

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2009

GCE O Level

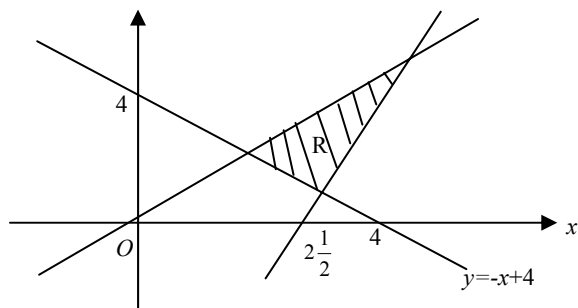
AO Level Pure Mathematics (7362) Paper 2

Pure Mathematics 7362

Paper 2

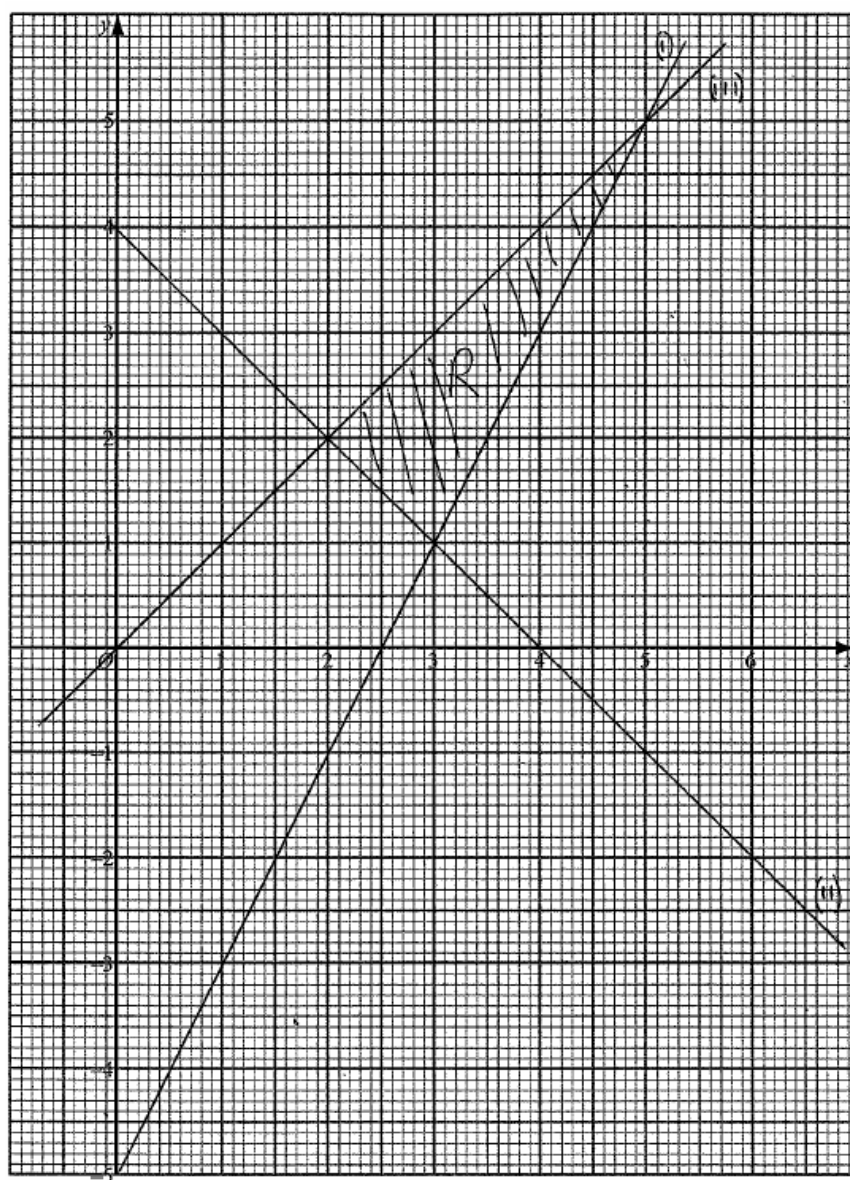
1	$2x + 12 = 8 - 2x - x^2$ $x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0$ $(x + 2)^2 = 0$ Equal roots $\therefore$ tangent.	M1 M1A1 A1 (4)
2	$6(1 - \cos^2 \theta) - 7 \cos \theta = 1$ $6 \cos^2 \theta + 7 \cos \theta - 5 = 0$ $(2 \cos \theta - 1)(3 \cos \theta + 5) = 0$ $\cos \theta = 0.5, \quad \theta = \pm 60^\circ$	M1 M1 A1, A1 (4)
3	$3t - t^2 = 0$ $t = 0, t = 3$ $s = \int_0^3 (3t - t^2) dt = \left[\frac{3t^2}{2} - \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^3$ $= 13\frac{1}{2} - 9 = 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ m}$	M1A1 M1A1 A1 (5)
4	(a) $a = 3 \quad d = 5 \quad \sum = \frac{n}{2} \{6 + 5(n - 1)\}$ $\quad \quad \quad = \frac{n}{2} (5n + 1)$ (b) $\frac{n}{2} (5n + 1) = 648$ $5n^2 + n - 1296 = 0$ $(5n + 81)(n - 16) = 0$ (or formula) $n = \frac{-81}{5}$ (not poss as n must be a pos. integer) $\therefore n = 16$	M1A1 A1 (3) M1 M1 A1 (3)

