

## EDEXCEL CORE MATHEMATICS C3 (6665)

## MOCK PAPER MARK SCHEME

Question number	Scheme	Marks
1.	$2x^2 + 7x + 6 = (x + 2)(2x + 3)$ $\frac{3x^2}{(2+x)(3+2x)} \times \frac{7(3+2x)}{3x^5}$ $= \frac{7}{(2+x)x^3}$ <p style="text-align: right;">some correct algebraic cancelling</p>	M1 A1  M1 A1 (4)  <b>(4 marks)</b>
2.	(a) $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$ (b) $gf^{-1}(x) = g(\frac{1}{2}x) = \frac{3}{4}x^2 + 2$ (c) Range $gf^{-1}(x) \geq 2$	B1 B1 (2) M1 A1 (2) B1 (1)  <b>(5 marks)</b>
3.	(i) $e^{2x+3} = 6$ $2x + 3 = \ln 6$ $x = \frac{1}{2}(\ln 6 - 3)$ (ii) $\ln(3x + 2) = 4$ $3x + 2 = e^4$ $x = \frac{1}{3}(e^4 - 2)$	M1 M1 A1 (3)  M1 M1 A1 (3)  <b>(6 marks)</b>

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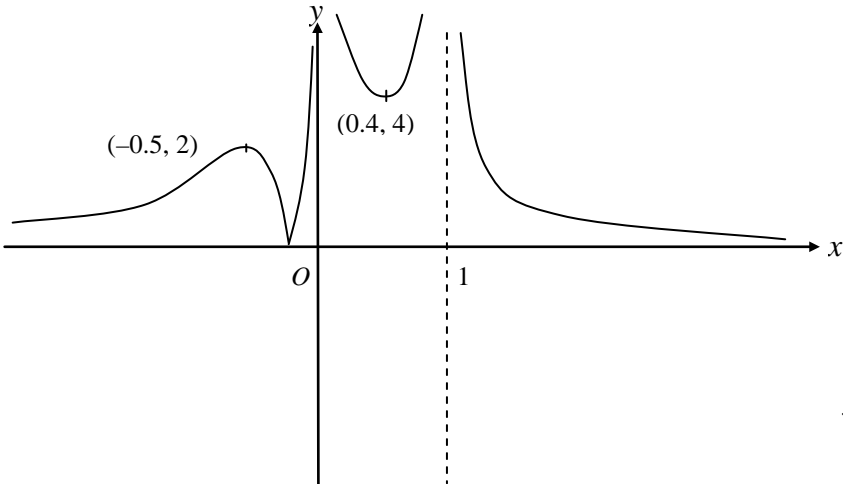
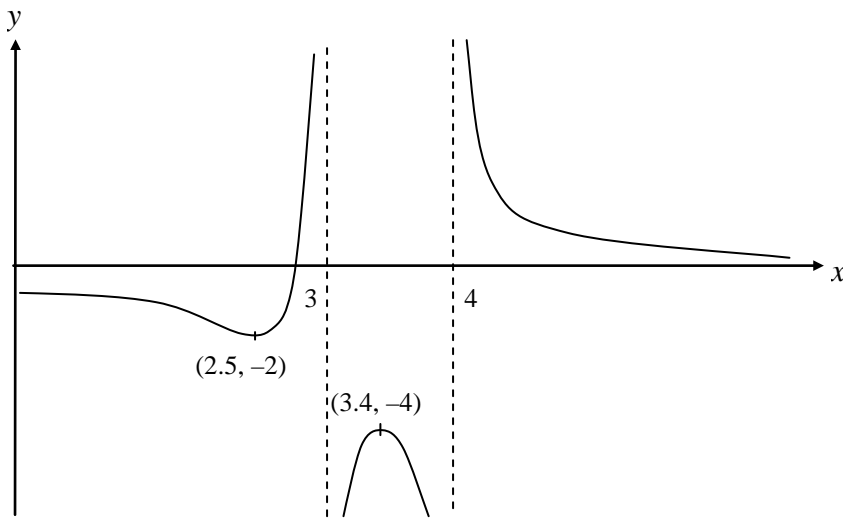
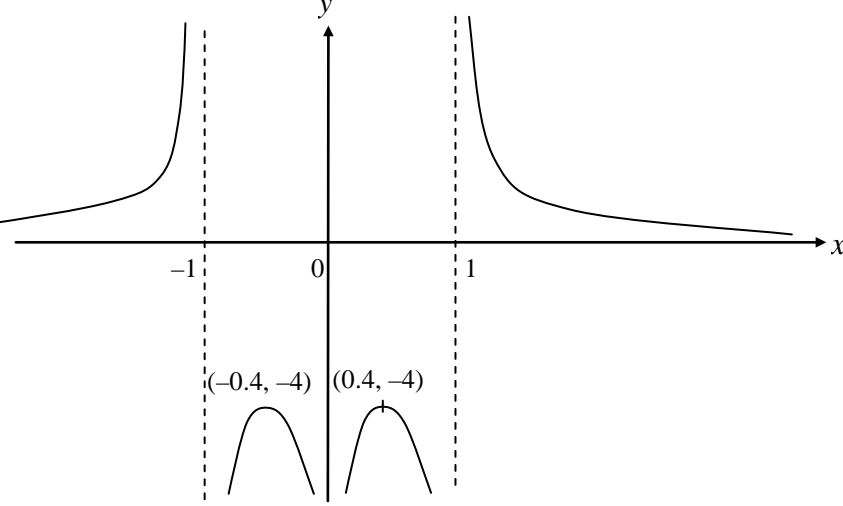
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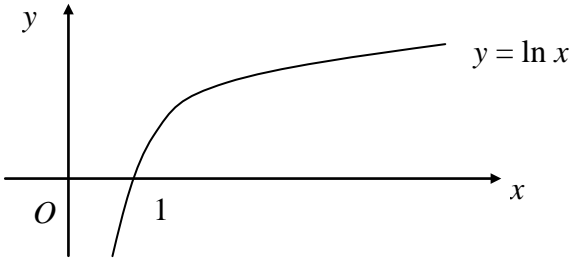
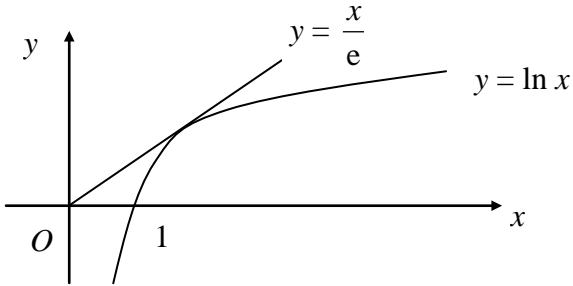
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4. (i)	$u = x^3 \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 3x^2$ $v = e^{3x} \quad \frac{dv}{dx} = 3e^{3x}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 e^{3x} + x^3 3e^{3x} \text{ or equiv}$	M1 A1 A1 (3)
(ii)	$u = 2x \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 2$ $v = \cos x \quad \frac{dv}{dx} = -\sin x$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2 \cos x + 2x \sin x}{\cos^2 x} \text{ or equiv}$	M1 A1 A1 (3)
