M15/5/FURMA/HP2/ENG/TZ0/XX/M

Markscheme

May 2015

Further mathematics

Higher level

Paper 2

19 pages

Instructions to Examiners

Abbreviations

M Marks awarded for attempting to use a valid **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

Mark according to RM™ Assessor instructions and the document "**Mathematics HL: Guidance for e-marking May 2015**". It is essential that you read this document before you start marking. In particular, please note the following:

- Marks must be recorded using the annotation stamps. Please check that you are entering marks for the right question.
- If a part is **completely correct**, (and gains all the "must be seen" marks), use the ticks with numbers to stamp full marks.
- If a part is completely wrong, stamp ***A0*** by the final answer.
- If a part gains anything else, it **must** be recorded using **all** the annotations.
- All the marks will be added and recorded by RM™ Assessor.

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, *eg* ***M1A1***, this usually means ***M1*** for an **attempt** to use an appropriate method (*eg* 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 correct working. However, if further working indicates a lack of mathematical understanding do not award the final ***A1***. An exception to this may be in numerical answers, where a correct exact value is followed by an incorrect decimal. However, if the incorrect decimal is carried through to a subsequent part, and correct ***FT*** working shown, award ***FT*** marks as appropriate but do not award the final ***A1*** in that part.

Examples

	Correct answer seen	**Further working seen**	**Action**
1.	$8\sqrt{2}$	$5.65685...$ *(incorrect decimal value)*	Award the final ***A1*** *(ignore the further working)*
2.	$\frac{1}{4}\sin 4x$	$\sin x$	Do not award the final ***A1***
3.	$\log a - \log b$	$\log(a-b)$	Do not award the final ***A1***

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 eg (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 (*eg* $\sin\theta = 1.5$), 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**).*
*A candidate should be penalized only once for a particular mis-read. Use the **MR** stamp to indicate that this has been a misread. Then deduct the first of the marks to be awarded, even if this is an **M** mark, but award all others so that the candidate only loses one mark.*

- 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 (*eg* $\sin\theta = 1.5$), 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. In such cases the annotation DM should be used 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:

$f'(x) = \left(2\cos(5x-3)\right)5 \quad \left(=10\cos(5x-3)\right)$ ***A1***

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

10 Accuracy of Answers

*Candidates should **NO LONGER** be penalized for an accuracy error **(AP)**.*

*If the level of accuracy is specified in the question, a mark will be allocated for giving the answer to the required accuracy. When this is not specified in the question, all numerical answers should be given exactly or correct to three significant figures. Please check work carefully for **FT**.*

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.

12 Calculators

A GDC is required for paper 3, but calculators with symbolic manipulation features (for example, TI-89) are not allowed.

Calculator notation
The Mathematics HL guide says:
Students must always use correct mathematical notation, not calculator notation.
Do **not** accept final answers written using calculator notation. However, do not penalize the use of calculator notation in the working.

13 More than one solution

Where a candidate offers two or more different answers to the same question, an examiner should only mark the first response unless the candidate indicates otherwise.

1. (a)

Step	x_{start}	y_{start}	$y_{new} = y_{start} + h\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\right)_{start}$
0	0	1	1
1	0.2	1	1.08
2	0.4	1.08	1.256
3	0.6	1.256	1.5472
4	0.8	1.5472	1.97664
5	1	1.97664	

(M1)(A1)(A1)(A1)

Note: Award ***M1*** for equivalent of setting up first row of table, ***A1*** for each of row 2, 3 and 5.

approximate solution $y = 1.98$ ***A1***

[5 marks]

(b) make the increments smaller or any specific correct instruction – for example change increment from 0.2 to 0.1 ***A1***

[1 mark]

(c) $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} - y = 2x - 1$

integrating factor is $\mathrm{e}^{\int -1\mathrm{d}x} = \mathrm{e}^{-x}$ ***(M1)(A1)***

$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}(y\mathrm{e}^{-x}) = \mathrm{e}^{-x}(2x-1)$ ***M1***

attempt at integration by parts of $\int \mathrm{e}^{-x}(2x-1)\,\mathrm{d}x$ ***(M1)***

