

Mark Scheme (Results) January 2010

GCE O Level

Pure Mathematics (7362/01)
Paper 1

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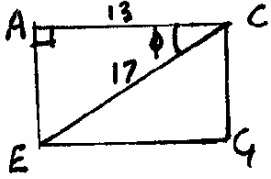
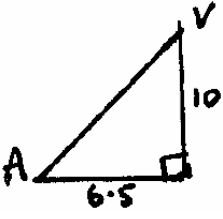

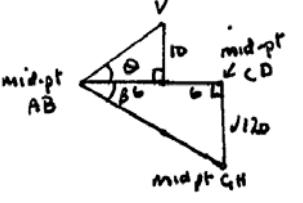
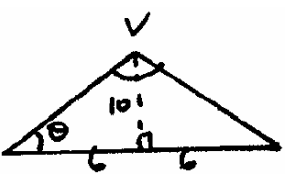
AO Pure Mathematics 7362 Mark Scheme

Paper 1

Q.	Scheme	Marks
1	$\frac{\sin 42^\circ}{5.7} = \frac{\sin A}{8.4}$ $\sin A = \frac{8.4}{5.7} \sin 42^\circ \quad A = 80.4^\circ \text{ or } 99.6^\circ$	M1A1 A1A1ft (4)
2	(a) $(x-4)(x-\alpha)(x-\alpha) = x^3 + px^2 + qx - 36$ $-4\alpha^2 = -36 \quad \alpha = \pm 3$ \therefore repeated root is 3 (must be positive) * (b) Mult out brackets (may be seen in (a)) $p = -10, q = 33$	M1 A1 (2) M1 A1A1 (3) (5)
3	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \quad \frac{dV}{dr} = 4\pi r^2$ $A = 4\pi r^2 \quad \frac{dA}{dr} = 8\pi r$ $\frac{dA}{dr} = \frac{dA}{dV} \times \frac{dV}{dr} \times \frac{dr}{dV}$ $= 8\pi r \times \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \times 25, = \frac{50}{2.5} = 20 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{s}$	M1A1 A1 M1 A1ftA1 (6)
4	$x + y = 11 - 6 \quad y = 5 - x$ $x(5-x) = 6$ $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$ $(x-2)(x-3) = 0$ $x = 2 \quad y = 3$ $x = 3 \quad y = 2$	OR: $y = \frac{6}{x}$ $x \times \frac{6}{x} + x + \frac{6}{x} = 11$ $6x + x^2 + 6 = 11x$ $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \quad \text{etc}$ M1 M1 A1 M1A1 A1 (6)
5	(a) $\overline{AB} = 12\mathbf{i} + q\mathbf{j} - (3\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{j})$ $\overline{OC} = \overline{OA} + \frac{1}{3}\overline{AB} = 3\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{3}(12\mathbf{i} + q\mathbf{j} - (3\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{j}))$ $p\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} = 6\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{16}{3} + \frac{q}{3}\right)\mathbf{j}$ $p = 6 \quad 4 = \frac{16}{3} + \frac{q}{3} \quad q = -4$ (b) $\overline{OD} = \frac{1}{3}\overline{OB} = 4\mathbf{i} - \frac{4}{3}\mathbf{j}$ $\overline{OM} = \frac{1}{2}(\overline{OC} + \overline{OD}) = \frac{1}{2}(6\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{i} - \frac{4}{3}\mathbf{j}) = 5\mathbf{i} + \frac{4}{3}\mathbf{j}$	M1 M1 A1 M1A1 (5) B1 M1A1 (3) (8)

