GCE

Mathematics (MEI)

Advanced GCE

Unit **4753:** Methods for Advanced Mathematics

Mark Scheme for June 2013

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

Annotations and abbreviations

Annotation in scoris	Meaning
✓and ✘	
BOD	Benefit of doubt
FT	Follow through
ISW	Ignore subsequent working
M0, M1	Method mark awarded 0, 1
A0, A1	Accuracy mark awarded 0, 1
B0, B1	Independent mark awarded 0, 1
SC	Special case
^	Omission sign
MR	Misread
Highlighting	

Other abbreviations in mark scheme	Meaning
E1	Mark for explaining
U1	Mark for correct units
G1	Mark for a correct feature on a graph
M1 dep*	Method mark dependent on a previous mark, indicated by *
cao	Correct answer only
oe	Or equivalent
rot	Rounded or truncated
soi	Seen or implied
www	Without wrong working

Subject-specific Marking Instructions for GCE Mathematics (MEI) Pure strand

a. Annotations should be used whenever appropriate during your marking.

The A, M and B annotations must be used on your standardisation scripts for responses that are not awarded either 0 or full marks. It is vital that you annotate standardisation scripts fully to show how the marks have been awarded.

For subsequent marking you must make it clear how you have arrived at the mark you have awarded.

b. An element of professional judgement is required in the marking of any written paper. Remember that the mark scheme is designed to assist in marking incorrect solutions. Correct *solutions* leading to correct answers are awarded full marks but work must not be judged on the answer alone, and answers that are given in the question, especially, must be validly obtained; key steps in the working must always be looked at and anything unfamiliar must be investigated thoroughly.

Correct but unfamiliar or unexpected methods are often signalled by a correct result following an *apparently* incorrect method. Such work must be carefully assessed. When a candidate adopts a method which does not correspond to the mark scheme, award marks according to the spirit of the basic scheme; if you are in any doubt whatsoever (especially if several marks or candidates are involved) you should contact your Team Leader.

c. The following types of marks are available.

M
A suitable method has been selected and *applied* in a manner which shows that the method is essentially understood. Method marks are not usually lost for numerical errors, algebraic slips or errors in units. However, it is not usually sufficient for a candidate just to indicate an intention of using some method or just to quote a formula; the formula or idea must be applied to the specific problem in hand, eg by substituting the relevant quantities into the formula. In some cases the nature of the errors allowed for the award of an M mark may be specified.

A
Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. Accuracy marks cannot be given unless the associated Method mark is earned (or implied). Therefore M0 A1 cannot ever be awarded.

B
Mark for a correct result or statement independent of Method marks.

E
A given result is to be established or a result has to be explained. This usually requires more working or explanation than the establishment of an unknown result.
Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, eg wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored. Sometimes this is reinforced in the mark scheme by the abbreviation isw. However, this would not apply to a case where a candidate passes through the correct answer as part of a wrong argument.

d. When a part of a question has two or more 'method' steps, the M marks are in principle independent unless the scheme specifically says otherwise; and similarly where there are several B marks allocated. (The notation 'dep *' is used to indicate that a particular mark is dependent on an earlier, asterisked, mark in the scheme.) Of course, in practice it may happen that when a candidate has once gone wrong in a part of a question, the work from there on is worthless so that no more marks can sensibly be given. On the other hand, when two or more steps are successfully run together by the candidate, the earlier marks are implied and full credit must be given.

e. The abbreviation ft implies that the A or B mark indicated is allowed for work correctly following on from previously incorrect results. Otherwise, A and B marks are given for correct work only — differences in notation are of course permitted. A (accuracy) marks are not given for answers obtained from incorrect working. When A or B marks are awarded for work at an intermediate stage of a solution, there may be various alternatives that are equally acceptable. In such cases, exactly what is acceptable will be detailed in the mark scheme rationale. If this is not the case please consult your Team Leader.

