Mark Scheme 4724
June 2007

1	(i) Correct format $\frac{A}{x+2}+\frac{B}{x-3}$	M1		s.o.i. in answer
	$A=1$ and $B=2$	A1	**2**	for both
	(ii) $-A(x+2)^{-2}-B(x-3)^{-2}$ f.t.	√A1		
	Convincing statement that each denom > 0	B1		accept ≥ 0. Do not accept $x^2>0$.
	State whole exp < 0 **AG**	B1	**3**	Dep on previous 4 marks.
				5
2	Use parts with $u=x^2, \mathrm{d}v=\mathrm{e}^x$	*M1		obtaining a result $\mathrm{f}(x)+/-\int \mathrm{g}(x)(\mathrm{d}x)$
	Obtain $x^2\mathrm{e}^x-\int 2x\mathrm{e}^x\,(\mathrm{d}x)$	A1		
	Attempt parts again with $u=(-)(2)x, \mathrm{d}v=\mathrm{e}^x$	M1		
	Final = $(x^2-2x+2)\mathrm{e}^x$ AEF incl brackets	A1		s.o.i. eg $\mathrm{e}+(-2x+2)\mathrm{e}^x$
	Use limits correctly throughout	dep*M1		Tolerate (their value for $x=1$) (-0)
	$\mathrm{e}^{(1)}-2$ ISW Exact answer only	A1	**6**	Allow 0.718 → M1
				6
3	Volume = $(k)\int_0^{\pi}\sin^2x\,(\mathrm{d}x)$	B1		where $k=\pi, 2\pi$ or 1; limits necessary
	Suitable method for integrating $\sin^2x$	*M1		eg $\int +/-1+/-\cos 2x\,(\mathrm{d}x)$ or single integ by parts & connect to $\int \sin^2x\,(\mathrm{d}x)$
	$\int \sin^2x\,(\mathrm{d}x)=\frac{1}{2}\int 1-\cos 2x\,(\mathrm{d}x)$	A1		or $-\sin x\cos x+\int \cos^2x(\mathrm{d}x)$
	$\int \cos 2x\,(\mathrm{d}x)=\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x$	A1		or $-\sin x\cos x+\int 1-\sin^2x\,(\mathrm{d}x)$
	Use limits correctly	dep*M1		
	Volume = $\frac{1}{2}\pi^2$ WWW Exact answer	A1	**6**	**<u>Beware</u>**: wrong working leading to $\frac{1}{2}\pi^2$
				6
4	(i) $\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)^{-2}$ $=1+(-2)\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\frac{-2.-3}{2}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+\frac{-2.-3.-4}{3!}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3$	M1		Clear indication of method of ≥ 3 terms
	$=1-x$	B1		First two terms, not dependent on M1
	$+\frac{3}{4}x^2-\frac{1}{2}x^3$	A1		For both third and fourth terms
	$(2+x)^{-2}=\frac{1}{4}\left(\text{their exp of }(1+ax)^{-2}\right)$ mult out	√B1		Correct: $\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{4}x+\frac{3}{16}x^2-\frac{1}{8}x^3$
	$\lvert x\rvert<2$ or $-2<x<2$ (but not $\lvert\frac{1}{2}x\rvert<1$)	B1	**5**	
	(ii) If (i) is $a+bx+cx^2+dx^3$ evaluate $b+d$	M1		
	$-\frac{3}{8}\ (x^3)$	√A1	**2**	Follow-through from $b+d$
				7

