International Baccalaureate®
Baccalauréat International
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MARKSCHEME

May 2009

MATHEMATICS

ExamsBuddy

Higher Level

Paper 2

Samples to Team Leaders	8 June 2009
Everything (marks, scripts *etc.*) to IB Cardiff	16 June 2009

Instructions to Examiners

Abbreviations

M Marks awarded for attempting to use a correct **Method**; working must be seen.

(M) Marks awarded for **Method**; may be implied by **correct** subsequent working.

A Marks awarded for an **Answer** or for **Accuracy**; often dependent on preceding ***M*** marks.

(A) Marks awarded for an **Answer** or for **Accuracy**; may be implied by **correct** subsequent working.

R Marks awarded for clear **Reasoning**.

N Marks awarded for **correct** answers if **no** working shown.

AG Answer given in the question and so no marks are awarded.

Using the markscheme

1 General

Write the marks in red on candidates' scripts, in the right hand margin.

- Show the **breakdown** of individual marks awarded using the abbreviations ***M1***, ***A1***, *etc*.
- Write down the total for each **question** (at the end of the question) and **circle** it.

2 Method and Answer/Accuracy marks

- Do **not** automatically award full marks for a correct answer; all working **must** be checked, and marks awarded according to the markscheme.
- It is not possible to award ***M0*** followed by ***A1***, as ***A*** mark(s) depend on the preceding ***M*** mark(s), if any.
- Where ***M*** and ***A*** marks are noted on the same line, *e.g.* ***M1A1***, this usually means ***M1*** for an **attempt** to use an appropriate method (*e.g.* substitution into a formula) and ***A1*** for using the **correct** values.
- Where the markscheme specifies ***(M2)***, ***N3***, *etc.*, do **not** split the marks.
- Once a correct answer to a question or part-question is seen, ignore further working.

3 *N* marks

*Award **N** marks for **correct** answers where there is **no** working.*

- Do **not** award a mixture of ***N*** and other marks.
- There may be fewer ***N*** marks available than the total of ***M***, ***A*** and ***R*** marks; this is deliberate as it penalizes candidates for not following the instruction to show their working.

4 Implied marks

Implied marks appear in ***brackets e.g. (M1)****, and can only be awarded if* ***correct*** *work is seen or if implied in subsequent working.*

- Normally the correct work is seen or implied in the next line.
- Marks **without** brackets can only be awarded for work that is **seen**.

5 Follow through marks

*Follow through (****FT****) marks are awarded where an incorrect answer from one* ***part*** *of a question is used correctly in* ***subsequent*** *part(s). To award* ***FT*** *marks,* ***there must be working present*** *and not just a final answer based on an incorrect answer to a previous part.*

- If the question becomes much simpler because of an error then use discretion to award fewer ***FT*** marks.
- If the error leads to an inappropriate value (*e.g.* $\sin\theta = 1.5$), do not award the mark(s) for the final answer(s).
- Within a question part, once an error is made, no further **dependent *A*** marks can be awarded, but ***M*** marks may be awarded if appropriate.
- Exceptions to this rule will be explicitly noted on the markscheme.

6 Mis-read

*If a candidate incorrectly copies information from the question, this is a mis-read (****MR****). Apply a* ***MR*** *penalty of 1 mark to that question. Award the marks as usual and then write –1(****MR****) next to the total. Subtract 1 mark from the total for the question. A candidate should be penalized only once for a particular mis-read.*

- If the question becomes much simpler because of the ***MR***, then use discretion to award fewer marks.
- If the ***MR*** leads to an inappropriate value (*e.g.* $\sin\theta = 1.5$), do not award the mark(s) for the final answer(s).

7 Discretionary marks *(d)*

An examiner uses discretion to award a mark on the rare occasions when the markscheme does not cover the work seen. The mark should be labelled ***(d)*** *and a brief* ***note*** *written next to the mark explaining this decision.*

8 Alternative methods

Candidates will sometimes use methods other than those in the markscheme. Unless the question specifies a method, other correct methods should be marked in line with the markscheme. If in doubt, contact your team leader for advice.

