



General Certificate of Education

Mathematics 6360

MFP3

Further Pure 3

Mark Scheme

2007 examination - June series

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Key to mark scheme and abbreviations used in marking

M	mark is for method		
m or dM	mark is dependent on one or more M marks and is for method		
A	mark is dependent on M or m marks and is for accuracy		
B	mark is independent of M or m marks and is for method and accuracy		
E	mark is for explanation		
√ or ft or F	follow through from previous incorrect result	MC	mis-copy
CAO	correct answer only	MR	mis-read
CSO	correct solution only	RA	required accuracy
AWFW	anything which falls within	FW	further work
AWRT	anything which rounds to	ISW	ignore subsequent work
ACF	any correct form	FIW	from incorrect work
AG	answer given	BOD	given benefit of doubt
SC	special case	WR	work replaced by candidate
OE	or equivalent	FB	formulae book
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks	NOS	not on scheme
-x EE	deduct x marks for each error	G	graph
NMS	no method shown	c	candidate
PI	possibly implied	sf	significant figure(s)
SCA	substantially correct approach	dp	decimal place(s)

No Method Shown

Where the question specifically requires a particular method to be used, we must usually see evidence of use of this method for any marks to be awarded. However, there are situations in some units where part marks would be appropriate, particularly when similar techniques are involved. Your Principal Examiner will alert you to these and details will be provided on the mark scheme.

Where the answer can be reasonably obtained without showing working and it is very unlikely that the correct answer can be obtained by using an incorrect method, we must award **full marks**. However, the obvious penalty to candidates showing no working is that incorrect answers, however close, earn **no marks**.

Where a question asks the candidate to state or write down a result, no method need be shown for full marks.

Where the permitted calculator has functions which reasonably allow the solution of the question directly, the correct answer without working earns **full marks**, unless it is given to less than the degree of accuracy accepted in the mark scheme, when it gains **no marks**.

Otherwise we require evidence of a correct method for any marks to be awarded.

MFP3

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1(a)	$y_{PI} = kx^2e^{5x} \Rightarrow y' = 2kxe^{5x} + 5kx^2e^{5x}$	M1 A1	6	Product rule to differentiate x^2e^{5x}
	$\Rightarrow y'' = 2ke^{5x} + 10kxe^{5x} + 10kxe^{5x} + 25kx^2e^{5x}$ $\Rightarrow 2ke^{5x} + 20kxe^{5x} + 25kx^2e^{5x}$ $-10(2kxe^{5x} + 5kx^2e^{5x}) + 25kx^2e^{5x} = 6e^{5x}$	A1ft M1 A1		Substitution into differential equation
	$2k = 6 \Rightarrow k = 3$	A1ft		Only ft if xe^{5x} and x^2e^{5x} terms all cancel out
(b)	Aux. eqn. $m^2 - 10m + 25 = 0 \Rightarrow m = 5$	B1	4	PI
	CF is $(A + Bx)e^{5x}$ GS $y = (A + Bx)e^{5x} + 3x^2e^{5x}$	M1 M1 A1ft		Their CF + their/our PI ft only on wrong value of k
Total			10	
2(a)	$y_1 = 2 + 0.1 \times \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3}$	M1	3	
	$y(1.1) = 2 + 0.1 \times \sqrt{8}$ $y(1.1) = 2.28284... = 2.2828$ to 4dp	A1 A1		
(b)	$k_1 = 0.1 \times \sqrt{8} = 0.2828$	M1 A1ft		PI
	$k_2 = 0.1 \times f(1.1, 2.2828...)$ $= 0.1 \times \sqrt{9.42137...} = 0.3069(425...)$	M1 A1		PI
	$y(1.1) = y(1) + \frac{1}{2}[0.28284... + 0.30694...]$ $2.29489... = 2.2949$ to 4dp	m1 A1	6	
Total			9	
3	IF is $e^{\int \tan x dx}$ $= e^{-\ln \cos x} = e^{\ln \sec x}$ $= \sec x$	M1 A1 A1ft	8	Accept either ft on earlier sign error
	$\frac{d}{dx}(y \sec x) = \sec^2 x$ $y \sec x = \int \sec^2 x dx$ $y \sec x = \tan x + c$ $y = 3$ when $x = 0 \Rightarrow 3 \sec 0 = 0 + c$ $c = 3 \Rightarrow y \sec x = \tan x + 3$	M1A1 A1 m1 A1		Condone missing c OE; condone solution finishing at $c = 3$ provided no errors
Total			8	