5(i) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$	M1		
$= \frac{-4\sin 2t}{-\sin t}$	A1		Accept $\frac{4\sin 2t}{\sin t}$ WWW
$= 8\cos t$	A1		
≤ 8 **AG**	A1	4	with brief explanation eg $\cos t \le 1$
(ii) Use $\cos 2t = 2\cos^2 t +/- 1$ or $1 - 2\cos^2 t$	M1		<u>If starting with</u> $y = 4x^2 + 1$, then
Use correct version $\cos 2t = 2\cos^2 t - 1$	A1		Subst $x = \cos t, y = 3 + 2\cos 2t$ M1
Produce WWW $y = 4x^2 + 1$ **AG**	A1	3	<u>Either</u> substitute <u>a</u> formula for cos *2t* M1 Obtain 0=0 or $4\cos^2 t + 1 = 4\cos^2 t + 1$ A1 <u>Or</u> Manip to give formula for cos *2t* M1 Obtain corr formula & say it's correct A1
(iii) U-shaped parabola abve *x*-axis, sym abt *y*-axis	B1		Any labelling must be correct
Portion between $(-1, 5)$ and $(1, 5)$	B1	2	either $x = \pm 1$ or $y = 5$ must be marked
N.B. If (ii) answered or quoted before (i) attempted, allow in part			(i) B2 for $\frac{dy}{dx} = 8x$ +B1,B1 if earned. **9**
6 (i) $\frac{d}{dx}(y^2) = 2y\frac{dy}{dx}$	B1		
Using $d(uv) = u\,dv + v\,du$ for the $(3)xy$ term	M1		
$\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + 3xy + 4y^2) = 2x + 3x\frac{dy}{dx} + 3y + 8y\frac{dy}{dx}$	A1		
Solve for $\frac{dy}{dx}$ & subst (x, y) = (2,3)	M1		or v.v. Subst now or at normal eqn stage; (M1 dep on either/both B1 M1 earned)
$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{13}{30}$	A1		Implied if grad normal = $\frac{30}{13}$
Grad normal = $\frac{30}{13}$ follow-through	√B1		This f.t. mark awarded only if numerical
Find equ <u>any</u> line thro (2,3) with <u>any</u> num grad	M1		
$30x - 13y - 21 = 0$ AEF	A1	8	No fractions in final answer **8**
7 (i) Leading term in quotient = $2x$	B1		
<u>Suff evidence</u> of division or identity process	M1		
Quotient = $2x + 3$	A1		Stated or in relevant position in division
Remainder = *x*	A1	4	Accept $\frac{x}{x^2+4}$ as remainder
(ii) their quotient + $\frac{\text{their remainder}}{x^2+4}$	√B1	1	$2x + 3 + \frac{x}{x^2+4}$
(iii) <u>Working with their expression in part (ii)</u>			
their *Ax* + *B* integrated as $\frac{1}{2}Ax^2 + Bx$	√B1		
their $\frac{Cx}{x^2+4}$ integrated as $k\ln(x^2+4)$	M1		Ignore any integration of $\frac{D}{x^2+4}$
$k = \frac{1}{2}C$	√A1		
Limits used correctly throughout	M1		
$14 + \frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{13}{5}$	A1	5	logs need not be combined.
			10

8	(i) Sep variables eg $\int \frac{1}{6-h}(\mathrm{d}h) = \int \frac{1}{20}(\mathrm{d}t)$	*M1		s.o.i. Or $\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}h} = \frac{20}{6-h} \rightarrow$ M1
	LHS = $-\ln(6-h)$	A1		& then $t = -20\ln(6-h)$ (+c)$\rightarrow$ A1+A1
	RHS = $\frac{1}{20}t$ (+c)	A1		
	Subst $t = 0, h = 1$ into equation containing 'c'	dep*M1		
	Correct value of their c = $-(20)\ln 5$ **WWW**	A1		or $(20)\ln 5$ if on LHS
	Produce $t = 20\ln\frac{5}{6-h}$ **WWW AG**	A1	**6**	Must see $\ln 5 - \ln(6-h)$
	(ii) When *h* = 2, *t* = $20\ln\frac{5}{4}$ =4.46(2871)	B1	**1**	Accept 4.5, $4\frac{1}{2}$
	(iii) Solve $10 = 20\ln\frac{5}{6-h}$ to $\frac{5}{6-h} = e^{0.5}$	M1		or $\frac{6-h}{5} = e^{-0.5}$ or suitable $\frac{1}{2}$-way stage
	h = 2.97(2.9673467…)	A1	**2**	$6 - 5e^{-0.5}$ or $6 - e^{1.109}$
	[In (ii),(iii) accept non-decimal (exact) answers but -1 once.**]** Accept truncated values in (ii),(iii).			
	(iv) Any indication of (approximately) 6 (m)	B1	**1**	
				10
9	(i) Use -6**i** + 8**j** -2**k** and **i** + 3**j** + 2**k** only	M1		
	Correct method for scalar product	M1		of <u>any</u> two vectors ($-6+24-4=14$)
	Correct method for magnitude	M1		of <u>any</u> vector ($\sqrt{36+64+4} = \sqrt{104}$ or $\sqrt{1+9+4} = \sqrt{14}$)
	68 or 68.5 (68.47546); 1.2(0) (1.1951222) rad	A1	**4**	
	[N.B. 61 (60.562) will probably have been generated by 5**i** – **j** -2**k** and 3**i** – 8**j**]			
	(ii) Indication that relevant vectors are parallel	M1		-6**i** + 8**j** -2**k** & 3**i** + c**j** + **k** with some indic of method of attack eg -6**i** + 8**j** -2**k** =λ(3**i** + c**j** + **k**)
	c **=** -4	A1	**2**	$c = -4$ WW$\rightarrow$ B2
	(iii) Produce 2/3 equations containing *t,u* (& c)	M1		eg $3+t = 2+3u, -8+3t = 1+cu$ and $2t = 3+u$
	Solve the 2 equations not containing 'c'	M1		
	t = 2, *u* = 1	A1		
	Subst their (*t,u*) into equation containing c	M1		
	c = -3	A1	**5**	
	<u>Alternative method for final 4 marks</u>			
	Solve two equations, one with 'c', for *t* and *u* in terms of c, and substitute into third equation	(M2)		
	$c = -3$	(A2)		**11**