

GCE

Edexcel GCE

Core Mathematics C4 (6666)

June 2006

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Mark Scheme
(Final)

June 2006
6666 Pure Mathematics C4
Mark Scheme

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|
| 1. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dy}{dx} \\ \frac{dy}{dx} \end{array} \right\} \times \left\{ 6x - 4y \frac{dy}{dx} + 2 - 3 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \right.$ $\left. \left\{ \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{6x+2}{4y+3} \right\} \right.$ At (0, 1), $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{0+2}{4+3} = \frac{2}{7}$ Hence $m(\mathbf{N}) = -\frac{7}{2}$ or $-\frac{1}{\frac{2}{7}}$ Either $\mathbf{N}: y - 1 = -\frac{7}{2}(x - 0)$ or $\mathbf{N}: y = -\frac{7}{2}x + 1$ $\mathbf{N}: 7x + 2y - 2 = 0$ | Differentiates implicitly to include either $\pm ky \frac{dy}{dx}$ or $\pm 3 \frac{dy}{dx}$. (Ignore $\left(\frac{dy}{dx} = \right)$.) Correct equation. <i>not necessarily required.</i> Substituting $x = 0$ & $y = 1$ into an equation involving $\frac{dy}{dx}$; to give $\frac{2}{7}$ or $-\frac{2}{7}$ Uses $m(\mathbf{T})$ to 'correctly' find $m(\mathbf{N})$. Can be ft from "their tangent gradient". $y - 1 = m(x - 0)$ with 'their tangent or normal gradient'; or uses $y = mx + 1$ with 'their tangent or normal gradient'; Correct equation in the form ' $ax + by + c = 0$ ', where a, b and c are integers. | M1 A1 dM1; A1 cso A1√ oe. M1; A1 oe cso [7] |
| | | 7 marks | |

Beware: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{7}$ does not necessarily imply the award of all the first four marks in this question.

So please ensure that you check candidates' initial differentiation before awarding the first A1 mark.

Beware: The final accuracy mark is for completely correct solutions. If a candidate flukes the final line then they must be awarded A0.

Beware: A candidate finding an $m(\mathbf{T}) = 0$ can obtain A1ft for $m(\mathbf{N}) = \infty$, but obtains M0 if they write $y - 1 = \infty(x - 0)$. If they write, however, $\mathbf{N}: x = 0$, then can score M1.

Beware: A candidate finding an $m(\mathbf{T}) = \infty$ can obtain A1ft for $m(\mathbf{N}) = 0$, and also obtains M1 if they write $y - 1 = 0(x - 0)$ or $y = 1$.

Beware: The final **cso** refers to the whole question.

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Aliter</p> <p>1.</p> <p>Way 2</p> | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cancel{6x} \\ \cancel{4y} \end{array} \right\} \times \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cancel{2} \\ \cancel{3} \end{array} \right\} \times 6x \frac{dx}{dy} - 4y + 2 \frac{dx}{dy} - 3 = 0$ $\left\{ \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{4y+3}{6x+2} \right\}$ <p>At (0, 1), $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{4+3}{0+2} = \frac{7}{2}$</p> <p>Hence $m(\mathbf{N}) = -\frac{7}{2}$ or $-\frac{1}{\frac{2}{7}}$</p> <p>Either $\mathbf{N}: y - 1 = -\frac{7}{2}(x - 0)$ or $\mathbf{N}: y = -\frac{7}{2}x + 1$</p> <p>$\mathbf{N}: 7x + 2y - 2 = 0$</p> | <p>Differentiates implicitly to include either $\pm kx \frac{dx}{dy}$ or $\pm 2 \frac{dx}{dy}$. (Ignore $\left(\frac{dx}{dy} = \right)$.) Correct equation.</p> <p><i>not necessarily required.</i></p> <p>Substituting $x = 0$ & $y = 1$ into an equation involving $\frac{dx}{dy}$; to give $\frac{7}{2}$</p> <p>Uses $m(\mathbf{T})$ or $\frac{dx}{dy}$ to 'correctly' find $m(\mathbf{N})$. Can be ft using "$-1 \cdot \frac{dx}{dy}$".</p> <p>$y - 1 = m(x - 0)$ with 'their tangent, $\frac{dx}{dy}$ or normal gradient'; or uses $y = mx + 1$ with 'their tangent, $\frac{dx}{dy}$ or normal gradient' ;</p> <p>Correct equation in the form '$ax + by + c = 0$', where a, b and c are integers.</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>dM1; A1 cs</p> <p>A1√ oe.</p> <p>M1;</p> <p>A1 oe cs</p> <p>7 marks</p> |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Aliter</p> <p>1.</p> <p>Way 3</p> | $2y^2 + 3y - 3x^2 - 2x - 5 = 0$ $\left(y + \frac{3}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{16} = \frac{3x^2}{2} + x + \frac{5}{2}$ $y = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3x^2}{2} + x + \frac{49}{16}\right)} - \frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3x^2}{2} + x + \frac{49}{16}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (3x + 1)$ <p>At (0, 1),</p> $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{49}{16}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{7}\right) = \frac{2}{7}$ <p>Hence $m(\mathbf{N}) = -\frac{7}{2}$</p> <p>Either $\mathbf{N}: y - 1 = -\frac{7}{2}(x - 0)$</p> <p>or $\mathbf{N}: y = -\frac{2}{7}x + 1$</p> <p>$\mathbf{N}: 7x + 2y - 2 = 0$</p> | <p>M1;</p> <p>A1 oe</p> <p>dM1</p> <p>A1 cs</p> <p>A1√</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 oe</p> <p>[7]</p> <p>7 marks</p> |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 2. (a) | $3x - 1 \equiv A(1 - 2x) + B$ <p>Let $x = \frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{3}{2} - 1 = B \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Equate x terms; $3 = -2A \Rightarrow A = -\frac{3}{2}$</p> <p>(No working seen, but A and B correctly stated \Rightarrow award all three marks. If one of A or B correctly stated give two out of the three marks available for this part.)</p> | <p>Considers this identity and either substitutes $x = \frac{1}{2}$, equates coefficients or solves simultaneous equations</p> <p><i>complete</i></p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1;A1</p> <p>[3]</p> |
| (b) | $f(x) = -\frac{3}{2}(1 - 2x)^{-1} + \frac{1}{2}(1 - 2x)^{-2}$ $= -\frac{3}{2} \left\{ 1 + (-1)(-2x) + \frac{(-1)(-2)}{2!}(-2x)^2 + \frac{(-1)(-2)(-3)}{3!}(-2x)^3 + \dots \right\}$ $+ \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 1 + (-2)(-2x) + \frac{(-2)(-3)}{2!}(-2x)^2 + \frac{(-2)(-3)(-4)}{3!}(-2x)^3 + \dots \right\}$ $= -\frac{3}{2} \{1 + 2x + 4x^2 + 8x^3 + \dots\} + \frac{1}{2} \{1 + 4x + 12x^2 + 32x^3 + \dots\}$ $= -1 - x + 0x^2 + 4x^3$ | <p>Moving powers to top on any one of the two expressions</p> <p>Either $1 \pm 2x$ or $1 \pm 4x$ from either first or second expansions respectively</p> <p>Ignoring $-\frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$, any one correct {.....} expansion.</p> <p>Both {.....} correct.</p> <p>M1</p> <p>dM1;</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1; A1</p> <p>[6]</p> <p>9 marks</p> |

