-0.000955), $f(4.915) = > 0$ (+ 0.000874)</p> <p>Change of sign indicates root between (accept correct values above)</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> |
| d) | $\frac{1}{2x} + \ln\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 1 = 0; \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{2x} = \ln\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$ $\Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} = e^{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2x}\right)} \Rightarrow x = 2e^{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2x}\right)} \quad * \text{ (c.s.o.)}$ | <p>M1 for use of e</p> <p>M1A1 (2)</p> |
| e) | <p>$x_1 = 4.9192$</p> <p>$x_2 = 4.9111, x_3 = 4.9103,$</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>both B1 (2)</p> |

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Subject: **Pure Mathematics**

Paper: **P3**

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|---------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. (a) | $f(-2) = -16a - 4a + 6 + 7$ $f(-2) = -3 \Rightarrow -20a + 13 = -3$ <p style="text-align: center;">i.e. $20a = 16$</p> $a = \frac{4}{5}$ <p style="text-align: right;">Attempt $f(\pm 2)$ Solve eqn. $f(\pm 2) = -3$ $\rightarrow ka = L$ o.e.</p> | <p>MI MI AI (3)</p> |
| (b) | $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{a}{4} - \frac{a}{4} - \frac{3}{2} + 7 = \frac{11}{2}$ <p style="text-align: right;">(o.e.) Attempt $f\left(\pm \frac{1}{2}\right)$ $\frac{1}{2}$ or exact equiv.</p> | <p>MI AI (2) (5)</p> |
| 2. (a) | $\sin(3x+x) = \sin 3x \cos x + \cos 3x \sin x$ $\sin(3x-x) = \sin 3x \cos x - \cos 3x \sin x$ <p>(Subtract) $\Rightarrow \sin 4x - \sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos 3x$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Use of a correct formula $\sin \pm \dots = \dots$ Both correct $p=4, q=2$</p> | <p>MI AI AI c.s.o. (3)</p> |
| (b) | $\int 2 \sin x \cos 3x \, dx = \int (\sin 4x - \sin 2x) \, dx$ $= -\frac{\cos 4x}{4} + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} + c$ <p style="text-align: right;">Attempt using a $\sin px \rightarrow \pm \frac{\cos qx}{p}$ their p, q</p> | <p>MI AI (2)</p> |
| (c) | $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} 2 \sin x \cos 3x \, dx = \left(-\frac{1}{4} \cos \frac{10\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{5\pi}{3}\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{4} \cos 2\pi + \frac{1}{2} \cos \pi\right)$ $= \frac{9}{8}$ | <p>MI AI (2) (7)</p> |
| 3. (a) | $x^2 + y^2 - 12x + 4y + 20 = 0$ $(x-6)^2 + (y+2)^2 + k = 0$ <p style="text-align: right;">Attempt to complete square Centre $(6, -2)$</p> | <p>MI AI (2)</p> |
| (b) | $(x-6)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 20$ <p style="text-align: right;">$k = -36 - 4 + 20$ o.e. Radius = $\sqrt{20}$</p> | <p>MI AI (2)</p> |
| Use of Formulae (a) | $2g = -12, 2f = 4, c = 20$ Centre $(-g, -f)$ $(\pm 6, \pm 2)$ Centre $(6, -2)$ | <p>MI AI (2)</p> |
| (b) | $\text{Radius} = \sqrt{36 + 4 - 20}$ <p style="text-align: right;">$36, 4, 20$ and $\sqrt{\quad}$ Radius $\sqrt{20}$</p> | <p>MI AI (2)</p> |
| (c) | <p style="text-align: right;">P.T.O.</p> | |

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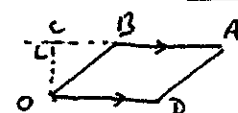
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Subject: Pure Mathematics

Paper: P3

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 3. (c) | $x^2 - 12x + 20 = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = 2, 10$ <p>Centre of C_2 is <u>(6, 0)</u></p> <p>Radius of C_2 is $6 - 2$ or $10 - 6 = 4$</p> <p>Equation of C_2 is <u>$(x - 6)^2 + y^2 = 4^2$</u> o.e.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sub $y = 0$ in $C_1 \rightarrow 3x^2 = 0$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Their centre, A or B</p> | <p>M1 A1 B1 B1 M1 A1</p> <p>Centre and radius (6) (10)</p> |
| 4. (a) | $(1 - x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})}{2!}(-x)^2 + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})(-\frac{5}{2})}{3!}(-x)^3$ $= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2 + \frac{5}{16}x^3 \dots$ $(1 + x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2})}{2!}x^2 + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})}{3!}x^3$ $= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 \dots$ <p>$\therefore F(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x^3$</p> <p>(b) $F'(x) = x + \frac{3}{4}x^2 \dots$, $F''(x) = 1 + \frac{3}{2}x \dots$</p> <p>$F(0) = 0$ and $F'(0) = 0$</p> <p>$F''(0) > 0$, \therefore Minimum at origin *</p> | <p>M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1 (6) M1 B1 M1, A1 e.o. (4) (10)</p> <p>M1s need attempt at binomial \rightarrow at least x^2 term.</p> <p>subtract c.a.o.</p> <p>Attempt F' & F''</p> |
| 5. (a) | <p>$\vec{AB} = \vec{b} - \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$; \therefore Equation of L <u>$\vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$</u> (o.e.)</p> <p>(b) $\begin{pmatrix} 3t \\ 5 - 3t \\ 5 - 6t \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} = 0$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow 9t - 15 + 9t - 30 + 36t = 0$</p> <p>$t = \frac{5}{6}$</p> <p>$\therefore \vec{OC} = \begin{pmatrix} 2.5 \\ 2.5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$</p> <p>(c)  $\vec{OB} = \vec{BA} = \vec{a} - \vec{b}$ or $-\vec{AB}$, = <u>$\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$</u></p> <p>(d) $\vec{OC} = 2.5\sqrt{2}$; $\vec{OB} = 3\sqrt{1^2 + 4^2} = 3\sqrt{5}$</p> <p>Area = $\vec{OC} \times \vec{OB}$ (o.e.) , = $7.5\sqrt{10}$ or <u>$15\sqrt{3}$</u> or AWR 26.0</p> | <p>M1; A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 M1 M1 A1 A1 (5)</p> <p>M1, A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A1 M1, A1 (4) (13)</p> <p>Attempt at least one relevant length both correct</p> |

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| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 6. (a) | $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{3}{2t}$ <p>Gradient of normal is $-\frac{2t}{3}$</p> <p>At P $t = 2$</p> <p>\therefore Gradient of normal @ P is $-\frac{4}{3}$</p> <p>Equation of normal @ P is $y - 9 = -\frac{4}{3}(x - 5)$</p> <p>Q is where $y = 0$ $\therefore x = \frac{27}{4} + 5 = \frac{47}{4}$ (o.e)</p> <p>(b) Curved Area = $\int y dx = \int y \frac{dx}{dt} dt$</p> $= \int 3(1+t) \cdot 2t dt$ $= [3t^2 + 2t^3]$ <p>Curve cuts x-axis when $t = -1$</p> <p>Curved Area = $[3t^2 + 2t^3]_{-1}^2 = (12 + 16) - (3 - 2) (= 27)$</p> <p>Area of $\triangle PQ$ triangle = $\frac{1}{2}(a - 5) \times 9 (= 30.375)$</p> <p>Total area of R = Curved Area + Δ</p> $= 57.375 \text{ or AWAT } \underline{57.4}$ | <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (6)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (9)</p> <p>(15)</p> |