$= -(2x-1)\mathrm{e}^{-x} + \int 2\mathrm{e}^{-x}\,\mathrm{d}x$ ***A1***

$= -(2x-1)\mathrm{e}^{-x} - 2\mathrm{e}^{-x}\ (+c)$ ***A1***

$y\mathrm{e}^{-x} = -(1+2x)\mathrm{e}^{-x} + c$

$y = -(1+2x) + c\mathrm{e}^{x}$

when $x = 0,\ y = 1 \Rightarrow c = 2$ ***M1***

$y = -(1+2x) + 2\mathrm{e}^{x}$ ***A1***

when $x = 1,\ y = -3 + 2e$ ***A1***

[9 marks]

continued…

Question 1 continued

(d) (i) **METHOD 1**

$f(0)=1,\ f'(0)=0$ ***A1***

$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}x^2}=2+\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\Rightarrow f^2(0)=2$ ***A1***

$\frac{\mathrm{d}^3y}{\mathrm{d}x^3}=\frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}x^2}\Rightarrow f^3(0)=2$ ***A1***

hence $y=1+x^2+\frac{x^3}{3}+\ldots$ ***A1***

Note: Accuracy marks are independent of each other.

METHOD 2

using Maclaurin series for $\mathrm{e}^x=1+x+\frac{x^2}{2!}+\frac{x^3}{3!}+\ldots$ ***M1***

$y=-1-2x+2\left(1+x+\frac{x^2}{2!}+\frac{x^3}{3!}+\ldots\right)$ ***M1A1***

$y=1+x^2+\frac{x^3}{3}+\ldots$ ***A1***

(ii) when $x=1,\ y=1+1+\frac{1}{3}=\frac{7}{3}=2.33$ ***A1***

[5 marks]

Total [20 marks]

2. (a) $\bar{X}\sim N\left(\mu,\frac{\sigma^2}{100}\right)$ ***A1A1***

Note: Award ***A1*** for *N*, ***A1*** for the parameters.

[2 marks]

continued…

Question 2 continued

(b) (i) $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n} = \frac{3782}{100} = 37.8$ ***A1***

$s_{n-1}{}^2 = \frac{155341}{99} - \frac{3782^2}{9900} = 124$ ***M1A1***

(ii) $95\% CI = 37.82 \pm 1.98\sqrt{\frac{124.3006}{100}}$ ***(M1)(A1)***

$= (35.6,\ 40.0)$ ***A1***

[6 marks]

(c) **METHOD 1**

one tailed t-test ***A1***
testing 37.82 ***A1***
99 degrees of freedom
reject if $t > 2.36$ ***A1***
t-value being tested is 2.5294 ***A1***
since $2.5294 > 2.36$ we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis ***R1***

METHOD 2

one tailed t-test ***(A1)***
$p = 0.00650$ ***A3***
since p-value < 0.01 we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis ***R1***

[5 marks]

Total [13 marks]

3. (a) $x_n - x_{n-1} = 3\left(x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}\right)$ ***M1A2***

$x_n = 4x_{n-1} - 3x_{n-2}$ ***AG***

[3 marks]

continued…

Question 3 continued

(b) we need to solve the quadratic equation $t^2 - 4t + 3 = 0$ ***(M1)***

$t = 3, 1$ ***A1***

$x_n = a \times 1^n + b \times 3^n$

$x_n = a + b \times 3^n$ ***A1***

$330 = a + b$ and $420 = a + 3b$ ***M1***

$a = 285$ and $b = 45$ ***A1***

$x_n = 285 + 45 \times 3^n$ ***A1***

[6 marks]

(c) $x_n = 4x_{n-1} - 3x_{n-2}$

$x_n = 285 + 45 \times 3^n$

let $n = 0 \Rightarrow x_0 = 330$ ***A1***

let $n = 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = 420$ ***A1***

hence true for $n = 0,\ n = 1$

assume true for $n = k$, $x_k = 285 + 45 \times 3^k$ ***M1***

and assume true for $n = k - 1$, $x_{k-1} = 285 + 45 \times 3^{k-1}$ ***M1***

consider $n = k + 1$

$x_{k+1} = 4x_k - 3x_{k-1}$ ***M1***

$x_{k+1} = 4\left(285 + 45 \times 3^k\right) - 3\left(285 + 45 \times 3^{k-1}\right)$ ***A1***

