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General Certificate of Education
June 2010

Mathematics MPC4

Pure Core 4

Mark Scheme

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

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Key to mark scheme and abbreviations used in marking

M	mark is for method		
m or dM	mark is dependent on one or more M marks and is for method		
A	mark is dependent on M or m marks and is for accuracy		
B	mark is independent of M or m marks and is for method and accuracy		
E	mark is for explanation		
√ or ft or F	follow through from previous incorrect result	MC	mis-copy
CAO	correct answer only	MR	mis-read
CSO	correct solution only	RA	required accuracy
AWFW	anything which falls within	FW	further work
AWRT	anything which rounds to	ISW	ignore subsequent work
ACF	any correct form	FIW	from incorrect work
AG	answer given	BOD	given benefit of doubt
SC	special case	WR	work replaced by candidate
OE	or equivalent	FB	formulae book
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks	NOS	not on scheme
$-x$ EE	deduct x marks for each error	G	graph
NMS	no method shown	c	candidate
PI	possibly implied	sf	significant figure(s)
SCA	substantially correct approach	dp	decimal place(s)

No Method Shown

Where the question specifically requires a particular method to be used, we must usually see evidence of use of this method for any marks to be awarded. However, there are situations in some units where part marks would be appropriate, particularly when similar techniques are involved. Your Principal Examiner will alert you to these and details will be provided on the mark scheme.

Where the answer can be reasonably obtained without showing working and it is very unlikely that the correct answer can be obtained by using an incorrect method, we must award **full marks**. However, the obvious penalty to candidates showing no working is that incorrect answers, however close, earn **no marks**.

Where a question asks the candidate to state or write down a result, no method need be shown for full marks.

Where the permitted calculator has functions which reasonably allow the solution of the question directly, the correct answer without working earns **full marks**, unless it is given to less than the degree of accuracy accepted in the mark scheme, when it gains **no marks**.

Otherwise we require evidence of a correct method for any marks to be awarded.

MPC4

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1(a)	$f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)=8\times\frac{1}{64}+6\times\frac{1}{16}-14\times\frac{1}{4}-1$	M1		Use $x = \frac{1}{4}$ in evaluation
	$=-4$	A1	2	NMS 2/2; no ISW
(b)(i)	$g\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$ = number(s) + d = 0	M1		Use factor theorem to find d See some processing
	$d=3$	A1	2	NMS 2/2
(ii)	$g(x)=(4x-1)\left(2x^2+bx-3\right)$	B1F		$a=2 \quad c=-3$; F on d $(c=-d)$
	$x^2 \quad 6=4b-2$ or $x \quad -14=-b-12$	M1		Any appropriate method; PI
	$b=2$	A1	3	NMS 2/2
	Total		**7**	
	Alternatives:			
(a)	$4x-1\overline{)8x^3+6x^2-14x-1}$ with quotient $2x^2+2x-3$ $8x^3-2x^2$ $8x^2-14x$ $8x^2-2x$ $-12x-1$ $-12x+3$	(M1)		Complete division with integer remainder
	-4	(A1)	(2)	Remainder = –4 stated
(b)(i)	Division as for (a) $\Rightarrow d-3$ last line	(M1)		Candidate's -3
	$d=3$	(A1)	(2)	
2(a)	$\frac{dx}{dt}=-3 \qquad \frac{dy}{dt}=6t^2$	B1		Both derivatives correct; PI
	$\frac{dy}{dx}=-\frac{6t^2}{3}$	M1		Correct use of chain rule
	$=-2t^2$	A1	3	CSO
(b)	$t=1 \quad m_T=-2 \quad m_N=\frac{1}{2}$	M1		Substitute $t=1 \quad m_N=-\frac{1}{m_T}$
		A1F		F on gradient; $m_T \neq \pm 1$
	Attempt at equation of normal using $(x,\ y)=(-2,\ 3)$	M1		Condone one error
	Normal has equation $y-3=\frac{1}{2}(x+2)$	A1	4	CSO; ACF
(c)	$t=\frac{1-x}{3}$ or $t=\sqrt[3]{\frac{y-1}{2}}$	M1		Correct expression for t in terms of x or y
	$y=1+2\left(\frac{1-x}{3}\right)^3$	A1	2	ACF
	Total		**9**	