5



G1
G1
G1

(3)



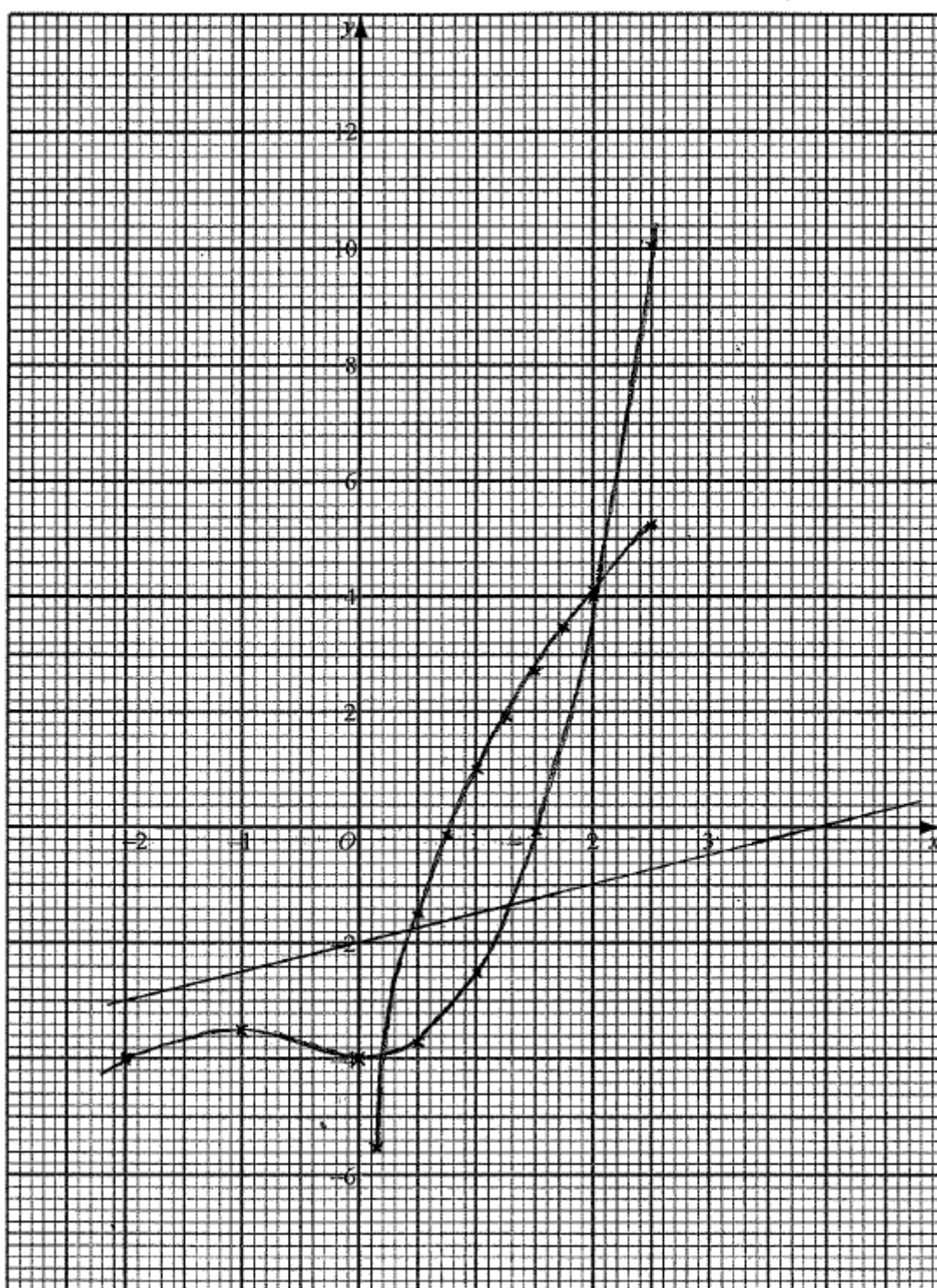
B1

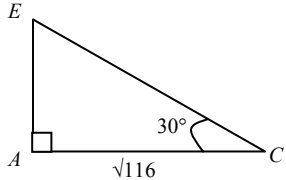
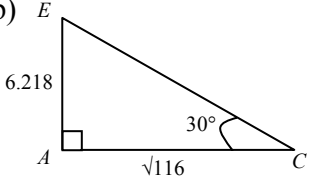
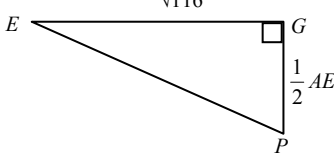
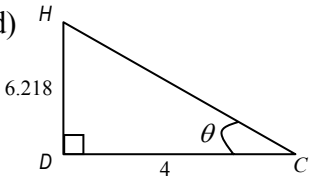
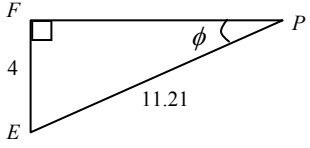
(1)

6	(a) $y = \frac{1}{8}\left(\frac{y^2}{8}\right) \quad 8^3 y = y^4 \quad y = 8 \quad (y = 0)$ (b) 8 (c) $V = \pi \int_0^8 8x \, dx - \pi \int_0^8 \left(\frac{1}{8}x^2\right)^2 \, dx, \quad = \pi \int_0^8 \left(8x - \frac{1}{64}x^4\right) \, dx$ $= \pi \left[4x^2 - \frac{1}{5 \times 64} x^5 \right]_0^8$ $= \pi \left[4 \times 64 - \frac{1}{5 \times 64} 8^5 - 0 \right] = 64\pi \times \frac{12}{5} = \frac{768}{5} \pi$	M1A1 (2) B1 (1) M1,A1 M1 M1A1 (5)
7	(a) $\alpha + \beta = 7 \quad \alpha\beta = 3$ $(\alpha^2 + 1)(\beta^2 + 1) = \alpha^2\beta^2 + (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + 1$ $= \alpha^2\beta^2 + (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta + 1$ $= 9 + 49 - 