Sometimes the answer to one part of a question is used in a later part of the same question. In this case, A marks will often be 'follow through'. In such cases you must ensure that you refer back to the answer of the previous part question even if this is not shown within the image zone. You may find it easier to mark follow through questions candidate-by-candidate rather than question-by-question.

f. Wrong or missing units in an answer should not lead to the loss of a mark unless the scheme specifically indicates otherwise. Candidates are expected to give numerical answers to an appropriate degree of accuracy, with 3 significant figures often being the norm. Small variations in the degree of accuracy to which an answer is given (e.g. 2 or 4 significant figures where 3 is expected) should not normally be penalised, while answers which are grossly over- or under-specified should normally result in the loss of a mark. The situation regarding any particular cases where the accuracy of the answer may be a marking issue should be detailed in the mark scheme rationale. If in doubt, contact your Team Leader.

g. Rules for replaced work

If a candidate attempts a question more than once, and indicates which attempt he/she wishes to be marked, then examiners should do as the candidate requests.

If there are two or more attempts at a question which have not been crossed out, examiners should mark what appears to be the last (complete) attempt and ignore the others.

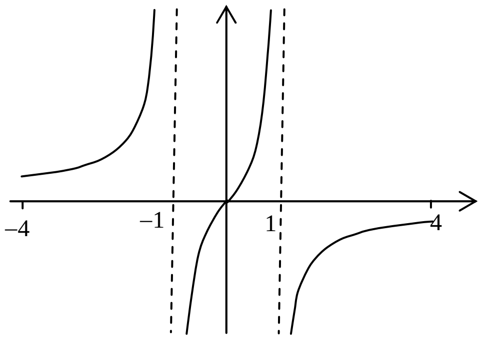
NB Follow these maths-specific instructions rather than those in the assessor handbook.

h. For a *genuine* misreading (of numbers or symbols) which is such that the object and the difficulty of the question remain unaltered, mark according to the scheme but following through from the candidate's data. A penalty is then applied; 1 mark is generally appropriate, though this may differ for some units. This is achieved by withholding one A mark in the question.

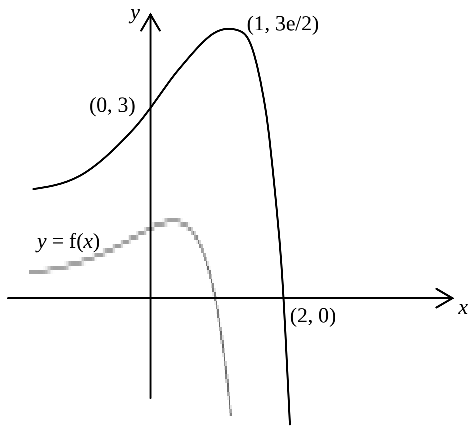
Note that a miscopy of the candidate's own working is not a misread but an accuracy error.