(iii)	$u = \tan x \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \sec^2 x$ $y = u^2 \quad \frac{dy}{du} = 2u$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2u \sec^2 x$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \tan x \sec^2 x$	M1 A1 (2)
(iv)	$u = y^2 \quad \frac{du}{dy} = 2y$ $x = \cos u \quad \frac{dx}{du} = -\sin u$ $\frac{dx}{dy} = -2y \sin y^2$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1}{2y \sin y^2}$	M1 A1 M1 A1 (4) <b>(12 marks)</b>

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5. (a) (i)	$\sin(A + B) - \sin(A - B)$ $= \sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A - \sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A$ $= 2 \sin B \cos A \quad (*)$	M1 A1 cso (2)
(ii)	$\cos(A - B) - \cos(A + B)$ $= \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B - \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$ $= 2 \sin A \sin B \quad (*)$	M1 A1 cso (2)
(b)	$\frac{\sin(A + B) - \sin(A - B)}{\cos(A - B) - \sin(A + B)} = \frac{2 \sin B \cos A}{2 \sin A \sin B}$ $= \frac{\cos A}{\sin A}$ $= \cot A \quad (*)$	M1 A1 A1 cso (3)
(c)	Let $A = 75^\circ$ and $B = 15^\circ$ $\frac{\sin 90^\circ - \sin 60^\circ}{\cos 60^\circ - \cos 90^\circ} = \cot 75^\circ$ $\cot 75^\circ = \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} - 0} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$	B1 M1 M1 A1 (4)  <b>(11 marks)</b>