Beware: In part (a) take care to spot that $A = -\frac{3}{2}$ and $B = \frac{1}{2}$ are the right way around.

Beware: In ePEN, make sure you aware the marks correctly in part (a). The first A1 is for $A = -\frac{3}{2}$ and the second A1 is for $B = \frac{1}{2}$.

Beware: If a candidate uses a method of long division please escalate this to you team leader.

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|--|---|--|
| Aliter 2. (b) Way 2 | $f(x) = (3x - 1)(1 - 2x)^{-2}$ $= (3x - 1) \times \left(1 + (-2)(-2x) + \frac{(-2)(-3)}{2!}(-2x)^2 + \frac{(-2)(-3)(-4)}{3!}(-2x)^3 + \dots \right)$ $= (3x - 1)(1 + 4x + 12x^2 + 32x^3 + \dots)$ $= \underline{3x + 12x^2 + 36x^3 - 1 - 4x - 12x^2 - 32x^3 + \dots}$ $= -1 - x + 0x^2 + 4x^3$ | Moving power to top M1 Ignoring $(3x - 1)$, correct $1 \pm 4x$; dM1; (.....) expansion A1 <u>Correct expansion</u> A1 $-1 - x$; $(0x^2) + 4x^3$ A1; A1 [6] |
| Aliter 2. (b) Way 3 | Maclaurin expansion $f(x) = -\frac{3}{2}(1 - 2x)^{-1} + \frac{1}{2}(1 - 2x)^{-2}$ $f'(x) = -3(1 - 2x)^{-2} + 2(1 - 2x)^{-3}$ $f''(x) = -12(1 - 2x)^{-3} + 12(1 - 2x)^{-4}$ $f'''(x) = -72(1 - 2x)^{-4} + 96(1 - 2x)^{-5}$ $\therefore f(0) = -1, f'(0) = -1, f''(0) = 0 \text{ and } f'''(0) = 24$ $\text{gives } f(x) = -1 - x + 0x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots$ | Bringing both powers to top M1 Differentiates to give $a(1 - 2x)^{-2} \pm b(1 - 2x)^{-3}$; M1; $-3(1 - 2x)^{-2} + 2(1 - 2x)^{-3}$ A1 oe Correct $f''(x)$ and $f'''(x)$ A1 $-1 - x$; $(0x^2) + 4x^3$ A1; A1 [6] |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Aliter</p> <p>2. (b)</p> <p>Way 4</p> | $f(x) = -3(2 - 4x)^{-1} + \frac{1}{2}(1 - 2x)^{-2}$ $= -3 \left\{ \begin{aligned} &(2)^{-1} + (-1)(2)^{-2}(-4x); + \frac{(-1)(-2)}{2!} (2)^{-3}(-4x)^2 \\ &+ \frac{(-1)(-2)(-3)}{3!} (2)^{-4}(-4x)^3 + \dots \end{aligned} \right\}$ $+ \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \begin{aligned} &1 + (-2)(-2x); + \frac{(-2)(-3)}{2!} (-2x)^2 + \frac{(-2)(-3)(-4)}{3!} (-2x)^3 + \dots \end{aligned} \right\}$ $= -3 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + x + 2x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots \right\} + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 1 + 4x + 12x^2 + 32x^3 + \dots \right\}$ $= -1 - x; + 0x^2 + 4x^3$ | <p>Moving powers to top on any one of the two expressions M1</p> <p>Either $\frac{1}{2} \pm x$ or $1 \pm 4x$ from either first or second expansions respectively dM1;</p> <p>Ignoring -3 and $\frac{1}{2}$, any one correct {.....} expansion. A1</p> <p>Both {.....} correct. A1</p> <p>$-1 - x; (0x^2) + 4x^3$ A1; A1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[6]</p> |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 3. (a) | <p>Area Shaded = $\int_0^{2\pi} 3 \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$</p> $= \left[\frac{-3 \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_0^{2\pi}$ $= [-6 \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)]_0^{2\pi}$ $= [-6(-1)] - [-6(1)] = 6 + 6 = \underline{12}$ <p>(Answer of 12 with no working scores M0A0A0.)</p> | <p>Integrating $3 \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$ to give $k \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$ with $k \neq 1$. Ignore limits.</p> <p>M1</p> <p>-6 cos($\frac{x}{2}$) or $\frac{-3}{\frac{1}{2}} \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$ A1 oe.</p> <p><u>12</u> A1 cao</p> <p>[3]</p> |
| (b) | <p>Volume = $\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \left(3 \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)^2 dx = 9\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$</p> <p>[NB: $\cos 2x = \pm 1 \pm 2 \sin^2 x$ gives $\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$] [NB: $\cos x = \pm 1 \pm 2 \sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$ gives $\sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{1 - \cos x}{2}$]</p> <p>$\therefore$ Volume = $9(\pi) \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}\right) dx$</p> $= \frac{9(\pi)}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos x) dx$ $= \frac{9(\pi)}{2} [x - \sin x]_0^{2\pi}$ $= \frac{9\pi}{2} [(2\pi - 0) - (0 - 0)]$ $= \frac{9\pi}{2} (2\pi) = \underline{9\pi^2} \text{ or } \underline{88.8264\dots}$ | <p>Use of $V = \pi \int y^2 dx$. Can be implied. Ignore limits.</p> <p>M1</p> <p>Consideration of the Half Angle Formula for $\sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$ or the Double Angle Formula for $\sin^2 x$</p> <p>M1*</p> <p>Correct expression for Volume Ignore limits and π.</p> <p>A1</p> <p>Integrating to give $\pm ax \pm b \sin x$; Correct integration <u>$k - k \cos x \rightarrow kx - k \sin x$</u></p> <p>depM1* ; A1</p> <p>Use of limits to give either $9\pi^2$ or awrt 88.8 Solution must be completely correct. No flukes allowed.</p> <p>A1 cso</p> <p>[6]</p> |
| | | 9 marks |

