



General Certificate of Education

Mathematics 6360

MFP3 Further Pure 3

Mark Scheme

2009 examination - January series

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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.

MFP3

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1(a)	$y_1 = 3 + 0.2 \times \left[\frac{1^2 + 3^2}{1 + 3} \right]$ $= 3.5$	M1A1 A1	3	
(b)	$k_1 = 0.2 \times 2.5 = 0.5$ $k_2 = 0.2 \times f(1.2, 3.5)$ $\dots = 0.2 \times \frac{1.2^2 + 3.5^2}{1.2 + 3.5} = 0.5825(53\dots)$ $y(1.2) = y(1) + \frac{1}{2} [0.5 + 0.5825(53\dots)]$ $= 3.54127\dots = 3.5413 \text{ to 4dp}$	B1ft M1 A1ft m1 A1ft	5	PI ft from (a) ft on (a) PI condone 3dp ft one slip If answer not to 4dp withhold this mark
Total			8	
2(a)	IF is $e^{\int \frac{-2}{x} dx}$ $= e^{-2 \ln x}$ $= e^{\ln x^{-2}} = x^{-2} = \frac{1}{x^2}$	M1 A1 A1	3	$e^{\int \frac{\pm 2}{x} dx}$ P1 AG Be convinced
(b)	$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{y}{x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} x$ $\frac{y}{x^2} = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + c$ $y = x^2 \ln x + cx^2$	M1 A1 A1	4	LHS as d/dx(y×IF) PI RHS Condone missing '+ c' here
Total			7	
3	$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi (2 + \cos \theta)^2 \sin \theta d\theta$ $= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{3} (2 + \cos \theta)^3 \right]_0^\pi$ $= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times 3^3 \right\} = \frac{13}{3}$	M1 B1 M2 A1 A1	6	use of $\frac{1}{2} \int r^2 d\theta$ Correct limits Valid method to reach $k(2 + \cos \theta)^3$ or $a \cos \theta + b \cos 2\theta + c \cos^3 \theta$ OE {SC: M1 if expands then integrates to get either $a \cos \theta + b \cos 2\theta$ OE or $c \cos^3 \theta$ OE in a valid way} OE eg $-4 \cos \theta - \cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \theta$ CSO
Total			6	

MFP3 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4(a)	$\int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - \int x \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) dx$ $= x \ln x - x + c$	M1 A1	2	Integration by parts CSO AG
(b)	$\int_0^1 \ln x \, dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_a^1 \ln x \, dx$ $= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \{0 - 1 - [a \ln a - a]\}$ <p>But $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} a \ln a = 0$</p> <p>So $\int_0^1 \ln x \, dx = -1$</p>	M1 M1 E1 A1	4	OE F(1) - F(a) OE Accept a general form eg $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} a^k \ln a = 0$
Total			6	
5(a)	When $\theta = \pi$, $r = \frac{2}{3 + 2 \cos \pi} = \frac{2}{3 + 2(-1)} = 2$	B1	1	Correct verification
(b)(i)	$\frac{2}{3 + 2 \cos \theta} = 1 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$ <p>Points of intersection $\left(1, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right), \left(1, \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$</p>	M1 A2,1	3	Equates r 's and attempts to solve. Condone eg $-2\pi/3$ for $4\pi/3$ A1 if either one point correct or two correct solutions of $\cos \theta = -0.5$
(ii)	<p>Area $OMN = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 \times \sin(\theta_M - \theta_N)$</p> $= \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ <p>Area $OMLN = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 2 \times \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$</p> $\text{Area } LMN = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$	M1 A1 M1 A1	4	ALT $MN = 2 \times 1 \times \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$ M1 Perp. from L to MN $= 2 - 1 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3}{2}$ M1A1 Area $LMN = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$ A1
(c)	$3r + 2r \cos \theta = 2$ $3r + 2x = 2$ $3r = 2 - 2x$ $9(x^2 + y^2) = (2 - 2x)^2$ $9y^2 = (2 - 2x)^2 - 9x^2$	M1 B1 A1 M1 A1	5	$r \cos \theta = x$ stated or used $3r = \pm(2 - 2x)$ $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$ used CSO ACF for $f(x)$ eg $9y^2 = -5x^2 - 8x + 4$
Total			13	

MFP3 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
6(a)(i)	$e^{2x} = 1 + 2x + 2x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \dots$	M1 A1	2	Clear use of $x \rightarrow 2x$ in expansion of e^x ACF
(ii)	$\{f(x)\} = e^{2x}(1+3x)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$ $(1+3x)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = 1 + \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)(3x) + \frac{\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right)(3x)^2}{2} - \frac{40}{3}x^3$ $= 1 - 2x + 5x^2 - \frac{40}{3}x^3$ $\{f(x)\} \approx$ $1 + 2x + 2x^2 + \frac{4x^3}{3} - 2x - 4x^2 - 4x^3 + 5x^2 + 10x^3 - \frac{40x^3}{3}$ $= 1 + 3x^2 - 6x^3$	M1 A1 m1 A1ft A1	5	First three terms as $1 + \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)(3x) + kx^2$ OE Dep on both prev MS Condone one sign or numerical slip in mult.
(b)(i)	$y = \ln(1 + 2 \sin x) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1 + 2 \sin x} \times 2 \cos x$ $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{(1 + 2 \sin x)(-2 \sin x) - 2 \cos x(2 \cos x)}{(1 + 2 \sin x)^2} = \frac{-2(\sin x + 2)}{(1 + 2 \sin x)^2}$	M1 A1 M1 A1	4	Chain rule Quotient rule OE with u and v non constant ACF
(ii)	$y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 2, \quad y''(0) = -4$ $\text{McL Thm.: } \{ \ln(1 + 2 \sin x) \} \approx 0 + 2x - 4 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) + \dots \approx 2x - 2x^2$	M1 A1	2	CSO AG
(c)	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - f(x)}{x \ln(1 + 2 \sin x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3x^2 + 6x^3}{2x^2 - 2x^3}$ $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3 + 6x}{2 - 2x}$ $= -\frac{3}{2}$	M1 m1 A1	3	Using expansions Division by x^2 stage before taking limit. CSO
Total			16	

MFP3 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
7(a)	$\frac{dx}{dt} = e^t \quad \{=x\}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = e^{-t} \frac{dy}{dt}$ $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(e^{-t} \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = \frac{dt}{dx} \frac{d}{dt} \left(e^{-t} \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$ $= \frac{dt}{dx} \left(-e^{-t} \frac{dy}{dt} + e^{-t} \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \right)$ $\dots = e^{-t} \left(-e^{-t} \frac{dy}{dt} + e^{-t} \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \right)$ $\dots = x^{-2} \left(-\frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \right)$ $\Rightarrow x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$	B1 M1 A1 M1 M1 A1 A1	7	OE Chain rule OE eg $x \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt}$ $\frac{d}{dx} () = \frac{dt}{dx} \frac{d}{dt} ()$ OE Product rule OE OE CSO AG Completion. Be convinced
(b)	$x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4x \frac{dy}{dx} = 10$ $\left(\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) - 4 \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right) = 10$ $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - 5 \frac{dy}{dt} = 10$	M1 A1	2	CSO AG Completion. Be convinced
(c)	$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - 5 \frac{dy}{dt} = 10 \quad (*)$ <p>Auxl eqn $m^2 - 5m = 0$</p> $m(m - 5) = 0$ $m = 0 \text{ and } 5$ <p>CF: $(y_c =) A + Be^{5t}$</p> <p>PI: $(y_p =) -2t$</p> <p>GS of $(*) \quad \{y\} = A + B e^{5t} - 2t$</p>	M1 A1 M1 B1 B1ft	5	PI ft wrong values of m provided 2 arb. constants in CF. condone x for t here ft on c's CF + PI, provided PI is non-zero and CF has two arbitrary constants
(d)	$\Rightarrow y = A + Bx^5 - 2 \ln x$ $y'(x) = 5Bx^4 - 2x^{-1}$ <p>Using boundary conditions to find A & B</p> $B = 2; A = -2; \quad \{y = -2 + 2x^5 - 2 \ln x\}$	M1 A1ft M1 A1;A1ft	5	Must involve differentiating $a \ln x$ ft slip ft a slip.
	Total		19	
	TOTAL		75	