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Paper: **P3**

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 7. (a) | $I = \int x \operatorname{cosec}^2(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) dx = \int x d(-\cot(x + \frac{\pi}{6}))$ $= -x \cot(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + \int \cot(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) dx$ $= -x \cot(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + \ln \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + c$ | M1 M1 A1 c.s.o. (3) |
| (b) | $\int \frac{1}{y(1+y)} dy = \int 2x \operatorname{cosec}^2(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) dx$ $\text{LHS} = \int (\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{1+y}) dy$ $\therefore \ln y - \ln 1+y \text{ or } \ln \frac{y}{1+y} = 2(a)$ $\therefore \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{y}{1+y} = -x \cot(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + \ln \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + c$ | M1 M1 A1 M1 M1 A1 c.s.o. (6) |
| (c) | $y=1, x=0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2} = \ln(\sin \frac{\pi}{6}) + c$ $\therefore c = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2}$ $x = \frac{\pi}{12} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{y}{1+y} = -\frac{\pi}{12} \cdot 1 + \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2}$ <p>(i.e. $\ln \frac{y}{1+y} = -\frac{\pi}{6}$)</p> $\frac{y+1}{y} = e^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \quad (\text{o.e.})$ $1 = y(e^{\frac{\pi}{6}} - 1)$ $\therefore y = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\pi}{6}} - 1} \quad (\text{o.e.})$ | M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 A1 (6) |

(15)

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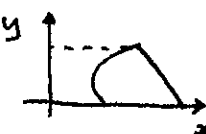
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Subject: Pure Mathematics

Paper: P3

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 4 (a) | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS</u></p> $f(x) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x}}$ $(1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \dots$ $1 - (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - (1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \dots) = \frac{x^2}{2} \dots$ $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \left\{ 1 + \frac{x}{2} + \dots \right\}$ $= \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{4}$ <p style="text-align: right;">Use of binomial to attempt both Multiply</p> | <p>MI</p> <p>AI</p> <p>MI</p> <p>AI</p> <p>MI</p> <p>AI</p> <p>(6)</p> |
| 6. (a) | <p>Cartesian Equation: $(y-3)^2 = 9(x-1)$ or $y = 3 + 3\sqrt{x-1}$</p> $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{x-1}}$ <p>[Rest as in scheme]</p> <p>(b) $x = 2 (y = 0)$, $x = 1 (y = 3)$</p> <p>(Two functions) \pm</p> <p>Curved Area = $\int (3+3\sqrt{x-1}) dx - \int (3-3\sqrt{x-1}) dx$</p> <p>[Rest as in scheme]</p> <p><u>ALT</u></p>  <p>Trapezium - $\int x dy$</p> $\int x dy = \frac{1}{9} \int [(y-3)^2 + 1] dy$ <p>[Rest as in scheme \rightarrow MI for $\int + \Delta$ is for Trap - \int]</p> | <p>BI</p> <p>MI</p> <p>BI</p> <p>MI</p> <p>AI</p> <p>MI</p> <p>BI</p> <p>MI</p> <p>AI</p> |

June 2005
6671 Pure P1
Mark Scheme

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 1 | <p>(a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 6 + 8x^{-3}$ or equiv.</p> <p>[M1 is for correct power of x in at least one term , 6 or x^{-3} is sufficient.]</p> <p>(b) $\int y dx = \frac{6x^2}{2} + 4x^{-1} + C$ or equiv.</p> <p>[A1: $\frac{6x^2}{2} + C$; A1: $+4x^{-1}$]</p> | <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A1A1 (3)</p> <p>[5]</p> |
| 2 | <p>(a) $a = -4$ or $(x - 4)^2$</p> <p>$x^2 - 8x - 29 \equiv (x \pm 4)^2 - 16$ (-29), $b = -45$</p> <p>[Comparing coefficients: M1 is for $a^2 + b = -29$, and comparing x coefficient]</p> <p>(b) Method to find x:</p> <p>[$x + "a" = \sqrt{\dots\dots}$ or x using the quadratic formula</p> <p>$x = 4 \pm 3\sqrt{5}$ or $c = 4$, $d = 3$</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>M1A1 (3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 A1 (3)</p> <p>[6]</p> |
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| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 3 | <p>(a) $r\theta = 45\theta = 63, \quad \theta = 1.4$ (*)</p> <p>(b) Area of sector $OAB = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = \frac{1}{2}45^2 \times 1.4$ (= 1417.5)</p> <p>Complete method for area of triangle OCD</p> <p>Correct numerical expression for area : e.g. $\frac{1}{2}30^2 \times \sin 1.4$ (= 443.45...)</p> <p>Shaded area = $1417.5 - 443.45... = 974 \text{ m}^2$ cao</p> | <p>M1A1 (2)</p> <p>M1A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(5) [7]</p> |
| 4 | <p>(a) Complete method for equation of line e.g. $y - (-4) = \frac{1}{3}(x - 9)$</p> <p>$x - 3y - 21 = 0$ or $3y - x + 21 = 0$</p> <p>(b) Equation of l_2: $y = -2x$</p> <p>Solve l_1 and l_2 simultaneously to find P:</p> <p>$x = 3, \quad y = -6$</p> <p>[Follow through on first co-ord substituted in $y = -2x$]</p> <p>(c) $C: (0, -7)$</p> <p>Complete method for area of triangle OCP</p> <p>Area = $10\frac{1}{2}$ (must be exact)</p> | <p>M1A1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1A1√</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>B1√</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (3) [10]</p> |