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(i)		$a = ½$	B1	or 0.5
			$b = 1$	B1	
				[2]	
1	(ii)		$½\ \lvert x + 1\rvert = \lvert x\rvert$		
			$\Rightarrow\ ½\ (x + 1) = x$,	M1	o.e. ft their a ($\neq 0$), b (but allow recovery to correct values) or verified by subst $x = 1$, $y = 1$ into $y = ½\lvert x + 1\rvert$ and $y = \lvert x\rvert$
			$\Rightarrow x = 1, y = 1$	A1	unsupported answers M0A0
			or $½\ (x + 1) = -x$,	M1	o.e., ft their a. b ; or verified by subst $(-1/3, 1/3)$ into $y = ½\ \lvert x + 1\rvert$ and $y = \lvert x\rvert$
			$\Rightarrow x = -1/3, y = 1/3$	A1	or 0.33, −0.33 or better unsupported answers M0A0
			or		
			$¼\ (x + 1)^2 = x^2$	M1	ft their a and b
			$\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$	M1ft	obtaining a quadratic = 0,ft their previous line, but must have an x^2 term
			$\Rightarrow x = -1/3$ or 1	A1	SC3 for (1, 1) (−1/3, 1/3) and one or more additional points
			$y = 1/3$ or 1	A1	
				[4]	
2	(i)		$n^3 - n = n(n^2 - 1)$	B1	two correct factors
			$= n(n - 1)(n + 1)$	B1	
				[2]	
2	(ii)		$n - 1$, n and $n + 1$ are consecutive integers	B1	
			so at least one is even, and one is div by 3	B1	
			[$\Rightarrow$ $n^3 - n$ is div by 6]	**[2]**	
3	(i)		Range is $-1 \le y \le 3$	M1	−1, 3
				A1	$-1 \le y \le 3$ or $-1 \le f(x) \le 3$ or $[-1, 3]$ (not −1 to 3, $-1 \le x \le 3$, $-1 < y < 3$ etc)
				[2]	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(ii)		$y = 1 - 2\sin x \quad x \leftrightarrow y$		[can interchange x and y at any stage]
			$x = 1 - 2\sin y \Rightarrow x - 1 = -2\sin y$	M1	attempt to re-arrange
			$\Rightarrow \quad \sin y = (1 - x)/2$	A1	o.e. e.g. $\sin y = (x - 1)/(-2)$ (or $\sin x = (y - 1)/(-2)$)
			$\Rightarrow \quad y = \arcsin[(1 - x)/2]$	A1	or $f^{-1}(x) = \arcsin[(1 - x)/2]$, not x or $f^{-1}(y) = \arcsin[1 - y)/2]$ (viz must have swapped x and y for final 'A' mark).
				[3]	$\arcsin[(x - 1)/-2]$ is A0
3	(iii)		$f'(x) = -2\cos x$	M1	condone $2\cos x$
			$\Rightarrow \quad f'(0) = -2$	A1	cao
			$\Rightarrow \quad$ gradient of $y = f^{-1}(x)$ at $(1, 0) = -½$	A1	not $1/-2$
				[3]	
4			$V = \pi h^2 \Rightarrow dV/dh = 2\pi h \Rightarrow$	M1A1	if derivative $2\pi h$ seen without $dV/dh = \ldots$ allow M1A0
			$dV/dt = dV/dh \times dh/dt$	M1	soi ; o.e. – any correct statement of the chain rule using V, h and t – condone use of a letter other than t for time here
			$dV/dt = 10$	B1	soi; if a letter other than t used (and not defined) B0
			$dh/dt = 10/(2\pi \times 5) = 1/\pi$	A1	or 0.32 or better, mark final answer
				[5]	
5			$y = \ln\left(\sqrt{\frac{2x-1}{2x+1}}\right) = \frac{1}{2}(\ln(2x-1) - \ln(2x+1))$	M1	use of $\ln(a/b) = \ln a - \ln b$
				M1	use of $\ln\sqrt{c} = ½ \ln c$
			$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2}{2x-1} - \frac{2}{2x+1}\right)$	A1	o.e.; correct expression (if this line of working is missing, M1M1A0A0)
			$= \frac{1}{2x-1} - \frac{1}{2x+1}$ *	A1	**NB AG**
				[4]	for alternative methods, see additional solutions

