Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCE

Further Mathematics A

Y540/01: Pure Core 1

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for November 2020

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations

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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.

Text Instructions

1. Annotations and abbreviations

Annotation in RM assessor	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
BP	Blank Page
Seen	
Highlighting	
Other abbreviations in mark scheme	**Meaning**
dep*	Mark dependent on a previous mark, indicated by *. The * may be omitted if only one previous M mark
cao	Correct answer only
oe	Or equivalent
rot	Rounded or truncated
soi	Seen or implied
www	Without wrong working
AG	Answer given
awrt	Anything which rounds to
BC	By Calculator
DR	This question included the instruction: In this question you must show detailed reasoning.

2. Subject-specific Marking Instructions for A Level Mathematics A

a Annotations must be used during your marking. For a response awarded zero (or full) marks a single appropriate annotation (cross, tick, M0 or ^) is sufficient, but not required.

For responses that are not awarded either 0 or full marks, you must make it clear how you have arrived at the mark you have awarded and all responses must have enough annotation for a reviewer to decide if the mark awarded is correct without having to mark it independently.

It is vital that you annotate standardisation scripts fully to show how the marks have been awarded.

Award NR (No Response)

- if there is nothing written at all in the answer space and no attempt elsewhere in the script
- OR if there is a comment which does not in any way relate to the question (e.g. ‘can’t do’, ‘don’t know’)
- OR if there is a mark (e.g. a dash, a question mark, a picture) which isn’t an attempt at the question.

Note: Award 0 marks only for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question).

If a candidate uses the answer space for one question to answer another, for example using the space for 8(b) to answer 8(a), then give benefit of doubt unless it is ambiguous for which part it is intended.

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 always 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, escalate the question to your Team Leader who will decide on a course of action with the Principal Examiner.
If you are in any doubt whatsoever 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, e.g. 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 method mark may usually be implied by a correct answer unless the question includes the DR statement, the command words “Determine” or “Show that”, or some other indication that the method must be given explicitly.

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.

Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, e.g. 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, what is acceptable will be detailed in the mark scheme. If this is not the case please, escalate the question to your Team Leader who will decide on a course of action with the Principal Examiner.
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 We are usually quite flexible about the accuracy to which the final answer is expressed; over-specification is usually only penalised where the scheme explicitly says so.

- When a value **is given** in the paper only accept an answer correct to at least as many significant figures as the given value.

- When a value **is not given** in the paper accept any answer that agrees with the correct value to **3 s.f.** unless a different level of accuracy has been asked for in the question, or the mark scheme specifies an acceptable range.
  NB for Specification B (MEI) the rubric is not specific about the level of accuracy required, so this statement reads "2 s.f".

Follow through should be used so that only one mark in any question is lost for each distinct accuracy error.
Candidates using a value of 9.80, 9.81 or 10 for *g* should usually be penalised for any final accuracy marks which do not agree to the value found with 9.8 which is given in the rubric.

g Rules for replaced work and multiple attempts:

- If one attempt is clearly indicated as the one to mark, or only one is left uncrossed out, then mark that attempt and ignore the others.
- If more than one attempt is left not crossed out, then mark the last attempt unless it only repeats part of the first attempt or is substantially less complete.
- if a candidate crosses out all of their attempts, the assessor should attempt to mark the crossed out answer(s) as above and award marks appropriately.

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. Marks designated as cao may be awarded as long as there are no other errors.
If a candidate corrects the misread in a later part, do not continue to follow through. Note that a miscopy of the candidate's own working is not a misread but an accuracy error.

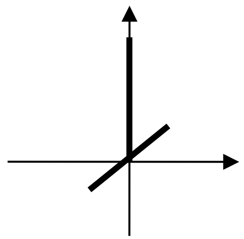
i If a calculator is used, some answers may be obtained with little or no working visible. Allow full marks for correct answers, provided that there is nothing in the wording of the question specifying that analytical methods are required such as the bold "In this question you must show detailed reasoning", or the command words "Show" or "Determine". Where an answer is wrong but there is some evidence of method, allow appropriate method marks. Wrong answers with no supporting method score zero. If in doubt, consult your Team Leader.

j If in any case the scheme operates with considerable unfairness consult your Team Leader.