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| <p>5</p> | <p>(a) $\arctan \frac{3}{2} = 56.3^\circ (= \alpha)$ seen anywhere</p> <p>$\alpha - 20^\circ,$ $(\alpha - 20^\circ) \div 3$ (that order)</p> <p>$\alpha + 180^\circ (= 236.3^\circ),$ $\alpha - 180^\circ (= -123.7^\circ)$ (Third quadrant)</p> <p>$x = -47.9^\circ, 12.1^\circ, 72.1^\circ$</p> <p>[First A1 for two correct solutions, second A1 for third]</p> <p>(b) Equation in one trig. function, using correct identities</p> <p>[e.g. $2\sin^2 x + (1 - \sin^2 x) = \frac{10}{9}$ or $2(1 - \cos^2 x) + \cos^2 x = \frac{10}{9}$]</p> <p>$\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{9}$ or $\cos^2 x = \frac{8}{9}$ or $\tan^2 x = \frac{1}{8}$ or $\cos 2x = \frac{7}{9}$</p> <p>$x = 19.5^\circ, -19.5^\circ$</p> <p>Notes : Max. deduction of 1 overall for not correcting to 1 dec. place.</p> <p>Answers outside given interval, ignore</p> <p>Extra answers in range, max. deduction of 1 in each part (i.e. 4 or more answers within interval in (a), -1 from any gained A marks; 3 or more answers within interval in (b), -1 from any gained A marks</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>M1M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1A1</p> <p>(6)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1A1√</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>[10]</p> |
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| <p>6</p> | <p>(a) $S = a + (a + d) + (a + 2d) + \dots + [a + (n - 1)d]$ or equiv. form</p> <p>$S = [a + (n - 1)d] + [a + (n - 2)d] + \dots + a$ or equiv.</p> <p>Add: $2S = n[2a + (n - 1)d] \Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2}n[2a + (n - 1)d]$ cso (*)</p> <p>[If using "l", second M not gained until "l = a + (n - 1)d" substituted.]</p> <p>(b) 3, 8, 13</p> <p>(c) $a = 3$ $d = 5$ $[a = 3, l = 5n - 2]$</p> <p>Sum = $\frac{1}{2}n[(2 \times 3) + 5(n - 1)]$ or $\frac{1}{2}n[3 + 5n - 2] = \frac{1}{2}n(5n + 1)$ (*)</p> <p>Alt: $5 \sum r - \sum 2$ B1, $= \frac{5n(n+1)}{2} - 2n$ M1, $= \frac{n(5n+1)}{2}$ A1</p> <p>(d) Finding $\sum_{r=1}^{200}$ e.g. $\sum_{r=1}^{200} (5r - 2) = \frac{1}{2} \times 200 \times 1001$ (= 100100)</p> <p>Sum of first 4 terms: $\sum_{r=1}^4 (5r - 2) = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 21$ or 42 stated</p> <p>$\sum_{r=5}^{200} (5r - 2) = S(200) - S(4) = 100100 - 42 = 100058$</p> <p>[Allow S(200) - S(5) for second M1]</p> <p>ALT: Working with 23, 28, 33,</p> <p>$a = 23$ B1; Finding "n" and d, or equiv. M1</p> <p>Applying $S = \frac{1}{2}n[2a + (n - 1)d]$, or equivalent, with 23, n = 196, d = 5 M1</p> <p>Answer: 100058 A1</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 (4)</p> <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>B1√</p> <p>M1 A1 (3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1 (4)</p> <p>[12]</p> |
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| 7 | <p>(a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^{1/2} - 6$</p> <p>Setting = 0 and solving , $x = 4$ (*)</p> <p>(b) $\int (2x^{3/2} - 6x + 10) dx = \left[\frac{4x^{5/2}}{5} - 3x^2 + 10x \right]$</p> <p>$\left[\frac{4x^{5/2}}{5} - 3x^2 + 10x \right]_1^4 = \left(\frac{4 \times 4^{5/2}}{5} - (3 \times 16) + 40 \right) - \left(\frac{4}{5} - 3 + 10 \right)$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(= 17.6 - 7.8 = 9.8)</p> <p>[A1√ requires 1 and 4 substituted in candidate's 3-termed integrand (unsimplified)]</p> <p>Correct method for finding area under line</p> <p>Correct unsimplified form e.g $= \frac{1}{2}(6 + 2) \times 3$ (= 12)</p> <p>Area of R (= 12 - 9.8) = 2.2</p> <p>Alt: Working with "line - curve"</p> <p>Area = $\int \left(-\frac{8}{3} + \frac{14}{3}x - 2x^2 \right) dx$ M1A1</p> <p>$= \left[\frac{4x^{5/2}}{5}, \frac{7}{3}x^2 - \frac{8}{3}x \right]$ A1 A1 ft.</p> <p>Use of correct limits, as in main scheme M1A1 ft. 2.2 A1</p> | <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1 (4)</p> <p>M1 A1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1√</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1 (8)</p> <p>[12]</p> |
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| 8 | <p>(a) Substitution of $x = 3$ in $f(x)$ $f(3) = 27 - 117 + 165 - 75$ $= 0$, so $(x - 3)$ is a factor of $f(x)$</p> <p>(b) Finding quadratic factor: $(x - 3)(x^2 - 10x + 25)$ $(x - 3)(x - 5)(x - 5)$ [S.C.: Allow M1 if just a second linear factor found]</p> <p>(c) 3 and 5</p> <p>(d) $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 26x + 55$ $f'(3) = 27 - 78 + 55 = 4$</p> <p>(e) “$3x^2 - 26x + 55$” = “4” $3x^2 - 26x + 51 = 0 \Rightarrow (3x - 17)(x - 3) = 0$ or $x = \dots$ if using “formula” x-coordinate of S is $\frac{17}{3} \left(\frac{34}{6} \text{ or } 5\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } 5.6 \text{ or } 5.67 \right)$</p> | <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A1 A1 (3)</p> <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>M1 A1 A1 (3)</p> <p>M1 M1 A1√ A1 (4) [13]</p> |
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June 2005
6672 Pure P2
Mark Scheme (Final)

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 1 | <p>(a) $\log 5^x = \log 8$ or $x = \log_5 8$</p> <p>Complete method for finding x: $x = \frac{\log 8}{\log 5}$ or $\frac{\ln 8}{\ln 5}$</p> <p style="padding-left: 150px;">$= 1.29$ only</p> <p>(b) Combining two logs: $\log_2 \frac{(x+1)}{x}$ or $\log_2 7x$</p> <p>Forming equation in x (eliminating logs) legitimately</p> <p style="padding-left: 150px;">$x = \frac{1}{6}$ or $0.1\dot{6}$</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[6]</p> |
| 2 | <p>(a) $1 + 12px, + 66p^2x^2$ (accept any correct equivalent)</p> <p>(b) $12p = -q, 66p^2 = 11q$ Forming 2 equations by comparing coefficients</p> <p>Solving for p or q</p> <p>$p = -2, q = 24$</p> | <p>B1,B1 (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1A1 (4)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[6]</p> |

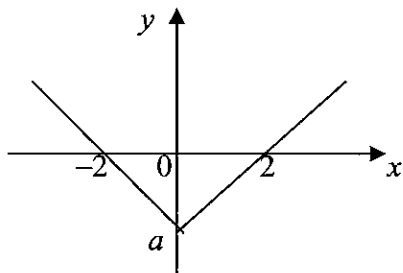
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|----------|---|---|-------|-------|---------|----|----|----|-----|---|---------|-------|-------|---------|---|---|
| <p>3</p> | <p>(a)</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> <td>8</td> <td>12</td> <td>16</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>y</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.6(00)</td> <td>2.771</td> <td>3.394</td> <td>3.2(00)</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 100px;">1.6(00), 3.2(00)</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 100px;">3.394</p> <p>(b) $A \approx \frac{1}{2} \times 4$, $x [(0 + 0) + 2\{1.60 + 2.771 + 3.394 + 3.20\}]$ follow through on candidate's y values $\approx 43.8(6)$, 43.9 or 44 m^2</p> <p>(c) $\text{Vol/min} \approx [\text{answer to (b)} \times 2] \times 60 = 5260, 5270$ or $5280 \text{ (m}^3 \text{ per min)}$</p> | x | 0 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | y | 0 | 1.6(00) | 2.771 | 3.394 | 3.2(00) | 0 | <p>B1</p> <p>B1 (2)</p> <p>B1, [M1A1√]</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[8]</p> |
| x | 0 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| y | 0 | 1.6(00) | 2.771 | 3.394 | 3.2(00) | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>4</p> | <p>(a) $f(x) = \frac{5x + 1}{(x + 2)(x - 1)} - \frac{3}{x + 2}$ factors of quadratic denominator</p> <p>$= \frac{5x + 1 - 3(x - 1)}{(x + 2)(x - 1)}$ common denominator</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 100px;">simplify to linear numerator</p> <p>$= \frac{2x + 4}{(x + 2)(x - 1)} = \frac{2(x + 2)}{(x + 2)(x - 1)} = \frac{2}{x - 1}$ AG</p> <p>(b) $y = \frac{2}{x - 1} \Rightarrow xy - y = 2 \Rightarrow$</p> <p>$xy = 2 + y$ or $x - 1 = \frac{2}{y}$</p> <p>$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{2 + x}{x}$ or equiv.</p> <p>(c) $fg(x) = \frac{2}{x^2 + 4}$ (attempt) [$\frac{2}{"g" - 1}$]</p> <p>Setting $\frac{2}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{4}$ and finding $x^2 = \dots$; $x = \pm 2$</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (4) (cso)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>DM1; A1 (3)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[10]</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
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| 5 | <p>(a) $\left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}$ anywhere</p> <p>$V = \pi \int \left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right)^2 dx$</p> <p>$\int \left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right)^2 dx = x - \frac{1}{x} + 2\ln x$ [M1 attempt to \int]</p> <p>Using limits correctly in their integral:</p> <p>$(\pi) \left\{ \left[x + 2\ln x - \frac{1}{x} \right]^3 - \left[x + 2\ln x - \frac{1}{x} \right]_1 \right\}$</p> <p>$V = \pi [2\frac{2}{3} + 2\ln 3]$ (must be exact)</p> <p>(b) Volume of cone (or vol. generated by line) = $\frac{1}{3} \pi \times 2^2 \times 2$</p> <p>$V_R = V_S - \text{volume of cone} = V_S - \frac{1}{3} \pi \times 2^2 \times 2$</p> <p>$= 2\pi \ln 3$ or $\pi \ln 9$</p> | <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1A1,A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (7)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p> <p>[10]</p> |

