



Mark Scheme (Results)

June 2011

GCE Core Mathematics C3 (6665) Paper 1



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EDEXCEL GCE MATHEMATICS

General Instructions for Marking

- 1. The total number of marks for the paper is 75.
- 2. The Edexcel Mathematics mark schemes use the following types of marks:
 - M marks: method marks are awarded for 'knowing a method and attempting to apply it', unless otherwise indicated.
 - A marks: Accuracy marks can only be awarded if the relevant method (M) marks have been earned.
 - B marks are unconditional accuracy marks (independent of M marks)
 - Marks should not be subdivided.
- 3. Abbreviations

These are some of the traditional marking abbreviations that will appear in the mark schemes and can be used if you are using the annotation facility on ePEN.

- bod benefit of doubt
- ft follow through
- the symbol will be used for correct ft
- cao correct answer only
- cso correct solution only. There must be no errors in this part of the question to obtain this mark
- isw ignore subsequent working
- awrt answers which round to
- SC: special case
- oe or equivalent (and appropriate)
- dep dependent
- indep independent
- dp decimal places
- sf significant figures
- * The answer is printed on the paper
- L The second mark is dependent on gaining the first mark

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
1 (a)	$\frac{1}{(x^2+3x+5)} \times \dots , = \frac{2x+3}{(x^2+3x+5)}$	M1,A1 (2)
(b)	Applying $\frac{vu'-uv'}{v^2}$ $\frac{x^2 \times -\sin x - \cos x \times 2x}{(x^2)^2} = \frac{-x^2 \sin x - 2x \cos x}{x^4} = \frac{-x \sin x - 2 \cos x}{x^3}$ oe	M1, A2,1,0 (3) 5 Marks
2 (a)	f(0.75) = -0.18 f(0.85) = 0.17	M1
	Change of sign, hence root between x=0.75 and x=0.85	A1 (2)
(b)	Sub $x_0=0.8$ into $x_{n+1} = [\arcsin(1-0.5x_n)]^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to obtain x_1 Awrt $x_1=0.80219$ and $x_2=0.80133$ Awrt $x_3 = 0.80167$	M1 A1 A1
(c)	$f(0.801565) = -2.7 \times 10^{-5}$ f(0.801575) = +8.6×10 ⁻⁶	(3) M1A1
	Change of sign and conclusion	A1 (3)
	See Notes for continued iteration method	8 Marks

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
3 (a)	∧ <i>y</i>	
	V shape vertex on y axis &both	B1
	branches of graph cross x axis x	B1
	$y'' \infty$ -ordinate of R is -6	B1
	(0,-6)	(3)
(b)	^y	
	(-4,3) W shape	B1
	2 vertices on the negative x axis. W in both quad 1 & quad 2. $\frac{x}{x}$	B1dep
	[∧] R ^{(*} =(-4,3)	B1
		(3)
		6 Marks
4 (a)	$y = 4 - \ln(x + 2)$ $\ln(x + 2) = 4 - y$ $x + 2 = e^{4-y}$	
	$x + 2 = e^{-y}$ $x = e^{4-y} - 2$ $f^{-1}(x) = e^{4-x} - 2$ oe	M1 M1A1 (3)
(b)		
	$x \leq 4$	B1 (1)
(c)	$fg(x) = 4 - \ln(e^{x^2} - 2 + 2)$	M1
	$fg(x) = 4 - x^2$	dM1A1 (3)
(d)	$fg(x) \le 4$	B1ft (1)
		8 Marks

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
5 (a)	<i>p</i> =7.5	B1
(b)	$2.5 = 7.5e^{-4k}$	(1) M1
	$e^{-4k} = \frac{1}{3}$	M1
	$-4k = \ln(\frac{1}{3})$	dM1
	$-4k = -\ln(3)$ $k = \frac{1}{4}\ln(3)$	A1*
	See notes for additional correct solutions and the last A1	
		(4)
(c)	$\frac{dm}{dt} = -kpe^{-kt} \qquad \text{ft on their } p \text{ and } k$	M1A1ft
	$-\frac{1}{4}\ln 3 \times 7.5e^{-\frac{1}{4}(\ln 3)t} = -0.6\ln 3$	
	$e^{-\frac{1}{4}(ln3)t} = \frac{2.4}{7.5} = (0.32)$	M1A1
	$-\frac{1}{4}(ln3)t = \ln(0.32)$	dM1
	<i>t</i> =4.1486 4.15 or awrt 4.1	A1
		(6)
		11Marks