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
1			Mean value = $\frac{1}{3}\int_0^3 \mathrm{f}(x)\mathrm{d}x$	**M1**	1.1	Use the correct formula
			$=\frac{1}{3}\int_0^3 x^2+6x\mathrm{d}x=12$	**A1**	1.1	**BC**
				[2]		

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
2			$=\sum_{r=1}^{n} r(r+1)^2=\sum_{r=1}^{n}(r^3+2r^2+r)$	**M1**	1.1a	Correct split of terms and use of formulae
			$=\sum_{r=1}^{n} r^3+2\sum_{r=1}^{n} r^2+\sum_{r=1}^{n} r$			
			$=\frac{1}{4}n^2(n+1)^2+2.\frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)+\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$	**A1**	1.1	Correct forms for each summation Can be earned even if 2 is dropped
			$=\frac{1}{12}n(n+1)\left(3n(n+1)+4(2n+1)+6\right)$			
			$=\frac{1}{12}n(n+1)\left(3n^2+11n+10\right)$			$\frac{1}{12}\left(3n^4+14n^3+21n^2+10n\right)$ earns 2 marks
			$=\frac{1}{12}n(n+1)\left(n+2\right)\left(3n+5\right)$	**A1**	1.1	Fully factorised form for this mark
				[3]		

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
3	(a)		$\mathbf{A}^4 = \mathbf{I}$	**B1**	1.1	Accept 3×3 matrix
				[1]		
	(b)		Rotation Clockwise 90^0 about x-axis	**B1** **B1**	2.2a 2.2a	 Or 270^0 anticlockwise Accept radians
				[2]		
	(c)		$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	**B1**	1.1	All correct
				[1]		
	(d)		$(-2, 3, 4)$	**B1**	1.1	$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ Allow vector as answer
				[1]		

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
4	(a)		$25\mathrm{i} = 25\mathrm{e}^{\frac{\pi}{2}\mathrm{i}}$ **oe**	B1	3.3	Conversion **soi**
			$25\mathrm{i} = 25\mathrm{e}^{\frac{\pi}{2}\mathrm{i}}$ $\Rightarrow \sqrt{25\mathrm{i}} = 5\mathrm{e}^{\frac{\pi}{4}\mathrm{i}}$ and $5\mathrm{e}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}\mathrm{i}}$	M1	3.1a	Attempt to find at least one root by rooting the modulus and halving the argument **soi**
			So the square roots are $5\mathrm{e}^{\frac{\pi}{4}\mathrm{i}}$ and $5\mathrm{e}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}\mathrm{i}}$	A1	3.2a	Both
			Alternate Method $\sqrt{25\mathrm{i}} = a + b\mathrm{i}$	B1		Conversion and attempt to square
			$\Rightarrow a = b = \pm\frac{5}{2}\sqrt{2}$	M1		*a* and *b*. Ignore ±
			$\Rightarrow \sqrt{25\mathrm{i}} = \pm\frac{5}{2}\sqrt{2}(1+\mathrm{i}) = \pm 5\left(\cos\frac{1}{4}\pi + \mathrm{i}\sin\frac{1}{4}\pi\right)$ $\Rightarrow \sqrt{25\mathrm{i}} = 5\mathrm{e}^{\frac{1}{4}\pi}$ and $5\mathrm{e}^{\frac{5}{4}\pi}$	A1		Both
				[3]		
	(b)			B1	1.1	All three but no extras. Scales etc are not required but if no scale then the lines representing the roots should be at 45° to axis. Accept points. No extras Line representing 25i must be at least two times as long
				[1]		

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
5			$\left(z^2+\frac{1}{z^2}\right)^3=z^6+3z^2+\frac{3}{z^2}+\frac{1}{z^6}$	**M1** **A1**	1.1 1.1	Use of binomial
			$z^2+\frac{1}{z^2}=2\cos 2\theta \Rightarrow \left(z^2+\frac{1}{z^2}\right)^3=8\cos^3 2\theta$ and $z^2+\frac{1}{z^2}=2\cos 2\theta$ and $z^6+\frac{1}{z^6}=2\cos 6\theta$ and $\left(z^2+\frac{1}{z^2}\right)^3=\left(z^6+\frac{1}{z^6}\right)+3\left(z^2+\frac{1}{z^2}\right)$ $\Rightarrow 8\cos^3 2\theta=2\cos 6\theta+6\cos 2\theta$ $\Rightarrow 4\cos^3 2\theta=\cos 6\theta+3\cos 2\theta$ **AG**	**M1** **A1** **A1**	3.1a 2.1 1.1	use of De Moivre for any one term
				[5]		