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| 6 | <p>(a) $f'(x) = 3e^x - \frac{1}{2x}$</p> <p>[M1: any evidence to suggest that tried to differentiate]</p> <p>(b) $3e^\alpha - \frac{1}{2\alpha} = 0$ [Equating $f'(x)$ to zero]</p> $\Rightarrow 6\alpha e^\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{6} e^{-\alpha} \quad \text{AG}$ <p>(c) $x_1 = 0.0613\dots, x_2 = 0.1568\dots, x_3 = 0.1425\dots, x_4 = 0.1445\dots$</p> <p>[M1 at least x_1 correct, A1 all correct to 4 d.p.]</p> <p>(d) Using $f'(x) \left\{ = 3e^x - \frac{1}{2x} \right\}$ with suitable interval</p> <p>[e.g. $f(0.14425) = -0.0007, f(0.14435) = +0.002(1)$]</p> <p>Both correct with concluding statement.</p> | <p>M1A1A1 (3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (cso) (2)</p> <p>M1A1 (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> <p>[9]</p> |
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(a)

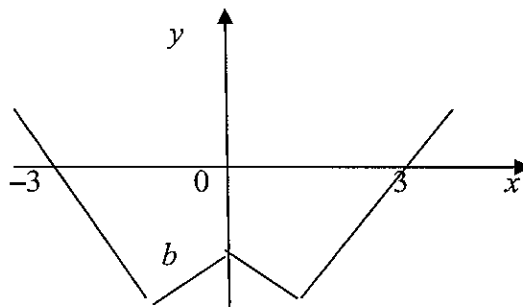
Translation \leftarrow by 1

Intercepts correct

M1

A1 (2)

(b)

 $x \geq 0$, correct "shape"

[provided not just original]

Reflection in y -axis

Intercepts correct

B1

B1√

B1 (3)

(c) $a = -2$, $b = -1$

B1B1(2)

(d) Intersection of $y = 5x$ with $y = -x - 1$

M1A1

Solving to give $x = -\frac{1}{6}$

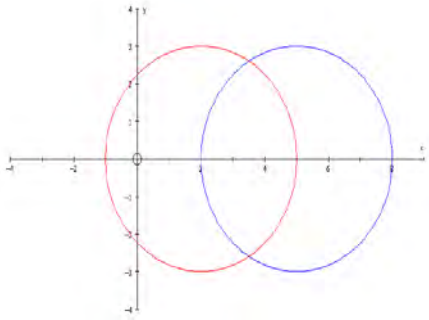
M1A1 (4)

[11]

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| 8 | <p>(a) $2\sin(\theta + 30)^\circ = \cos(\theta + 60)^\circ$</p> <p>$2\sin\theta^\circ\cos 30^\circ + 2\cos\theta^\circ\sin 30^\circ = \cos\theta^\circ\cos 60^\circ - \sin\theta^\circ\sin 60^\circ$</p> $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin\theta^\circ + \frac{2}{2}\cos\theta^\circ = \frac{1}{2}\cos\theta^\circ - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin\theta^\circ$ <p>Finding $\tan\theta^\circ$, $\tan\theta^\circ = -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}$ or equiv. exact</p> <p>(b) (i) Setting $A = B$ to give $\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$</p> <p>Correct completion: $= (1 - \sin^2 A) - \sin^2 A = 1 - 2\sin^2 A$</p> <p>[Need to see intermediate step above for A1]</p> <p>(ii) Forming quadratic in $\sin x$ $[2\sin^2 x + \sin x - 1 = 0]$</p> <p>Solving $[(2\sin x - 1)(\sin x + 1) = 0]$ or formula $[\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } \sin\theta = -1]$</p> $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}; \quad [A1\checkmark \text{ for } \pi - "a"]$ $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ <p>(iii) LHS $= 2\sin y \cos y \frac{\sin y}{\cos y} + (1 - 2\sin^2 y)$</p> <p>[B1 use of $\tan y = \frac{\sin y}{\cos y}$, M1 forming expression in $\sin y, \cos y$ only]</p> <p>Completion: $= 2\sin^2 y + (1 - 2\sin^2 y) = 1$ AG</p> <p>[Alternative: LHS $= \frac{\sin 2y \sin y + \cos 2y \cos y}{\cos y}$ BIM1 $= \frac{\cos(2y - y)}{\cos y} = 1$ A1]</p> | <p>B1B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1,A1 (5)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1,A1\checkmark</p> <p>A1 (5)</p> <p>B1M1</p> <p>A1 (3) [15]</p> |
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June 2005
6673 Pure P3
Mark Scheme

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 1. | <p>(a) Finding $f(\pm 2)$, and obtaining $16 - 32 + 10 + 6 = 0$ Or uses division and obtains $2x^2 - kx\dots$, obtaining $2x^2 - 4x - 3$ and concluding remainder = 0</p> <p>(b) Finding $f(\pm \frac{1}{2})$, and obtaining $-\frac{1}{4} - 2 - \frac{5}{2} + 6 = 1\frac{1}{4}$ Or uses division and obtains $x^2 - kx\dots$, obtaining $x^2 - \frac{9}{2}x + \frac{19}{4}$ and concluding remainder = $\frac{5}{4}$</p> <p>(c) $x = 2$ (also allow $\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{10}}{2}$ or $\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{40}}{4}$)</p> | <p>M1, A1 M1 A1</p> <p>M1, A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(5)</p> |
| 2. | <p>(a) Writes down binomial expansion up to and including term in x^3, allow nC_r notation $1 + nax + n(n-1)\frac{a^2x^2}{2} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6}a^3x^3$ (condone errors in powers of a)</p> <p>States $na = 15$</p> <p>Puts $\frac{n(n-1)a^2}{2} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)a^3}{6}$ (condone errors in powers of a)</p> <p>$3 = (n-2)a$</p> <p>Solves simultaneous equations in n and a to obtain $a = 6$, and $n = 2.5$</p> <p>[n.b. Just writes $a = 6$, and $n = 2.5$ following no working or following errors allow the last M1 A1 A1]</p> <p>(b) Coefficient of $x^3 = 2.5 \times 1.5 \times 0.5 \times 6^3 \div 6 = 67.5$ (or equals coefficient of $x^2 = 2.5 \times 1.5 \times 6^2 \div 2 = 67.5$)</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>dM1</p> <p>M1 A1 A1 (6)</p> <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>[7]</p> |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
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| 3. (a) | <p>Attempt at integration by parts, i.e. $kx \sin 2x \pm \int k \sin 2x dx$, with $k = 2$ or $\frac{1}{2}$</p> $= \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x - \int \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x dx$ <p>Integrates $\sin 2x$ correctly, to obtain $\frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + c$ (penalise lack of constant of integration first time only)</p> | <p>M1 A1 M1, A1 (4)</p> |
| 3. (b) | <p>Hence method : Uses $\cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1$ to connect integrals</p> <p>Obtains $\int x \cos^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{x^2}{2} + \text{answer to part(a)} \right\} = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x + k$</p> <p>Otherwise method</p> $\int x \cos^2 x dx = x \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{x}{2} \right) - \int \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{x}{2} dx$ $= \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x + k$ | <p>B1 M1 A1 (3) B1, M1 (B1 for $(\frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{x}{2})$) A1 (3)</p> |
| 4. (a) | <p>$r = 3$ (both circles)</p> <p>Centres are at (2, 0) and (5, 0)</p> | <p>B1 B1, B1 (3)</p> |
| 4. (b) |  <p>1st circle correct quadrants centre on x axis</p> <p>2nd circle correct quadrants centre on x axis</p> <p>circles same size and passing through centres of other circle</p> | <p>B1 B1 B1 (3)</p> |
| 4. (c) | <p>Finds circles meet at $x = 3.5$, by mid point of centres or by solving algebraically</p> <p>Establishes $y = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$, and thus distance is $3\sqrt{3}$.</p> <p>Or uses trig or Pythagoras with lengths 3, angles 60 degrees, or 120 degrees. Complete and accurate method to find required distance</p> <p>Establishes distance is $3\sqrt{3}$.</p> | <p>M1 M1, A1 (3) M1 M1 A1 (3)</p> |