MPC4 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
3(a)(i)	$7x-3=A(3x-2)+B(x+1)$	M1		
	$x=-1 \qquad x=\frac{2}{3}$	m1		Substitute two values of x and solve for A and B
	$A=2 \qquad B=1$	A1	3	Or solve $\left.\begin{array}{r}7=3A+B\\-3=-2A+B\end{array}\right\}$ condone one error
(ii)	$\int \frac{7x-3}{(x+1)(3x-2)}\,\mathrm{d}x=$			
	$p\ln(x+1)+q\ln(3x-2)$	M1		Condone missing brackets
	$=2\ln(x+1)+\frac{1}{3}\ln(3x-2)\ (+c)$	A1F	2	F on A and B; constant not required
(b)	$\frac{6x^2+x+2}{2x^2-x+1}=\frac{6x^2-3x+3+4x-1}{2x^2-x+1}$	M1		
	$=3+\frac{4x-1}{2x^2-x+1}$	B1 A1	3	$P=3$ $Q=4$ and $R=-1$
	Total		**8**	
	Alternatives:			
(a)(i)	By cover up rule $x=-1 \quad A=\frac{-7-3}{-5}$			
	$x=\frac{2}{3} \quad B=\frac{\frac{14}{3}-3}{\frac{5}{3}}$	(M1)		$x=-1$ and $x=\frac{2}{3}$ and attempt to find A and B
	$A=2 \quad B=1$	(A1,A1)	(3)	SC NMS A and B both correct 3/3 One of A or B correct 1/3
(b)	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 2x^2-x+1\overline{)6x^2+\ \ x+2} \\ \underline{6x^2-3x+3} \\ 4x-1 \end{array}$	(M1) (B1) (A1)	(3)	Complete division, with $ax+b$ remainder $P=3$ stated $Q=4$ and $R=-1$ stated or written as expression
	or $6x^2+x+2=P(2x^2-x+1)+Qx+R$			
	$=2Px^2+(Q-P)x+P+R$	(M1)		Multiply across and equate coefficients or use numerical values of x
	$P=3$ $Q-P=1$ $P+R=2$	(B1)		$P=3$ stated
	$Q=4$ and $R=-1$	(A1)	(3)	$Q=4$ and $R=-1$ stated or written as expression

MPC4 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4(a)(i)	$(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} = 1+\frac{3}{2}x+kx^2$	M1		
	$= 1+\frac{3}{2}x+\frac{3}{8}x^2$	A1	2	
(ii)	$(16+9x)^{\frac{3}{2}} = 16^{\frac{3}{2}}\left(1+\frac{9}{16}x\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$	B1		
	$= k\left(1+\frac{3}{2}\times\frac{9}{16}x+\frac{3}{8}\left(\frac{9}{16}x\right)^2\right)$	M1		x replaced by $\frac{9}{16}x$ or start binomial again Condone missing brackets
	$= 64+54x+\frac{243}{32}x^2$	A1	3	Accept $7.59375x^2$
(b)	$x = -\frac{1}{3}$	M1		Use $x = -\frac{1}{3}$
	$13^{\frac{3}{2}} \approx 46+\frac{27}{32}$	A1	2	46 seen with a = 27 b =32, or $\left(\frac{k\times 27}{k\times 32}\right)$
	Total		**7**	
(a)(ii)	**Alternative:** $(16+9x)^{\frac{3}{2}} =$ $16^{\frac{3}{2}}+\frac{3}{2}\times 16^{\frac{1}{2}}\times 9x+\frac{3}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}\times 16^{-\frac{1}{2}}\times(9x)^2$	(M1)		Use $(a+bx)^n$ from FB. Allow one error. Condone missing brackets.
	$= 64+54x+\frac{243}{32}x^2$	(A2)	(3)	Accept $7.59375x^2$
5(a)(i)	$\cos 2x = 1-2\sin^2 x$	B1		ACF in terms of sin (PI later)
	$3\left(1-2\sin^2 x\right)+2\sin x+1=0$	M1		Substitute candidate's cos2x in terms of sin x (at least 2 terms)
	$-6\sin^2 x+2\sin x+4=0$ $3\sin^2 x-\sin x-2=0$	A1	3	AG
(ii)	$(3\sin x+2)(\sin x-1)=0$	M1		Factorise correctly or use formula correctly
	$\sin x = -\frac{2}{3}$ $\quad\sin x = 1$	A1	2	Both; condone -0.67 or -0.66 or better
(b)(i)	$R = \sqrt{13}$	B1		Accept 3.6 or better
	$\tan\alpha = \frac{2}{3}$ $\quad\alpha = 33.7$	M1A1	3	OE; accept α = 33.69(0)
(ii)	$2x-\alpha = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{-1}{R}\right)$	M1		Candidate's R. Or $\cos(2x-\alpha) = \frac{-1}{R}$
	$2x-\alpha = 106.1°,\ 253.9°$			
	$x = 69.9°,\ 143.8°$	A1 A1	3	One correct answer Both correct, no extras in range
	Total		**11**	