Question 3

Note: π is not needed for the middle four marks of question 3(b).

Beware: Owing to the symmetry of the curve between $x = 0$ and $x = 2\pi$ candidates can find:

- Area = $2 \int_0^{\pi} 3 \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$ in part (a).

- Volume = $2\pi \int_0^{\pi} \left(3 \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)^2 dx$

Beware: If a candidate gives the correct answer to part (b) with no working please escalate this response up to your team leader.

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|---|
| <p>4. (a)</p> | $x = \sin t, \quad y = \sin\left(t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ $\frac{dx}{dt} = \cos t, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \cos\left(t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ <p>When $t = \frac{\pi}{6}$,</p> $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \text{awrt } 0.58$ <p>When $t = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $x = \frac{1}{2}$, $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$</p> <p><u>T: $y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$</u></p> <p>or $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + c \Rightarrow c = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$</p> <p>or T: $\left[y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right]$</p> | <p>Attempt to differentiate both x and y wrt t to give two terms in cos</p> <p>Correct $\frac{dx}{dt}$ and $\frac{dy}{dt}$</p> <p>Divides in correct way and substitutes for t to give any of the four underlined oe:</p> <p>Ignore the double negative if candidate has differentiated $\sin \rightarrow -\cos$</p> <p>The point $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ or $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \text{awrt } 0.87\right)$</p> <p>Finding an equation of a tangent with their point and their tangent gradient or finds c and uses $y = (\text{their gradient})x + "c"$.</p> <p>Correct <u>EXACT</u> equation of <u>tangent</u> oe.</p> <p>[6]</p> |
| <p>(b)</p> | $y = \sin\left(t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin t \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos t \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$ <p>Nb: $\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t \equiv 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2 t \equiv 1 - \sin^2 t$</p> <p>$\therefore x = \sin t$ gives $\cos t = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$</p> <p>$\therefore y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin t + \frac{1}{2} \cos t$</p> <p>gives $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1 - x^2}$ AG</p> | <p>Use of compound angle formula for sine.</p> <p>Use of trig identity to find $\cos t$ in terms of x or $\cos^2 t$ in terms of x.</p> <p>Substitutes for $\sin t$, $\cos \frac{\pi}{6}$, $\cos t$ and $\sin \frac{\pi}{6}$ to give y in terms of x.</p> <p>[3]</p> |
| | | 9 marks |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Aliter</p> <p>4. (a)</p> <p>Way 2</p> | <p> $x = \sin t, \quad y = \sin\left(t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin t \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos t \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$ </p> <p> $\frac{dx}{dt} = \cos t, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \cos t \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin t \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$ </p> <p> When $t = \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{6} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \sin \frac{\pi}{6}}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}$ </p> <p> $= \frac{\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \text{awrt } 0.58$ </p> <p> When $t = \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad x = \frac{1}{2}, \quad y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ </p> <p> T: $y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$ </p> <p> or $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + c \Rightarrow c = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ </p> <p> or T: $\left[y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right]$ </p> | <p>(Do not give this for part (b))</p> <p>Attempt to differentiate x and y wrt t to give $\frac{dx}{dt}$ in terms of cos and $\frac{dy}{dt}$ in the form $\pm a \cos t \pm b \sin t$</p> <p>M1</p> <p>Correct $\frac{dx}{dt}$ and $\frac{dy}{dt}$</p> <p>A1</p> <p>Divides in correct way and substitutes for t to give any of the four underlined oe:</p> <p>A1</p> <p>The point $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$</p> <p>or $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \text{awrt } 0.87\right)$</p> <p>B1</p> <p>Finding an equation of a tangent with their point and their tangent gradient or finds c and uses $y = (\text{their gradient})x + "c"$.</p> <p>Correct EXACT equation of <u>tangent</u> oe.