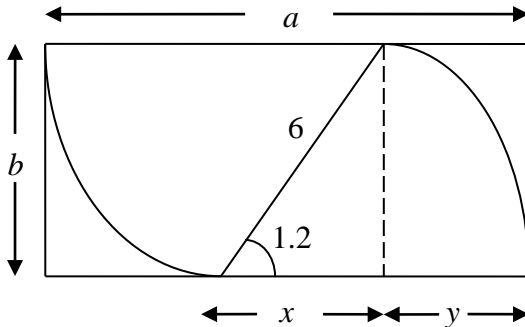
| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 5. | <p>(a) Substitutes $t = 4$ to give $V, = 1975.31$ or 1975.30 or 1975 or 1980 (3 s.f)</p> <p>(b) $\frac{dV}{dt} = -\ln 1.5 \times V ; = -800.92$ or -800.9 or -801 M1 needs $\ln 1.5$ term</p> <p>(c) rate of decrease in value on 1st January 2005</p> | <p>M1 , A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A1; A1 (3)</p> <p>B1 (1)</p> |
| 6, | <p>(a) $\overline{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d-5 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ or $11+5\lambda = 21, \Rightarrow \lambda = 2$, $\therefore c = 4$ $d = 7$</p> <p>(b) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2\lambda \\ 5+\lambda \\ 11+5\lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0$ $\therefore 4\lambda + 5 + \lambda + 55 + 25\lambda = 0$ $\therefore \lambda = -2$</p> <p>Substitutes to give the point $P, -4\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ (Accept $(-4, 3, 1)$)</p> <p>(c) Finds the length of OA, or OB or OP or AB as $\sqrt{146}$ or $\sqrt{506}$ or $\sqrt{26}$ or $\sqrt{120}$ resp. Uses area formula- either Area = $\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{AB} \times \mathbf{OP}$ or $= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{OA} \times \mathbf{OB} \sin \angle AOB$ or $= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{OA} \times \mathbf{AB} \sin \angle OAB$ or $= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{AB} \times \mathbf{OB} \sin \angle ABO$ $= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{120}\sqrt{26}$ or $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{146}\sqrt{506} \sin 11.86$ or $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{146}\sqrt{120} \sin 155.04$ or $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{120}\sqrt{506} \sin 13.10$ $= 27.9$</p> | <p>M1 , A1 A1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1, A1 (6)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> |

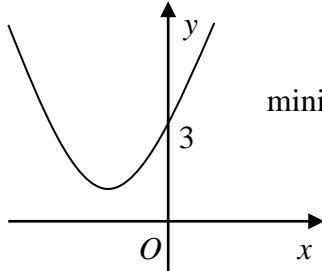
| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 7 (a) | <p>As $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$, then $\frac{dV}{dr} = 4\pi r^2$</p> <p>Using chain rule $\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dt} \div \frac{dV}{dr} = \frac{k}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3} \times \frac{1}{4\pi r^2}$</p> $= \frac{B}{r^5} \quad *$ <p>(b)</p> $\int r^5 dr = \int B dt$ $\therefore \frac{r^6}{6} = Bt + c \quad (\text{allow mark at this stage, does not need } r =)$ <p>(c)</p> <p>Use $r = 5$ at $t = 0$ to give $c = \frac{5^6}{6}$ or 2604 or 2600</p> <p>Use $r = 6$ at $t = 2$ to give $B = \frac{6^5}{2} - \frac{5^6}{12}$ or 2586 or 2588 or 2590</p> <p>Put $t = 4$ to obtain r^6 (approx 78000)</p> <p>Then take sixth root to obtain $r = 6.53$ (cm)</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(5)</p> |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 8. (a) | $\frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{1}{(1+t)^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{(1-t)^2}$ $\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-(1+t)^2}{(1-t)^2} \quad \text{and at } t = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ gradient is } -9$ <p>M1 requires their dy/dt / their dx/dt and substitution of t.</p> <p>At the point of contact $x = \frac{2}{3}$ and $y = 2$</p> <p>Equation is $y - 2 = -9(x - \frac{2}{3})$</p> | <p>B1, B1</p> <p>M1 A1cao</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>(7)</p> |
| (b) | <p>Either obtain t in terms of x and y i.e, $t = \frac{1}{x} - 1$ or $t = 1 - \frac{1}{y}$ (or both)</p> <p>Then substitute into other expression $y = f(x)$ or $x = g(y)$ and rearrange</p> <p>(or put $\frac{1}{x} - 1 = 1 - \frac{1}{y}$ and rearrange)</p> <p>To obtain $y = \frac{x}{2x-1}$ *</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(3)</p> |
| | <p>Or Substitute into $\frac{x}{2x-1} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t}}{\frac{2}{1+t} - 1}$</p> $= \frac{1}{2 - (1+t)} = \frac{1}{1-t}$ <p>$= y$ *</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>(3)</p> |
| (c) | <p>Area = $\int_{\frac{2}{3}}^1 \frac{x}{2x-1} dx$</p> $= \int \frac{u+1}{2u} \frac{du}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \int 1 + \frac{1}{u} du$ <p>putting into a form to integrate</p> $= \left[\frac{1}{4}u + \frac{1}{4} \ln u \right]_{\frac{2}{3}}^1$ $= \frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1}{3} \right)$ $= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4} \ln 3 \text{ or any correct equivalent.}$ | <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(6)</p> |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 1. | <p>(a) $(y=)5-2 \times 3 = -1$ * cso</p> <p>(b) Gradient of perpendicular line is $\frac{1}{2}$ $y - (-1) = \frac{1}{2}(x - 3)$ ft their $m \neq -2$ (or substituting $(3, -1)$ into $y = (\text{their } m)x + c$) $x - 2y - 5 = 0$</p> | <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1ft</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> <p>Total 5 marks</p> |
| 2. | <p>(a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x + 18x^{-4}$ $x^n \mapsto x^{n-1}$</p> <p>(b) $\int (2x^2 - 6x^{-3}) dx = \frac{2}{3}x^3 + 3x^{-2}$ $x^n \mapsto x^{n+1}$ $[\dots]_1^3 = \frac{2}{3} \times 3^3 + \frac{3}{9} - \left(\frac{2}{3} + 3 \right)$ $= 14\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{44}{3}, \frac{132}{9}$ or equivalent</p> | <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> <p>Total 6 marks</p> |
| 3. | <p>(a) $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{2}$ Use of $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$ $\theta = 56.3^\circ$ cao $= 236.3^\circ$ ft $180^\circ +$ their principle value Maximum of one mark is lost if answers not to 1 decimal place</p> <p>(b) $2 - \cos \theta = 2(1 - \cos^2 \theta)$ Use of $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$ $2\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta = 0$ Allow this A1 if both $\cos \theta = 0$ and $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ are given $\cos \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = 90^\circ, 270^\circ$ M1 one solution $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = 60^\circ, 300^\circ$ M1 one solution</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1 ft (3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1 (6)</p> <p>Total 9 marks</p> |