- Alternative methods for complete questions are indicated by **METHOD 1**, **METHOD 2**, *etc*.
- Alternative solutions for part-questions are indicated by **EITHER** . . . **OR**.
- Where possible, alignment will also be used to assist examiners in identifying where these alternatives start and finish.

9 Alternative forms

Unless the question specifies otherwise, ***accept*** *equivalent forms.*

- As this is an international examination, accept all alternative forms of **notation**.
- In the markscheme, equivalent **numerical** and **algebraic** forms will generally be written in brackets immediately following the answer.
- In the markscheme, **simplified** answers, (which candidates often do not write in examinations), will generally appear in brackets. Marks should be awarded for either the form preceding the bracket or the form in brackets (if it is seen).

Example: for differentiating $f(x) = 2\sin(5x-3)$, the markscheme gives:

$$f'(x) = \left(2\cos(5x-3)\right)5 \quad \left(=10\cos(5x-3)\right) \qquad \textbf{\textit{A1}}$$

Award ***A1*** for $\left(2\cos(5x-3)\right)5$, even if $10\cos(5x-3)$ is not seen.

10 **Accuracy of Answers**

If the level of accuracy is specified in the question, a mark will be allocated for giving the answer to the required accuracy.

- **Rounding errors**: only applies to final answers not to intermediate steps.
- **Level of accuracy**: when this is not specified in the question the general rule applies: *unless otherwise stated in the question all numerical answers must be given exactly or correct to three significant figures*.

Candidates should be penalized ***once only IN THE PAPER*** *for an accuracy error* ***(AP)****. Award the marks as usual then write* ***(AP)*** *against the answer. On the* ***front*** *cover write –1****(AP)****. Deduct 1 mark from the total for the paper, not the question*.

- If a final correct answer is incorrectly rounded, apply the ***AP***.
- If the level of accuracy is not specified in the question, apply the ***AP*** for correct answers not given to three significant figures.

If there is no working shown, and answers are given to the correct two significant figures, apply the ***AP***. However, do **not** accept answers to one significant figure without working.

11 **Crossed out work**

If a candidate has drawn a line through work on their examination script, or in some other way crossed out their work, do not award any marks for that work.

SECTION A

1. (a) $H \sim \mathrm{N}(166.5, 5^2)$
$\mathrm{P}(H \geq 170) = 0.242...$ ***(M1)(A1)***
$0.242... \times 63 = 15.2$ ***A1***
so, approximately 15 students

(b) correct mean: 161.5 (cm) ***A1***
variance remains the same, *i.e.* 25 (cm^2) ***A2***

[6 marks]

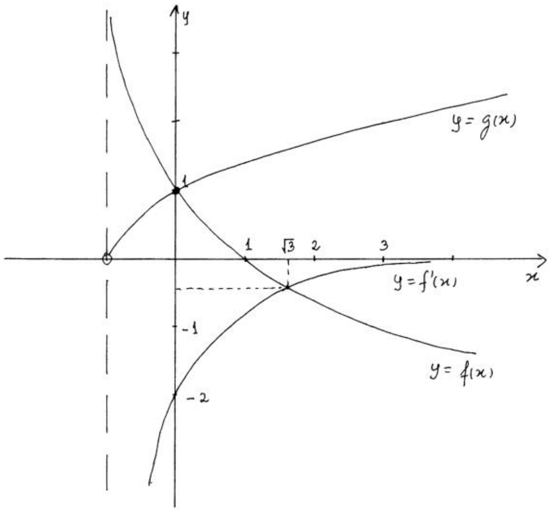
2. (a) $\mathrm{i}^4 - 5\mathrm{i}^3 + 7\mathrm{i}^2 - 5\mathrm{i} + 6 = 1 + 5\mathrm{i} - 7 - 5\mathrm{i} + 6$ ***M1A1***
$= 0$ ***AG*** ***N0***

(b) i root $\Rightarrow -\mathrm{i}$ is second root ***(M1)A1***
moreover, $x^4 - 5x^3 + 7x^2 - 5x + 6 = (x - \mathrm{i})(x + \mathrm{i})q(x)$
where $q(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6$
finding roots of $q(x)$
the other two roots are 2 and 3 ***A1A1***

Note: Final ***A1A1*** is independent of previous work.

