

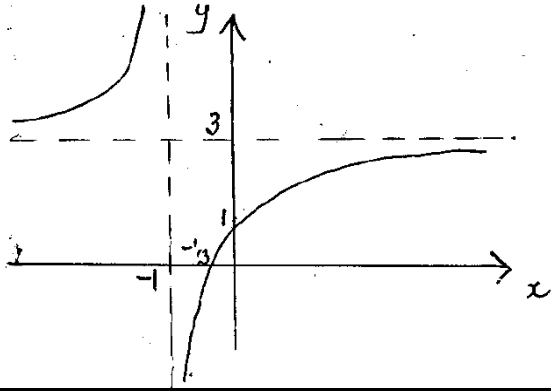
Mark Scheme (Results) Summer 2008

GCE O Level

AO Level Pure Mathematics (7362) Paper 2

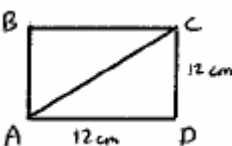
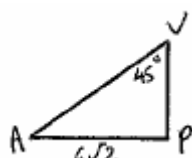
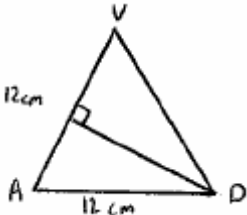
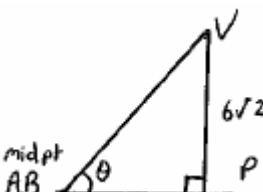
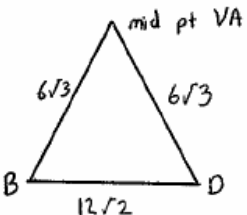
Pure Mathematics 7362

Paper 2

1	$b^2 - 4ac > 0$ $4p^2 - 4(10 - 3p) > 0$ $4p^2 + 12p - 40 > 0$ $p^2 + 3p - 10 > 0$ $(p + 5)(p - 2) > 0$ crit. values $p = -5$ $p = 2$ $p < -5$ $p > 2$	M1 M1A1 A1ft (4)
2	$\sum_{r=5}^{195} r - \sum_{r=1}^{39} 5r$ $= \frac{191}{2}(5 + 195) - 5 \times \frac{39}{2}(1 + 39), = 19100 - 3900 = 15200$	M1A1 M1A1,A1 (5)
3	Grad. line $= \frac{12}{-6} = -2$ Grad. perp. $= \frac{1}{2}$ Mid pt. is $(8, 3)$ Eqn. perp. $y - 3 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 8)$ $2y = x - 2$	M1 A1 B1 M1A1 (5)
4	$y = 0$ $x^2 = 9$ $x = \pm 3$ $V = \int_{-3}^3 \pi y^2 dx = \int_{-3}^3 \pi (9 - x^2)^2 dx = \pi \int_{-3}^3 (81 - 18x^2 + x^4) dx$ $= \pi \left[81x - 6x^3 + \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_{-3}^3$ $= \pi \left[\left(81 \times 3 - 6 \times 27 + \frac{3^5}{5} \right) - \left(-81 \times 3 + 6 \times 3^3 - \frac{3^5}{5} \right) \right] = 814$	B1 M1 M1A1 M1A1 (6)
5	(a) $v = t^2 - 2t + 9$ $\frac{dv}{dt} = 2t - 2$ $t = 3$ accel. $= 4\text{m/s}^2$ (b) $s = \int (t^2 - 2t + 9) dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} - t^2 + 9t \right]_0^6$ $= 72 - 36 + 54 = 90\text{m}$	M1 A1 (2) M1A1 M1A1 (4)
6	(a) (i) $y = 3$ (ii) $x = -1$ (b) (i) $y = 0$ $3 = \frac{2}{x+1}$ $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ $(-\frac{1}{3}, 0)$ (ii) $x = 0$ $y = 1$ $(0, 1)$ (c) 	B1B1 (2) B1 B1 (2) G1 G1ft G1ft (3)