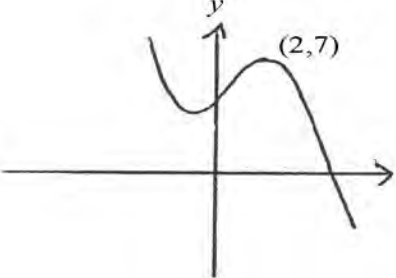
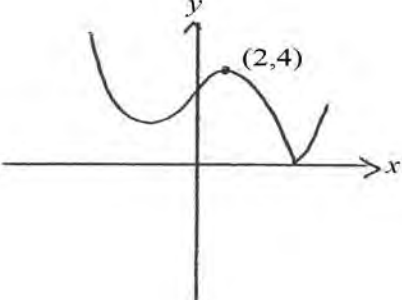
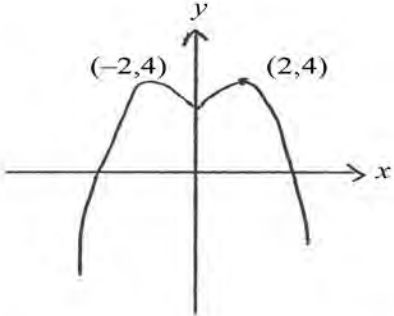
| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 4. | (a) $y = 0 \Rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{2}}(3-x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3$ * or $3\sqrt{3} - 3^{\frac{3}{2}} = 3\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3} = 0$ | B1 (1) |
| | (b) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $x^n \mapsto x^{n-1}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{2}} = x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ Use of $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = 1$ A: (1, 2) | M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 (5) |
| | (c) $\int (3x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{3}{2}}) dx = 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}}$ M1 $x^n \mapsto x^{n+1}$ | M1 A1+A1 |
| | Accept unsimplified expressions for As Area = $[...]_0^3 = 2 \times 3\sqrt{3} - \frac{2}{5} \times 9\sqrt{3}$ Use of correct limits | M1 |
| | Area is $\frac{12}{5}\sqrt{3}$ (units ²) For final A1, terms must be collected together but accept exact equivalents, e.g. $\frac{4}{5}\sqrt{27}$ | A1 (5) Total 11 marks |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 5. | (a) Arc is 6×1.2 Use of $r\theta$ Perimeter is $6 \times 1.2 + 6 + 6 = 19.2$ (cm) | M1 A1 (2) |
| | (b) Area is $\frac{1}{2} \times 6^2 \times 1.2 = 21.6$ (cm ²) Use of $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$ | M1 A1 (2) |
| | (c) <div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="text-align: center;"> $b = 6 \sin 1.2 \approx 5.59$ (cm) </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> $x = 6 \cos 1.2$ ($\approx 2.174\dots$) $y = 6 - x$ ($\approx 3.825\dots$) $a = 6 + y \approx 9.83$ (cm) </p> </div> | B1 M1 M1 A1 (4) Total 8 marks |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 6. | (a) $x^2 + 2x + 3 = (x+1)^2 + 2$ $a = 1, b = 2$ | B1, B1 (2) |
| | (b)  <p style="margin-left: 150px;">U shape anywhere minimum ft their a and positive b (0, 3) marked</p> | M1 A1ft B1 (3) |
| | (c) $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 2^2 - 4 \times 3 = -8$ <p>The negative sign implies there are no real roots and, hence, the curve in (b) does not intersect (meet, cut, ...) the x-axis. Accept equivalent statements and the statement that the whole curve is above the x-axis.</p> | B1 B1 (2) |
| | (d) $\Delta = k^2 - 12$ $\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow k^2 - 12 < 0 \quad (\text{or } k^2 < 12)$ $-2\sqrt{3} < k < 2\sqrt{3} \quad \text{Allow } \sqrt{12}$ <p>If just $k < 2\sqrt{3}$ allow M1 A0</p> | M1 A1 M1 A1 (4) |
| | <p>Alternative to (d)</p> $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow 2x + k = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{k}{2}$ <p>Minimum greater than 0 implies $\frac{k^2}{4} - \frac{k^2}{2} + 3 > 0$</p> $k^2 < 12$ | Total 11 marks M1 A1 |
| | <p>Then as before.</p> | |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 7. | (a) x -coordinate of P is -2 , x -coordinate of Q is 2 . | B1, B1 (2) |
| | (b) $y = x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 4$ Multiplying out $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 2x - 4$ * cso | M1 M1 A1 (3) |
| | Alternatively Using product rule $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1(x^2 - 4) + (x - 1)2x$ $= 3x^2 - 2x - 4$ * | M1 M1 A1 |
| | (c) $x = -1 \Rightarrow m = 3 + 2 - 4 = 1$ Substituting $x = -1$ into (b) $y - 6 = 1(x - (-1)) \Rightarrow y = x + 7$ * cso | M1 A1 (2) |
| | (d) $x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 4 = x + 7$ line = curve $x^3 - x^2 - 5x - 3 = 0$ $(x + 1)(x^2 - 2x - 3) = 0$ Obtaining linear \times quadratic $(x + 1)(x + 1)(x - 3) = 0$ Obtaining 3 linear factors $R: (3, 10)$ | M1 M1 M1 A1, A1 (5) Total 12 marks |
| | In (d) if the correct cubic is obtained the factors can just be written down by inspection. | |
| | Parts (c) and (d) can be done together. | |
| | On obtaining $(x + 1)^2(x - 3)$, the repeated root shows that $y = x + 7$ is a tangent to the curve at $(-1, 6)$ and, if this is stated, the M1 A1 for (c) should be given at this point. | |

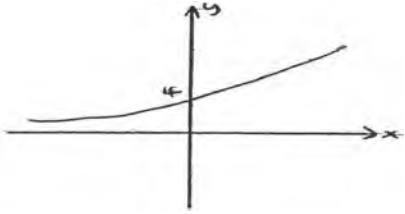
| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 8. | (a) $a + (a + d) = \text{£} (500 + 500 + 200) = \text{£}1200 *$ cso | B1 (1) |
| | (b) $a = 500, d = 200; \quad u_8 = a + (8 - 1)d$ $= \text{£}(500 + 7 \times 200) = \text{£}1900$ | M1 A1 (2) |
| | (c) $S_8 = \frac{8}{2}(2 \times 500 + (8 - 1) \times 200)$ $= \text{£} 9600$ | M1 A1 A1 (3) |
| | (d) $\frac{n}{2}(1000 + (n - 1)200) = 32000$ $n^2 + 4n - 320 = 0$ M1 reducing to a 3 term quadratic A1 any multiple of the above $(n + 20)(n - 16) = 0$ $n = 16$ Age is 26 | M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 (7) |
| | In (b) if the sum is found by repeated addition, i.e. $u_1 = \text{£}500, u_2 = \text{£}700, u_3 = \text{£}900, u_4 = \text{£}1100, u_5 = \text{£}1300,$ $u_6 = \text{£}1500, u_7 = \text{£}1700, u_8 = \text{£}1900,$ allow M1 A1 at completion. | Total 13 marks |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 1. | | |
| (a) | $(1+6x)^4 = 1 + 4(6x) + 6(6x)^2 + 4(6x)^3 + (6x)^4$ $= 1 + 24x + 216x^2 + 864x^3 + 1296x^4$ | M1 A1 A1 (3) |
| (b) | substitute $x=100$ to obtain $601^4 = 1 + 2400 + 2160000 + 864000000 + 129600000000$ $= 130,466,162,401$ | M1 o.e. A1 (2) |
| 2. (a) |  | B1 Shape B1 Point (2) |
| (b) |  | B1 Shape B1 Point (2) |
| (c) |  | B1 Shape $x > 0$ B1 Shape $x < 0$ B1 Point (-2, 4) (3) |

