

Mark Scheme for January 2012

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

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Annotations

Annotation in scoris	Meaning
✓ and ✖	
BOD	Benefit of doubt
FT	Follow through
ISW	Ignore subsequent working
M0, M1	Method mark awarded 0, 1
A0, A1	Accuracy mark awarded 0, 1
B0, B1	Independent mark awarded 0, 1
SC	Special case
^	Omission sign
MR	Misread
Highlighting	

Other abbreviations in mark scheme	Meaning
E1	Mark for explaining
U1	Mark for correct units
G1	Mark for a correct feature on a graph
M1 dep*	Method mark dependent on a previous mark, indicated by *
cao	Correct answer only
oe	Or equivalent
rot	Rounded or truncated
soi	Seen or implied
www	Without wrong working

Subject-specific Marking Instructions

- a Annotations should be used whenever appropriate during your marking.

The A, M and B annotations must be used on your standardisation scripts for responses that are not awarded either 0 or full marks. It is vital that you annotate standardisation scripts fully to show how the marks have been awarded.

For subsequent marking you must make it clear how you have arrived at the mark you have awarded.

- b An element of professional judgement is required in the marking of any written paper. Remember that the mark scheme is designed to assist in marking incorrect solutions. Correct *solutions* leading to correct answers are awarded full marks but work must not be judged on the answer alone, and answers that are given in the question, especially, must be validly obtained; key steps in the working must always be looked at and anything unfamiliar must be investigated thoroughly.

Correct but unfamiliar or unexpected methods are often signalled by a correct result following an *apparently* incorrect method. Such work must be carefully assessed. When a candidate adopts a method which does not correspond to the mark scheme, award marks according to the spirit of the basic scheme; if you are in any doubt whatsoever (especially if several marks or candidates are involved) you should contact your Team Leader.

- c The following types of marks are available.

M

A suitable method has been selected and *applied* in a manner which shows that the method is essentially understood. Method marks are not usually lost for numerical errors, algebraic slips or errors in units. However, it is not usually sufficient for a candidate just to indicate an intention of using some method or just to quote a formula; the formula or idea must be applied to the specific problem in hand, eg by substituting the relevant quantities into the formula. In some cases the nature of the errors allowed for the award of an M mark may be specified.

A

Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. Accuracy marks cannot be given unless the associated Method mark is earned (or implied). Therefore M0 A1 cannot ever be awarded.

B

Mark for a correct result or statement independent of Method marks.

E

A given result is to be established or a result has to be explained. This usually requires more working or explanation than the establishment of an unknown result.

Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, eg wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored. Sometimes this is reinforced in the mark scheme by the abbreviation isw. However, this would not apply to a case where a candidate passes through the correct answer as part of a wrong argument.

- d When a part of a question has two or more 'method' steps, the M marks are in principle independent unless the scheme specifically says otherwise; and similarly where there are several B marks allocated. (The notation 'dep *' is used to indicate that a particular mark is dependent on an earlier, asterisked, mark in the scheme.) Of course, in practice it may happen that when a candidate has once gone wrong in a part of a question, the work from there on is worthless so that no more marks can sensibly be given. On the other hand, when two or more steps are successfully run together by the candidate, the earlier marks are implied and full credit must be given.
- e The abbreviation ft implies that the A or B mark indicated is allowed for work correctly following on from previously incorrect results. Otherwise, A and B marks are given for correct work only — differences in notation are of course permitted. A (accuracy) marks are not given for answers obtained from incorrect working. When A or B marks are awarded for work at an intermediate stage of a solution, there may be various alternatives that are equally acceptable. In such cases, exactly what is acceptable will be detailed in the mark scheme rationale. If this is not the case please consult your Team Leader.

Sometimes the answer to one part of a question is used in a later part of the same question. In this case, A marks will often be 'follow through'. In such cases you must ensure that you refer back to the answer of the previous part question even if this is not shown within the image zone. You may find it easier to mark follow through questions candidate-by-candidate rather than question-by-question.

- f Wrong or missing units in an answer should not lead to the loss of a mark unless the scheme specifically indicates otherwise. Candidates are expected to give numerical answers to an appropriate degree of accuracy, with 3 significant figures often being the norm. Small variations in the degree of accuracy to which an answer is given (e.g. 2 or 4 significant figures where 3 is expected) should not normally be penalised, while answers which are grossly over- or under-specified should normally result in the loss of a mark. The situation regarding any particular cases where the accuracy of the answer may be a marking issue should be detailed in the mark scheme rationale. If in doubt, contact your Team Leader.
- g Rules for replaced work

If a candidate attempts a question more than once, and indicates which attempt he/she wishes to be marked, then examiners should do as the candidate requests.

If there are two or more attempts at a question which have not been crossed out, examiners should mark what appears to be the last (complete) attempt and ignore the others.

NB Follow these maths-specific instructions rather than those in the assessor handbook.

