GCE

Further Mathematics B MEI

Y434/01: Numerical methods

A Level

Mark Scheme for June 2025

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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.

MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

PREPARATION FOR MARKING
RM ASSESSOR

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *RM Assessor Online Training: OCR Essential Guide to Marking*.

2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are available in RM Assessor

3. Log-in to RM Assessor and mark the **required number** of practice responses ("scripts") and the **required number** of standardisation responses.

MARKING

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.

2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.

3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the RM Assessor 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.

4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone, email or via the RM Assessor messaging system.

5. **Crossed-Out Responses**
   Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed-out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed-out response where legible.

Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions

Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. Enter a mark for each question answered into RM Assessor, which will select the highest mark from those awarded. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.)*

Multiple-Choice Question Responses

When a multiple-choice question has only a single, correct response and a candidate provides two responses (even if one of these responses is correct), then no mark should be awarded (as it is not possible to determine which was the first response selected by the candidate).

When a question requires candidates to select more than one option/multiple options, then local marking arrangements need to ensure consistency of approach.

Contradictory Responses

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only one mark per response)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)*

Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth two or more marks)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space).

Longer Answer Questions (requiring a developed response)
Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there, then add the annotation 'SEEN' to confirm that the work has been seen and mark any responses using the annotations in section 11.

7. There is a NR (**No Response**) option. Award NR (No Response):

   - if there is nothing written at all in the answer space
   - OR if there is a comment which does not in any way relate to the question (e.g., 'can't do', 'don't know')
   - OR if there is a mark (e.g., a dash, a question mark) which is not an attempt at the question.

   Note: Award 0 marks – for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question).

8. The RM Assessor **comments box** is used by your Team Leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**

9. Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.

10. For answers marked by levels of response: Not applicable in F501
    To determine the level – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
    To determine the mark within the level, consider the following

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

11. **Annotations**

Annotation	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
BP	Blank Page
Seen	
Highlighting	

Other abbreviations in mark scheme	Meaning
dep*	Mark dependent on a previous mark, indicated by *. The * may be omitted if only one previous M mark
cao	Correct answer only
oe	Or equivalent
rot	Rounded or truncated
soi	Seen or implied
www	Without wrong working
AG	Answer given
awrt	Anything which rounds to
BC	By Calculator
DR	This question included the instruction: In this question you must show detailed reasoning.

Subject Specific Marking Instructions

a. Annotations must be used during your marking. For a response awarded zero (or full) marks a single appropriate annotation (cross, tick, M0 or ^) is sufficient, but not required.

For responses that are not awarded either 0 or full marks, you must make it clear how you have arrived at the mark you have awarded and all responses must have enough annotation for a reviewer to decide if the mark awarded is correct without having to mark it independently.

It is vital that you annotate standardisation scripts fully to show how the marks have been awarded.

Award NR (No Response)
- if there is nothing written at all in the answer space and no attempt elsewhere in the script
- OR if there is a comment which does not in any way relate to the question (e.g. 'can't do', 'don't know')
- OR if there is a mark (e.g. a dash, a question mark, a picture) which isn't an attempt at the question.

Note: Award 0 marks only for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question).

If a candidate uses the answer space for one question to answer another, for example using the space for 8(b) to answer 8(a), then give benefit of doubt unless it is ambiguous for which part it is intended.

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 always 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, escalate the question to your Team Leader who will decide on a course of action with the Principal Examiner.

If you are in any doubt whatsoever 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, e.g. 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 method mark may usually be implied by a correct answer unless the question includes the DR statement, the command words “Determine” or “Show that”, or some other indication that the method must be given explicitly.

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.

Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, e.g. 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, what is acceptable will be detailed in the mark scheme. If this is not the case please, escalate the question to your Team Leader who will decide on a course of action with the Principal Examiner.

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. Unless units are specifically requested, there is no penalty for wrong or missing units as long as the answer is numerically correct and expressed either in SI or in the units of the question. (e.g. lengths will be assumed to be in metres unless in a particular question all the lengths are in km, when this would be assumed to be the unspecified unit.)
We are usually quite flexible about the accuracy to which the final answer is expressed; over-specification is usually only penalised where the scheme explicitly says so.
- When a value is given in the paper only accept an answer correct to at least as many significant figures as the given value.
- When a value is not given in the paper accept any answer that agrees with the correct value to 2 s.f. unless a different level of accuracy has been asked for in the question, or the mark scheme specifies an acceptable range.
  NB for Specification A the rubric specifies 3 s.f. as standard, so this statement reads “3 s.f”.