6 + 1 = 53$ (b) $\frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha^2 + 1)(\beta^2 + 1)} = \frac{3}{53}$ $\frac{\alpha}{(\alpha^2 + 1)} + \frac{\beta}{(\beta^2 + 1)} = \frac{\alpha\beta^2 + \alpha + \beta\alpha^2 + \beta}{(\alpha^2 + 1)(\beta^2 + 1)}$ $= \frac{\alpha\beta(\beta + \alpha) + (\alpha + \beta)}{(\alpha^2 + 1)(\beta^2 + 1)} = \frac{3 \times 7 + 7}{53} = \frac{28}{53}$ $x^2 - \frac{28}{53}x + \frac{3}{53} = 0$	B1 M1 M1 A1 (4) B1ft M1 M1A1 B1ft (5)
8	(a) $\log_5 p = 4 \quad p = 5^4 = 625$ (b) $\frac{2}{\log_8 m} + 3 \log_8 m = 7$ $2 + 3(\log_8 m)^2 = 7 \log_8 m$ $3(\log_8 m)^2 - 7 \log_8 m + 2 = 0$ $(3 \log_8 m - 1)(\log_8 m - 2) = 0$ $\log_8 m = \frac{1}{3} \quad m = \sqrt[3]{8} = 2$ $\log_8 m = 2 \quad m = 8^2 = 64$ (c) $10 \log_x 4 - 4 \log_9 y = 38$ $3 \log_x 16 + 4 \log_9 y = 14$ $13 \log_x 16 = 52 \quad \log_x 16 = 4 \quad \log_9 y = \frac{1}{2}$ $16 = x^4 \quad x = 2, \quad y = \sqrt[4]{9} = 3$	B1 (1) M1 M1 M1 M1A1 A1 (6) M1A1A1 M1A1,A1 (6)

