

# GCE 2005

## *January Series*



ASSESSMENT and  
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ALLIANCE

# Mark Scheme

## Mathematics

MFP1

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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	OE	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)

**MFP1**

Q	Solution	Marks	Totals	Comments
1(a)	$\alpha + \beta = 5, \alpha\beta = -2$	B1, B1	2	
(b)	$\alpha^2\beta + \alpha\beta^2 = \alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) = -10$	M1A1 $\checkmark$	2	ft wrong values
(c)	$(\alpha^2\beta)(\alpha\beta^2) = (\alpha\beta)^3 = -8$ Equation is $x^2 + 10x - 8 = 0$	M1A1 $\checkmark$ A1 $\checkmark$	3	ft wrong values Dep on both M1s; ft wrong values; Condone omission of “= 0”
<b>Total</b>			<b>7</b>	
2(a)	Correct shape Coordinates $(\pm 3, 0), (0, \pm 2)$ shown	B1 B2,1	3	Allow labels on sketch
(b)	Attempt to solve $\frac{1}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$  At least one correct root  $y = \pm \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2}$	M1  m1  A1	3	Allow decimals; allow $\sqrt{\frac{32}{9}}$
(c)	Eqn is $\frac{(x-1)^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$	M1A1	2	M1A0 for eg wrong sign
<b>Total</b>			<b>8</b>	
3(a)	$z^* = x - iy$	B1	1	
(b)	$R = 2x - y$ $I = -x + 2y$	B1 B1	2	$i^2 = -1$ must be used Condone $I = i(x + 2y)$ ; Answers may appear in (c)
(c)	Equating R and/or I parts Attempt to solve sim equations $z = 1 + 2i$	M1 m1 A1	3	Allow $x = 1, y = 2$
<b>Total</b>			<b>6</b>	

## MFP1 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Totals	Comments
4(a)	$\int x^{-3} dx = kx^{-2} (+c)$	M1	3	
	$x^{-n} \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$	M1		
	Improper integral has value 1	A1		
(b)	No value as $x$ term tends to $\infty$	B1	1	OE
(c)	$\int x^{-2} dx = kx^{-1} (+c)$	M1	3	
	$x^{-1} \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$	m1		
	Improper integral has value 5	A1		
<b>Total</b>			<b>7</b>	
5(a)	Transformation is a reflection in $y = x$	B2	2	
(b)	Matrix is $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$	M1 A2,1	3	M1 for matrix for a rotation; A1 for correct trig expressions
	(c) Attempt to multiply the matrices ... in the correct order	M1 m1		
(c)	Matrix is $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$	A1 $\checkmark$	3	Wrong answer to (b)
	<b>Total</b>			<b>8</b>
6(a)	Attempt at $\cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	M1	6	Allow degrees or decimals
	$\frac{\pi}{4}$ appearing in solution	A1		Must be exact
	Introduction of $\pm$	M1		Or $360n$
	Introduction of $\dots + 2n\pi$	M1		
	Making $x$ the subject	M1		From $2x + \frac{\pi}{6} = k\pi + \alpha$ (or $\pm \alpha$ )
$x = -\frac{\pi}{12} \pm \frac{\pi}{8} + n\pi$	A1	OE		
(b)	No of roots is 4	M1A1 $\checkmark$	2	M1 e.g. for answer consistent with c's general solution
<b>Total</b>			<b>8</b>	

**MFP1 (cont)**

Q	Solution	Marks	Totals	Comments
<b>7(a)</b>	(X, Y) values: (2.25, 125), (16, 250), (25, 343), (42.25, 512), (64, 729) Five points accurately plotted Reasonable straight line drawn	B2,1 B2,1 <sup>✓</sup> B1 <sup>✓</sup>	5	PI by c's graph ft wrong values ft errors in plotting
<b>(b)</b>	Calculation of gradient of line Value of a equal to gradient found Value of $b = y$ -intercept of line	M1 A1 B1	3	
<b>Total</b>			<b>8</b>	
<b>8(a)</b>	$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 2$ $x_2 = 1 - \frac{-2}{1} = 3$	B1 M1A1	3	
<b>(b)</b>	Tangent at P drawn $x_1$ and $x_2$ shown correctly	B1 B1	2	
<b>(c)</b>	$f(2) = 3 > 0$ , so root $< 2$	E2,1	2	E1 for incomplete explanation
<b>(d)</b>	$x_2 = 1.6 - \frac{-0.104}{5.68} \approx 1.618$	M1A1	2	
<b>Total</b>			<b>9</b>	
<b>9(a)</b>	Asymptotes $x = 0, y = 1$	B1, B1	2	
<b>(b)(i)</b>	$\Delta = 4 - 8 < 0$ , so num never 0	E2,1	2	OE; E1 for incomplete explanation
<b>(ii)</b>	Method for solving quadratic Roots $-1 \pm i$	M1 A2,1	3	"i" must appear A1 if one error made
<b>(c)(i)</b>	$f(x) = k \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 2 = kx^2$ $\dots \Rightarrow (1 - k)x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0$ Equal roots $\Rightarrow 4 - 8(1 - k) = 0$	M1 m1 A1	3	Convincingly shown (AG)
<b>(ii)</b>	$k = \frac{1}{2}$ $y = \frac{1}{2}$ at SP So $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0$ and $x = -2$ at SP	B1 B1 <sup>✓</sup> M1 A1	4	ft wrong value for $k$
<b>Total</b>			<b>14</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>75</b>	