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
6			$\mathbf{n}=\begin{pmatrix}2\\1\\-2\end{pmatrix}\times\begin{pmatrix}1\\-1\\4\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}2\\-10\\-3\end{pmatrix}$,	M1 A1	3.1a 1.1	Cross product
			$\lvert\mathbf{n}\rvert=\sqrt{113}$	A1	1.1	Modulus
			$\mathbf{b}-\mathbf{a}=\begin{pmatrix}1\\2\\-1\end{pmatrix}-\begin{pmatrix}2\\2\\-3\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}-1\\0\\2\end{pmatrix}$			
			$\Rightarrow d=\dfrac{\left\lvert\begin{pmatrix}-1\\0\\2\end{pmatrix}.\begin{pmatrix}2\\-10\\-3\end{pmatrix}\right\rvert}{\lvert\mathbf{n}\rvert}=\dfrac{8}{\sqrt{113}}=0.753$ to 3sf	M1 A1	1.1 1.1	Using correct formula for d Accept exact or correct to 3sf (0.75257669…) **FT** an exact answer
				[5]		

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
7			Basis case: $1^3+2^3+3^3=36=4\times 9$	B1	2.1	Basis case – either 4×9 or "36 is divisible by 9" given explicitly.
			Consider the sum $\mathrm{f}(r)=r^3+(r+1)^3+(r+2)^3$ Assume that $\mathrm{f}(r)=9k$ for some $k\in\mathbb{Z}$	M1	2.1	For getting started (Sight of f(r) is not necessary)
			Then $\mathrm{f}(r+1)=\mathrm{f}(r)+(r+3)^3-r^3$ $=\mathrm{f}(r)+r^3+3r^2\times 3+3r\times 9+27-r^3$ $=\mathrm{f}(r)+9r^2+27r+27$	M1	2.1	For finding f(r + 1)
			$=9k+9(r^2+3r+3)=9k'$ for some $k'\in\mathbb{Z}$ So if true for r then true also for $r+1$	A1	2.2a	Each term as a multiple of 9
			But it is true for $r=1$ so is true for all integers r	A1	2.5	Conclusion dependant on all other marks being earned
				[5]		

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
8	(a)		$2\sinh^2 u+1 \equiv 2\left(\frac{e^u - e^{-u}}{2}\right)^2 + 1$	M1	2.1	Use of exponential form for sinh u
			$= \frac{e^{2u} - 2 + e^{-2u}}{2} + 1 \equiv \frac{e^{2u} + e^{-2u}}{2} \equiv \cosh 2u$ **AG**	A1	2.1	
				[2]		
	(b)		$\cosh 2u \equiv 2\sinh^2 u + 1$ $\Rightarrow 2\sinh 2u \equiv 4\sinh u \cosh u$ $\Rightarrow \sinh 2u \equiv 2\sinh u \cosh u$ **AG**	B1	2.1	
				[1]		
	(c)		$x = \sinh^2 u \Rightarrow dx = 2\sinh u \cosh u \ du$	M1	3.1a	Attempt to find $\frac{dx}{du}$
			$\Rightarrow \int \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} dx = \int \sqrt{\frac{\sinh^2 u}{\sinh^2 u + 1}} 2\sinh u \cosh u \ du$ $= 2\int \sinh^2 u \, du$	A1	1.1	
			$= \int (\cosh 2u - 1) du$	M1	1.1a	Use double angle formulae and attempt to integrate.
			$= \frac{1}{2}\sinh 2u - u + c = \sinh u \cosh u - u + c$	A1	1.1	Ignore c.
			$= \sqrt{x(1+x)} - \sinh^{-1}\sqrt{x} + c$ So $f(x) = \sqrt{x(1+x)} + c, \ a = -1, b = 1$	A1	1.1	c must be included here as part of f(x) – allow a and b not being stated explicitly but f(x) must be