6	<p>(a) $8x + 4 = 8 - 4x$ $12x = 4 \quad x = \frac{1}{3}$ $y^2 = 8 - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{20}{3} \quad y = 2\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} \text{ (o.e.)}$</p> <p>(b) C_1 meets x-axis at $-\frac{1}{2}$; C_2 meets x-axis at 2 $\text{Vol} = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{3}} \pi(8x+4)dx + \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^2 \pi(8-4x)dx$ $= \pi \left[4x^2 + 4x \right]_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{3}} + \pi \left[8x - 2x^2 \right]_{\frac{1}{3}}^2$ $= \pi \left[\frac{4}{9} + \frac{4}{3} - (1-2) \right] + \pi \left[16 - 8 - \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{2}{9} \right) \right] = \frac{25}{3} \pi$</p>	<p>M1 A1 A1 (3)</p> <p>M1A1 M1 A1 M1A1 (6) (9)</p>
7	<p>(a) $S_1 = \frac{1}{4}(13+7) = 5 \quad a = 5$</p> <p>(b) rth term $= S_r - S_{r-1} = \frac{r}{4}(13+7r) - \frac{(r-1)}{4}(13+7r-7) = \frac{7r}{2} + \frac{3}{2}$</p> <p>(c) $r = 2$ 2nd term $= 8\frac{1}{2}$ $d = 8\frac{1}{2} - 5 = 3\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>(d) $5 + \frac{7}{2}(p-1) = 5k$ $7p - 7 = 10k - 10$ $7p = 10k - 3$ least $p = 11$</p>	<p>B1 (1)</p> <p>M1A1A1 (3)</p> <p>M1A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 M1 A1 (3) (9)</p>
8	<p>(a) $(a+bx)^6 = a^6 + 6a^5bx + \frac{6 \cdot 5}{2!} a^4b^2x^2 + \frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4}{3!} a^3b^3x^3$ $+ \frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}{4!} a^2b^4x^4 + \frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}{5!} ab^5x^5 + b^6x^6$ $= a^6 + 6a^5bx + 15a^4b^2x^2 + 20a^3b^3x^3 + 15a^2b^4x^4 + 6ab^5x^5 + b^6x^6$</p> <p>(b) $20a^3b^3 = 2 \times 15a^2b^4$ $2a^3b^3 = 3a^2b^4 \quad 2a = 3b$ $(a+3b)^6 = 46656, \quad a+3b = \pm 6$ $3a = \pm 6 \quad a = 2 \quad b = \frac{4}{3}$ $a = -2 \quad b = -\frac{4}{3}$</p>	<p>M1 A3,2,1,0 (4) M1 A1 M1A1 M1 A1 (6) (10)</p>

9	<p>(a) $x^3 = 125 \quad x = 5$</p> <p>(b) $9y + 4 = 4^4 (= 256)$ $9y = 252 \quad y = 28$</p> <p>(c) $3 - \frac{1}{\log_p 3} = 2 \log_p 3$ $3 \log_p 3 - 1 = 2(\log_p 3)^2$ $2(\log_p 3)^2 - 3 \log_p 3 + 1 = 0$ $(2 \log_p 3 - 1)(\log_p 3 - 1) = 0$ $\log_p 3 = 0.5 \quad p^{0.5} = 3 \quad p = 9$ $\log_p 3 = 1 \quad p = 3$</p>	<p>M1A1 (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1A1 (3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1A1</p> <p>A1 (6)</p> <p>(11)</p>
10	<p>(a) $x^2 = \frac{x^2}{x-1}$ $x^2(x-2) = 0 \quad x = 0 \quad x = 2$ $\therefore A$ is $(2, 4)$</p> <p>(b) $y = x^2 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x$, at $A \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 4$ Tangent $y - 4 = 4(x - 2)$ $y = 4x - 4$</p> <p>(c) $y = \frac{x^2}{x-1} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x(x-1) - x^2}{(x-1)^2}$ at $A \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$, $\text{tgt } y = 4$</p> <p>(d) $y = 4x - 4$ $x = 0 \quad y = -4$ Area $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 8 = 8 \text{ units}^2$</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>M1A1</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> <p>M1A1</p> <p>M1A1 (4)</p> <p>M1A1</p> <p>M1A1 (4)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1A1 (3)</p> <p>(15)</p>

11	<p>(a) </p> <p>(b) </p> <p>(c) </p> <p>(d) </p> <p>(e) </p>	<p>$AC^2 = 12^2 + 5^2 \quad AC = 13$ $AE^2 = 17^2 - 13^2$ $AE = \sqrt{120} = 10.954\dots = 11.0 \text{ cm}$</p> <p>$VA^2 = 10^2 + 6.5^2, \quad VA = 11.9 \text{ cm}$</p> <p>$\sin \phi = \frac{\sqrt{120}}{17}$ $\phi = 40.1^\circ$</p> <p>$\tan \theta = \frac{10}{6} \quad \theta = 59.03^\circ$ $\tan \beta = \frac{\sqrt{120}}{12} \quad \beta = 42.39^\circ$ Reqd. angle = $59.03 + 42.39$ $= 101.4^\circ$</p> <p>Identify angle Reqd angle = $2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{6}{10}\right)$ $= 61.9^\circ$</p>	<p>M1 M1 A1 (3)</p> <p>M1A1ftA1 (3)</p> <p>M1A1ftA1 (3)</p> <p>M1A1 A1 B1ft (4)</p> <p>B1 M1A1 A1 (4)</p> <p>(17)</p>
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