9	<table><tr><td>x</td><td>-2</td><td>-1</td><td>0</td><td>0.5</td><td>1</td><td>1.5</td><td>2</td><td>2.5</td></tr><tr><td>y</td><td>-4</td><td>-3.5</td><td>-4</td><td>-3.69</td><td>-2.5</td><td>-0.06</td><td>4</td><td>10.06</td></tr></table>									x	-2	-1	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	y	-4	-3.5	-4	-3.69	-2.5	-0.06	4	10.06	B2,1,0 (2)		
	x	-2	-1	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5																					
	y	-4	-3.5	-4	-3.69	-2.5	-0.06	4	10.06																					
	(b) Graph drawn									G2 (2)																				
	<table><tr><td>x</td><td>0.15</td><td>0.5</td><td>0.75</td><td>1</td><td>1.25</td><td>1.5</td><td>1.75</td><td>2</td><td>2.5</td></tr><tr><td>y</td><td>-5.54</td><td>-1.58</td><td>-0.11</td><td>1</td><td>1.92</td><td>2.72</td><td>3.43</td><td>4.08</td><td>5.25</td></tr></table>									x	0.15	0.5	0.75	1	1.25	1.5	1.75	2	2.5	y	-5.54	-1.58	-0.11	1	1.92	2.72	3.43	4.08	5.25	B2,1,0 (2)
	x	0.15	0.5	0.75	1	1.25	1.5	1.75	2	2.5																				
	y	-5.54	-1.58	-0.11	1	1.92	2.72	3.43	4.08	5.25																				
	(d) Graph drawn									G2 (2)																				
	(e) Method to show points of intersection required. $x = 0.2, 2.0$ (0.25, 2.01)									M1 A1 (2)																				
	(f) $\frac{1}{2}x^3 + x^2 - 4 = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$, draw $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$ $x = 1.3$ (1.27)									M1A1 M1A1 (4)																				

Q9(d)
Graph



10	(a) $(1-6x)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} \times 6x + \frac{\frac{1}{3}(-\frac{2}{3})(-6x)^2}{2!} + \dots$ $= 1 - 2x - 4x^2$ (b) $x = \frac{1}{27} \quad 1 - \frac{2}{27} - \frac{4}{27^2} = 0.920438957$ $(1 - \frac{6}{27})^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{21}, \quad \sqrt[3]{21} = 2.761316 = 2.76132$ (c) $\% \text{ error} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{21} - \text{ans (b)}}{\sqrt[3]{21}} \times 100\% = (-)0.0868\% = (-)0.087\%$ (d) $(1-2x-4x^2)(1+x)^{-3} \equiv (a+bx+cx^2+\dots)$ $(1-2x-4x^2)(1-3x+6x^2+\dots)$ $= 1 - 5x + 8x^2 + \dots$ $a=1, \quad b=-5, \quad c=8$ (e) $6x < 1 \quad x < \frac{1}{6}$	M1 A2,1,0 (3) M1A1 M1A1 (4) M1A1A1 (3) M1A1 M1 A1A1 (5) B1
11	(a)  $AC = \sqrt{(10^2 + 4^2)} = \sqrt{116}$ $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{AE}{\sqrt{116}}$ $AE = \sqrt{116} \tan 30^\circ = 6.218\dots = 6.22 \text{ cm}$ (b)  $CE = \frac{\sqrt{116}}{\cos 30}$ $= 12.4 \text{ cm}$ or $CE^2 = 116 + (6.218)^2$ (c)  $EP = \sqrt{116 + \left(\frac{6.218}{2}\right)^2}$ $= 11.21\dots = 11.2 \text{ cm}$ (d)  $\tan \theta = \frac{6.218\dots}{4}$ $\theta = 57.24 = 57.2^\circ$ (e)  right angle at F $\sin \phi = \frac{4}{11.21}$ $\phi = 20.9^\circ$	M1A1 M1 A1 (4) M1A1 A1 (3) M1A1 A1 (3) M1A1 A1 (3) B1 M1A1 A1 (4)