Question number	Scheme	Marks
<p>6. (a)</p>	 <p style="text-align: right;"> <math>x &lt; 0</math>  <math>0 &lt; x &lt; 1</math>  <math>x &gt; 1</math> </p>	<p>B1 shape                      B1 shape                      B1 shape                      B1 points (4)</p>
<p>(b)</p>		<p>M1                      any translation                      M1 correct direction,                      translation                      B1 points                      B1 asymptotes                      (4)</p>
<p>(c)</p>		<p>B1 shape <math>&gt; 0</math>                      B1 shape <math>&lt; 0</math>                      B1 points                      B1 asymptotes                      (4)  <b>(12 marks)</b></p>

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7. (a)		B1 shape B1 x-intercept labelled (2)
(b)	$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \text{ so tangent line to } (e, 1) \text{ is } y = \frac{1}{e}x + C$ <p>the line passes through <math>(e, 1)</math> so <math>1 = e \frac{1}{e} + C</math> and <math>C = 0</math></p> <p>The line passes through the origin.</p>	M1 M1 A1 (3)
(c)		B1 B1 (2)
(d)	<p>All lines <math>y = mx</math> passing through the origin and having a gradient <math>&gt; 0</math> lie above the <math>x</math>-axis.</p> <p>Those having a gradient <math>&lt; \frac{1}{e}</math> will lie below the line.</p> <p><math>y = \frac{x}{e}</math> so it cuts <math>y = \ln x</math> between <math>x = 1</math> and <math>x = e</math>.</p>	B1 B1 (2)
(e)	$x_0 = 1.86$ $x_1 = e^{\frac{x_0}{3}} = 1.859$ $x_2 = 1.858$ $x_3 = 1.858$ $x_4 = 1.858$ $x_5 = 1.857$	M1 A1 A1 A1 A1 (3)
(e)	<p>When <math>x = 1.8575</math>, <math>\ln x - \frac{1}{3}x = 0.000\ 064\ 8... &gt; 0</math></p> <p>When <math>x = 1.8565</math>, <math>\ln x = -0.000\ 140... &lt; 0</math></p> <p>Change of sign implies there is a root between.</p>	M1 A1 A1 (3)
		<b>(13 marks)</b>

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8. (a)	$4 \sin \theta - 3 \cos \theta = R \sin \theta \cos \alpha - R \cos \theta \sin \alpha$ $\sin \theta \text{ terms give } 4 = R \cos \alpha$ $\cos \theta \text{ terms give } 3 = R \sin \alpha$ $\tan \alpha = 0.75$ $\alpha = 36.9^\circ$ $R^2 = 4^2 + 3^2 = 25 \Rightarrow R = 5$	M1 A1 M1 A1 (4)
(b)	$5 \sin (\theta - 36.9^\circ) = 3$ $\sin (\theta - 36.9^\circ) = 0.6$ $\theta - 36.9^\circ = 36.9^\circ, 143.1$ $\theta = 73.7^\circ, 180^\circ$	M1 A1 M1 awrt $74^\circ$ A1 A1 (5)
(c)	Max value 5	B1 (1)
(d)	$\sin (\theta - 36.9^\circ) = 1$ $\theta - 36.9^\circ = 90^\circ$ $\theta = 90^\circ + 36.9^\circ = 126.9^\circ$	M1 A1 (2) <b>(12 marks)</b>

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Question	Specification Section	AO1	AO2	AO3	AO4	AO5	Totals
Q1	1.1	2	2				4
Q2	1.2	3	2				5
Q3	3.1, 3.2	2	4				6
Q4	4.1, 4.2, 4.3	5	6			1	12
Q5	2.3	3	5		3		11
Q6	1.3, 1.4	7	5				12
Q7	3.2, 5.2	2	3	2	3	3	13
Q8	2.1, 2.3	2	2	3	2	3	12
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>75</b>