Follow through should be used so that only one mark in any question is lost for each distinct accuracy error.
Candidates using a value of 9.80, 9.81 or 10 for g should usually be penalised for any final accuracy marks which do not agree to the value found with 9.8 which is given in the rubric.

g. Rules for replaced work and multiple attempts:
- If one attempt is clearly indicated as the one to mark, or only one is left uncrossed out, then mark that attempt and ignore the others.
- If more than one attempt is left not crossed out, then mark the last attempt unless it only repeats part of the first attempt or is substantially less complete.
- if a candidate crosses out all of their attempts, the assessor should attempt to mark the crossed out answer(s) as above and award marks appropriately.

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 or B mark in the question. Marks designated as cao may be awarded as long as there are no other errors.
If a candidate corrects the misread in a later part, do not continue to follow through. Note that a miscopy of the candidate’s own working is not a misread but an accuracy error.

i. If a calculator is used, some answers may be obtained with little or no working visible. Allow full marks for correct answers, provided that there is nothing in the wording of the question specifying that analytical methods are required such as the bold “In this question you must show detailed reasoning”, or the command words “Show” or “Determine”. Where an answer is wrong but there is some evidence of method, allow appropriate method marks. Wrong answers with no supporting method score zero. If in doubt, consult your Team Leader.

j. If in any case the scheme operates with considerable unfairness consult your Team Leader.

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
1	(a)		$\frac{0.18484-0.2}{0.1}$ **oe** −0.1516 or – 0.152 **isw**	**M1** **A1** **[2]**	**1.1** **1.1**	must see at least $\frac{-0.01516}{0.1}$; allow $\frac{f(2.1)-f(2)}{0.1}$ allow −0.15; if **M0**, allow **SC1** for −0.1516 or – 0.152 unsupported
1	(b)		$\frac{0.18484-0.21692}{2.1-1.9}$ **oe** –0.1604 or – 0.160 **isw**	**M1** **A1** **[2]**	**1.1** **1.1**	must see at least $\frac{-0.03028}{0.2}$; allow $\frac{f(2.1)-f(1.9)}{2.1-1.9}$ or $\frac{f(2.1)-f(1.9)}{0.2}$ allow – 0.16; if **M0** allow **SC1** for –0.1604 or – 0.160 unsupported

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
2	(a)	(i)	$\left[\frac{0.5}{322.5}\right]$= 0.0016 or $\frac{1}{645}$	B1 [1]	1.1	0.001550387597 r.o.t. to 2 sf or better but not from $\frac{0.5}{323}$ or $\frac{0.5}{323.5}$; mark the final answer
2	(a)	(ii)	$\frac{-1}{163}$ or -0.0061	B1 [1]	1.1	–0.006134969325 r.o.t. to 2 sf or better; mark the final answer
2	(b)		eg $323.5 - 2 \times 162$ $323.5 - 2 \times 162$ **or** $322.5 - 2 \times 163$ $-400 \leq R < -\frac{400}{7}$ **isw**	M1 A1 A1 [3]	3.1a 1.1 1.1	allow any calculation with one correct endpoint; may be embedded in denominator allow eg $\frac{200}{322.5-2\times162}$ eg $\frac{200}{322.5-2\times162.\dot{9}}$; condone $162.\dot{9}$ for 163; may be embedded in denominator allow strict or non-strict inequalities; dependent on award of both preceding marks; allow upper limit – 57.1428571429 r.o.t. to 3 sf or better if **M0A0** allow **SC1** for correct interval unsupported
2	(c)		eg $\boldsymbol{p - 2q \approx 0}$ (or $p \approx 2q$); **division** by small numbers (is an unstable process, so a small change in p or q leads to a big change in the result) eg **dividing** by $p - 2q$ (a small change in either p or q results in a large change in the final answer) because $\boldsymbol{p - 2q \approx 0}$	B1 [1]	2.4	**oe** must refer to **division / denominator** and **difference** between **nearly equal values** condone eg the **denominator** involves the **subtraction** of **nearly equal numbers**

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th><th>AO</th><th>Guidance</th></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>(a)</td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>n</td><td>M_n</td><td>T_n</td><td>S_{2n}</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>1.051932</td><td>1.139470</td><td>1.081111</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>1.074256</td><td>1.095701</td><td>1.081404</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>B1
B1
B1
B1