$x_{k+1} = 4(285) - 3(285) + 4\left(45 \times 3^k\right) - \left(45 \times 3^k\right)$ ***(A1)***

$x_{k+1} = 285 + 3\left(45 \times 3^k\right)$

$x_{k+1} = 285 + 45 \times 3^{k+1}$ ***A1***

hence if solution is true for k and $k - 1$ it is true for $k + 1$. However solution is true for $k = 0,\ k = 1$. Hence true for all k. Hence proved by the principle of strong induction ***R1***

Note: Do not award final reasoning mark unless candidate has been awarded at least 4 other marks in this part.

[9 marks]

Total [18 marks]

4. (a) (i) $2x+6y\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=0$ ***M1***

$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=-\frac{x}{3y}$ ***A1***

gradient of tangent is $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ***A1***

equation of tangent is $y-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}=-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(x-1)$ ***M1A1***

$\left(\Rightarrow y=-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\Rightarrow y=-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x+\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$

(ii) gradient of normal is $\sqrt{3}$ ***A1***

equation of normal is $y-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}=\sqrt{3}(x-1)$ ***A1***

$\left(\Rightarrow y=x\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{3}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\Rightarrow y=\sqrt{3}x-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$

[7 marks]

(b) coordinates of P are $(2,\ 0)$ ***A1***

coordinates of Q are $\left(0,\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ ***A1***

equation of (PQ) is $\frac{y-0}{x-2}=\frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}{2}$ ***M1***

$\Rightarrow y=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(x-2)$ ***A1***

[4 marks]

(c) substitute equation of (PQ) into equation of ellipse

$x^2+3\left(\frac{x-2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2=2$ ***M1A1***

$\Rightarrow x^2+x^2-4x+4=2$

$\Rightarrow (x-1)^2=0$ ***A1***

since the equation has two equal roots (PQ) touches the ellipse ***R1***

[4 marks]

(d) $\left(1,\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ ***A1***

[1 mark]

continued…

Question 4 continued

(e) $x^2+3y^2=2$

$$\frac{x^2}{2}+\frac{y^2}{\frac{2}{3}}=1$$

$\Rightarrow a=\sqrt{2},\ b=\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ ***A1***

EITHER

$b^2=a^2\left(1-e^2\right)$

$\frac{2}{3}=2\left(1-e^2\right)$ ***M1***

$\Rightarrow e=\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ ***A1***

coordinates of foci are $(\pm ae,\ 0)\Rightarrow\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}},\ 0\right),\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}},\ 0\right)$ ***A1***

OR

$f^2=a^2-b^2$ ***M1***

$f^2=4-\frac{2}{3}$ ***A1***

coordinates of foci are $\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}},\ 0\right),\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}},\ 0\right)$ ***A1***

Note: Award accuracy marks if a^2, b^2 and e^2 are given.

[4 marks]

(f) **EITHER**

equations of directrices are $x=\pm\frac{a}{e}\Rightarrow x=\sqrt{3},\ x=-\sqrt{3}$ ***A1***

OR

$d=\frac{a^2}{f}\Rightarrow x=\sqrt{3},\ x=-\sqrt{3}$ ***A1***

[1 mark]
Total [21 marks]