7	<p>(a) $\alpha + \beta = -k$ $\alpha\beta = -5$ $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = k^2 + 10$ $\alpha^2\beta^2 = 25$</p> <p>(b) $5(k^2 + 10) - 7 \times 25 = 0$ $5k^2 = 175 - 50$ $k^2 = 25$ $k = \pm 5$</p> <p>(c) $k = 5$ $\frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2} = \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha^2\beta^2} = \frac{25+10}{25} = \frac{7}{5}$ $\frac{1}{\alpha^2\beta^2} = \frac{1}{25}$ Eqn. $x^2 - \frac{7}{5}x + \frac{1}{25} = 0$ $25x^2 - 35x + 1 = 0$</p>	B1 M1A1 B1 (4) M1 A1 (2) M1A1 B1 M1 A1 (5)
8	<p>(a) $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{4}$ ($\sin \theta = -\frac{5}{2}$ not poss.) $\theta = 0.253, 2.89$</p> <p>(b) $(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{3}) = 1.176, 4.317$ $2\theta = 2.223, 5.364$ $\theta = 1.11, 2.68$</p> <p>(c) $9(1 - \cos^2 \theta) - 9 \cos \theta = 11$ $9\cos^2 \theta + 9 \cos \theta + 2 = 0$ $(3 \cos \theta + 1)(3 \cos \theta + 2) = 0$ $\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{3}, \cos \theta = -\frac{2}{3}$ $\theta = 1.91, \theta = 2.30$</p>	M1 A1A1 (3) M1 M1 A1A1 (4) M1 M1A1 A1,A1 (5)
9	<p>(a) $a + 2d = \log pq^4$ $a + 4d = \log pq^8$ $2d = \log pq^8 - \log pq^4$ $= \log \frac{pq^8}{pq^4} = \log q^4 = 4 \log q$ $d = 2 \log q$ $b = 2$</p> <p>(b) $a = \log pq^4 - 4 \log q = \log \frac{pq^4}{q^4} = \log p$</p> <p>(c) $S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2 \log p + 2(n-1) \log q\}$ $= n \{ \log pq^{n-1} \}$ $s = n$ $r = n-1$</p> <p>(d) $S_{16} = 16 \log pq^{15}$ $S_4 = 4 \log pq^3$ $16 \log pq^{15} = 40 \log pq^3$ $2 \log p + 30 \log q = 5 \log p + 15 \log q$ $3 \log p = 15 \log q, \log p = 5 \log q$</p>	M1 M1 A1 (3) M1A1 (2) M1A1 M1A1 (4) M1A1ft M1A1 (4)

10	<p>(a) $\left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)}{2!}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2$ $= 1 + \frac{x}{10} - \frac{x^2}{50}$</p>	M1 A2,1,0 (3)
	<p>(b) $\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{5}} = 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{6}{5}\right)}{2!}\left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)^2$ $= 1 + \frac{x}{10} + \frac{3x^2}{100}$</p>	M1 A2,1,0 (3)
	<p>(c) $x < 2$</p>	B1 (1)
	<p>(d) $\left(\frac{2+x}{2-x}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} = \left(\frac{1+\frac{x}{2}}{1-\frac{x}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} = \left(1 + \frac{x}{10} - \frac{x^2}{50}\right)\left(1 + \frac{x}{10} + \frac{3x^2}{100}\right)$ $= 1 + \frac{x}{5} + \frac{x^2}{50}$</p>	M1 M1A1 (3)
	<p>(e) $\int_0^{0.5} \left(\frac{2+x}{2-x}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} dx = \int_0^{0.5} \left(1 + \frac{x}{5} + \frac{x^2}{50}\right) dx$ $= \left[x + \frac{x^2}{10} + \frac{x^3}{150}\right]_0^{0.5}$ $= 0.5 + \frac{0.5^2}{10} + \frac{0.5^3}{150} = 0.5258$</p>	M1A1ft M1A1 (4)

11	<p>(a)</p> 	$AC = \sqrt{(12^2 + 12^2)} = 12\sqrt{2}$ $VP = 6\sqrt{2} \tan 45 = 6\sqrt{2}$	<p>M1A1</p> <p>M1A1 (4)</p>
	<p>(b)</p> 	$VA^2 = (6\sqrt{2})^2 + (6\sqrt{2})^2 = 144$ $VA = 12 \text{ cm}$	<p>M1A1ft</p> <p>A1 (3)</p>
	<p>(c)</p> 	$DX^2 = 12^2 - 6^2$ $DX = \sqrt{108} = 6\sqrt{3}$	<p>M1A1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p>
	<p>(d)</p> 	$\tan \theta = \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{6} \quad \theta = 54.7^\circ$	<p>M1A1A1 (3)</p>
	<p>(e)</p> 	<p>Identify the angle</p> $\cos \phi = \frac{(6\sqrt{3})^2 + (6\sqrt{3})^2 - (12\sqrt{2})^2}{2 \times 6\sqrt{3} \times 6\sqrt{3}}$ $= -\frac{1}{3}$ $\phi = 109.5^\circ$	<p>B1</p> <p>M1A1ft</p> <p>A1 (4)</p>