</p> <p>dM1</p> <p>A1 oe</p> <p>[6]</p> |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Aliter</p> <p>4. (a)</p> <p>Way 3</p> | $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(1-x^2)}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-2x)$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(1-(0.5)^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-2(0.5)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ <p>When $t = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $x = \frac{1}{2}$, $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$</p> <p>T: $y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(x - \frac{1}{2})$</p> <p>or $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\frac{1}{2}) + c \Rightarrow c = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$</p> <p>or T: $\left[y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right]$</p> | <p>Attempt to differentiate two terms using the chain rule for the second term. Correct $\frac{dy}{dx}$</p> <p>Correct substitution of $x = \frac{1}{2}$ into a correct $\frac{dy}{dx}$</p> <p>The point $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ or $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \text{awrt } 0.87\right)$</p> <p>Finding an equation of a tangent with their point and their tangent gradient or finds c and uses $y = (\text{their gradient})x + "c"$. Correct <u>EXACT</u> equation of <u>tangent</u> oe.</p> <p>M1 A1 A1 B1 dM1 A1 oe</p> |
| <p>Aliter</p> <p>4. (b)</p> <p>Way 2</p> | $x = \sin t \text{ gives } y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin t + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(1-\sin^2 t)}$ <p>Nb: $\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t \equiv 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2 t \equiv 1 - \sin^2 t$</p> $\cos t = \sqrt{(1-\sin^2 t)}$ <p>gives $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin t + \frac{1}{2} \cos t$</p> <p>Hence $y = \sin t \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos t \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \sin\left(t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$</p> | <p>Substitutes $x = \sin t$ into the equation give in y.</p> <p>Use of trig identity to deduce that $\cos t = \sqrt{(1-\sin^2 t)}$.</p> <p>Using the compound angle formula to prove $y = \sin\left(t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$</p> <p>M1 M1 A1 cso</p> |
| | | [6] |
| | | [3] |
| | | 9 marks |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 5. (a) | <p>Equating i; $0 = 6 + \lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = -6$</p> <p>Using $\lambda = -6$ and</p> <p>equating j; $a = 19 + 4(-6) = -5$</p> <p>equating k; $b = -1 - 2(-6) = 11$</p> <p>With no working... ... only one of a or b stated correctly gains the first 2 marks. ... both a and b stated correctly gains 3 marks.</p> | <p>$\lambda = -6$ Can be implied B1 \Rightarrow d</p> <p>For inserting their stated λ into either a correct j or k component Can be implied. M1 \Rightarrow d</p> <p>$a = -5$ and $b = 11$ A1</p> <p>[3]</p> |
| (b) | <p>$\overline{OP} = (6 + \lambda)\mathbf{i} + (19 + 4\lambda)\mathbf{j} + (-1 - 2\lambda)\mathbf{k}$</p> <p>direction vector or $l_1 = \mathbf{d} = \mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}$</p> <p>$\overline{OP} \perp l_1 \Rightarrow \overline{OP} \cdot \mathbf{d} = 0$</p> <p>ie. $\begin{pmatrix} 6 + \lambda \\ 19 + 4\lambda \\ -1 - 2\lambda \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$ (or <u>$x + 4y - 2z = 0$</u>)</p> <p>$\therefore 6 + \lambda + 4(19 + 4\lambda) - 2(-1 - 2\lambda) = 0$</p> <p>$6 + \lambda + 76 + 16\lambda + 2 + 4\lambda = 0$</p> <p>$21\lambda + 84 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -4$</p> <p>$\overline{OP} = (6 - 4)\mathbf{i} + (19 + 4(-4))\mathbf{j} + (-1 - 2(-4))\mathbf{k}$</p> <p>$\overline{OP} = 2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + 7\mathbf{k}$</p> | <p>Allow <u>this statement</u> for M1 if \overline{OP} and \mathbf{d} are defined as above.</p> <p>Allow either of these two <u>underlined statements</u> M1</p> <p>Correct equation A1 oe</p> <p>Attempt to solve the equation in λ dM1</p> <p>$\lambda = -4$ A1</p> <p>Substitutes their λ into an expression for \overline{OP} M1</p> <p>$2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + 7\mathbf{k}$ or P(2, 3, 7) A1</p> <p>[6]</p> |

Note: A similar method may be used by using $\overline{OP} = (0 + \lambda)\mathbf{i} + (-5 + 4\lambda)\mathbf{j} + (11 - 2\lambda)\mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}$
 $\overline{OP} \cdot \mathbf{d} = 0$ yields $6 + \lambda + 4(-5 + 4\lambda) - 2(11 - 2\lambda) = 0$
 This simplifies to $21\lambda - 42 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2$.
 $\overline{OP} = (0 + 2)\mathbf{i} + (-5 + 4(2))\mathbf{j} + (11 - 2(2))\mathbf{k}$
 $\overline{OP} = 2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + 7\mathbf{k}$