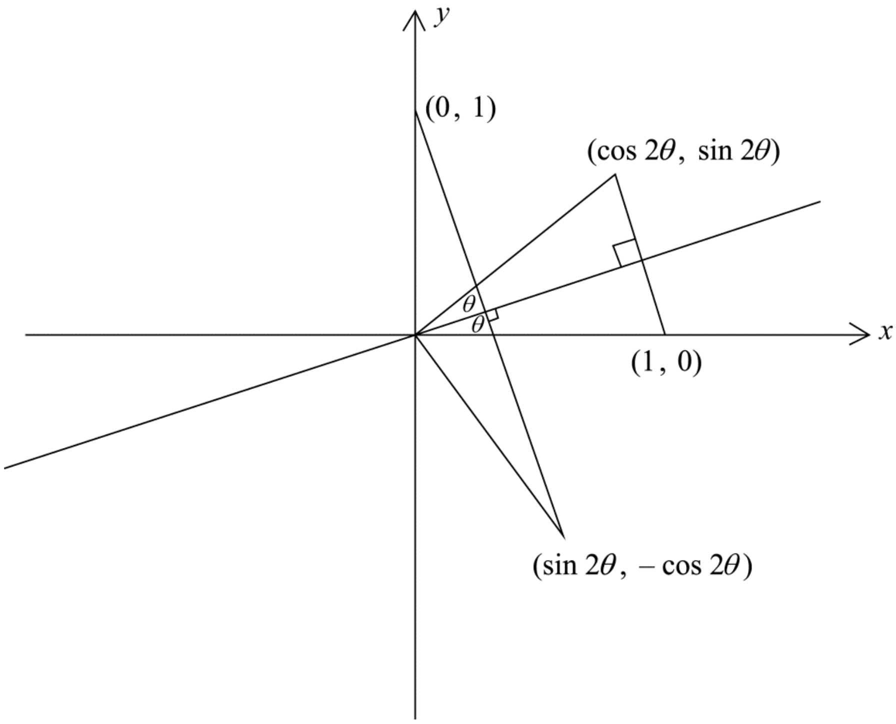
5. (a) (i) under an anti-clockwise rotation of θ

$(1, 0) \to (\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$

$(0, 1) \to (-\sin\theta, \cos\theta)$ ***M1***

rotation matrix is $\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$ ***A1***

(ii)



M1

under a reflection in the line $y = (\tan\theta)x$

$(1, 0) \to (\cos 2\theta, \sin 2\theta)$

$(0, 1) \to (\sin 2\theta, -\cos 2\theta)$ ***M1***

matrix for reflection in the line $y = (\tan\theta)x$: $\begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta & \sin 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta & -\cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix}$ ***A1***

[5 marks]

(b) in this case $\tan\theta = 3$ (***M1)***

$\Rightarrow \sin\theta = \dfrac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$ and $\cos\theta = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$

hence rotation matrix is $\begin{pmatrix} \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & -\dfrac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \\ \dfrac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \end{pmatrix}$ ***A1***

[2 marks]

continued…

Question 5 continued

(c) $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \\ -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \end{pmatrix}$ ***(A1)***

$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ***(A1)***

$\Rightarrow A^{-1}XA = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{8}{10} & -\frac{6}{10} \\ -\frac{6}{10} & \frac{8}{10} \end{pmatrix}$ ***(M1)A1***

$\Rightarrow A^{-1}XA(G) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{8}{10} & -\frac{6}{10} \\ -\frac{6}{10} & \frac{8}{10} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 & -\frac{19}{5} \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{17}{5} \end{pmatrix}$ ***(M1)***

hence coordinates are $(0, 0)$, $(-3, -1)$ and $\left(-\frac{19}{5}, \frac{17}{5}\right)$ ***A1***

[6 marks]

(d) $B = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{8}{10} & -\frac{6}{10} \\ -\frac{6}{10} & \frac{8}{10} \end{pmatrix}$

the matrix for the reflection in the line $y = (\tan\theta)x$ is $\begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta & \sin 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta & -\cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix}$

$\cos 2\theta = -\frac{4}{5}$, $\sin 2\theta = -\frac{3}{5}$ ***(A1)(A1)***

$\cos 2\theta = 2\cos^2\theta - 1$ ***(M1)***

$\Rightarrow 2\cos^2\theta = \frac{2}{10}$

$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$ ***(A1)***

$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$ and $\sin\theta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$ ***(A1)***

$\Rightarrow \tan\theta = -3$

$\Rightarrow m = -3$ ***A1***

[6 marks]

Total [19 marks]

6. (a) $\mathrm{E}(X \ tennis) = \dfrac{1}{\frac{3}{4}} = \dfrac{4}{3}$ ***(A1)***

$\mathrm{E}(X \ cricket) = \dfrac{1}{\frac{1}{4}} = 4$ ***(A1)***

$\mathrm{E}(A) = \dfrac{4}{3} \times \dfrac{1}{5} + 4 \times \dfrac{4}{5} = \dfrac{52}{15}$ ***M1A1***