MPC4 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
6(a)	$x^3 + \cos\pi = 7 \Rightarrow x^3 - 1 = 7$	M1		Or $x = \sqrt[3]{7 - \cos\pi}$
	$x = 2$	A1	2	CSO
(b)	$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\left(x^3 y\right) = 3x^2 y + x^3 \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$	M1		2 terms added, one with $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$
		A1		
	$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}(\cos\pi y) = -\pi\sin(\pi y)\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$	B1		
	At $(2,1)$ $\quad 3\times 4 + 8\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} - \pi\sin\pi\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = 0$	M1		Substitute candidate's x from (a) and $y = 1$ with 0 on RHS and both derivatives attempted and no extra derivatives
	$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{3}{2}$	A1	5	CSO; OE
	Total		**7**	

MPC4 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
7(a)	$\overrightarrow{OB} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	B1		PI
	$\overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	M1 A1	3	Use $\pm\left(\overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA}\right)$
(b)(i)	$4 + 2\lambda = -1 + \mu$ $-3 \quad = 3 - 2\mu$ $2 + \lambda \quad = 4 - \mu$	M1		$\begin{bmatrix} 4+2\lambda \\ -3 \\ 2+\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+\mu \\ 3-2\mu \\ 4-\mu \end{bmatrix}$ or set up 3 equations
	$-6 = -2\mu \qquad \mu = 3$	m1		Solve for λ and μ
	$\lambda = 4 - 3 - 2 \qquad \lambda = -1$	A1		Both correct
	$4 + 2\lambda = 4 - 2 = 2$ $-1 + \mu = -1 + 3 = 2$	A1	4	Independent check with conclusion: minimum "intersect"
(ii)	P is $(2, -3, 1)$	B1	1	
(c)	$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC}$ $= \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{PB}$			Or $\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{BC}$ $= \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{PA}$
	$\overrightarrow{OC} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1-2 \\ -1--3 \\ 2-1 \end{bmatrix}$	M1		$\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{PB}$ in components
	C is $(3, -1, 3)$	A1		
	or $\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{BC}$ $= \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{AP}$			
	$\overrightarrow{OC} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2-4 \\ -3--3 \\ 1-2 \end{bmatrix}$	M1		$\overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{AP}$ in components
	C is $(-1, -1, 1)$	A1	4	
	Total		**12**	

MPC4 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
	Alternative:			
7(c)	$\overrightarrow{AP} = \overrightarrow{BC}$			
	$\left\|\overrightarrow{AP}\right\| = \left\|\overrightarrow{BC}\right\| = \sqrt{(2-4)^2 + (-3--3)^2 + (1-2)^2}$			
	$= \sqrt{5}$	(M1)		
	$\overrightarrow{BC} = k\begin{pmatrix}2\\0\\1\end{pmatrix}$ $\quad \left\|\overrightarrow{BC}\right\| = \sqrt{k}\sqrt{5}$			
	so $k = \pm 1$	(A1*)		For $k=1$ and $k=-1$
	$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OB} + k\begin{pmatrix}2\\0\\1\end{pmatrix}$			
	$= \begin{pmatrix}1\\-1\\2\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}2\\0\\1\end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix}1\\-1\\2\end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix}2\\0\\1\end{pmatrix}$	(M1)		Either
	$= \begin{pmatrix}3\\-1\\3\end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix}-1\\-1\\1\end{pmatrix}$	(A1)	(4)	Both
	***If** k = 1 or $k = -1$ (ie only one k), one correct point gets 2/4			

MPC4 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
8(a)	$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \int -\frac{1}{5}\,\mathrm{d}t$	B1		Correct separation; or $\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}x} = -5(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ Condone missing integral signs
	$2\sqrt{x+1} = -\frac{1}{5}t \quad (+C)$	B1B1		Correct integrals; condone $\frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\frac{1}{2}}$
	$x = 80 \quad t = 0 \quad C = 2\sqrt{81}$	M1		Use $(0, 80)$ to find a constant C
	$= 18$	A1F		F on integrals if in form $\sqrt{x+1} = qt + c$
	$x = \left(9 - \frac{1}{10}t\right)^2 - 1$	A1	6	OE; CSO; x = correct expression in t
(b)	$t = 60 \quad x = \mathrm{f}(60)$	M1		Evaluate $\mathrm{f}(60)$, ie $x = \ldots$ (C not required)
	$= 8$	A1	2	CSO
(c)(i)	$\frac{\mathrm{d}A}{\mathrm{d}t} = kA(9 - A)$	M1		$\frac{\mathrm{d}A}{\mathrm{d}t}$ = product involving A; k required Condone terms in t
		A1	2	
(ii)	$4.5 = \frac{9}{1 + 4\mathrm{e}^{-0.09t}}$	M1		Condone one slip in denominator
	$\mathrm{e}^{-0.09t} = \frac{1}{4}$	A1		
	$-0.09t = \ln\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$	m1		Take ln correctly
	$t = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)}{-0.09}$			
	$= 15.4$ (hours)	A1	4	CAO; condone more than 3sf if correct 15.40327068 Allow 15h 24m
	Total		**14**	
	TOTAL		**75**	