- h For a *genuine* misreading (of numbers or symbols) which is such that the object and the difficulty of the question remain unaltered, mark according to the scheme but following through from the candidate's data. A penalty is then applied; 1 mark is generally appropriate, though this may differ for some units. This is achieved by withholding one A or B mark in the question.

Note that a miscopy of the candidate's own working is not a misread but an accuracy error.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1		<p>State $2 \ln x$</p> <p>Use both relevant logarithm properties correctly</p> <p>Obtain $\ln 3$</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[3]</p>	<p>may be implied by immediate use of limits either or both may be implied, eg by $2 \ln \sqrt{6} = \ln 6$ or by $\ln 6 - \ln 2 = \ln 3$</p> <p>AG; with at least one property shown explicitly</p>
2		<p>State volume is $\int \frac{36\pi}{(2x+1)^4} dx$</p> <p>Obtain integral of form $k(2x+1)^n$</p> <p>Obtain $-6\pi(2x+1)^{-3}$ or $-6(2x+1)^{-3}$</p> <p>Substitute correct limits and subtract</p> <p>Obtain $\frac{52}{9}\pi$</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[5]</p>	<p>or equiv in terms of x; no need for limits; condone absence of dx; condone absence of π here if it appears later in solution (even as part of a wrong answer)</p> <p>for any $n \leq -1$; with or without π; or ku^n following substitution; allow if $n = -5$; allow M1 if one slight slip occurs in $(2x+1)$</p> <p>or (unsimplified) equiv</p> <p>the correct way round for integral of form $k(2x+1)^{-3}$; allow if one slight slip occurs in $(2x+1)$; not earned if limit 0 leads to $\dots - 0$</p> <p>or similarly simplified exact equiv</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3		<p>Attempt use of quotient rule</p> <p>Obtain $\frac{2x(x+2)-(x^2+4)}{(x+2)^2}$</p> <p>Substitute 1 into attempt at first derivative</p> <p>Obtain $\frac{1}{9}$</p> <p>Use -9 as gradient of normal</p> <p>Attempt to find equation of normal</p> <p>Obtain $27x+3y-32=0$</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1ft</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[7]</p>	<p>condone u/v muddles but needs $(x+2)^2$ in denominator; condone numerator back to front; or product rule to produce terms involving $(x+2)^{-1}$ and $(x+2)^{-2}$</p> <p>or equiv; brackets may be implied by subsequent recovery</p> <p>also allow if sign slip leads to derivative cancelling to 1</p> <p>following their value of first derivative not equation of tangent; needs use of negative reciprocal of their derivative value or equiv of requested form</p>
4	(i)	<p>State $\tan \alpha = 2$</p> <p>Use identity $\sec^2 \beta = 1 + \tan^2 \beta$</p> <p>Attempt solution of quad eqn for $\tan \beta$</p> <p>Obtain $\tan \beta = 5$</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[4]</p>	<p>ignoring subsequent work to find angle</p> <p>3 term quad eqn; using reasonable attempt at factorisation to find value or use of quadratic formula (with no more than one slip)</p> <p>ignoring subsequent work to find angle; value 5 must be obtained legitimately</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(iii)	<p>Attempt calculation $k(y+4y+2y+\dots)$</p> <p>Obtain $k(1+32+28+76+46+100+26)$</p> <p>Use $k = \frac{1}{3} \times 2$</p> <p>Obtain 206</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[4]</p>	<p>any constant k; with y-values from table and coefficients 1, 2 and 4 occurring at least once each; brackets may be implied by subsequent calculation</p> <p>or (unsimplified) equiv</p>
6	(i)	<p>Obtain rational expression of form $\frac{f(y)}{y^3+2y}$</p> <p>Obtain $\frac{3y^2+2}{y^3+2y}$</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[2]</p>	<p>where $f(y)$ is not constant; ignore how expression is labelled</p>
6	(ii)	<p>Recognise that $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 \div \frac{dx}{dy}$ for rational expression of form $\frac{f(y)}{y^3+2y}$</p> <p>Obtain $\frac{y^3+2y}{3y^2+2} = 4$ or $\frac{3y^2+2}{y^3+2y} = \frac{1}{4}$</p> <p>Confirm $y = \frac{12y^2+8}{y^2+2}$</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1ft</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[3]</p>	<p>may be implied</p> <p>following their rational expression from (i)</p> <p>AG; following correct work and with at least one step between $\frac{y^3+2y}{3y^2+2} = 4$ or equiv and answer</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	(iii)	<p>Obtain correct first iterate 11.89</p> <p>Attempt iteration process to produce at least 3 iterates in all</p> <p>Obtain at least 2 more correct iterates</p> <p>Obtain 11.888 for y</p> <p>Obtain 7.441 for x</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[5]</p>	<p>or greater accuracy; having started with 12; accept if 12 used in part (ii) to produce next value and 11.89 used as starting value here implied by plausible sequence of values; having started anywhere; if formula clearly not based on equation from part (ii), award M0</p> <p>showing at least 3 decimal places</p> <p>answer needed to exactly 3 decimal places</p> <p>answer needed to exactly 3 decimal places; award final A0 if not clear which is x and which is y</p> <p>[12 \rightarrow 11.89041 \rightarrow 11.88841 \rightarrow 11.88837]</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	(i) (a)	State or imply $e^{-0.132t} = 0.25$ Attempt solution of eqn of form $e^{-0.132t} = k$ Obtain 10.5	B1 M1 A1 [3]	or equiv such as $40e^{-0.132t} = 10$ using sound process; implied by correct ans; allow trial and improvement attempt or greater accuracy
7	(i) (b)	Differentiate to obtain $ke^{-0.132t}$ Obtain $5.28e^{-0.132t}$ or $-5.28e^{-0.132t}$ Substitute 5 to obtain 2.73 or -2.73	M1 A1 A1 [3]	where k is a constant not equal to 40 (allow even if process looks like integration) or (unsimplified) equiv accept 2.7 or -2.7 or greater accuracy; allow 2.73 or -2.73 whatever it is claimed to be
7	(ii)	<u>EITHER</u> Attempt to solve $40e^{2\lambda} = 31.4$ or $40e^{-2\lambda} = 31.4$ Obtain or imply $40e^{-0.121t}$ Substitute 3 to obtain 27.8 <u>OR</u> Attempt calculation involving multiplication of power of $\frac{31.4}{40}$ Obtain $31.4 \times (\frac{31.4}{40})^{0.5}$ or $40 \times (\frac{31.4}{40})^{1.5}$ Obtain 27.8	M1 A1 A1 [3] M1 A1 A1	using sound process; method implied by correct formula for mass of B obtained or greater accuracy ($-0.12103..$) or $0.5 \ln 0.785$ accept 28 or greater accuracy accept 28 or greater accuracy