| | | |
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| 3. | $\frac{x(2x+3)}{(2x+3)(x-2)} - \frac{6}{(x-2)(x+1)}$ $= \frac{x(x+1)-6}{(x-2)(x+1)}$ $= \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{(x-2)(x+1)}$ $= \frac{x+3}{x+1}$ <p>Alternative 1</p> $\frac{2x^2+3x}{(2x+3)(x-2)} - \frac{6}{(x-2)(x+1)}$ $= \frac{(2x^2+3x)(x+1)-6(2x+3)}{(2x+3)(x-2)(x+1)}$ $= \frac{(2x^3+5x^2-9x-18)}{(2x+3)(x-2)(x+1)}$ $= \frac{(x-2)(2x^2+9x+9)}{(2x+3)(x-2)(x+1)}$ $= \frac{(x-2)(2x+3)(x+3)}{(2x+3)(x-2)(x+1)}, = \frac{x+3}{x+1}$ <p>Alternative 2:</p> $\frac{2x^2+3x}{(2x+3)(x-2)} - \frac{6}{x^2-x-2}$ $= \frac{x(2x+3)}{(2x+3)(x-2)} - \frac{6}{x^2-x-2}$ $= \frac{x(x^2-x-2)-6(x-2)}{(x-2)(x^2-x-2)}, = \frac{x^3-x^2-2x-6x+12}{(x-2)(x^2-x-2)}$ $= \frac{x^3-x^2-8x+12}{(x-2)(x^2-x-2)}$ $= \frac{(x-2)(x^2+x-6)}{(x-2)(x^2-x-2)}$ $= \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{(x-2)(x+1)}, = \frac{x+3}{x+1}$ | <p>B1, B1</p> <p>M1 A1ft</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1 (7)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1ft</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1, A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1A1ft</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1,A1</p> |
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| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 4. | $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$ <p>At $x=3$, gradient of normal = $-\frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} = -3$</p> $y - \ln 1 = -3(x - 3)$ $y = -3x + 9$ | <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (5)</p> |
| 5. (a) | $x(2x^2 - 1) = 4$ $2x^2 - 1 = \frac{4}{x}$ $2x^2 = \frac{4+x}{x}$ $x^2 = \frac{4+x}{2x}$ $x = \sqrt{\frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{2}} \quad \mathbf{AG}$ <p>Alternative 1:</p> $2x^2 - 1 - \frac{4}{x} = 0$ $2x^2 = 1 + \frac{4}{x}$ $x^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{2x}$ $x\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{x}} \quad \mathbf{AG}$ <p>Alternative 2:</p> $x^2 = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{2}$ $2x^3 = 4 + x$ $2x^2 - x - 4 = 0$ | <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> |

| | | |
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| (b) | 1.41, 1.39, 1.39 (1.40765, 1.38593, 1.393941) | B1,B1,B1 (3) |
| (c) | $f(1.3915) = -3 \times 10^{-3}$ $f(1.3925) = 7 \times 10^{-3}$ | M1 A1 |
| | change in sign means root between 1.3915 & 1.3925 $\therefore 1.392$ to 3dp | B1 (3) |
| 6. | (a) $-2x + 4 = \frac{3}{2x}$ $4x^2 - 8x + 3 = 0$ $(2x - 3)(2x - 1) = 0$ $x = 0.5, 1.5$ | M1 A1 M1 A1 (4) |
| (b) | $\int_{0.5}^{1.5} -2x + 4 dx = \left[-x^2 + 4x \right]_{0.5}^{1.5}$ or $\frac{1}{2} \times (3+1) \times 1$ $= 2$ $\int_{0.5}^{1.5} \frac{3}{2x} dx = \left[\frac{3}{2} \ln x \right]_{0.5}^{1.5}$ $= \frac{3}{2} \ln 3$ $\therefore \text{Area} = 2 - \frac{3}{2} \ln 3$ | M1 A1 M1 A1 A1ft A1 (6) |
| | Alternative solution: $\text{Area} = \int_{0.5}^{1.5} -2x + 4 - \frac{3}{2x} dx$ $= \left[-x^2 + 4x - \frac{3}{2} \ln x \right]_{0.5}^{1.5}$ $= \frac{-9}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + 6 - 2 - \frac{3}{2} \ln 3$ o.e. $= 2 - \frac{3}{2} \ln 3$ | M1 M1A1A1 A1ft A1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|---|-------|-------|-------|---|---|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| 7. (a) | <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0.062</td> <td>0.271</td> <td>0.716</td> <td>1.612</td> <td>3.482</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0.062 | 0.271 | 0.716 | 1.612 | 3.482 | B1, B1, B1 (3) |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0.062 | 0.271 | 0.716 | 1.612 | 3.482 | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) | $1 \times \frac{1}{2} (0 + 3.482 + 2) \times (0.062 + 0.271 + 0.716 + 1.612)$ $= 4.402 \text{ m}^2$ | B1, M1, A1ft A1 (4) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) | $6 \times 4.402 = 26.4 \text{ m}^3$ | B1 ft (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) | trapezium rule overestimates \therefore will be enough | B1B1 (2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. (a) | $gf(x) = e^{2(2x + \ln 2)}$ $= e^{4x} e^{2 \ln 2}$ $= e^{4x} e^{\ln 4}$ $= 4e^{4x} \quad \text{AG}$ | M1 M1 M1 A1 (4) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) |  | B1 shape & (0,4) (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) | $gf(x) > 0$ | B1 (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) | $\frac{d}{dx} gf(x) = 16e^{4x}$ $e^{4x} = \frac{3}{16}$ $4x = \ln \frac{3}{16}$ $x = -0.418$ | M1 M1 attempt to solve A1 A1 (4) | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | |
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| 9. (a) (i) | $\frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x + \sin x} = \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x + \sin x}$ $= \frac{(\cos x + \sin x)(\cos x - \sin x)}{\cos x + \sin x}$ $= \cos x - \sin x \quad \mathbf{AG}$ | M1 A1 (2) |
| (ii) | $\frac{1}{2}(\cos 2x - \sin 2x) = \frac{1}{2}(2\cos^2 x - 1 - 2\sin x \cos x)$ $= \cos^2 x - \frac{1}{2} - \sin x \cos x \quad \mathbf{AG}$ | M1, M1 A1 (3) |
| (b) | $\cos \theta \left(\frac{\cos 2\theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$ $\cos \theta (\cos \theta - \sin \theta) = \frac{1}{2}$ $\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}(\cos 2\theta + 1) - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}(\cos 2\theta - \sin 2\theta) = 0$ $\sin 2\theta = \cos 2\theta \quad \mathbf{AG}$ | M1 M1 M1 A1 (3) |
| (c) | $\sin 2\theta = \cos 2\theta$ $\tan 2\theta = 1$ $2\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{9\pi}{4}, \frac{13\pi}{4}$ $\theta = \frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{5\pi}{8}, \frac{9\pi}{8}, \frac{13\pi}{8}$ | M1 A1 for 1 M1(4 solns) A1 (4) |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 1 (a) | $\left(1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(-2x) + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)}{1.2}(-2x)^2 + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)}{1.2.3}(-2x)^3 + \dots\right)$ $= 1 + x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x^3 + \dots$ | M1 (corr bin coeffs) M1 (powers of $-2x$) A1, A1 (4) |
| Alternative | May use McLaurin $f(0)=1$ and $f'(0)=1$ to obtain 1 st two terms $1+x$ Differentiates two further times and uses formula with correct factorials to give $\frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x^3$ | M1 A1 M1 A1 (4) |
| (b) | $(100 - 200x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 100^{-\frac{1}{2}}(1 - 2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$. So series is $\frac{1}{10}$ (previous series) | M1A1 ft (2) |
| 2 | Uses $f(2) = 0$ to give $16 - 4 + 2a + b = 0$ Uses $f(-1) = 6$ to give $-2 - 1 - a + b = 6$ Solves simultaneous equations to give $a = -7$, and $b = 2$ | M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 (7) |
| 3 (a) | Uses circle equation $(x-4)^2 + (y-3)^2 = (\sqrt{5})^2$ Multiplies out to give $x^2 - 8x + 16 + y^2 - 6y + 9 = 5$ and thus $x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 6y + 20 = 0$ (*) | M1 A1 A1 (3) |
| Alternative | Or states equation of circle is $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ has centre $(-g, -f)$ and so $g = -4$ and $f = -3$ Uses $g^2 + f^2 - c = r^2$ to give $c = 3^2 + 4^2 - \sqrt{5}^2$, i.e. $c = 20$ $x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 6y + 20 = 0$ | M1 A1 A1 (3) |
| (b) | $y = 2x$ meets the circle when $x^2 + (2x)^2 - 8x - 6(2x) + 20 = 0$ $5x^2 - 20x + 20 = 0$ Solves and substitutes to obtain $x = 2$ and $y = 4$. Coordinates are $(2, 4)$ Or Implicit differentiation attempt, $2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} - 8 - 6 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ Uses $y = 2x$ and $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2$ to give $10x - 20 = 0$. Thus $x = 2$ and $y = 4$ | M1 A1 M1 A1 (4) M1 A1 M1 A1 (4) |