[6 marks]

3.



$f'(x) = \dfrac{-2}{(1+x)^2}$ ***M1A1***

Note: Alternatively, award ***M1A1*** for correct sketch of the derivative.

find at least one point of intersection of graphs ***(M1)***

$y = f(x)$ and $y = f'(x)$ for $x = \sqrt{3}$ or 1.73 ***(A1)***

$y = f(x)$ and $y = g(x)$ for $x = 0$ ***(A1)***

forming inequality $0 \le x \le \sqrt{3}$ (or $0 \le x \le 1.73$) ***A1A1*** ***N4***

Note: Award ***A1*** for correct limits and ***A1*** for correct inequalities.

[7 marks]

4. (a) $X \sim \text{Po}(0.6)$

$\text{P}(X \ge 1) = 1 - \text{P}(X = 0)$ ***M1***

$= 0.451$ ***A1*** ***N1***

(b) $Y \sim \text{Po}(2.4)$ ***(M1)***

$\text{P}(Y = 3) = 0.209$ ***A1***

(c) $Z \sim \text{Po}(0.6n)$ ***(M1)***

$\text{P}(Z \ge 3) = 1 - \text{P}(Z \le 2) > 0.8$ ***(M1)***

Note: Only one of these ***M1*** marks may be implied.

$n \ge 7.132...$ (hours)

so, Mr Lee needs to fish for at least 8 complete hours ***A1*** ***N2***

Note: Accept a shown trial and error method that leads to a correct solution.

[7 marks]

5. consider a vector parallel to each line,

e.g. $\boldsymbol{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\boldsymbol{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ***A1A1***

let θ be the angle between the lines

$\cos\theta = \frac{|\boldsymbol{u} \bullet \boldsymbol{v}|}{|\boldsymbol{u}||\boldsymbol{v}|} = \frac{|12 - 6 + 1|}{\sqrt{21}\sqrt{19}}$ ***M1A1***

$= \frac{7}{\sqrt{21}\sqrt{19}} = 0.350...$ ***(A1)***

so $\theta = 69.5^\circ \left(\text{or } 1.21 \text{ rad or } \arccos\left(\frac{7}{\sqrt{21}\sqrt{19}}\right)\right)$ ***A1*** ***N4***

Note: Allow ***FT*** from incorrect reasonable vectors.

[6 marks]

6. (a) $\int \frac{\sin\theta}{1-\cos\theta}\mathrm{d}\theta = \int \frac{(1-\cos\theta)'}{1-\cos\theta}\mathrm{d}\theta = \ln(1-\cos\theta) + C$ ***(M1)A1A1***

Note: Award ***A1*** for $\ln(1-\cos\theta)$ and ***A1*** for *C*.

(b) $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{a} \frac{\sin\theta}{1-\cos\theta}\mathrm{d}\theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \left[\ln(1-\cos\theta)\right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{a} = \frac{1}{2}$ ***M1***

$1 - \cos a = \mathrm{e}^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow a = \arccos(1 - \sqrt{\mathrm{e}})$ or 2.28 ***A1*** ***N2***

[5 marks]

7. (a) let $\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 5 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, $\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$ and $\boldsymbol{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ ***(M1)***

point of intersection is $\left(\frac{11}{12}, \frac{7}{12}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$ $\left(\text{or } (0.917, 0.583, 0.25)\right)$ ***A1***

(b) **METHOD 1**

(i) $\det\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 5 & -1 & a \end{pmatrix} = 0$ ***M1***