MFP3 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4(a)	$(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2 = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta$ $= 1 + \sin 2\theta$	B1	1	AG (be convinced)
(b)	$(x^2 + y^2)^3 = (x + y)^4$ $(r^2)^3 = (r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta)^4$ $r^6 = r^4 (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^4$ $r^6 = r^4 (1 + \sin 2\theta)^2$ $r^2 = (1 + \sin 2\theta)^2$ $\Rightarrow r = (1 + \sin 2\theta) \{r \geq 0\}$	M2,1,0 M1		[M1 for one of $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ OE, $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$ used] Uses (a) OE at any stage
(c)(i)	$r = 0 \Rightarrow \sin 2\theta = -1$ $2\theta = \sin^{-1}(-1); = -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$ $\theta = -\frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{3\pi}{4}$	A1 M1 A1A1ft	4 3	CSO; AG A1 for either
(ii)	$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \sin 2\theta)^2 d\theta$ $= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + 2\sin 2\theta + \sin^2 2\theta) d\theta$ $= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 + 2\sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 4\theta) \right) d\theta$ $= \left[\frac{3}{4}\theta - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{16}\sin 4\theta \right]$ $= \left[\frac{3}{4}\theta - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{16}\sin 4\theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}}$ $= \left(\frac{9\pi}{16} \right) - \left(-\frac{3\pi}{16} \right)$ $= \frac{3\pi}{4}$	M1 B1 M1 A1ft m1 A1	6	Use of $\frac{1}{2} \int r^2 d\theta$ Correct expansion of $(1 + \sin 2\theta)^2$ Attempt to write $\sin^2 2\theta$ in terms of $\cos 4\theta$ Correct integration ft wrong coefficients only Using c's values from (c)(i) as limits or the correct limits CSO
Total			14	

MFP3 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
5(a)	$u = \frac{dy}{dx} + x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 1$ $(x^2 - 1)\left(\frac{du}{dx} - 1\right) - 2x(u - x) = x^2 + 1$ $\text{DE} \Rightarrow (x^2 - 1)\frac{du}{dx} - 2xu = 0$ $\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2xu}{x^2 - 1}$	<p>M1A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Substitution into LHS of DE as far as no ys</p> <p>CSO; AG</p>
(b)	$\int \frac{1}{u} du = \int \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} dx$ $\ln u = \ln x^2 - 1 + \ln A$ $u = A(x^2 - 1)$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>Separate variables</p>
(c)	$\frac{dy}{dx} + x = A(x^2 - 1)$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = A(x^2 - 1) - x$ $y = A\left(\frac{x^3}{3} - x\right) - \frac{x^2}{2} + B$	<p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1ft</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Use (b) ($\neq 0$) to form DE in y and x</p> <p>Solution must have two different constants and correct method used to solve the DE</p>
Total			12	

MFP3 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
6(a)(i)	$f(x) = \ln(1 + e^x)$: $f(0) = \ln 2$ $f'(x) = \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} \quad f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$ $f''(x) = \frac{(1 + e^x)e^x - e^x e^x}{(1 + e^x)^2} = \frac{e^x}{(1 + e^x)^2}$ $f''(0) = \frac{1}{4}$ so first three terms are: $f(x) = \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} \frac{x^2}{2!} = \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{8}x^2$	B1 M1 A1 M1 A1		Chain rule Quotient rule OE
(ii)	$f'''(x) = \frac{(1 + e^x)^2 e^x - e^x [2(1 + e^x)e^x]}{(1 + e^x)^4}$ $f'''(0) = \frac{4 - 4}{2^4} = 0$ {so coefficient of x^3 is zero}	M1 A1ft A1	6 3	Chain rule with quotient/product rule ft on $f''(x) = ke^x(1 + e^x)^n$ (integer $n < 0$) CSO; AG; All previous differentiation correct
SC for those not using Maclaurin's theorem: maximum of 4/9				
(b)	$\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{8}x^2$	B1	1	
(c)	$\ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) =$ $\left(-\frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)^3 - \dots$	B1	1	
(d)	$\ln\left(\frac{1 + e^x}{2}\right) + \ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) = -\frac{x^3}{24} + \dots$ $x - \sin x \approx x - \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots\right] \approx \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$ $\left[\frac{\ln\left(\frac{1 + e^x}{2}\right) + \ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)}{x - \sin x}\right] = \frac{-\frac{1}{24}x^3 + \dots}{\frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^5)}$ $= \frac{-\frac{1}{24}x^3 + \dots}{x^3\left[\frac{1}{6} + o(x^2)\right]} = \frac{-\frac{1}{24} + \dots}{\frac{1}{6} + o(x^2)}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \dots = -\frac{1}{4}$	M1 B1 M1 A1		Uses previous expansions to obtain first non-zero term of the form kx^3 CSO
Total			15	

MFP3 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
7(a)	0	B1	1	
(b)	$u = xe^{-x} + 1 \Rightarrow du = (e^{-x} - xe^{-x}) dx$ $\int \frac{e^{-x}(1-x)}{xe^{-x} + 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln u + c$ $= \ln(xe^{-x} + 1) \{+ c\}$	M1		Attempts to find du
(c)	$\int \frac{1-x}{x+e^x} dx = \int \frac{e^{-x}(1-x)}{xe^{-x} + 1} dx$ $\int_1^\infty \frac{1-x}{x+e^x} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(xe^{-x} + 1)]_1^a$ $= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \{ \ln(ae^{-a} + 1) \} - \ln(e^{-1} + 1)$ $= \ln \left\{ \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} (ae^{-a} + 1) \right\} - \ln(e^{-1} + 1)$ $= \ln 1 - \ln(e^{-1} + 1) = -\ln(e^{-1} + 1)$	B1 M1 M1 A1	2 4	Condone missing c For using part (b) and $F(B) - F(A)$ For using limiting process
	Total		7	
	TOTAL		75	