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| 4.(a) | $f'(x) = (x^2 + 1) \times \frac{1}{x} + \ln x \times 2x$ $f'(e) = (e^2 + 1) \times \frac{1}{e} + 2e = 3e + \frac{1}{e}$ | M1 A1 M1 A1 (4) |
| (b) | $\left(\frac{x^3}{3} + x\right) \ln x - \int \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + x\right) \frac{1}{x} dx$ $= \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + x\right) \ln x - \int \left(\frac{x^2}{3} + 1\right) dx$ $= \left[\left(\frac{x^3}{3} + x\right) \ln x - \left(\frac{x^3}{9} + x\right) \right]_1^e$ $= \frac{2}{9}e^3 + \frac{10}{9}$ | M1 A1 A1 M1 A1 (5) |
| 5. (a) | $\frac{9+4x^2}{9-4x^2} = -1 + \frac{18}{(3+2x)(3-2x)}, \text{ so } A = -1$ <p>Uses $18 = B(3-2x) + C(3+2x)$ and attempts to find B and C</p> <p>$B = 3$ and $C = 3$</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Uses $9+4x^2 = A(9-4x^2) + B(3-2x) + C(3+2x)$ and attempts to find A, B and C</p> <p>$A = -1, B = 3$ and $C = 3$</p> | B1 M1 A1 A1 (4) M1 A1, A1, A1 (4) |
| (b) | <p>Obtains $Ax + \frac{B}{2} \ln(3+2x) - \frac{C}{2} \ln(3-2x)$</p> <p>Substitutes limits and subtracts to give $2A + \frac{B}{2} \ln(5) - \frac{C}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$</p> <p>$= -2 + 3\ln 5$ or $-2 + \ln 125$</p> | M1 A1 M1 A1ft A1 (5) |

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|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 6 (a) | $\frac{dC}{dt} = -kC$; rate of decrease/negative sign; k constant of proportionality/positive constant | B1 (1) |
| (b) | $\int \frac{dC}{C} = -k \int dt$ $\therefore \ln C = -kt + \ln A$ $\therefore C = Ae^{-kt}$ | M1 M1 A1 (3) |
| (c) | At $t = 0$ $C = C_0$, $\therefore A = C_0$ and at $t = 4$ $C = \frac{1}{10}C_0$, $\therefore \frac{1}{10}C_0 = C_0e^{-4k}$, $\therefore \frac{1}{10} = e^{-4k}$ and $\therefore -4k = \ln \frac{1}{10}$, $\therefore k = \frac{1}{4} \ln 10$ | B1 M1 M1, A1 (4) |
| 7 (a) | Solves $9 + 2\lambda = 1$ or $7 + 2\lambda = -1$ to give $\lambda = -4$ so $p = 3$ Solves $9 + 2\lambda = 7$ or $7 + \lambda = 6$ to give $\lambda = -1$ so $q = 5$ | M1 A1 M1 A1 (4) |
| (b) | $ 6\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k} = 9$ so unit vector is $\frac{1}{9}(6\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k})$ | M1 A1 (2) |
| (c) | $\cos \theta = \frac{2 \times 2 + 2 \times 1 + 1 \times 2}{3 \times 3}$ $\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{8}{9}$ | M1 A1 A1 (3) |
| (d) | Write down two of $9 + 2\lambda = 3 + 2\mu$, $7 + 2\lambda = 2 + \mu$ or $7 + \lambda = 3 - 2\mu$ Solve to obtain $\mu = 1$ or $\lambda = -2$ Obtain coordinates (5, 3, 5) | B1 B1 M1 A1 A1 (5) |

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|-----------------|---|---|
| 8(a) | $\frac{dx}{dt} = -3a \sin 3t, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = a \cos t \quad \text{therefore} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos t}{-3 \sin 3t}$ <p>When $x = 0, t = \frac{\pi}{6}$</p> <p>Gradient is $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$</p> <p>Line equation is $(y - \frac{1}{2}a) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}(x - 0)$</p> | <p>M1 A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>(6)</p> |
| 8(b) | <p>Area beneath curve is $\int a \sin t (-3a \sin 3t) dt$</p> $= -\frac{3a^2}{2} \int (\cos 2t - \cos 4t) dt$ $= -\frac{3a^2}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin 2t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4t \right]$ <p>Uses limits 0 and $\frac{\pi}{6}$ to give $\frac{3\sqrt{3}a^2}{16}$</p> <p>Area of triangle beneath tangent is $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{a}{2} \times \sqrt{3}a = \frac{\sqrt{3}a^2}{4}$</p> <p>Thus required area is $\frac{\sqrt{3}a^2}{4} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}a^2}{16} = \frac{\sqrt{3}a^2}{16}$</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(9)</p> |
| N.B. | <p>The integration of the product of two sines is worth 3 marks (lines 2 and 3 of scheme to part (b))</p> <p>If they use parts</p> $\int \sin t \sin 3t dt = -\cos t \sin 3t + \int 3 \cos 3t \cos t dt$ $= -\cos t \sin 3t + 3 \cos 3t \sin t + \int 9 \sin 3t \sin t dt$ $8I = \cos t \sin 3t - 3 \cos 3t \sin t$ | <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> |