

Mathematics

Advanced GCE A2 7890 - 2

Advanced Subsidiary GCE AS 3890 - 2

Mark Schemes for the Units

June 2008

3890-2/7890-2/MS/R/08

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Reports should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and mark schemes for the Examination.

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4721 Core Mathematics 1

1 (i)	$n = -2$	B1 1
(ii)	$n = 3$	B1 1
(iii)	$n = \frac{3}{2}$	M1 $\sqrt{4^3}$ or $64^{\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\left(4^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^3$ or $(4^3)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ or $4 \times \sqrt{4}$ with brackets correct if used A1 2
2 (i)	$y = (x-2)^2$	M1 $y = (x \pm 2)^2$ A1 2
(ii)	$y = -(x^3 - 4)$	B1 oe 1
3 (i)	$\sqrt{2 \times 100} = 10\sqrt{2}$	B1 1
(ii)	$\frac{12}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{12\sqrt{2}}{2} = 6\sqrt{2}$	B1 1
(iii)	$10\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{2} = 7\sqrt{2}$	M1 Attempt to express $5\sqrt{8}$ in terms of $\sqrt{2}$ A1 2
4	$y = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $2y^2 - 7y + 3 = 0$ $(2y-1)(y-3) = 0$ $y = \frac{1}{2}, y = 3$ $x = \frac{1}{4}, x = 9$	M1* Use a substitution to obtain a quadratic or factorise into 2 brackets each containing $x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ M1dep Correct method to solve a quadratic A1 M1 Attempt to square to obtain x A1 SR If first M1 not gained and 3 and $\frac{1}{2}$ given as final answers, award B1 5

5

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 1$$

$$= 4\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{9}}\right) + 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{7}{3}$$

M1 Attempt to differentiate

A1 $kx^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

A1

M1 Correct substitution of $x = 9$ into their

A1 $\frac{7}{3}$ only

5

6 (i) $(x-5)(x+2)(x+5)$

$$= (x^2 - 3x - 10)(x+5)$$

$$= x^3 + 2x^2 - 25x - 50$$

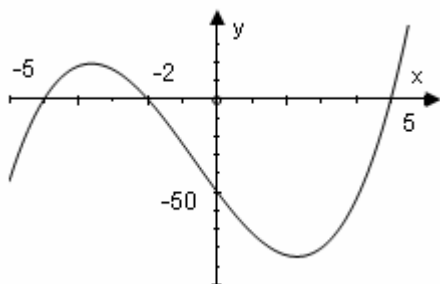
B1 $x^2 - 3x - 10$ or $x^2 + 7x + 10$ or $x^2 - 25$ seen

M1 Attempt to multiply a quadratic by a linear factor

A1

3

(ii)



B1 +ve cubic with 3 roots (not 3 line segments)

B1✓ (0, -50) labelled or indicated on y-axis

B1 (-5, 0), (-2, 0), (5, 0) labelled or indicated on x-axis and no other x-intercepts

3

7 (i) $8 < 3x - 2 < 11$

$$10 < 3x < 13$$

$$\frac{10}{3} < x < \frac{13}{3}$$

M1 2 equations or inequalities both dealing with all 3 terms resulting in $a < kx < b$

A1 10 and 13 seen

A1

3

(ii) $x(x+2) \geq 0$

$$x \geq 0, x \leq -2$$

M1 Correct method to solve a quadratic

A1 0, -2

M1 Correct method to solve inequality

A1

4

<p>8 (i) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 2kx + 1$</p>	<p>B1 One term correct B1 Fully correct 2</p>
<p>(ii) $3x^2 - 2kx + 1 = 0$ when $x = 1$</p> <p>$3 - 2k + 1 = 0$</p> <p>$k = 2$</p>	<p>M1 their $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ soi M1 $x = 1$ substituted into their $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ A1✓ 3</p>
<p>(iii) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 6x - 4$</p> <p>When $x = 1$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} > 0 \therefore$ min pt</p>	<p>M1 Substitutes $x = 1$ into their $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ and looks at sign A1 States minimum CWO 2</p>
<p>(iv) $3x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$</p> <p>$(3x - 1)(x - 1) = 0$</p> <p>$x = \frac{1}{3}, x = 1$</p> <p>$x = \frac{1}{3}$</p>	<p>M1 their $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ M1 correct method to solve 3-term quadratic A1 WWW at any stage 3</p>