			Alternative method			
			$= 2\int\left(\frac{e^{u}-e^{-u}}{2}\right)^2 du = \frac{1}{2}\int e^{2u}-2+e^{-2u}\,du$	M1	1.1a	Use exponentials and attempt to integrate.
			$= \frac{1}{4}e^{2u}-\frac{1}{4}e^{-2u}-u+c = \frac{1}{2}\sinh 2u - u + c$ $= \sqrt{x(1+x)} - \sinh^{-1}\sqrt{x} + c$	A1	1.1	Ignore *c*.
			So $f(x) = \sqrt{x(1+x)} + c,\ a=-1,\ b=1$	A1	1.1	*c* must be included here as part of f(*x*) – allow *a* and *b* not being stated explicitly but f(*x*) must be
				[5]		
	(d)		Area $= \left[\sqrt{x(1+x)} - \sinh^{-1}\sqrt{x}\right]_1^2$ $= \left(\sqrt{6}-\ln(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3})\right)-\left(\sqrt{2}-\ln(1+\sqrt{2})\right)$ $= \sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}+\ln\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}\right)$	M1	1.1	Correct limits substituted and subtracted into *their* answer to (c) **soi**
			So $p=\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2},\ q=1,\ r=\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}$	A1	1.1	*p, q, r* must be stated
				[2]		

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
9	(a)		$\beta = 1 - \mathrm{i}\sqrt{2}$ **oe**	B1	2.2a	
				[1]		
	(b)		$\alpha\beta\gamma = \frac{3}{2},\ \alpha\beta = \left(1+\mathrm{i}\sqrt{2}\right)\left(1-\mathrm{i}\sqrt{2}\right) = 3$	M1	2.1	Use of $\alpha\beta\gamma = \frac{3}{2}$ to find the 3rd root.
			$\Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{1}{2}$	A1	1.1	Alternatively, find $x^2 - 2x + 3$ and divide
				[2]		
	(c)		$\left(x - \left(1+\mathrm{i}\sqrt{2}\right)\right)\left(x - \left(1-\mathrm{i}\sqrt{2}\right)\right)(2x-1) = 0$	M1	3.1a	Multiply out (can be seen in (b))
			$\Rightarrow \left(x^2 - 2x + 3\right)(2x-1) = 0$			
			$\Rightarrow 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 6x - x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$	A1	1.1	
			$\Rightarrow 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 8x - 3 = 0$ i.e. $p = -5,\ q = 8$			
			Alternate Method			
			$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = -\frac{a}{2} = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow p = -5$	M1		Use of symmetry forms for roots
			$\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = \frac{q}{2}$			
			$= \frac{1}{2}\left(1+\mathrm{i}\sqrt{2}+1-\mathrm{i}\sqrt{2}\right) + \left(1+\mathrm{i}\sqrt{2}\right)\left(1-\mathrm{i}\sqrt{2}\right)$			
			$= 1 + 3 = 4 \Rightarrow q = 8$	A1		
				[2]		

	(d)		$\alpha = 1+\mathrm{i}\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{3}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}+\mathrm{i}\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = 3^{\frac{1}{2}}(\cos\theta+\mathrm{i}\sin\theta)$ where $\cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \tan\theta = \sqrt{2}$	**M1**	2.1	Either α or β seen in mod/arg form
			$\beta = 1-\mathrm{i}\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{3}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}-\mathrm{i}\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = 3^{\frac{1}{2}}(\cos\theta-\mathrm{i}\sin\theta)$ **oe**	**A1**	1.1	For both of them – accept exponentials
			$\Rightarrow \alpha^n = 3^{\frac{n}{2}}(\cos n\theta+\mathrm{i}\sin n\theta),\quad \beta^n = 3^{\frac{n}{2}}(\cos n\theta-\mathrm{i}\sin n\theta)$ $\Rightarrow \alpha^n+\beta^n = 2\times 3^{\frac{n}{2}}\times\cos n\theta$ **AG**	**M1**	2.1	Derivation of α^n or β^n
			$\Rightarrow \alpha^n+\beta^n+\gamma^n = 2\times 3^{\frac{n}{2}}\times\cos n\theta+\frac{1}{2^n}$	**A1**	2.1	
				[4]		