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
6			$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin 2x}{3+\cos 2x}\,dx = \left[-\frac{1}{2}\ln(3+\cos 2x)\right]_0^{\pi/2}$	M1 A2	$k \ln(3 + \cos 2x)$ $-\frac{1}{2}\ln(3 + \cos 2x)$
			or $u = 3 + \cos 2x$, $du = -2\sin 2x\,dx$	M1	o.e. e.g. $du/dx = -2\sin 2x$ or if $v = \cos 2x$, $dv = -2\sin 2x dx$ o.e. condone $2\sin 2x\,dx$
			$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin 2x}{3+\cos 2x}\,dx = \int_4^2 -\frac{1}{2u}\,du$	A1	$\int -\frac{1}{2u}\,du$, or if $v = \cos 2x$, $\int -\frac{1}{2(3+v)}\,dv$
			$= \left[-\frac{1}{2}\ln u\right]_4^2$	A1	$[-\frac{1}{2}\ln u]$ or $[-\frac{1}{2}\ln(3+v)]$ ignore incorrect limits
			$= -\frac{1}{2}\ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}\ln 4$	A1	from correct working o.e. e.g. $-\frac{1}{2}\ln(3+\cos(2.\pi/2)) + \frac{1}{2}\ln(3+\cos(2.0))$
			$= \frac{1}{2}\ln(4/2)$		o.e. required step for final A1, must have evaluated to 4 and 2 at this stage
			$= \frac{1}{2}\ln 2$ *	A1	**NB AG**
				[5]	
7	(i)		$f(-x) = \frac{2(-x)}{1-(-x)^2}$	M1	substituting $-x$ for x in $f(x)$
			$= -\frac{2x}{1-x^2} = -f(x)$	A1	
				[2]	
7	(ii)			M1	Recognisable attempt at a half turn rotation about O
				A1	Good curve starting from $x = -4$, asymptote $x = -1$ shown on graph. (Need not state – 4 and – 1 explicitly as long as graph is reasonably to scale.) Condone if curve starts to the left of $x = -4$.
				[2]	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	(i)		(1, 0) and (0, 1)	B1B1	$x = 0, y = 1$; $y = 0, x = 1$
				[2]	
8	(ii)		$f'(x) = 2(1-x)e^{2x} - e^{2x}$	B1	$d/dx(e^{2x}) = 2e^{2x}$
				M1	product rule consistent with their derivatives
			$= e^{2x}(1-2x)$	A1	correct expression, so $(1-x)e^{2x} - e^{2x}$ is B0M1A0
			$f'(x) = 0$ when $x = ½$	M1dep	setting their derivative to 0 dep 1st M1
				A1cao	$x = ½$
			$y = ½\, e$	B1	allow $½\, e^1$ isw
				[6]	
8	(iii)		$A=\int_0^1 (1-x)e^{2x}\,dx$	B1	correct integral and limits; condone no d*x* (limits may be seen later)
			$u = (1-x)$, $u' = -1$, $v' = e^{2x}$, $v = ½\, e^{2x}$	M1	u, u', v', v, all correct; or if split up $u = x$, $u' = 1$, $v' = e^{2x}$, $v = ½\, e^{2x}$
			$\Rightarrow \quad A=\left[\frac{1}{2}(1-x)e^{2x}\right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}.(-1)dx$	A1	condone incorrect limits; or, from above, $...\left[\frac{1}{2}xe^{2x}\right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}dx$
			$=\left[\frac{1}{2}(1-x)e^{2x}+\frac{1}{4}e^{2x}\right]_0^1$	A1	o.e. if integral split up; condone incorrect limits
			$= ¼\, e^2 - ½ - ¼$		
			$= ¼\,(e^2 - 3)$ *	A1cao	**NB AG**
				[5]	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	(iv)		$g(x) = 3f(\frac{1}{2}x) = 3(1 - \frac{1}{2}x)e^x$	B1	o.e; mark final answer
				B1	through (2,0) and (0,3) – condone errors in writing coordinates (e.g. (0,2)).
				B1dep	reasonable shape, dep previous B1
				B1	TP at (1, 3e/2) or (1, 4.1) (or better). (Must be evidence that $x = 1$, $y = 4.1$ is indeed the TP − appearing in a table of values is not enough on its own.)
				[4]	
8	(v)		$6 \times \frac{1}{4}(e^2 - 3)$ [$= 3(e^2 - 3)/2$]	B1	o.e. mark final answer
				[1]	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	(i)		$a = ½$	B1	allow $x = ½$
				[1]	
9	(ii)		$y^3 = \frac{x^3}{2x-1}$		
			$\Rightarrow \quad 3y^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{(2x-1)3x^2 - x^3.2}{(2x-1)^2}$	B1	$3y^2\mathrm{d}y/\mathrm{d}x$
				M1	Quotient (or product) rule consistent with their derivatives; $(v\,\mathrm{d}u + u\mathrm{d}v)/v^2$ M0
				A1	correct RHS expression – condone missing bracket
			$= \frac{6x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x^3}{(2x-1)^2} = \frac{4x^3 - 3x^2}{(2x-1)^2}$	A1	
			$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{4x^3 - 3x^2}{3y^2(2x-1)^2}$ *	A1	**NB AG** penalise omission of bracket in QR at this stage
			$\mathrm{d}y/\mathrm{d}x = 0$ when $4x^3 – 3x^2 = 0$	M1	
			$\Rightarrow x^2(4x – 3) = 0$, $x = 0$ or ¾	A1	if in addition $2x − 1 = 0$ giving $x = ½$, A0
			$y^3 = (¾)^3/½ = 27/32$,	M1	must use $x = ¾$; if (0, 0) given as an additional TP, then A0
			$y = 0.945$ (3sf)	A1	can infer M1 from answer in range 0.94 to 0.95 inclusive
				[9]	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	(iii)		$u = 2x - 1 \Rightarrow \mathrm{d}u = 2\mathrm{d}x$		
			$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{2x-1}}\mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(u+1)}{u^{1/3}}\frac{1}{2}\mathrm{d}u$	M1	$\frac{\frac{1}{2}(u+1)}{u^{1/3}}$ if missing brackets, withhold A1
				M1	× ½ du condone missing du here, but withhold A1
			$= \frac{1}{4}\int \frac{u+1}{u^{1/3}}\mathrm{d}u = \frac{1}{4}\int (u^{2/3} + u^{-1/3})\mathrm{d}u$ *	A1	**NB AG**
			area $= \int_1^{4.5} \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{2x-1}}\mathrm{d}x$	M1	correct integral and limits – may be inferred from a change of limits andP their attempt to integrate (their) ¼ $(u^{2/3} + u^{-1/3})$
			when $x = 1$, $u = 1$, when $x = 4.5$, $u = 8$	A1	$u = 1, 8$ (or substituting back to x's and using 1 and 4.5)
			$= \frac{1}{4}\int_1^8 (u^{2/3} + u^{-1/3})\mathrm{d}u$		
			$= \frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{3}{5}u^{5/3} + \frac{3}{2}u^{2/3}\right]_1^8$	B1	$\left[\frac{3}{5}u^{5/3} + \frac{3}{2}u^{2/3}\right]$ o.e. e.g. [$u^{5/3}$/(5/3) + $u^{2/3}$/(2/3)]
			$= \frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{96}{5} + 6 - \frac{3}{5} - \frac{3}{2}\right]$	A1	o.e. correct expression (may be inferred from a correct final answer)
			$= 5\frac{31}{40} = 5.775$ or $\frac{231}{40}$	A1	cao, must be exact; mark final answer
				[8]	

