

- 1 (i) Attempt use of product rule
Obtain $3x^2e^{2x} + 2x^3e^{2x}$ M1 producing ... + ... form
A1 2 or equiv
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- (ii) Attempt use of chain rule to produce $\frac{kx}{3+2x^2}$ form M1 any constant k
Obtain $\frac{4x}{3+2x^2}$ A1 2
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- (iii) Attempt use of quotient rule M1 or equiv; condone u/v confusions
Obtain $\frac{2x+1-2x}{(2x+1)^2}$ or $(2x+1)^{-1} - 2x(2x+1)^{-2}$ A1 2 or (unsimplified) equiv
- [If ... + c included in all three parts and all three parts otherwise correct, award M1A1, M1A1, M1A0; otherwise ignore any inclusion of ... + c .]

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- 2 (i) Obtain one of $\pm \ln(\pm x \pm 4)$ M1
Obtain correct equation $y = -\ln(x-4)$ A1 2 or equiv; condone use of modulus signs instead of brackets
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- (ii) State, in any order, S, S and T M1 or equiv such as S^2 , T or 2S, T
State T, then S, then S A1 2 or equiv (note that S, S, T^9 and S, T^3 , S are alternative correct answers)

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- 3 (i) Use $\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$ B1
Attempt to express equation in terms of $\sin \theta$ M1 using $\cos 2\theta = \pm 1 \pm 2 \sin^2 \theta$ or equiv
Obtain or clearly imply $6 \sin^2 \theta - 11 \sin \theta - 10 = 0$ A1 3 or $-6 \sin^2 \theta + 11 \sin \theta + 10 = 0$
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- (ii) Attempt solution to obtain at least one value of $\sin \theta$ M1 should be $s = -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{2}$
Obtain -41.8 A1 allow -42 or greater accuracy
Obtain -138 A1 3 or greater accuracy; and no others between -180 and 180
- [Answer(s) only: award 0 out of 3.]

6

4	(i) <u>Either</u> : Integrate to obtain $k \ln x$ Use at least one relevant logarithm property Obtain $k \ln 3 = \ln 81$ and hence $k = 4$	B1 M1 A1	3 AG; accurate work required
	<u>Or 1</u> : (where solution involves no use of a logarithm property) Integrate to obtain $k \ln x$ Obtain correct explicit expression for k and conclude $k = 4$ with no error seen	B1 B2	3 AG; e.g. $k = \frac{\ln 81}{\ln 6 - \ln 2} = 4$
	<u>Or 2</u> : (where solution involves verification of result by initial substitution of 4 for k) Integrate to obtain $4 \ln x$ Use at least one relevant logarithm property Obtain $\ln 81$ legitimately with no error seen	B1 M1 A1	3 AG; accurate work required

(ii)	State volume involves $\int \pi \left(\frac{4}{x}\right)^2 dx$ Obtain integral of form $k_1 x^{-1}$ Use correct process for finding volume produced from S Obtain $16\pi - \frac{16}{3}\pi$ and hence $\frac{32}{3}\pi$	B1 M1 M1 A1	possibly implied any constant k_1 including π or not $\int (k_2 2^2 - k_3 y^2) dx$, including π or not with correct limits indicated; or equiv or exact equiv

5	(i) Attempt process for finding both critical values Obtain -4 Obtain $\frac{2}{3}$ Attempt process for solving inequality Obtain $-4 \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3}$	M1 A1 A1 M1 A1	squaring both sides to obtain 3 terms on each side or considering 2 different linear eqns/inequalities table, sketch, ...; needs two critical values; implied by plausible answer with \leq and not $<$

(ii)	Use correct process to find value of $ x+2 $ using any value Obtain $2\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{8}{3}$	M1 A1	... whether part of answer to (i) or not dependent on 5 marks awarded in part (i)