<p>9 (i)</p> $(x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 100$ $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 2y - 95 = 0$	<p>B1 $(x-2)^2$ and $(y-1)^2$ seen</p> <p>B1 $(x \pm 2)^2 + (y \pm 1)^2 = 100$</p> <p>B1 correct form</p> <p>3</p>
<p>(ii)</p> $(5-2)^2 + (k-1)^2 = 100$ $(k-1)^2 = 91 \quad \text{or} \quad k^2 - 2k - 90 = 0$ $k = 1 + \sqrt{91}$	<p>M1 $x = 5$ substituted into their equation</p> <p>A1 correct, simplified quadratic in k (or y) obtained</p> <p>A1 cao</p> <p>3</p>
<p>(iii) distance from $(-3, 9)$ to $(2, 1)$</p> $= \sqrt{(2 - (-3))^2 + (1 - 9)^2}$ $= \sqrt{25 + 64}$ $= \sqrt{89}$ $\sqrt{89} < 10 \quad \text{so point is inside}$	<p>M1 Uses $(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2$</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1 compares their distance with 10 and makes consistent conclusion</p> <p>3</p>
<p>(iv) gradient of radius = $\frac{9-1}{8-2}$</p> $= \frac{4}{3}$ <p>gradient of tangent = $-\frac{3}{4}$</p> $y-9 = -\frac{3}{4}(x-8)$ $y-9 = -\frac{3}{4}x + 6$ $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 15$	<p>M1 uses $\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$</p> <p>A1 oe</p> <p>B1✓ oe</p> <p>M1 correct equation of straight line through $(8, 9)$, any non-zero gradient</p> <p>A1 oe 3 term equation</p> <p>5</p>

<p>10 (i) $2(x^2 - 3x) + 11$ $= 2\left[\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4}\right] + 11$ $= 2\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{13}{2}$</p>	<p>B1 $p = 2$ B1 $q = -\frac{3}{2}$ M1 $r = 11 - 2q^2$ or $\frac{11}{2} - q^2$ A1 $r = \frac{13}{2}$ 4</p>
<p>(ii) $\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{13}{2}\right)$</p>	<p>B1√ B1√ 2</p>
<p>(iii) $36 - 4 \times 2 \times 11$ $= -52$</p>	<p>M1 uses $b^2 - 4ac$ A1 2</p>
<p>(iv) 0 real roots</p>	<p>B1 cao 1</p>
<p>(v) $2x^2 - 6x + 11 = 14 - 7x$ $2x^2 + x - 3 = 0$ $(2x + 3)(x - 1) = 0$ $x = -\frac{3}{2}, x = 1$ $y = \frac{49}{2}, y = 7$</p>	<p>M1* substitute for x/y or attempt to get an equation in 1 variable only A1 obtain correct 3 term quadratic M1dep correct method to solve 3 term quadratic A1 A1 SR If A0 A0, one correct pair of values, spotted or from correct factorisation www B1 5</p>