Additional Solutions

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
5		(1)	$y=\ln\left(\sqrt{\frac{2x-1}{2x+1}}\right)=\frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{2x-1}{2x+1}\right)$	M1	ln √c = ½ ln c used
			$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\left(\frac{2x-1}{2x+1}\right)}\frac{(2x+1)2-(2x-1)2}{(2x+1)^2}$	A2	fully correct expression for the derivative
			$=\frac{1}{2}\frac{2x+1}{2x-1}\frac{4}{(2x+1)^2}=\frac{2}{(2x-1)(2x+1)}$ $\frac{1}{2x-1}-\frac{1}{2x+1}=\frac{2x+1-(2x-1)}{(2x-1)(2x+1)}$ $=\frac{2}{(2x-1)(2x+1)}$		
			$\frac{1}{2x-1}-\frac{1}{2x+1}=\frac{2x+1-(2x-1)}{(2x-1)(2x+1)}=\frac{2}{(2x-1)(2x+1)}$	A1 **[4]**	simplified and shown to be equivalent to $\frac{1}{2x-1}-\frac{1}{2x+1}$
5		(2)	$y=\ln\left(\sqrt{\frac{2x-1}{2x+1}}\right)=\ln\sqrt{2x-1}-\ln\sqrt{2x+1}$	M1	ln(a/b) = ln a – ln b used
			$\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-1}}\frac{1}{2}(2x-1)^{-1/2}.2-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1}}\frac{1}{2}(2x+1)^{-1/2}.2$	A2	fully correct expression
			$=\frac{1}{2x-1}-\frac{1}{2x+1}$	A1 **[4]**	simplified and shown to be equivalent to $\frac{1}{2x-1}-\frac{1}{2x+1}$

