Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2007

GCE

GCE Mathematics

Core Mathematics C3 (6665)

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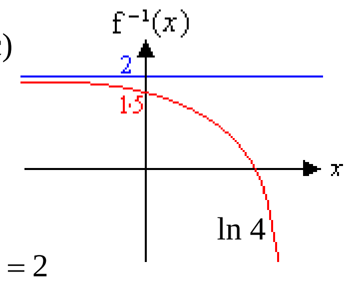
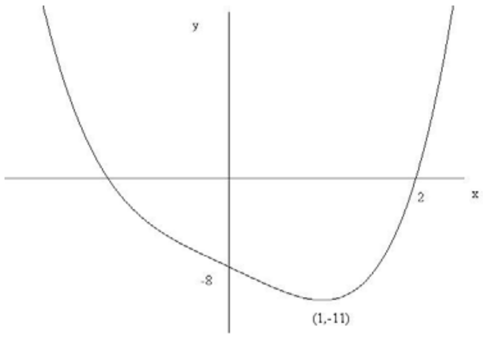
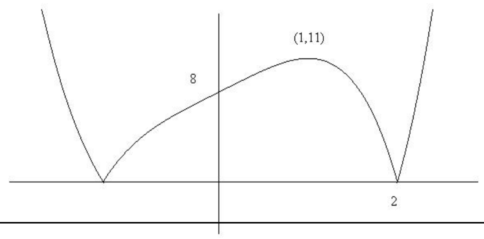
Question Number	Scheme	Marks
1.	(a) $\sin 3\theta = \sin(2\theta+\theta) = \sin 2\theta\cos\theta + \cos 2\theta \sin\theta$	B1
	$= 2\sin\theta\cos^2\theta + (1-2\sin^2\theta)\sin\theta$	B1 B1
	$= 2\sin\theta - 2\sin^3\theta + \sin\theta - 2\sin^3\theta$	M1
	$= 3\sin\theta - 4\sin^3\theta$ ∗ cso	A1 **(5)**
	(b) $\sin 3\theta = 3\times\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - 4\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)^3 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{16} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{16}$ or exact equivalent	M1 A1 **(2)**
		[7]
2.	(a) $f(x) = \frac{(x+2)^2, -3(x+2)+3}{(x+2)^2}$	M1 A1, A1
	$= \frac{x^2+4x+4-3x-6+3}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{x^2+x+1}{(x+2)^2}$ ∗ cso	A1 **(4)**
	(b) $x^2+x+1 = \left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4},\ > 0$ for all values of x.	M1 A1, A1 **(3)**
	(c) $f(x) = \frac{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\frac{3}{4}}{(x+2)^2}$ Numerator is positive from (b) $x \neq -2 \Rightarrow (x+2)^2 > 0$ (Denominator is positive) Hence $f(x) > 0$	B1 **(1)**
		[8]
	Alternative to (b) $\frac{d}{dx}(x^2+x+1) = 2x+1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x^2+x+1 = \frac{3}{4}$	M1 A1
	A parabola with positive coefficient of x^2 has a minimum $\Rightarrow x^2+x+1>0$ Accept equivalent arguments	A1 **(3)**

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
3.	(a) $y=\frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow x=2\sin\frac{\pi}{4}=2\times\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}=\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow P\in C$	B1 **(1)**
	Accept equivalent (reversed) arguments. In any method it must be clear that $\sin\frac{\pi}{4}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ or exact equivalent is used.	
	(b) $\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y}=2\cos y$ *or* $1=2\cos y\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$	M1 A1
	$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=\frac{1}{2\cos y}$ May be awarded after substitution	M1
	$y=\frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ * cso	A1 **(4)**
	(c) $m'=-\sqrt{2}$	B1
	$y-\frac{\pi}{4}=-\sqrt{2}\left(x-\sqrt{2}\right)$	M1 A1
	$y=-\sqrt{2}x+2+\frac{\pi}{4}$	A1 **(4)**
		[9]
4.	(i) $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=\frac{(9+x^2)-x(2x)}{(9+x^2)^2}$ $\left(=\frac{9-x^2}{(9+x^2)^2}\right)$	M1 A1
	$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=0 \Rightarrow 9-x^2=0 \Rightarrow x=\pm 3$	M1 A1
	$\left(3,\frac{1}{6}\right)$, $\left(-3,-\frac{1}{6}\right)$ Final two A marks depend on second M only	A1, A1 **(6)**
	(ii) $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=\frac{3}{2}\left(1+\mathrm{e}^{2x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\times 2\mathrm{e}^{2x}$	M1 A1 A1
	$x=\frac{1}{2}\ln 3 \Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=\frac{3}{2}\left(1+\mathrm{e}^{\ln 3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\times 2\mathrm{e}^{\ln 3}=3\times 4^{\frac{1}{2}}\times 3=18$	M1 A1 **(5)**
		[11]