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Aliter (b) Way 2 | $\overline{OP} = (6 + \lambda)\mathbf{i} + (19 + 4\lambda)\mathbf{j} + (-1 - 2\lambda)\mathbf{k}$ $\overline{AP} = (6 + \lambda - 0)\mathbf{i} + (19 + 4\lambda + 5)\mathbf{j} + (-1 - 2\lambda - 11)\mathbf{k}$ <p>direction vector or $l_1 = \mathbf{d} = \mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}$</p> $\overline{AP} \perp \overline{OP} \Rightarrow \underline{\overline{AP} \cdot \overline{OP} = 0}$ <p>ie. $\begin{pmatrix} 6 + \lambda \\ 24 + 4\lambda \\ -12 - 2\lambda \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 6 + \lambda \\ 19 + 4\lambda \\ -1 - 2\lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0$</p> $\therefore (6 + \lambda)(6 + \lambda) + (24 + 4\lambda)(19 + 4\lambda) + (-12 - 2\lambda)(-1 - 2\lambda) = 0$ $36 + 12\lambda + \lambda^2 + 456 + 96\lambda + 76\lambda + 16\lambda^2 + 12 + 24\lambda + 2\lambda + 4\lambda^2 = 0$ $21\lambda^2 + 210\lambda + 504 = 0$ $\lambda^2 + 10\lambda + 24 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda = -6) \quad \underline{\lambda = -4}$ $\overline{OP} = (6 - 4)\mathbf{i} + (19 + 4(-4))\mathbf{j} + (-1 - 2(-4))\mathbf{k}$ $\overline{OP} = 2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + 7\mathbf{k}$ | <p>Allow <u>this statement</u> for M1 if \overline{AP} and \overline{OP} are defined as above.</p> <p><u>underlined statement</u> M1</p> <p>Correct equation A1 oe</p> <p>Attempt to solve the equation in λ dM1</p> <p>$\lambda = -4$ A1</p> <p>Substitutes their λ into an expression for \overline{OP} M1</p> <p>$2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + 7\mathbf{k}$ or P(2, 3, 7) A1</p> <p>[6]</p> |

Note: A similar method to way 2 may be used by using $\overline{OP} = (5 + \lambda)\mathbf{i} + (15 + 4\lambda)\mathbf{j} + (1 - 2\lambda)\mathbf{k}$

and $\overline{AP} = (5 + \lambda - 0)\mathbf{i} + (15 + 4\lambda + 5)\mathbf{j} + (1 - 2\lambda - 11)\mathbf{k}$

$\overline{AP} \cdot \overline{OP} = 0$ yields $(5 + \lambda)(5 + \lambda) + (20 + 4\lambda)(15 + 4\lambda) + (-10 - 2\lambda)(1 - 2\lambda) = 0$

This simplifies to $21\lambda^2 + 168\lambda + 315 = 0$. $\lambda^2 + 8\lambda + 15 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda = -5) \quad \underline{\lambda = -3}$

$\overline{OP} = (5 - 3)\mathbf{i} + (15 + 4(-3))\mathbf{j} + (1 - 2(-3))\mathbf{k}$

$\overline{OP} = 2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + 7\mathbf{k}$

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|---|--|--|
| <p>5. (c)</p> <p>Aliter</p> <p>5. (c)</p> <p>Way 2</p> | <p> $\overline{OP} = 2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + 7\mathbf{k}$ $\overline{OA} = 0\mathbf{i} - 5\mathbf{j} + 11\mathbf{k}$ and $\overline{OB} = 5\mathbf{i} + 15\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ $\overline{AP} = \pm(2\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{j} - 4\mathbf{k})$, $\overline{PB} = \pm(3\mathbf{i} + 12\mathbf{j} - 6\mathbf{k})$ $\overline{AB} = \pm(5\mathbf{i} + 20\mathbf{j} - 10\mathbf{k})$ </p> <p> As $\overline{AP} = \frac{2}{3}(3\mathbf{i} + 12\mathbf{j} - 6\mathbf{k}) = \frac{2}{3}\overline{PB}$ or $\overline{AB} = \frac{5}{2}(2\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{j} - 4\mathbf{k}) = \frac{5}{2}\overline{AP}$ or $\overline{AB} = \frac{5}{3}(3\mathbf{i} + 12\mathbf{j} - 6\mathbf{k}) = \frac{5}{3}\overline{PB}$ or $\overline{PB} = \frac{3}{2}(2\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{j} - 4\mathbf{k}) = \frac{3}{2}\overline{AP}$ or $\overline{AP} = \frac{2}{5}(5\mathbf{i} + 20\mathbf{j} - 10\mathbf{k}) = \frac{2}{5}\overline{AB}$ or $\overline{PB} = \frac{3}{5}(5\mathbf{i} + 20\mathbf{j} - 10\mathbf{k}) = \frac{3}{5}\overline{AB}$ etc... </p> <p>alternatively candidates could say for example that</p> <p>$\overline{AP} = 2(\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k})$ $\overline{PB} = 3(\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k})$</p> <p>then <u>the points A, P and B are collinear.</u></p> <p>$\therefore \overline{AP} : \overline{PB} = 2 : 3$</p> <p>At B; <u>$5 = 6 + \lambda$</u>, <u>$15 = 19 + 4\lambda$</u> or <u>$1 = -1 - 2\lambda$</u> or at B; $\lambda = -1$</p> <p>gives $\lambda = -1$ for all three equations. or when $\lambda = -1$, this gives $\mathbf{r} = 5\mathbf{i} + 15\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$</p> <p><u>Hence B lies on l_1.</u> As stated in the question both A and P lie on l_1. \therefore <u>A, P and B are collinear.</u></p> <p>$\therefore \overline{AP} : \overline{PB} = 2 : 3$</p> | <p>Subtracting vectors to find any two of \overline{AP}, \overline{PB} or \overline{AB}; and both are correctly ft using candidate's \overline{OA} and \overline{OP} found in parts (a) and (b) respectively.</p> <p>M1; A1 $\sqrt{\pm}$</p> <p><u>A, P and B are collinear</u> Completely correct proof.</p> <p>2:3 or $1 : \frac{3}{2}$ or $\sqrt{84} : \sqrt{189}$ aef allow SC $\frac{2}{3}$</p> <p>Writing down any of the three <u>underlined equations.</u></p> <p>$\lambda = -1$ for all three equations or $\lambda = -1$ gives $\mathbf{r} = 5\mathbf{i} + 15\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$</p> <p><u>Must state B lies on l_1</u> \Rightarrow A, P and B are collinear</p> <p>2:3 or aef</p> <p>[4]</p> <p>[4]</p> <p>13 marks</p> |

Beware of candidates who will try to fudge that one vector is multiple of another for the final A mark in part (c).

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|------|----------------|--------|-----|---|---|---|------------|------|------------|--------|------|---|-----------------|-----|----------------|--------|-----------|
| 6. (a) | <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">x</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1.5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2.5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">y</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">0.5 ln 1.5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">ln 2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1.5 ln 2.5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2 ln 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">or y</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">0.2027325541...</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">ln2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1.374436098...</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2 ln 3</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 100px;">Either 0.5 ln 1.5 and 1.5 ln 2.5 or awrt 0.20 and 1.37 (or mixture of decimals and ln's)</p> | x | 1 | 1.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 3 | y | 0 | 0.5 ln 1.5 | ln 2 | 1.5 ln 2.5 | 2 ln 3 | or y | 0 | 0.2027325541... | ln2 | 1.374436098... | 2 ln 3 | B1 [1] |
| x | 1 | 1.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| y | 0 | 0.5 ln 1.5 | ln 2 | 1.5 ln 2.5 | 2 ln 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| or y | 0 | 0.2027325541... | ln2 | 1.374436098... | 2 ln 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b)(i) | $I_1 \approx \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \{0 + 2(\ln 2) + 2\ln 3\}$ $= \frac{1}{2} \times 3.583518938... = 1.791759... = 1.792 \text{ (4sf)}$ | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>For structure of trapezium rule</u> {.....};</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1.792</p> <p>M1; A1 cao</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) | $I_2 \approx \frac{1}{2} \times 0.5 \times \{0 + 2(0.5\ln 1.5 + \ln 2 + 1.5\ln 2.5) + 2\ln 3\}$ $= \frac{1}{4} \times 6.737856242... = 1.684464...$ | <p style="text-align: center;">Outside brackets $\frac{1}{2} \times 0.5$</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>For structure of trapezium rule</u> {.....};</p> <p style="text-align: right;">awrt 1.684</p> <p>B1; M1 $\sqrt{\quad}$ A1</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) | <p>With increasing ordinates, <u>the line segments at the top of the trapezia are closer to the curve.</u></p> | <p><u>Reason</u> or an appropriate diagram elaborating the correct reason.</p> <p>B1 [1]</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Beware: In part (b) candidate can add up the individual trapezia:

$$(b)(i) \quad I_1 \approx \frac{1}{2}(0 + \ln 2) + \frac{1}{2}(\ln 2 + \ln 3)$$

$$(ii) \quad I_2 \approx \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(0 + 0.5\ln 1.5) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(0.5\ln 1.5 + \ln 2) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\ln 2 + 1.5\ln 2.5) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1.5\ln 2.5 + 2\ln 3)$$

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|--|---|---|
| 6. (d) | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \\ \frac{dv}{dx} = x - 1 \Rightarrow v = \frac{x^2}{2} - x \end{array} \right\}$ $I = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - x \right) \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - x \right) dx$ $= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - x \right) \ln x - \int \left(\frac{x}{2} - 1 \right) dx$ $= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - x \right) \ln x - \left(\frac{x^2}{4} - x \right) (+c)$ $\therefore I = \left[\left(\frac{x^2}{2} - x \right) \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} + x \right]_1^3$ $= \left(\frac{3}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{9}{4} + 3 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \ln 1 - \frac{1}{4} + 1 \right)$ $= \frac{3}{2} \ln 3 + \frac{3}{4} + 0 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \ln 3 \quad \mathbf{AG}$ | <p>Use of 'integration by parts' formula in the correct direction M1</p> <p>Correct expression A1</p> <p>An attempt to multiply at least one term through by $\frac{1}{x}$ and an attempt to ...</p> <p>... integrate; M1;</p> <p><u>correct integration</u> A1</p> <p>Substitutes limits of 3 and 1 and subtracts. ddM1</p> <p>$\frac{3}{2} \ln 3$ A1 cso</p> <p>[6]</p> |
| <p>Aliter</p> <p>6. (d)</p> <p>Way 2</p> | $\int (x - 1) \ln x \, dx = \int x \ln x \, dx - \int \ln x \, dx$ $\int x \ln x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) dx$ $= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} (+c)$ $\int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) dx$ $= x \ln x - x (+c)$ $\therefore \int_1^3 (x - 1) \ln x \, dx = \left(\frac{9}{2} \ln 3 - 2 \right) - (3 \ln 3 - 2) = \frac{3}{2} \ln 3 \quad \mathbf{AG}$ | <p>Correct application of 'by parts' M1</p> <p>Correct integration A1</p> <p>Correct application of 'by parts' M1</p> <p>Correct integration A1</p> <p>Substitutes limits of 3 and 1 into both integrands and subtracts. ddM1</p> <p>$\frac{3}{2} \ln 3$ A1 cso</p> <p>[6]</p> |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Aliter</p> <p>6. (d)</p> <p>Way 3</p> | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \\ \frac{dv}{dx} = (x-1) \Rightarrow v = \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} \end{array} \right\}$ <p>Use of 'integration by parts' formula in the correct direction</p> $I = \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{(x-1)^2}{2x} dx$ <p>Correct expression</p> $= \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{2x} dx$ $= \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} \ln x - \int \left(\frac{1}{2}x - 1 + \frac{1}{2x} \right) dx$ $= \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} \ln x - \left(\frac{x^2}{4} - x + \frac{1}{2} \ln x \right) (+c)$ <p>Candidate multiplies out numerator to obtain three terms...</p> <p>... multiplies at least one term through by $\frac{1}{x}$ and then attempts to ...</p> <p>... integrate the result;</p> <p><u>correct integration</u></p> $\therefore I = \left[\frac{(x-1)^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} + x - \frac{1}{2} \ln x \right]_1^3$ <p>Substitutes limits of 3 and 1 and subtracts.</p> $= (2 \ln 3 - \frac{9}{4} + 3 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 3) - (0 - \frac{1}{4} + 1 - 0)$ $= 2 \ln 3 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - 1 = \frac{3}{2} \ln 3 \quad \mathbf{AG}$ | <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1;</p> <p>A1</p> <p>ddM1</p> <p>A1 cso</p> <p>[6]</p> |

Beware: $\int \frac{1}{2x} dx$ can also integrate to $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2x$

Beware: If you are marking using WAY 2 please make sure that you allocate the marks in the order they appear on the mark scheme. For example if a candidate only integrated $\ln x$ correctly then they would be awarded M0A0M1A1M0A0 on ePEN.

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|--|--|--|
| Aliter 6. (d) Way 4 | <p>By substitution $u = \ln x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$</p> $I = \int (e^u - 1).ue^u du$ $= \int u(e^{2u} - e^u) du$ $= u\left(\frac{1}{2}e^{2u} - e^u\right) - \int \left(\frac{1}{2}e^{2u} - e^u\right) dx$ $= u\left(\frac{1}{2}e^{2u} - e^u\right) - \left(\frac{1}{4}e^{2u} - e^u\right) (+c)$ $\therefore I = \left[\frac{1}{2}ue^{2u} - ue^u - \frac{1}{4}e^{2u} + e^u \right]_{\ln 1}^{\ln 3}$ $= \left(\frac{9}{2}\ln 3 - 3\ln 3 - \frac{9}{4} + 3\right) - \left(0 - 0 - \frac{1}{4} + 1\right)$ $= \frac{3}{2}\ln 3 + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - 1 = \underline{\frac{3}{2}\ln 3} \quad \mathbf{AG}$ | <p>Correct expression</p> <p>Use of 'integration by parts' formula in the correct direction</p> <p>Correct expression</p> <p>Attempt <u>to integrate</u>; <u>correct integration</u></p> <p>Substitutes limits of $\ln 3$ and $\ln 1$ and subtracts.</p> <p>$\frac{3}{2}\ln 3$</p> <p>[6]</p> |
| | | 13 marks |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 7. (a) | <p>From question, $\frac{dS}{dt} = 8$</p> <p>$S = 6x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dS}{dx} = 12x$</p> <p>$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dS}{dt} \div \frac{dS}{dx} = \frac{8}{12x}; = \frac{2}{3x} \Rightarrow (k = \frac{2}{3})$</p> | <p>$\frac{dS}{dt} = 8$ B1</p> <p>$\frac{dS}{dx} = 12x$ B1</p> <p>Candidate's $\frac{dS}{dt} \div \frac{dS}{dx}; \frac{8}{12x}$ M1; <u>A1</u>oe</p> <p>[4]</p> |
| (b) | <p>$V = x^3 \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dx} = 3x^2$</p> <p>$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dx} \times \frac{dx}{dt} = 3x^2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3x}\right); = 2x$</p> <p>As $x = V^{\frac{1}{3}}$, then $\frac{dV}{dt} = 2V^{\frac{1}{3}}$ AG</p> | <p>$\frac{dV}{dx} = 3x^2$ B1</p> <p>Candidate's $\frac{dV}{dx} \times \frac{dx}{dt}; \lambda x$ M1; A1 $\sqrt{\quad}$</p> <p>Use of $x = V^{\frac{1}{3}}$, to give $\frac{dV}{dt} = 2V^{\frac{1}{3}}$ A1</p> <p>[4]</p> |
| (c) | <p>$\int \frac{dV}{V^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \int 2 dt$</p> <p>$\int V^{-\frac{1}{3}} dV = \int 2 dt$</p> <p>$\frac{3}{2} V^{\frac{2}{3}} = 2t (+c)$</p> <p>$\frac{3}{2} (8)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 2(0) + c \Rightarrow c = 6$</p> <p>Hence: $\frac{3}{2} V^{\frac{2}{3}} = 2t + 6$</p> <p>$\frac{3}{2} (16\sqrt{2})^{\frac{2}{3}} = 2t + 6 \Rightarrow 12 = 2t + 6$</p> <p>giving $t = 3$.</p> | <p>Separates the variables with $\int \frac{dV}{V^{\frac{1}{3}}}$ or $\int V^{-\frac{1}{3}} dV$ on one side and $\int 2 dt$ on the other side. integral signs not necessary. B1</p> <p>Attempts to integrate and must see $V^{\frac{2}{3}}$ and $2t$; Correct equation with/without $+c$. M1; A1</p> <p>Use of $V = 8$ and $t = 0$ in a changed equation containing c ; $c = 6$ M1* ; A1</p> <p>Having found their "c" candidate substitutes $V = 16\sqrt{2}$ into an equation involving V, t and "c". depM1*</p> <p>$t = 3$ A1 cao</p> <p>[7]</p> |
| | | 15 marks |

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|---|---|--|
| Aliter 7. (b) Way 2 | $x = V^{\frac{1}{3}} \text{ \& } S = 6x^2 \Rightarrow S = 6V^{\frac{2}{3}} \qquad S = 6V^{\frac{2}{3}}$ $\frac{dS}{dV} = 4V^{-\frac{1}{3}} \text{ or } \frac{dV}{dS} = \frac{1}{4}V^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dS}{dt} \times \frac{dV}{dS} = 8 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4V^{\frac{1}{3}}} \right); = \frac{2}{V^{\frac{1}{3}}} = 2V^{-\frac{1}{3}} \text{ \textbf{AG}}$ | $B1 \sqrt{\quad}$ B1 M1; A1 |
| <p>In ePEN, award Marks for Way 2 in the order they appear on this mark scheme.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[4]</p> | | |
| Aliter 7. (c) Way 2 | $\int \frac{dV}{2V^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \int 1 dt$ $\frac{1}{2} \int V^{-\frac{1}{3}} dV = \int 1 dt$ $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)V^{\frac{2}{3}} = t (+c)$ $\frac{3}{4}(8)^{\frac{2}{3}} = (0) + c \Rightarrow c = 3$ <p>Hence: $\frac{3}{4}V^{\frac{2}{3}} = t + 3$</p> $\frac{3}{4}(16\sqrt{2})^{\frac{2}{3}} = t + 3 \Rightarrow 6 = t + 3$ <p>giving $t = 3$.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Separates the variables with $\int \frac{dV}{2V^{\frac{1}{3}}}$ or $\int \frac{1}{2}V^{-\frac{1}{3}}dV$ oe on one side and $\int 1 dt$ on the other side. integral signs not necessary.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Attempts to integrate and must see $V^{\frac{2}{3}}$ and t; Correct equation with/without $+ c$.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Use of $V = 8$ and $t = 0$ in a changed equation containing c ; $c = 3$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Having found their "c" candidate substitutes $V = 16\sqrt{2}$ into an equation involving V, t and "c".</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$t = 3$</p> |
| <p>B1</p> <p>M1; A1</p> <p>M1; A1</p> <p>M1* ; A1</p> <p>depM1*</p> <p>A1 cao</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[7]</p> | | |

Beware: On ePEN award the marks in part (c) in the order they appear on the mark scheme.

| Question Number | Scheme | Marks |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Aliter | <i>similar to way 1.</i> | |
| (b) | $V = x^3 \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dx} = 3x^2$ | $\frac{dV}{dx} = 3x^2$ B1 |
| Way 3 | $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dx} \times \frac{dS}{dt} \times \frac{dx}{dS} = 3x^2 \cdot 8 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{12x}\right); = 2x$ | Candidate's $\frac{dV}{dx} \times \frac{dS}{dt} \times \frac{dx}{dS}; \lambda x$ M1; A1 $\sqrt{\quad}$ |
| Aliter | As $x = V^{\frac{1}{3}}$, then $\frac{dV}{dt} = 2V^{\frac{1}{3}}$ AG | Use of $x = V^{\frac{1}{3}}$, to give $\frac{dV}{dt} = 2V^{\frac{1}{3}}$ A1 |
| (c) | $\int \frac{dV}{V^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \int 2 dt$ | Separates the variables with $\int \frac{dV}{V^{\frac{1}{3}}}$ or $\int V^{-\frac{1}{3}} dV$ on one side and $\int 2 dt$ on the other side. B1 |
| Way 3 | $\int V^{-\frac{1}{3}} dV = \int 2 dt$ | integral signs not necessary. |
| | $V^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{4}{3}t (+c)$ | Attempts to integrate and must see $V^{\frac{2}{3}}$ and $\frac{4}{3}t$; M1; A1 Correct equation with/without + c. |
| | $(8)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{4}{3}(0) + c \Rightarrow c = 4$ | Use of $V = 8$ and $t = 0$ in a changed equation containing c ; M1* ; A1 $c = 4$ |
| | Hence: $V^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{4}{3}t + 4$ | |
| | $(16\sqrt{2})^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{4}{3}t + 6 \Rightarrow 8 = \frac{4}{3}t + 4$ | Having found their "c" candidate substitutes $V = 16\sqrt{2}$ into an equation involving V, t and "c". depM1* |
| | giving $t = 3$. | $t = 3$ A1 cao [7] |

- **Beware** when marking question 7(c). There are a variety of valid ways that a candidate can use to find the constant "c".
- In questions 7(b) and 7(c) there may be "Ways" that I have not listed. Please use the mark scheme as a guide of how the mark the students' responses.
- In 7(c), if a candidate instead tries to solve the differential equation in part (a) escalate the response to your team leader.
- IF YOU ARE UNSURE ON HOW TO APPLY THE MARK SCHEME PLEASE ESCALATE THE RESPONSE UP TO YOUR TEAM LEADER VIA THE REVIEW SYSTEM.
- Note: dM1 denotes a method mark which is dependent upon the award of the previous method mark.
ddM1 denotes a method mark which is dependent upon the award of the previous two method marks.
depM1* denotes a method mark which is dependent upon the award of M1*.