$-3a + 24 = 0$ ***(A1)***

$a = 8$ ***A1*** ***N1***

(ii) consider the augmented matrix $\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & -1 & 8 & 5 \end{array}\right)$ ***M1***

use row reduction to obtain $\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array}\right)$ or $\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{5}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right)$

(or equivalent) ***A1***

any valid reason ***R1***

(*e.g.* as the last row is not all zeros, the planes do not meet) ***N0***

METHOD 2

use of row reduction (or equivalent manipulation of equations) ***M1***

e.g. $\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & -1 & a & 5 \end{array}\right) \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -6 & a-10 & -5 \end{array}\right)$ ***A1A1***

Note: Award an ***A1*** for each correctly reduced row.

(i) $a - 10 = -2 \Rightarrow a = 8$ ***M1A1*** ***N1***

(ii) when $a = 8$, $\text{row}\,3 \neq 2 \times \text{row}\,2$ ***R1*** ***N0***

[8 marks]

8. (a) rearrange $\dfrac{\cos^2 x}{e^y} - e^{e^y}\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 0$ to obtain $\cos^2 x\,dx = e^y e^{e^y} dy$ ***(M1)***

as $\int \cos^2 x\,dx = \int \dfrac{1+\cos(2x)}{2}dx = \dfrac{1}{2}x + \dfrac{1}{4}\sin(2x) + C_1$ ***M1A1***

and $\int e^y e^{e^y} dy = e^{e^y} + C_2$ ***A1***

Note:	The above two integrations are independent and should not be penalized for missing Cs.

a general solution of $\dfrac{\cos^2 x}{e^y} - e^{e^y}\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 0$ is $\dfrac{1}{2}x + \dfrac{1}{4}\sin(2x) - e^{e^y} = C$ ***A1***

given that $y = 0$ when $x = \pi$, $C = \dfrac{\pi}{2} + \dfrac{1}{4}\sin(2\pi) - e^{e^0} = \dfrac{\pi}{2} - e$ (or -1.15) ***(M1)***

so, the required solution is defined by the equation

$\dfrac{1}{2}x + \dfrac{1}{4}\sin(2x) - e^{e^y} = \dfrac{\pi}{2} - e$ **or** $y = \ln\left(\ln\left(\dfrac{1}{2}x + \dfrac{1}{4}\sin(2x) + e - \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)$ ***A1*** ***N0***

(or equivalent)

(b) for $x = \dfrac{\pi}{2}$, $y = \ln\left(\ln\left(e - \dfrac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)$ (or -0.417) ***A1***

[8 marks]

9. (a) $\dfrac{dm}{dt} = \dfrac{dm}{dy}\dfrac{dy}{dt}$ ***(M1)***

$$\left(= \sec^2\left(\arcsin\frac{y}{r}\right) \times \left(\arcsin\frac{y}{r}\right)' \times \frac{r}{1000}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2\left(\arcsin\frac{y}{r}\right)} \times \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{y}{r}\right)^2}} \times \frac{r}{1000}$$ (or equivalent) ***A1A1A1***

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2-y^2}}}{\frac{r^2-y^2}{r^2}}\,\frac{r}{1000}$$ ***(A1)***

$$= \frac{r^3}{10^3\sqrt{(r^2-y^2)^3}}$$ (or equivalent) ***A1***

$$= \left(\frac{r}{10\sqrt{r^2-y^2}}\right)^3$$ ***AG*** ***N0***

(b) $\dfrac{dm}{dt}$ represents the rate of change of the gradient of the line OP ***A1***

[7 marks]

SECTION B

10. (a) (i) $\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{B} - \boldsymbol{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ***A1***

$\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{B}^{-1} - \boldsymbol{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ***A1***

(ii) $\boldsymbol{X}^{-1} + \boldsymbol{Y}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ***(A1)***

$\boldsymbol{X}^{-1} + \boldsymbol{Y}^{-1}$ has no inverse ***A1***

as $\det(\boldsymbol{X}^{-1} + \boldsymbol{Y}^{-1}) = 0$ ***R1***

[5 marks]