PART (a) ANSWERED ON INSERT

4	(a)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Stage</th> <th>State</th> <th>Action</th> <th>Working</th> <th>Suboptimal maximum</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">2</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="6">1</td> <td rowspan="2">0</td> <td>0</td> <td>$3+5=8$</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>$4+4=8$</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">1</td> <td>1</td> <td>$2+4=6$</td> <td rowspan="2">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>$4+4=8$</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">2</td> <td>1</td> <td>$6+4=10$</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>$5+4=9$</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">0</td> <td rowspan="3">0</td> <td>0</td> <td>$4+8=12$</td> <td rowspan="3">13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>$5+8=13$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>$2+10=12$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Length of longest path = 13 Route = (0;0) – (1;1) – (2;2) – (3;0)</p>	Stage	State	Action	Working	Suboptimal maximum	2	0	0	5	5	1	0	4	4	2	0	4	4	1	0	0	$3+5=8$	8	1	$4+4=8$	8	1	1	$2+4=6$	8	2	$4+4=8$	2	1	$6+4=10$	10	2	$5+4=9$		0	0	0	$4+8=12$	13	1	$5+8=13$	2	$2+10=12$	<p>B1 5, 4, 4 identified as suboptimal maxima for stage 2</p> <p>M1 Transferring suboptimal maxima from stage 2 to stage 1 correctly</p> <p>A1 Correct additions or totals seen for all rows in stage 1</p> <p>B1 8, 8, 10 identified as suboptimal maxima for stage 1 (cao)</p> <p>M1 Transferring suboptimal maxima from stage 1 to stage 0 correctly</p> <p>A1 Correct additions or totals seen for all rows in stage 0</p> <p>B1 13</p> <p>B1 Correct route or in reverse (including (0; 0) and (3; 0))</p>	[8]
		Stage	State	Action	Working	Suboptimal maximum																																														
2	0	0	5	5																																																
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(b)(i)		<p>M1 Condone directions missing Must be activity on arc</p> <p>A1 A reasonable attempt, arcs should be labelled</p> <p>A1 Any correct form Condone extra dummies provided precedences are not violated, accept networks with multiple end vertices Arc weights may be shown but are not necessary</p>	[2]																																																	
(ii)	<p>Minimum project completion time = 13 days Critical activities B, G, L</p>	<p>M1 Follow through their network if possible Values at vertices may be recorded using any consistent notation</p> <p>A1 Forward pass with no more than one independent error Forward pass correct</p> <p>M1 Backward pass with no more than one independent error (follow through their 13)</p> <p>A1 Backward pass correct</p> <p>B1 13 stated, cao</p> <p>B1 B, G, L correct answer only</p>	[6]																																																	
(iii)		<p>B1 Not follow through</p> <p>B1 A directed dummy from end of G to start of K</p> <p>B1 A directed dummy from end of G to start of L</p> <p>Condone extra dummies provided precedences are not violated Watch out for K following I</p>	[2]																																																	
Total = 18																																																				

Grade Thresholds

Advanced GCE Mathematics (3890-2, 7890-2)
June 2008 Examination Series

Unit Threshold Marks

7892		Maximum Mark	A	B	C	D	E	U
4721	Raw	72	63	55	47	39	32	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
4722	Raw	72	56	49	42	35	29	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
4723	Raw	72	55	47	40	33	26	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
4724	Raw	72	56	49	43	37	31	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
4725	Raw	72	57	49	41	34	27	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
4726	Raw	72	49	43	37	31	25	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
4727	Raw	72	54	47	41	35	29	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
4728	Raw	72	61	53	45	37	29	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
4729	Raw	72	56	47	38	29	20	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
4730	Raw	72	56	47	38	29	21	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
4731	Raw	72	59	50	42	34	26	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
4732	Raw	72	60	52	45	38	31	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
4733	Raw	72	56	48	41	34	27	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
4734	Raw	72	55	48	41	34	28	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
4735	Raw	72	56	49	42	35	28	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
4736	Raw	72	53	46	39	32	26	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
4737	Raw	72	61	54	47	40	34	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0

Specification Aggregation Results

Overall threshold marks in UMS (ie after conversion of raw marks to uniform marks)

	Maximum Mark	A	B	C	D	E	U
3890	300	240	210	180	150	120	0
3891	300	240	210	180	150	120	0
3892	300	240	210	180	150	120	0
7890	600	480	420	360	300	240	0
7891	600	480	420	360	300	240	0
7892	600	480	420	360	300	240	0

The cumulative percentage of candidates awarded each grade was as follows:

	A	B	C	D	E	U	Total Number of Candidates
3890	33.3	50.4	65.4	77.0	86.6	100	14679
3891	100	100	100	100	100	100	1
3892	57.2	76.7	88.2	94.1	97.6	100	1647
7890	45.4	67.3	82.4	92.1	97.8	100	10512
7891	33.3	66.7	100	100	100	100	6
7892	56.5	77.9	90.0	95.4	98.2	100	1660

For a description of how UMS marks are calculated see:

http://www.ocr.org.uk/learners/ums_results.html

Statistics are correct at the time of publication.

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