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
5		(3)	$y=\ln\left(\sqrt{\frac{2x-1}{2x+1}}\right)$		
			$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2x-1}{2x+1}}}\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2x-1}{2x+1}\right)^{-1/2}\frac{(2x+1)2-(2x-1)2}{(2x+1)^2}$ or	M1	$\frac{1}{u}\times$ their u' where $u=\sqrt{\frac{2x-1}{2x+1}}$ or $\frac{\sqrt{2x-1}}{\sqrt{2x+1}}$ (any attempt at u' will do)
			$\frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2x-1}}{\sqrt{2x+1}}}\frac{\sqrt{2x+1}.\frac{1}{2}.2(2x-1)^{-1/2}-\sqrt{2x-1}.\frac{1}{2}.2(2x+1)^{-1/2}}{\sqrt{2x+1}^2}$	A2	o.e. any completely correct expression for the derivative
			$=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2x+1}{2x-1}\right)\frac{4}{(2x+1)^2}=\frac{2}{(2x-1)(2x+1)}$		or $=\frac{\sqrt{2x+1}}{\sqrt{2x-1}}\frac{(2x+1)-(2x-1)}{(2x+1)^{3/2}(2x-1)^{1/2}}=\frac{2}{(2x+1)(2x-1)}$
			$\frac{1}{2x-1}-\frac{1}{2x+1}=\frac{(2x+1)-(2x-1)}{(2x-1)(2x+1)}=\frac{2}{(2x-1)(2x+1)}$	A1 **[4]**	simplified and correctly shown to be equivalent to $\frac{1}{2x-1}-\frac{1}{2x+1}$
9	(ii)	(1)	$y=\frac{x}{(2x-1)^{1/3}}$		
			$\Rightarrow\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=\frac{(2x-1)^{1/3}.1-x.(1/3)(2x-1)^{-2/3}.2}{(2x-1)^{2/3}}$	M1 A1	quotient rule or product rule on y − allow one slip correct expression for the derivative
			$=\frac{6x-3-2x}{3(2x-1)^{4/3}}=\frac{4x-3}{3(2x-1)^{4/3}}$	M1 A1	factorising or multiplying top and bottom by $(2x-1)^{2/3}$
			$=\frac{(4x-3)x^2}{3y^2(2x-1)^{2/3}(2x-1)^{4/3}}=\frac{4x^3-3x^2}{3y^2(2x-1)^2}$	A1	establishing equivalence with given answer **NB AG**

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	(ii)	(2)	$y=\left(\frac{x^3}{(2x-1)}\right)^{1/3}$		
			$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{x^3}{(2x-1)}\right)^{-2/3}\frac{(2x-1).3x^2-x^3.2}{(2x-1)^2}$	B1	$\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{x^3}{(2x-1)}\right)^{-2/3}\times\ldots$
				M1A1	$\ldots\times\frac{(2x-1).3x^2-x^3.2}{(2x-1)^2}$
			$=\frac{1}{3}\frac{4x^3-3x^2}{x^2(2x-1)^{4/3}}=\frac{4x-3}{3(2x-1)^{4/3}}$	A1	
			$=\frac{(4x-3)x^2}{3y^2(2x-1)^{2/3}(2x-1)^{4/3}}=\frac{4x^3-3x^2}{3y^2(2x-1)^2}$	A1	establishing equivalence with given answer **NB AG**
9	(ii)	(3)	$y^3(2x-1)=x^3$		
			$3y^2\frac{dy}{dx}(2x-1)+y^3.2=3x^2$	B1	$d/dx(y^3)=3y^2(dy/dx)$
				M1	product rule on $y^3(2x-1)$ or $2xy^3$
				A1	correct equation
			$\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{3x^2-2y^3}{3y^2(2x-1)}$		
			$=\frac{3x^2-2\frac{x^3}{(2x-1)}}{3y^2(2x-1)}$	M1	subbing for $2y^3$
			$=\frac{3x^2(2x-1)-2x^3}{3y^2(2x-1)^2}=\frac{6x^3-3x^2-2x^3}{3y^2(2x-1)^2}=\frac{4x^3-3x^2}{3y^2(2x-1)^2}$	A1	**NB AG**

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