[4 marks]

(b) $\mathrm{P}(X = r \mid cricket) = \dfrac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\dfrac{3}{4}\right)^{r-1}$ ***(A1)***

$\mathrm{P}(X = r \mid tennis) = \dfrac{3}{4} \cdot \left(\dfrac{1}{4}\right)^{r-1}$ ***(A1)***

$\mathrm{P}(A = r) = \mathrm{P}(X = r \mid cricket) \times \mathrm{P}(cricket) + \mathrm{P}(X = r \mid tennis) \times \mathrm{P}(tennis)$ ***(M1)***

$= \dfrac{1}{4} \times \left(\dfrac{3}{4}\right)^{r-1} \times \dfrac{4}{5} + \dfrac{3}{4} \times \left(\dfrac{1}{4}\right)^{r-1} \times \dfrac{1}{5}$ ***A1***

$= \dfrac{1}{5} \times \left(\dfrac{3}{4}\right)^{r-1} + \dfrac{3}{20} \times \left(\dfrac{1}{4}\right)^{r-1}$ ***AG***

[4 marks]

(c) $\mathrm{P}(A \le 5) \mid (A > 3) = \dfrac{\mathrm{P}(A = 4 \text{ or } 5)}{1 - \mathrm{P}(A = 1 \text{ or } 2 \text{ or } 3)}$ ***M1A1A1***

$\mathrm{P}(A = 1) = \dfrac{7}{20}$

$\mathrm{P}(A = 2) = \dfrac{15}{80}$

$\mathrm{P}(A = 3) = \dfrac{39}{320}$

$\mathrm{P}(A = 4) = \dfrac{111}{1280}$

$\mathrm{P}(A = 5) = \dfrac{327}{5120}$

$\Rightarrow \mathrm{P}(A > 3) \mid (A \le 5) = \dfrac{\frac{771}{5120}}{\frac{1744}{5120}}$ ***A1A2***

Note:	Award A1 for correct working for numerator and Award A2 for correct working for denominator

$= \dfrac{771}{1744} (= 0.442)$ ***A1***

[7 marks]

Total [15 marks]

7. (a) (i) $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$

$A^T = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$ ***M1***

$\left(A^T\right)^{-1} = \dfrac{1}{ad-bc}\begin{pmatrix} d & -c \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$ (which exists because $ad-bc \neq 0$) ***A1***

$A^{-1} = \dfrac{1}{ad-bc}\begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$ ***M1***

$\left(A^{-1}\right)^T = \dfrac{1}{ad-bc}\begin{pmatrix} d & -c \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$ ***A1***

hence $\left(A^T\right)^{-1} = \left(A^{-1}\right)^T$ as required ***AG***

(ii) $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{pmatrix}$

$AB = \begin{pmatrix} ae+bg & af+bh \\ ce+dg & cf+dh \end{pmatrix}$ ***M1***

$(AB)^T = \begin{pmatrix} ae+bg & ce+dg \\ af+bh & cf+dh \end{pmatrix}$ ***A1***

$B^T = \begin{pmatrix} e & g \\ f & h \end{pmatrix}$ $A^T = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$ ***M1***

$B^T A^T = \begin{pmatrix} e & g \\ f & h \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ae+bg & ce+dg \\ af+bh & cf+dh \end{pmatrix}$ ***A1***

hence $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$ ***AG***

[8 marks]

(b) R is reflexive since $I \in S$ and $IAI^T = A$ ***A1***

$XAX^T = B \Rightarrow A = X^{-1}B\left(X^T\right)^{-1}$ ***M1A1***

$\Rightarrow A = X^{-1}B\left(X^{-1}\right)^T$ from a (i) ***A1***

which is of the correct form, hence symmetric ***AG***

$ARB \Rightarrow XAX^T = B$ and $BRC \Rightarrow YBY^T = C$ ***M1***

Note: Allow use of X rather than Y in this line.

