

Mark Scheme 4752 January 2007

Section A

1	$\frac{5}{2} \times 6x^{\frac{3}{2}}$	1+1	- 1 if extra term	2
2	-0.2	3	M1 for $5 = \frac{6}{1-r}$ and M1 dep for correct constructive step	3
3	$\sqrt{8}$ or $2\sqrt{2}$ not $\pm\sqrt{8}$	3	M1 for use of $\sin^2 \theta + (1/3)^2 = 1$ and M1 for $\sin \theta = \sqrt{8}/3$ (ignore \pm) Diag.: hypot = 3, one side = 1 M1 3rd side $\sqrt{8}$ M1	3
4	(i) C (ii) B (iii) 2^{n-1}	1 1 1		3
5	(i) -0.93, -0.930, -0.9297... (ii) answer strictly between 1.91 and 2 or 2 and 2.1 (iii) $y' = -8/x^3$, gradient = -1	2 B1 M1A1	M1 for grad = $(1 - \text{their } y_B)/(2 - 2.1)$ if M0, SC1 for 0.93 don't allow 1.9 recurring	5
6	At least one cycle from (0, 0) amplitude 1 and period 360[°] indicated 222.8 to 223 and 317 to 317.2 [°]	G1 G1dep 2	1 each, ignore extras	4
7	$x < 0$ and $x > 6$	3	B2 for one of these or for 0 and 6 identified or M1 for $x^2 - 6x > 0$ seen (M1 if y found correctly and sketch drawn)	3
8	$a + 6d = 6$ correct $30 = \frac{10}{2}(2a + 9d)$ correct o.e. elimination using their equations $a = -6$ and $d = 2$ 5th term = 2	M1 M1 M1f.t. A1 A1	Two equations in a and d	5
9	$(y =) 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 1$ accept $2x^3 + 4x^2 + c$ <u>and</u> $c = -1$	4	M2 for $(y =) 2x^3 + 4x^2 + c$ (M1 if one error) and M1 for subst of (1, 5) dep on their y =, +c, integration attempt.	4
10	(i) $3 \log_a x$ (ii) $b = \frac{1000}{c}$	2 2	M1 for $4 \log_a x$ or $-\log_a x$; or $\log x^3$ M1 for 1000 or 10^3 seen	4

Section B

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11	i	Correct attempt at cos rule correct full method for C $C = 141.1\dots$ bearing = [0]38.8 cao	M1 M1 A1 A1	any vertex, any letter or B4	4
	ii	$\frac{1}{2} \times 118 \times 82 \times \sin$ their C or supp. 3030 to 3050 [m ²]	M1 A1	or correct use of angle A or angle B	2
	iiiA	$\sin(\theta/2) = (\frac{1}{2} \times 189)/130$ 1.6276 \rightarrow 1.63	M1 A1	or $\cos\theta = (130^2 + 130^2 - 189^2)/(2 \times 130 \times 130)$ In all methods, the more accurate number to be seen.	2
	iiiB	$0.5 \times 130^2 \times \sin 1.63$ $0.5 \times 130^2 \times 1.63$ their sector – their triangle AOB 5315 to 5340	M1 M1 M1 A1	condone their θ (8435) condone their θ in radians (13770) dep on sector > triangle	4
12	i	$(2x - 3)(x - 4)$ $x = 4$ or 1.5	M1 A1A1	or $(11 \pm \sqrt{(121 - 96)})/4$ if M0, then B1 for showing $y = 0$ when $x = 4$ and B2 for $x = 1.5$	3
	ii	$y' = 4x - 11$ $= 5$ when $x = 4$ c.a.o. grad of normal = $-1/\text{their } y'$ $y[-0] = \text{their } -0.2(x - 4)$ y-intercept for <u>their</u> normal area = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 0.8$ c.a.o.	M1 A1 M1f.t. M1 B1f.t. A1	condone one error or $0 = \text{their } (-0.2)x + c$ dep on normal attempt s.o.i. normal must be linear or integrating <u>their</u> $f(x)$ from 0 to 4 M1	
	iii	$\frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{11}{2}x^2 + 12x$ attempt difference between value at 4 and value at 1.5 [-]5 $\frac{5}{24}$ o.e. or [-]5.2(083..)	M1 M1 A1	condone one error, ignore + c ft their (i), dep on integration attempt. c.a.o.	3
13	i	$\log_{10} y = \log_{10} k + \log_{10} 10^{ax}$ $\log_{10} y = ax + \log_{10} k$ compared to $y = mx + c$	M1 M1		2
	ii	2.9(0), 3.08, 3.28, 3.48, 3.68 plots [tol 1 mm] ruled line of best fit drawn	T1 P1f.t. L1f.t.	condone one error	3
	iii	intercept = 2.5 approx gradient = 0.2 approx $y = \text{their } 300 \times 10^{x(\text{their } 0.2)}$ or $y = 10^{(\text{their } 2.5 + \text{their } 0.2x)}$	M1 M1 M1f.t.	or $y - 2.7 = m(x - 1)$	3
	iv	subst 75000 in any x/y eqn subst in a correct form of the relationship 11, 12 or 13	M1 M1 A1	B3 with evidence of valid working	3
	v	“Profits change” or any reason for this.	R1	too big, too soon	1