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	(i)	State $\cos 4\theta = 1 - 2\sin^2 2\theta$ State or clearly imply $\sin 2\theta = 2\sin \theta \cos \theta$ Obtain $1 - 8\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$	B1 B1 B1 [3]	possibly substituted in incorrect expression
8	(ii)	Produce expression involving $\cos \frac{4}{24}\pi$ as only trigonometrical ratio Obtain $\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16}\sqrt{3}$	M1 A1 [2]	or exact equiv (including, eg $\frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}}{8}$)
8	(iii)	Use $2\cos^2 2\theta = 1 + \cos 4\theta$ Attempt to express in terms of $\cos 4\theta$ Obtain $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{3}\cos 4\theta$ Substitute at least one of -1 and 1 for $\cos 4\theta$ in expression where $\cos 4\theta$ is only trigonometrical ratio Obtain 2 and $-\frac{2}{3}$	B1 M1 A1 M1 A1 [5]	or use $2\cos^2 2\theta = 2 - 8\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$ or unsimplified equiv or at least one of $\theta = \frac{1}{4}\pi$ and $\theta = 0$

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	(i)	<p>Attempt differentiation to find x-coordinate of stationary point or attempt completion of square as far as $(x + \dots)^2$</p> <p>Obtain $x = -2$ or $(x + 2)^2$</p> <p>State translation by 2 in negative x-direction</p> <p>State translation by 4 in negative y-direction</p> <p>State stretch parallel to y-axis, scale factor k</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>[5]</p>	<p>or equiv; first two marks of part (i) may be earned by work seen in part (ii); $x = -2$ only stated earns M1A1</p> <p>first two marks of part (i) are implied by correct answer to translation in x-direction or (clear) equiv; allow correct vector or (clear) equiv; allow correct vector or equiv at least mentioning y and k</p>
9	(ii)	<p>State one of</p> <p>$y < 4k, y \leq 4k, y < -4k, y \leq -4k$</p> <p>$y > 4k, y \geq 4k, y > -4k, y \geq -4k$</p> <p>State $y \geq -4k$</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>[2]</p>	<p>allow alternative notation such as $f(x) \geq -4k$ or range $\geq -4k$</p>
9	(iii)	<p>Attempt to relate y-value involving k at their stationary point to 20 or -20 or consider discriminant of</p> <p>$k(x^2 + 4x) = 20$ or of $k(x^2 + 4x) = -20$</p> <p>Obtain $k = 5$</p> <p>State one root $x = -2$</p> <p>Attempt solution of $k(x^2 + 4x) = 20$</p> <p>Obtain $\frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{32}}{2}$</p> <p>Obtain $-2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$ or $-2 \pm \sqrt{8}$</p>	<p>*M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1ft</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[6]</p>	<p>earned unless there is clear evidence of error in working</p> <p>dep *M; for their value of k provided positive or (unsimplified) exact equivs; following their value of k</p> <p>dependent on previous A1 A1ft marks being awarded</p>

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