Question Number	Scheme		Marks
5.	(a) $R^2 = \left(\sqrt{3}\right)^2 + 1^2 \Rightarrow R = 2$		M1 A1
	$\tan\alpha = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \alpha = \dfrac{\pi}{3}$	accept awrt 1.05	M1 A1 **(4)**
	(b) $\sin\left(x + \text{ their } \alpha\right) = \dfrac{1}{2}$		M1
	$x + \text{ their } \alpha = \dfrac{\pi}{6} \left(\dfrac{5\pi}{6}, \dfrac{13\pi}{6}\right)$		A1
	$x = \dfrac{\pi}{2}, \dfrac{11\pi}{6}$	accept awrt 1.57, 5.76	M1 A1 **(4)**
			[8]
	The use of degrees loses only one mark in this question. Penalise the first time it occurs in an answer and then ignore.		

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
6.	(a) $y=\ln(4-2x)$	
	$e^y=4-2x$ leading to $x=2-\frac{1}{2}e^y$ Changing subject and removing ln	M1 A1
	$y=2-\frac{1}{2}e^x \quad \Rightarrow \quad f^{-1}\mapsto 2-\frac{1}{2}e^x$ ✱ cso	A1
	Domain of f^{-1} is	B1 **(4)**
	(b) Range of f^{-1} is $f^{-1}(x)<2$ (and $f^{-1}(x)\in$)	B1 **(1)**
	(c)  $y=2$	
	Shape	B1
	1.5	B1
	ln 4	B1
		B1 **(4)**
	(d) $x_1\approx-0.3704,\quad x_2\approx-0.3452$ cao	B1, B1 **(2)**
	If more than 4 dp given in this part a maximum on one mark is lost. Penalise on the first occasion.	
	(e) $x_3=-0.354\,030\,19\ \ldots$	
	$x_4=-0.350\,926\,88\ \ldots$	
	$x_5=-0.352\,017\,61\ \ldots$	
	$x_6=-0.351\,633\,86\ \ldots$ Calculating to at least x_6 to at least four dp	M1
	$k\approx-0.352$ cao	A1 **(2)** **[13]**
	Alternative to (e)	
	$k\approx-0.352$ Found in any way	
	Let $g(x)=x+\frac{1}{2}e^x$	
	$g(-0.3515)\approx+0.0003,\quad g(-0.3525)\approx-0.001$	M1
	Change of sign (and continuity) $\Rightarrow k\in(-0.3525,-0.3515)$	
	$\Rightarrow k=-0.352$ (to 3 dp)	A1 **(2)**

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
7.	(a) $f(-2) = 16 + 8 - 8\ (= 16) > 0$	B1
	$f(-1) = 1 + 4 - 8\ (= -3) < 0$	B1
	Change of sign (and continuity) $\Rightarrow$ root in interval $(-2, -1)$	B1ft **(3)**
	ft their calculation as long as there is a sign change	
	(b) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x^3 - 4 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 1$	M1 A1
	Turning point is $(1, -11)$	A1 **(3)**
	(c) $a = 2, b = 4, c = 4$	B1 B1 B1 **(3)**
	(d) 	
	Shape	B1
	ft their turning point in correct quadrant only	B1 ft
	2 and -8	B1 **(3)**
	(e) 	
	Shape	B1 **(1)**
		[13]

Question Number	Scheme		Marks
8.	(i) $\sec^2 x - \operatorname{cosec}^2 x = (1+\tan^2 x) - (1+\cot^2 x)$		M1 A1
	$= \tan^2 x - \cot^2 x$ ∗	cso	A1 **(3)**
	(ii)(a) $y = \arccos x \Rightarrow x = \cos y$		B1
	$x = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - y\right) \Rightarrow \arcsin x = \frac{\pi}{2} - y$		B1 **(2)**
	Accept $\arcsin x = \arcsin \cos y$		
	(b) $\arccos x + \arcsin x = y + \frac{\pi}{2} - y = \frac{\pi}{2}$		B1 **(1)**
			[6]
	Alternatives for (i)		
	$\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x = 1 = \operatorname{cosec}^2 x - \cot^2 x$		M1 A1
	Rearranging $\sec^2 x - \operatorname{cosec}^2 x = \tan^2 x - \cot^2 x$ ∗ cso		A1 **(3)**
	$\left(\text{LHS} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x}\right)$		
	RHS $= \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{\sin^4 x - \cos^4 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} = \frac{(\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x)(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x}$		M1
	$= \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x}$		A1
	$=$ LHS ∗	or equivalent	A1 **(3)**