(b) if $P(n): \boldsymbol{A}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n & \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & n \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

for $n = 1$, $P(1): \boldsymbol{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{1(1+1)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow P(1)$ is true ***A1***

assume $P(k)$ is true *i.e.* $\boldsymbol{A}^k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & k & \frac{k(k+1)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & k \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ***M1***

for $n = k + 1$,

$\boldsymbol{A}^{k+1} = \boldsymbol{A}^k \boldsymbol{A}$ or $\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{A}^k$ ***M1***

$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & k & \frac{k(k+1)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & k \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1+k & 1+k+\frac{k(k+1)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1+k \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ***M1A1***

continued …

Question 10 continued

$$=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1+k & \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1+k \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$ ***A1***

hence $P(k) \Rightarrow P(k+1)$ and $P(1)$ is true, so $P(n)$ is true for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ ***R1*** ***N0***

[7 marks]

(c) (i) $\boldsymbol{A}^n(\boldsymbol{A}^n)^{-1} = I \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n & \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & n \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & y \\ 0 & 1 & x \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ***M1***

$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x+n & y+nx+\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & x+n \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ***A1***

solve simultaneous equations to obtain

$x+n=0$ and $y+nx+\frac{n(n+1)}{2}=0$ ***M1***

$x=-n$ and $y=\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ ***A1A1*** ***N2***

(ii) $\boldsymbol{A}^n + (\boldsymbol{A}^n)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n & \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & n \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -n & \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -n \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & n^2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ***A1***

[6 marks]

Total [18 marks]

11. (a) $\overrightarrow{\text{OP}} = \boldsymbol{i} + 2\boldsymbol{j} - \boldsymbol{k}$ ***(M1)***

the coordinates of P are $(1,\ 2,\ -1)$ ***A1***

[2 marks]

(b) **EITHER**

$x = 1 + t,\ y = 2 - 2t,\ z = 3t - 1$ ***M1***

$x - 1 = t,\ \dfrac{y-2}{-2} = t,\ \dfrac{z+1}{3} = t$ ***A1***

$x - 1 = \dfrac{y-2}{-2} = \dfrac{z+1}{3}$ ***AG*** ***N0***

OR

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + t\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$ ***M1A1***

$x - 1 = \dfrac{y-2}{-2} = \dfrac{z+1}{3}$ ***AG***

[2 marks]

(c) (i) $2(1+t) + (2-2t) + (3t-1) = 6 \Rightarrow t = 1$ ***M1A1*** ***N1***

(ii) coordinates are $(2,\ 0,\ 2)$ ***A1***

Note: Award ***A0*** for position vector.

(iii) distance travelled is the distance between the two points ***(M1)***

$\sqrt{(2-1)^2 + (0-2)^2 + (2+1)^2} = \sqrt{14}\ \ (= 3.74)$ ***(M1)A1***

[6 marks]

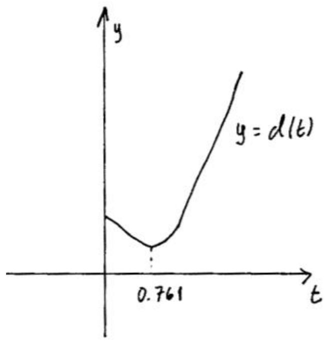
continued …

Question 11 continued

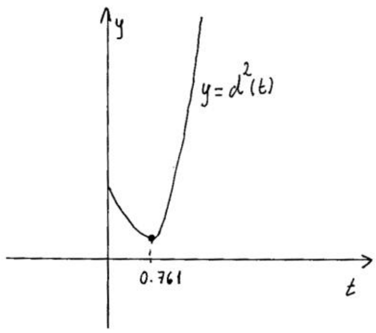
(d) (i) distance from Q to the origin is given by

$d(t) = \sqrt{t^4 + (1-t)^2 + (1-t^2)^2}$ (or equivalent) ***M1A1***

e.g. for labelled sketch of graph of d or d^2 ***(M1)(A1)***



or



the minimum value is obtained for $t = 0.761$ ***A1*** ***N3***

(ii) the coordinates are $(0.579, 0.239, 0.421)$ ***A1***

Note: Accept answers given as a position vector.