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
10	(a)		$F = ma$ (F_1 is in the direction of motion and F_2 is resisting motion) $F = \lambda t - \mu v$	M1	3.3	Use of Newton II with constants of proportionality. $F = ma$ must be seen
			$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = \lambda t - \mu v$ **AG**	A1	2.1	
				[2]		
	(b)		$\frac{1}{2}\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = \lambda t - \mu v$ $\Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} + 2\mu v = 2\lambda t$	M1*	1.1a	Attempt to find IF
			I.F. $\mathrm{e}^{2\mu t}$	A1	1.1	
			$\Rightarrow \mathrm{e}^{2\mu t}\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} + \mathrm{e}^{2\mu t}2\mu v = 2\lambda t\mathrm{e}^{2\mu t}$	M1dep	3.1a	Getting DE in correct form
			$\Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\left(\mathrm{e}^{2\mu t}v\right) = 2\lambda t\mathrm{e}^{2\mu t}$	A1	1.1	
			$\Rightarrow \mathrm{e}^{2\mu t}v = \int 2\lambda t\,\mathrm{e}^{2\mu t}\,\mathrm{d}t$	M1dep	3.1a	Attempt integration by parts
			$\Rightarrow \mathrm{e}^{2\mu t}v = 2\lambda\left(\frac{1}{2\mu}t\mathrm{e}^{2\mu t} - \frac{1}{4\mu^2}\mathrm{e}^{2\mu t}\right) + c$	A1	1.1	
			Given that $t = 0, v = 0 \Rightarrow c = \frac{2\lambda}{4\mu^2}$			
			$\Rightarrow v = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}t - \frac{\lambda}{2\mu^2} + \frac{\lambda}{2\mu^2}\mathrm{e}^{-2\mu t}$ **oe**	A1	3.4	

			Alternative method $\frac{dv}{dt}+2\mu v=2\lambda t$	**M1**	E	
			$AE: m+2\mu=0$ $\Rightarrow m=-2\mu \Rightarrow CF = Ae^{-2\mu t}$	**M1** **A1**	E E	
			$PI: v=at+b$	**M1**	C	
			$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt}=a \Rightarrow a+2\mu at+2\mu b=2\lambda t$ $\therefore a=\frac{\lambda}{\mu},\ b=-\frac{a}{2\mu}=-\frac{\lambda}{2\mu^2}$	**M1** **A1**	C C	
			$\therefore GS: v=\frac{\lambda}{\mu}t-\frac{\lambda}{2\mu^2}+Ae^{-2\mu t}$	**A1**	A	
				[7]		
	(c)		$v=\frac{\lambda}{\mu}t-\frac{\lambda}{2\mu^2}+\frac{\lambda}{2\mu^2}e^{-2\mu t}$ $\lambda=2, \mu=1 \Rightarrow v=2t-1+e^{-2t}$ When t is large, e^{-2t} is very small so $v\approx 2t-1$	**M1** **A1**	3.4 3.3	Consider the behaviour of the exponential function in *their* equation from (b) **soi** or $v\approx 2t$
				[2]		
	(d)		$\frac{1}{2}\frac{dv}{dt}=2-v$ **oe**	**B1**	3.5c	
				[1]		
	(e)		As v approaches 2, $\frac{dv}{dt}\to 0$ i.e. v approaches a constant value.	**B1**	3.4	
				[1]		