$\Rightarrow YXAX^TY^T = YBY^T = C$ ***M1A1***

$\Rightarrow (YX)A(YX)^T = C$ from a (ii) ***A1***

this is of the correct form, hence transitive
hence R is an equivalence relation ***AG***

[8 marks]

Total [16 marks]

8. (a) $f(x)=\sin x,\ f'(x)=\cos x,\ f^{(2)}(x)=-\sin x$ ***M1***

$f\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},\ f'\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},\ f^{(2)}\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ ***A1***

hence the quadratic Taylor Polynomial is

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(x-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{\left(x-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)^2}{2!}$$ ***M1A1***

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(1-\left(x-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)-\frac{1}{2}\left(x-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)^2\right)\right)$$

[4 marks]

(b) $f(x)=\sin x,\ f^{(3)}(x)=-\cos x$ ***(A1)***

the Lagrange form of the error term is: $|R_n(x)|\le\frac{|x-a|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}\max\left|f^{n+1}(k)\right|$

$$|R_2(x)|\le\frac{\left|x-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right|^3}{3!}\max\left|f^3(k)\right|$$ ***(M1)***

$$|R_2(x)|\le\frac{\left|x-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right|^3}{3!}\max\left|-\cos k\right|$$ ***A1***

in this case $|-\cos k|\le|-\cos 140|$ ***(A1)***

$$|R_2(x)|\le\frac{\left|x-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right|^3}{3!}\left|-\cos 140\right|$$

choosing $140^\circ=\frac{14\pi}{18}$ ***M1***

$$\Rightarrow|R_2(x)|\le\frac{\left|\frac{14\pi}{18}-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right|^3}{3!}\left|-\cos\frac{14\pi}{18}\right|$$ ***A1***

therefore the maximum value of the error term is 8.48×10^{-5} ***A1***

[7 marks]

(c) $|R_2(x)|\le 8.48\times10^{-5}=0.0000848$ hence for angles between 130° and 140° the approximation will be accurate to 3 decimal places ***A1***

[1 mark]

continued…

Question 8 continued

(d) $\left|R_2(x)\right| \le \dfrac{\left|x-\dfrac{\pi}{4}\right|^3}{3!}\max\left|\sin k\right|$ ***(M1)***

since the max value of $\left|f^3(k)\right|$ is $\sin 50^\circ$ which is the same as $\left|\cos 140^\circ\right|$ ***A1R1***

then the error is the same ***AG***

[3 marks]

Total [15 marks]

9. (a) $f(a) = f(ae) = f(a)f(e)$ ***M1A1***

hence $f(e)$ is the identity in H ***AG***

[2 marks]

(b) $e' = f(e)$

$= f\left(xx^{-1}\right)$ ***M1***

$= f(x)\ f\left(x^{-1}\right)$ ***A1***

hence $f\left(x^{-1}\right) = \left(f(x)\right)^{-1}$ ***AG***

[2 marks]

(c) let $a', b' \in H$, we need to show that $a'b' = b'a'$ ***(M1)***

since f is onto H there exists $a, b \in G$ such that $f(a) = a'$

and $f(b) = b'$ ***(M1)***

now $a'b' = f(a)f(b) = f(ab)$ ***A1***

since $f(ab) = f(ba)$ ***M1***

$f(ba) = f(b)f(a) = b'a'$ ***A1***

hence Abelian ***AG***

[5 marks]

(d) **METHOD 1**

$e' = f(e)$ and $f\left(x^{-1}\right) = \left(f(x)\right)^{-1}$ from above ***A1A1***

let $f(a)$ and $f(b)$ be two elements in $f(S)$

then $f(a)f(b) = f(ab)$ ***M1***

$\Rightarrow f(a)f(b) \in f(S)$ ***A1***

hence closed under the operation of H

$f(S)$ is a subgroup of H ***AG***

continued…

Question 9 continued

METHOD 2

$f(S)$ contains the identity, so is non empty ***A1***

Suppose $f(a), f(b) \in f(S)$

Consider $f(a)\ f(b)^{-1}$ ***M1***

$= f(a) f(b^{-1})$ (from (b)) ***A1***

$= f(ab^{-1})$ (homomorphism) ***A1***

$\in f(S)$ as $ab^{-1} \in H$

So $f(S)$ is a subgroup of H (by a subgroup theorem) ***AG***

[4 marks]

Total [13 marks]