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
6 (a)	$\frac{1}{\sin 2\theta} - \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta} = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta}$	M1
	$=\frac{2\sin^2\theta}{2\sin\theta\cos\theta}$	M1A1
	$=\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}=\tan\theta\qquad\qquad$	A1* (4)
(b)(i)	$\tan 15^\circ = \frac{1}{\sin 30^\circ} - \frac{\cos 30^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ}$	M1
	$\tan 15^\circ = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$ cso	dM1 A1* (3)
(b)(ii)	$\tan 2x = 1$	M1
	$2x = 45^{\circ}$	A1
	$2x = 45^{\circ} + 180^{\circ}$	M1
	x = 22.5°, 112.5°, 202.5°, 292.5°	A1(any two) A1 (5)
	Alt for (b)(i) $\tan 15^\circ = \tan(60^\circ - 45^\circ) \text{ or } \tan(45^\circ - 30^\circ)$	12 Marks
	$\tan 15^{\circ} = \frac{\tan 60 - \tan 45}{1 + \tan 60 \tan 45} \text{ or } \frac{\tan 45 - \tan 30}{1 + \tan 45 \tan 30}$	M1
	$\tan 15^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{1 + \sqrt{3}} \text{ or } \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}$	M1
	Rationalises to produce $\tan 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3}$	A1*

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
7 (a)	$x^2 - 9 = (x + 3)(x - 3)$	B1
	$\frac{4x-5}{(2x+1)(x-3)} - \frac{2x}{(x+3)(x-3)}$	
	$=\frac{(4x-5)(x+3)}{(2x+1)(x-3)(x+3)}-\frac{2x(2x+1)}{(2x+1)(x+3)(x-3)}$	M1
	$=\frac{5x-15}{(2x+1)(x-3)(x+3)}$	M1A1
	$=\frac{5(x-3)}{(2x+1)(x-3)(x+3)}=\frac{5}{(2x+1)(x+3)}$	A1* (5)
		(5)
(b)	$f(x) = \frac{5}{2x^2 + 7x + 3}$	
	$f'(x) = \frac{-5(4x+7)}{(2x^2+7x+3)^2}$	M1 M1 A1
	$f'(-1) = -\frac{15}{4}$	M1A1
	Uses m_1m_2 =-1 to give gradient of normal= $\frac{4}{15}$	M1
	$\frac{y - (-\frac{5}{2})}{(x1)} = their \frac{4}{15}$	M1
	$y + \frac{5}{2} = \frac{4}{15}(x+1)$ or any equivalent form	A1
		(8)
		13 Marks

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
8 (a)	$R^{2} = 2^{2} + 3^{2}$ $R = \sqrt{13} \text{ or } 3.61 \dots$	M1 A1
	$\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{2}$ $\alpha = 0.983 \dots$	M1 A1
		(4)
(b)	$f'(x) = 2e^{2x}\cos^3x - 3e^{2x}\sin^3x$	M1A1A1
	$=e^{2x}(2\cos 3x - 3\sin 3x)$	M1
	$= e^{2x}(R\cos(3x + \alpha))$	
	$= Re^{2x}\cos(3x + \alpha)$	A1* cso
		(5)
(c)	$f'(x) = 0 \qquad \cos(3x + \alpha) = 0$	M1
	$3x + \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$	M1
	<i>x</i> =0.196 awrt 0.20	A1
		(3)
		12 Marks
	Alternative to part (c)	
	$f'(x) = 0 2\cos 3x - 3\sin 3x = 0$	M1
	$\tan 3x = \frac{2}{3}$	M1
	<i>x</i> =0.196 awrt 0.20	A1
		(3)

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