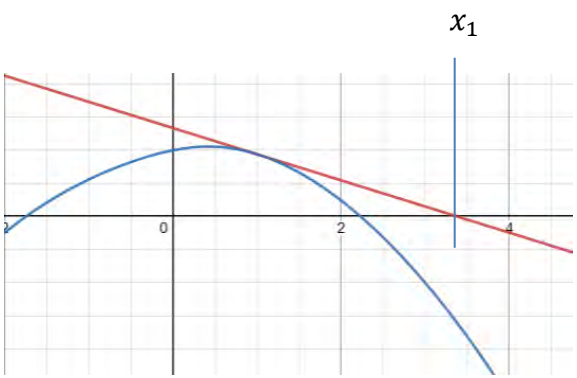
[4]</td><td>1.1
1.1
1.1
1.1</td><td>NB M_1 = 1.05193155671; allow 1.051931 (from $(3S_2 - T_2)/2$)
NB T_1 = 1.13947033267
NB T_2 = 1.09570094469
NB S_4 = 1.08140432728

if two or more B marks lost allow

SC1 for two correct answers given to 4 or 5 dp or to a greater precision,
SC2 for three correct answers given to 4 or 5 dp or to a greater precision
SC3 for four correct answers given to 4 or 5 dp or to a greater precision</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>(b)</td><td></td><td>eg S_2 and S_4 agree to 3 decimal places, so 1.0814 is probably secure oe

eg by comparison of S_2 and S_4, 1.0814 is probably secure oe</td><td>B1

[1]</td><td>2.2b</td><td>allow
eg $S_2$and S_4 agree to 3 decimal places , so 1.081 is secure
eg $S_2$and S_4 agree to this precision, so 1.081 is secure
eg both Simpson’s estimates agree to this many decimal places</td></tr>
</table>

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
4	(a)			B1 [1]	1.1	**isw**; tangent at $x = 1$ and x-intercept identified as x_1; tangent must touch but need not pass through the x-axis must have $3 \leq x_1 < 4$
4	(b)		$\text{sech}^2 x - 2x$ **seen** $[x_2 =]1 - \frac{\tanh 1 - 1^2 + 4}{\text{sech}^2 1 - 2 \times 1}$ $x_1 = 3.38071713$ $x_2 = 2.42885430$	B1 B1 B1 B1 [4]	3.1a 1.1 1.1 1.1	allow $\frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}$ $[x_{n+1}] = x_n - \frac{\tanh x_n - x_n^2 + 4}{\text{sech}^2 x_n - 2x_n}$ seen and used **oe**; may be implied by correct iterates; condone omission of subscripts; if last two marks not awarded, allow **SC1** for $x_1 = 3.380717133$ to 7 or 9 dp $x_2 = 2.428854298$ to 7 or 9 dp
4	(c)		$x_3 = 2.2393517(9081)$ or 2.2393518 $x_4 = 2.2309766(6893)$ or 2.2309767 $x_5 = 2.2309600(9555)$ or 2.2309601 $x_6 = 2.2309600(9549)$ or 2.2309601 $[x_7 = 2.23096009549]$ 2.2309601	M1 A1 [2]	1.1 2.2a	x_3 and x_4 seen r.o.t. to 7 or more dp x_k and x_{k+1} seen r.o.t. to 8 or more dp to justify answer; where $k \geq 5$; mark the final answer; allow eg x_5 seen to 7 dp and 7 dp accuracy verified by change of sign

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
5	(a)		= (B3*E3 – C3*D3)/(E3 – C3) **or** = (C3*D3 – B3*E3)/(C3 – E3)	**M1** **A1** **[2]**	**1.1** **1.1**	evidence of correct formula for secant method; allow eg × instead of * , eg ÷ instead of / allow equivalents eg C4 instead of E3 and / or B4 instead of D3 eg = D3 – (E3*(D3 – B3))/(E3 – C3) eg = D3 – (E3*(B3 – D3))/(C3 – E3)
5	(b)		2.627264	**B1** **[1]**	**1.1**	
5	(c)		$\sinh 2.6272645 - 3 \times 2.6272645 + 1$ **and** $\sinh 2.6272635 - 3 \times 2.6272635 + 1$ **evaluated oe**	**M1**	**2.1**	may be implied by sight of correct numbers to 1 or more sf; **FT** f(2.627215) and f(2.6272525) evaluated
			0.00000358 and –0.00000037262 seen to 1 sf or more; (sign change) so accurate to 6 dp	**A1**	1.1	allow awrt 4×10^{-6} and awrt -4×10^{-7}; **FT** $-4.78201918 \times 10^{-5}$ and $-4.3866931 \times 10^{-5}$ to 1 sf or more (no sign change) so not accurate to 6 dp; **A0** if values incorrect;
			Alternative method $\frac{2.262752\times3.5\times10^{-8}-2.627264\times(-4.5\times10^{-5})}{3.5\times10^{-8}-(-4.5\times10^{-5})}$ **oe** 2.6272639(9067) or 2.62726340 **seen** (which agrees with x_7) so accurate to 6 dp	**M1** **A1** **[2]**		must see correct use of formula
5	(d)		allow eg x_2 would be close to the smaller root eg iteration would converge to the other root eg iteration would find the other root	**B1** **[1]**	**2.2b**	allow eg converge to a different root do **not** allow eg it will not converge to α

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
5	(e)		ratios are decreasing (in magnitude)	B1	2.4	allow eg values getting smaller eg entries decreasing in size do **not** allow eg ratios not converging to a constant eg entries converging to zero
			so (order of convergence) is **higher** than **first order** **or (**convergence is) **faster** than **first order** **oe**	B1 [2]	2.2b	**B0** if answer spoiled; condone eg order is faster than first order eg convergence is higher than first order do **not** allow eg second order eg better / greater / bigger/ less than first order if **B0B0** allow **SC1** for values not converging to a constant so convergence is not first order **oe**
5	(f)		ratios are increasing (in magnitude)	B1	2.4	allow eg diverging do **not** allow eg not converging eg not decreasing
			so (order of convergence) is **lower** than **second order** **or** (convergence is) **slower** than **second order**	B1 [2]	2.2b	**B0** if answer spoiled condone eg order is slower than second order eg convergence is lower than second order do **not** allow eg worse/less/smaller than second order if **B0B0** allow **SC1** for values not converging to a constant so convergence is not second order **oe**

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
6	(a)		eg ratio of differences **converging** [to 0.35…] eg ratio of differences **converging** (to a number between 0.25 and 0.5)	**B1**	**2.4**	allow eg entries are tending to / approaching 0.35… condone 0.36 do **not** allow eg ratios are constant / approximately equal
			0.25 < ratio < 0.5 so **order** (of midpoint rule) is **between 1st and 2nd** in this case **oe**	**B1** **[2]**	**2.2b**	must see ratio compared with 0.25 and 0.5
6	(b)		$M_n \pm d \times \frac{r}{1-r}$	**M1**	**3.1a**	M_n is a value from the table, d is the associated difference and $0.35 \leq r \leq 0.4$; condone $M_n \pm d \times \frac{1}{1-r}$
			$0.6430189 \pm (-7.463 \times 10^{-5}) \times \frac{r}{1-r}$	**M1**	**2.1**	$0.35 \leq r \leq 0.4$; condone $M_n \pm d \times \frac{1}{1-r}$ **NB** $0.6430936 \pm (-7.463 \times 10^{-5}) \times \frac{1}{1-r}$ earns **M1M1**
			$0.6430189 + (-7.463 \times 10^{-5}) \times \frac{r}{1-r}$	**A1**	**2.1**	$0.358 \leq r \leq 0.35801$
			0.64297728 to 0.6429774	**A1**	**1.1**	
			0.64298 because extrapolation will obtain an improved approximation **oe**	**A1** **[5]**	**3.2a**	allow 0.6430 is secure by comparison of extrapolated value with $[M_{128} =]0.6430189$; or the best/last two approximations agree to 4 dp; this mark is dependent on the award of all preceding marks if **M0M0** allow **SC1** for $\frac{4\times0.6430189-0.6430936}{3} = 0.642994$ **or** $0.6430189 - 7.463 \times 10^{-5} \times 0.358 = 0.64299218$; then **SC1** for 0.643 because extrapolation will obtain an improved approximation **oe**

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
7	(a)		-0.977 is close to –1 **or** $\lvert-0.977\rvert$ is close to 1	**B1**	**2.4**	allow eg $g'(\gamma)$is close to -1 or $\lvert g'(\gamma)\rvert \approx 1$ eg gradient of $g(x)$ at γ is close to –1 (must refer to g(x) and γ or root) eg magnitude of gradient of g(x) at root is close to 1
			so (rate of) convergence will be (very) slow	**B1** **[2]**	**2.2b**	allow eg it would be slow/low/gradual
7	(b)		5.8166999 by comparison of x_3 and x_4	**B1** **[1]**	**2.2a**	allow eg 5.8166999 because the last two estimates agree / are the same eg 5.8166999 by comparing the best two estimates eg 5.8166999 by comparing cells F5 and F6
7	(c)		the **displayed** values are **less precise** than the **stored** values (and the values stored in F5 and F6 both round to 5.8166999 so they appear to be the same number)	**B1**	**2.4**	
			the spreadsheet **uses** values **stored** in F5 and F6 (not the displayed values) so the values in G5 and G6 are **different** (because they are found using the values stored in F5 and F6 respectively)	**B1** **[2]**	**2.4**	must refer to entries in F and G for the award of both marks; it must be clear that the values in F5 and F6 are different to each other, and that these different values are being used to find the values in G5 and G6
7	(d)		because 13.9 > 1	**B1** **[1]**	**1.2**	allow eg because $g'(\delta) > 1$ eg because gradient of g(x) at δ is greater than 1; (must refer to g(x) and δ or root)

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
7	(e)	(i)	r | x_r 1 | 1.024 2 | 4.455 3 | 5.747 4 | 5.817	**M1** **A1** **[2]**	**1.1** **1.1**	correct iterative formula used with $x_0 = -1$; may be implied by correct value for x_1 all correct to 3 dp
7	(e)	(ii)	converges to γ **isw**	**B1** **[1]**	**2.2b**	allow eg converges to 5.8(1669981) eg finds the positive root
7	(f)		r | x_r [0 | −1] 1 | −1.312 2 | −1.46365294(1) 3 | −1.49541206(0) 4 | −1.49651428(1) 5 | −1.49650986(6) 6 | −1.49650989(0) 7 | −1.49650989(0) –1.4965099 **cao**	**M1** **A1** **[2]**	**1.1** **1.1**	x_1 and x_2 seen to 3 dp (or more) x_k and x_{k+1} seen r.o.t. to 8 or more dp to justify answer; where $k \geq 5$; mark the final answer; allow eg x_5 seen to 7 dp and 7 dp accuracy verified by change of sign; **M0A0** for correct answer unsupported

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
8	(a)		$\frac{18(W-2)(W-3)}{(0-2)(0-3)} + \frac{17.68W(W-3)}{(2-0)(2-3)} + \frac{16.83W(W-2)}{(3-0)(3-2)}$ seen	M1	3.3	allow **one** substitution error; must be three terms
			$t = -0.23W^2 + 0.3W + 18$	A1	1.1	two of three coefficients correct; must be simplified to 3 term quadratic expression; condone wrong variable or omission of *t*
				A1	1.1	all correct
				[3]		
8	(b)		[*W*= 4 gives] *t* = 15.52 plus conclusion	B1	3.4	allow eg 15.52 ≈ 15.44 so good fit allow **FT** their 3-term quadratic if **M1** awarded in part **(a)**
				[1]		
8	(c)		$t = 17.68 - 0.85(W-2) - 0.54\frac{(W-2)(W-3)}{2!}$	M1	3.3	allow one sign error in coefficients
			$B = 0.5$	A1	1.1	
			$C = 17.76$	A1	1.1	allow **A1A1** if embedded, even if variables are wrong if **M0** allow **SC1** for both values correct but unsupported
			Alternative method any two of the following equations seen $17.68 = -0.27 \times 2^2 + 2B + C$ **oe** $16.83 = -0.27 \times 3^2 + 3B + C$ **oe** $15.44 = -0.27 \times 4^2 + 4B + C$ **oe**	M1		
			$B = 0.5$	A1		
			$C = 17.76$	A1		if **M0** allow **SC1** for both values correct but unsupported
				[3]		

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
8	(d)		(refinement because) it uses (the 3) most **recent** values of *W* **oe**	**B1** **[1]**	**3.5c**	
8	(e)		(substitution of *W*= 6 gives) *t* = 11.04 (so the athlete) **won't qualify** (for the national competition since 11.04 > 11)	**B1** **[1]**	**3.5a**	must see 11.04 and "won't qualify" **oe** **B0** for *W* = 11.04 used **FT** their *B* and *C*
8	(f)		not appropriate because **eg** the model predicts the times will carry on decreasing to impossibly low values **eg** the model predicts that eventually the times will become negative **eg** for *W* = 7, model predicts *t* = 8.03, which is considerably lower than the current world record	**B1** **[1]**	**3.5b**	allow no, as *W* increases *t* becomes infinitely large and negative (ignore infinitely large) do **not** allow eg no, tends to minus infinity eg no, extrapolation

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