6	<p>(i) Attempt calculations involving 1.0 and 1.1 Obtain -0.57 and 0.76</p> <p>Refer to sign change (or equiv for rearranged eqn)</p>	<p>M1 using radians A1 or values to 1 dp (rounded or truncated); or equivs (where eqn rearranged) A1 3 AG; following correct work only</p>
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(ii)	<p>Obtain correct first iterate Carry out iteration process Obtain at least 3 correct iterates Obtain 1.05083</p> <p>[$1 \rightarrow 1.047198 \rightarrow 1.050571 \rightarrow 1.050809 \rightarrow 1.050826 \rightarrow 1.050827$; $1.05 \rightarrow 1.050769 \rightarrow 1.050823 \rightarrow 1.050827 \rightarrow 1.050827$; $1.1 \rightarrow 1.054268 \rightarrow 1.051070 \rightarrow 1.050844 \rightarrow 1.050829 \rightarrow 1.050827$]</p>	<p>B1 using value x_1 such that $1.0 \leq x_1 \leq 1.1$ M1 obtaining at least 3 iterates in all so far A1 showing at least 3 dp A1 4 answer required to exactly 5 d.p.</p>
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(iii)	<p>State or imply $\sec^2 2x = 1 + \tan^2 2x$ Relate to earlier equation</p> <p>Deduce $2x = 1.05083$ and hence 0.525</p> <p>[SC: Rearrange to obtain $x = \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1}(2x+3)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ Use iterative process to obtain 0.525</p>	<p>B1 M1 by halving or doubling answer to (ii) or carrying out equivalent iteration process A1 3 following their answer to (ii); or greater accuracy B1 B1 2 or greater accuracy]</p>
10		
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7	<p>Differentiate to obtain $k_1(3x-1)^3$ Obtain correct $12(3x-1)^3$ Substitute 1 to obtain 96 Attempt to find x-coordinate of Q Obtain $\frac{5}{6}$</p> <p>Integrate to obtain $k_2(3x-1)^5$ Obtain correct $\frac{1}{15}(3x-1)^5$ Use limits $\frac{1}{3}$ and 1 to obtain $\frac{32}{15}$ Attempt to find shaded area by correct process Obtain $(\frac{32}{15} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6} \times 16)$ and hence $\frac{4}{5}$</p>	<p>M1 any constant k_1 A1 or (unsimplified) equiv A1 M1 using tangent with $y=0$ or using gradient A1 or exact equiv M1 any constant k_2 A1 or (unsimplified) equiv A1 M1 integral – triangle or equiv A1 or equiv</p>
10		
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8	<p>(i) Obtain $R = 3\sqrt{2}$ or $R = \sqrt{18}$ or $R = 4.24$ Attempt to find value of α Obtain $\frac{1}{4}\pi$ or 0.785</p>	<p>B1 or equiv M1 condone sin/cos muddles and degrees A1 3 in radians now</p>
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(ii) a	<p>Equate $x - \alpha$ to $\frac{1}{2}\pi$ or attempt solution of $3\cos x + 3\sin x = 0$ Obtain $\frac{3}{4}\pi$</p>	<p>M1 condone degrees here A1 2 or $\dots, -\frac{5}{4}\pi, -\frac{1}{4}\pi, \frac{7}{4}\pi, \dots$; in radians now</p>
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b	<p>Attempt correct process to find value of $3x - \alpha$ Obtain at least one correct exact value of $3x - \alpha$ Attempt at least one positive value of x Obtain $\frac{1}{36}\pi$</p>	<p>*M1 with attempt at rearranging $T(3x) = \frac{8}{9}\sqrt{6}$ A1 $\pm\frac{1}{6}\pi, \pm\frac{11}{6}\pi, \dots$ M1 dep *M A1 4</p>
9		

9 (i)	Attempt to find x -coord of staty point or complete square	M1	
	Obtain $(\frac{3}{2}, -9)$ or $4(x - \frac{3}{2})^2 - 9$ or -9	A1	or equiv
	State $f(x) \geq -9$	A1	3 using any notation; with \geq

(ii)	Make one correct (perhaps general) relevant statement	B1	not 1 -1, f is many-one, ... ; maybe implied if attempt is specific to this f
	Conclude with correct evidence related to this f	B1	2 AG; (more or less) correct sketch; correct relevant calculations, ...

(iii)	<u>Either</u> : Attempt to find expression for g^{-1}	*M1	or equiv
	Obtain $\frac{1}{a}(x-b)$	A1	or equiv
	Compare $\frac{1}{a}(x-b)$ and $ax+b$	M1	dep *M; by equating either coefficients of x or constant terms (or both); or substituting two non-zero values of x and solving eqns for a
	Obtain at least $-\frac{b}{a} = b$ and hence $a = -1$	A1	4 AG; necessary detail required; or equiv
	[SC1: first two steps as above, then substitute $a = -1$: max possible M1A1B1]		
	[SC2: substitute $a = -1$ at start: Attempt to find inverse	M1	Obtain $-x+b$ and conclude A1 2]
	<u>Or</u> : State or imply that $y = g^{-1}(x)$ is reflection		
	of $y = g(x)$ in line $y = x$	B1	
	State that line unchanged by this reflection is perpendicular to $y = x$	M2	
	Conclude that a is -1	A1	4

(iv)	State or imply that $gf(x) = -(4x^2 - 12x) + b$	B1	
	Attempt use of discriminant or relate to range of f	M1	or equiv
	Obtain $64 + 16b < 0$ or $9 + b < 5$	A1	or equiv
	Obtain $b < -4$	A1	4
		13	