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
11	(a)		$x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta \Rightarrow (r\cos\theta)^3 + (r\sin\theta)^3 = 2r\cos\theta . r\sin\theta$ $\Rightarrow r(\cos^3\theta + \sin^3\theta) = 2\cos\theta\sin\theta$	M1	3.1a	Substitution May see "or $r = 0$" but not required.
			$\Rightarrow r = \dfrac{2\cos\theta\sin\theta}{\cos^3\theta + \sin^3\theta}$ **oe**	A1	1.1	
				[2]		
	(b)		$f(\frac{1}{2}\pi - \theta) = \dfrac{2\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi - \theta\right)\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi - \theta\right)}{\cos^3\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi - \theta\right) + \sin^3\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi - \theta\right)}$	M1	1.1a	Correct substitution into *their* f(θ)
			$= \dfrac{2\sin\theta\cos\theta}{\sin^3\theta + \cos^3\theta}$	A1	1.1	
				[2]		
	(c)		So the line of symmetry is $\theta = \dfrac{\pi}{4}$	B1	2.2a	Allow $y = x$. Must have $\theta =$
				[1]		
	(d)		$r = f(\frac{1}{4}\pi) = \sqrt{2}$	B1	1.1	**BC**
				[1]		
	(e)		$r = 0$ when $\theta = 0$. $r = 0$ also when $\theta = \dfrac{\pi}{2}$	B1	3.1a	For both, ignore extras.
			In range $0 < \theta < \dfrac{\pi}{2}, r > 0$ and is continuous So there is a loop	B1	2.4	Conclusion - both statements for r need to be mentioned
				[2]		

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
12			$\frac{4}{1-x^4}=\frac{A}{1-x}+\frac{B}{1+x}+\frac{Cx+D}{1+x^2}$ $\Rightarrow A(1+x)(1+x^2)+B(1-x)(1+x^2)+(Cx+D)(1-x^2)=4$	M1	3.1a	Proper split to produce integrable integrand
			$x=1:4A=4\Rightarrow A=1$ $x=-1:4B=4\Rightarrow B=1$ $x=0:A+B+D=4\Rightarrow D=2$ $x^3:A-B-C=0\Rightarrow C=0$	A1 A1	1.1 1.1	For one of the terms /constants For all terms/constants Or $\frac{1}{4}$ of these ***See below for other possibilities***
			$I=\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}\left(\frac{1}{1-x}+\frac{1}{1+x}+\frac{2}{1+x^2}\right)\mathrm{d}x$			
			$=\left[\ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)+2\tan^{-1}x\right]_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}$	M1	1.1	Correctly integration of their integrand without simplification – ignore limits
			$=\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}-1}\right)+2\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\quad(-0)=\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}-1}\right)+\frac{\pi}{3}$	M1	1.1	Substitution – ignore – 0
			$=\ln\left(2+\sqrt{3}\right)+\frac{\pi}{3}$ i.e. $a=2,\ b=3,\ c=3$	A1	1.1	Values must be stated
				[6]		

Alternatives:

$\frac{D}{1+x^2}$ is M0 A0 A0 but consider integration for 3 marks.

$$\frac{1}{1-x^4}=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{1-x^2}+\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{1-x}+\frac{1}{1+x}\right)+\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)$$

is M1 A1 A1

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
12			$\frac{4}{1-x^4}=\frac{A}{1-x}+\frac{B}{1+x}+\frac{D}{1+x^2}$	M0		But consider last 3 marks for correct integration
			$\frac{4}{1-x^4}=\frac{A}{1-x^2}+\frac{D}{1+x^2}$ with A = D = 2 by inspection Followed by $\frac{2}{1+x^2}+\frac{1}{1-x}+\frac{1}{1+x}$ in integration section	M1 A1 A1		Look to see the second split further on in question
			$\frac{4}{1-x^4}=\frac{A}{1-x^2}+\frac{D}{1+x^2}$ $\Rightarrow\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}\frac{4}{1-x^4}\mathrm{d}x=\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}\left(\frac{2}{1-x^2}+\frac{2}{1+x^2}\right)\mathrm{d}x$ $=\left[2\tanh^{-1}x+2\tan^{-1}x\right]_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}=\left(2\tanh^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}+2\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ $=\ln\left(\frac{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}\right)+2\frac{\pi}{6}-0$ $=\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}-1}\right)+\frac{\pi}{3}=\ln\left(\frac{1+2\sqrt{3}+3}{2}\right)+\frac{\pi}{3}=\ln\left(\frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)+\frac{\pi}{3}$ $=\ln\left(2+\sqrt{3}\right)+\frac{\pi}{3}$	M1 A1 A1		Look for the integration. If $\tanh^{-1}$ is used then give full marks here.

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
The Triangle Building
Shaftesbury Road
Cambridge
CB2 8EA

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning
Telephone: 01223 553998
Facsimile: 01223 552627
Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk