

**GCE** 

# **Mathematics (MEI)**

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Unit 4776: Numerical Methods

## Mark Scheme for January 2011

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Question		ı	Answer		Marks	Guidance
1	(i)	x LHS 1 2 1.2 2.2	RHS > 1.557408 < 2.572152		M1 A1	no explicit explanation required
	(ii)	$\begin{array}{ccc} r & 0 \\ x_r & 1.1 & 0.9647 \end{array}$	1 2 3 6 0.442927 -0.52564	•	M1 A1 [2]	r = 3 required
	(iii)	e.g. re-arrange to $x = 3$ r = 0 $x_r = 1.1 = 1.12637$	1 2 3	•	M1 A1	
2		h M 2 1.987467 1 1.830595 0.5	T       Simps         1.354440       1.776         1.670954       1.7774		<i>T:</i> M1A1A1 <i>S:</i> M1A1A1	Lose 1 for any additional 'answer'(s) but do not penalise extrapolation
		Reference to justificat	ion/accuracy: 1.777 or 1.7	8	E1 A1 [8]	
3	(i)	h = 0.5 g'(0) = (1.679 Estimate with smaller	h = 0.5 g'(0) = $(1.6799 - 1.4509)/0.5 = 0.458Estimate with smaller h (0.458) likely to be more accurate: smaller h is more accurate (provided there is no great loss of significant$		B1 B1 B1 E1	
	(ii)		h = 0.5 g' $(0.5) = (2.0100 - 1.4509)/1 = 0.5591This estimate, central diff, likely to be more accurate than either of the forward diffs$			

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Question		Answer	Marks Guidance
4	(i)	Max poss loss: 365 (or 366) times 0.01 pence: = 3.65 (or 3.66) pence Arises if each daily amount would round up but gets chopped down Average loss 1.825 (or 1.83) pence, because average is half of max.	B1 E1 B1 E1 [4]
	(ii)	£150 000 divided by 1.825 pence: about 8.2 million (8 million) accounts	M1 A1 [2]
5		$x$ $P(x)$ $\Delta P(x)$ $\Delta^2 P(x)$ $\Delta^3 P(x)$ -1       -11       (i) bold:         1       -10       1       Diff table         3       3       13       12       3rd diffs constant         5       44       41       28       16       so cubic         7       129       85       44       16       (ii) italic:         9       274       145       60       16       working forwards         11       495       221       76       16       working backwards	t E1 c B1 s M1 A1 s M1 A1 [4] + [4]
6	(i)	x     f     g     h     abs err g     rel err g     abs err h     rel err h       0.2     0.013351     0.013333     0.013423     0.0000179     -0.0013424     0.0000716     0.0053600       0.1     0.003334     0.003333     0.003339     0.0000011     -0.0003339     0.0000045     0.0013350	abs M1 f, g, h values may be implied rel M1
	(ii)	Errors in g and h are of opposite sign; g is about 4 times as accurate as h. $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	E1 E1  M1  [6]
	(iii)	$x / \sin x \approx 1.000\ 000\ 002 \approx 1$ $g(10^{-4}) = 3.33 \times 10^{-9}$ Subtraction of nearly equal quantities	B1 B1 E1 [3]

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7 (i)	f(0) = -1f(1) = 1 (hence root) $f'(x) = 7x^6 + 5x^4$ which is zero only at $x = 0$ . Convincing argument that this is not a turning point No turning points implies no other roots.	B1 M1 A1 B1 E1	
		G2	
(ii)	NR iteration: $x_{r+1} = x_r - (x_r^7 + x_r^5 - 1) / (7x_r^6 + 5x_r^4)$ $r = 0$ $1$ $2$ $x_r = 0.6$ $1.51756$ $1.289164$ On graph: tangent at 0.6, intersection at 1.5, ordinate & tangent, intersection at 1.3	[7] B1 A1 A1 G4	
(iii)	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	A1 E1 A1 E1 [4]	

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