[6 marks]

(e) (i) $\boldsymbol{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\boldsymbol{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\boldsymbol{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ ***(M1)A1***

substituting in the equation $\boldsymbol{a} - \boldsymbol{b} = k(\boldsymbol{b} - \boldsymbol{c})$, we have ***(M1)***

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = k\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}\right) \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = k\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$ ***A1***

$\Rightarrow k = 1$ and $k = \frac{1}{3}$ which is impossible

so there is no solution for k ***R1***

(ii) $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{BA}}$ and $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{CB}}$ are not parallel ***R2***

(hence A, B, and C cannot be collinear)

Note: Only accept answers that follow from part (i).

[7 marks]

Total [23 marks]

12. (a) **METHOD 1**

using GDC

$a = 1,\ b = 5,\ c = 3$ ***A1A2A1***

METHOD 2

$x = x + 2\cos x \Rightarrow \cos x = 0$ ***M1***

$\Rightarrow x = \dfrac{\pi}{2}, \dfrac{3\pi}{2}\ldots$

$a = 1,\ c = 3$ ***A1***

$1 - 2\sin x = 0$ ***M1***

$\Rightarrow \sin x = \dfrac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \dfrac{\pi}{6}$ or $\dfrac{5\pi}{6}$

$b = 5$ ***A1***

Note: Final ***M1A1*** is independent of previous work.

[4 marks]

(b) $f\left(\dfrac{5\pi}{6}\right) = \dfrac{5\pi}{6} - \sqrt{3}$ (or 0.886) ***(M1)***

$f(2\pi) = 2\pi + 2$ (or 8.28) ***(M1)***

the range is $\left[\dfrac{5\pi}{6} - \sqrt{3},\ 2\pi + 2\right]$ $\left(\text{or } [0.886,\ 8.28]\right)$ ***A1***

[3 marks]

(c) $f'(x) = 1 - 2\sin x$ ***(M1)***

$f'\left(\dfrac{3\pi}{2}\right) = 3$ ***A1***

gradient of normal $= -\dfrac{1}{3}$ ***(M1)***

equation of the normal is $y - \dfrac{3\pi}{2} = -\dfrac{1}{3}\left(x - \dfrac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ ***(M1)***

$y = -\dfrac{1}{3}x + 2\pi$ (or equivalent decimal values) ***A1*** ***N4***

[5 marks]

continued …

Question 12 continued

(d) (i) $V = \pi\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}}\left(x^2 - (x+2\cos x)^2\right)\mathrm{d}x$ (or equivalent) ***A1A1***

Note: Award ***A1*** for limits and ***A1*** for π and integrand.

(ii) $V = \pi\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}}\left(x^2 - (x+2\cos x)^2\right)\mathrm{d}x$

$= -\pi\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}}(4x\cos x + 4\cos^2 x)\,\mathrm{d}x$

using integration by parts ***M1***

and the identity $4\cos^2 x = 2\cos 2x + 2$, ***M1***

$V = -\pi\left[(4x\sin x + 4\cos x) + (\sin 2x + 2x)\right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}}$ ***A1A1***

Note: Award ***A1*** for $4x\sin x + 4\cos x$ and ***A1*** for $\sin 2x + 2x$.

$= -\pi\left[\left(6\pi\sin\frac{3\pi}{2} + 4\cos\frac{3\pi}{2} + \sin 3\pi + 3\pi\right) - \left(2\pi\sin\frac{\pi}{2} + 4\cos\frac{\pi}{2} + \sin\pi + \pi\right)\right]$ ***A1***

$= -\pi(-6\pi + 3\pi - 2\pi - \pi)$

$= 6\pi^2$ ***AG*** ***N0***

Note: Do not accept numerical answers.

[7 marks]

Total [19 marks]