

Version 1.0



**General Certificate of Education (A-level)
June 2013**

Mathematics

MPC3

(Specification 6360)

Pure Core 3

Final

Mark Scheme

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all examiners participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each examiner analyses a number of students' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available from: aqa.org.uk

Copyright © 2013 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

Copyright

AQA retains the copyright on all its publications. However, registered schools/colleges for AQA are permitted to copy material from this booklet for their own internal use, with the following important exception: AQA cannot give permission to schools/colleges to photocopy any material that is acknowledged to a third party even for internal use within the centre.

Set and published by the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance.

Key to mark scheme abbreviations

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
CAO	correct answer only
CSO	correct solution only
AWFW	anything which falls within
AWRT	anything which rounds to
ACF	any correct form
AG	answer given
SC	special case
OE	or equivalent
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks
-x EE	deduct x marks for each error
NMS	no method shown
PI	possibly implied
SCA	substantially correct approach
c	candidate
sf	significant figure(s)
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.

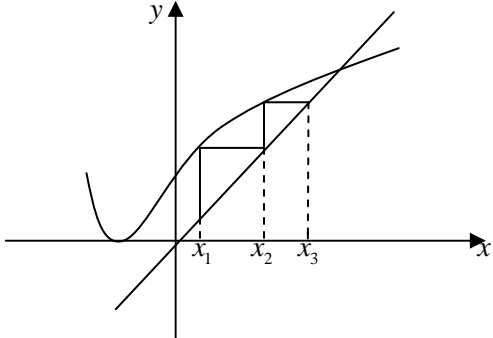
Where the answer can be reasonably obtained without showing working and it is very unlikely that the correct answer can be obtained by using an incorrect method, we must award **full marks**. However, the obvious penalty to candidates showing no working is that incorrect answers, however close, earn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

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

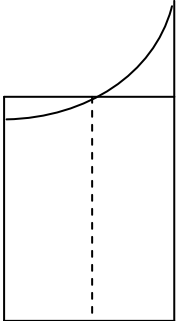
Where the permitted calculator has functions which reasonably allow the solution of the question directly, the correct answer without working earns **full marks**, unless it is given to less than the degree of accuracy accepted in the mark scheme, when it gains **no marks**.

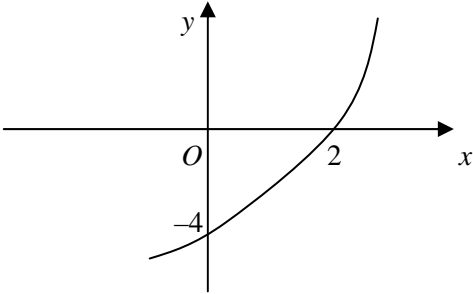
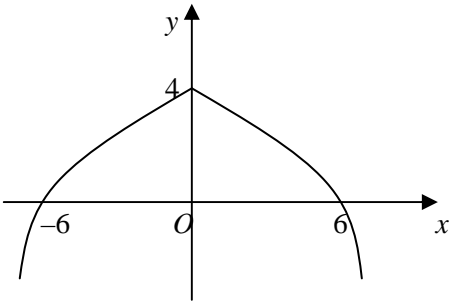
Otherwise we require evidence of a correct method for any marks to be awarded.

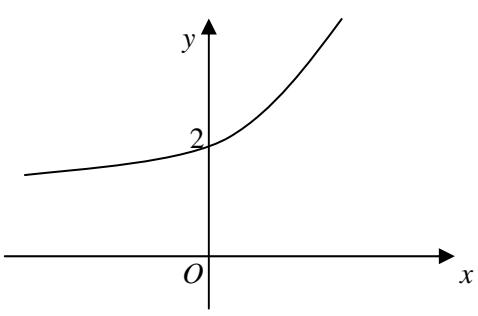
Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1(a)	$(2x - 3 = x)$ $x = 3$ $2x - 3 = -x$ $x = 1$	B1 M1 A1	3	or $-(2x - 3) = x$ or $-2x + 3 = x$
(b)	$(2x - 3 \geq x)$ $x \leq 1$ $x \geq 3$	B1 B1	2	No ISW in part(b), mark their final line as their answer. Or $1 \geq x$ Or $3 \leq x$ Or " $x \leq 1$ or $x \geq 3$ " for B1 B1
Total			5	
2(a)	$(y = x^4 \tan 2x)$ $\left(\frac{dy}{dx} = \right) 4x^3 \tan 2x + x^4 2 \sec^2 2x$	M1 A1	3	$4x^3 \tan 2x + Ax^4 \sec^2 kx$ OE where A is a non-zero constant. A1 for $k = 2$ may have $(\sec 2x)^2$ or $\frac{1}{\cos^2 2x}$
(b)	$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} = \right) \frac{\pm 2x(x-1) \pm 1(x^2)}{(x-1)^2}$ $\left(= \frac{x^2 - 2x}{(x-1)^2} \right)$ $\left(\frac{dy}{dx} = \right) \frac{3}{4}$ or 0.75 OE	M1 A1 A1	3	A1 all correct ISW if attempt to simplify is incorrect. Use of the quotient rule $\frac{2x(x-1) - 1(x^2)}{(x-1)^2}$ Simplification not required Obtained from correct $\frac{dy}{dx}$
Total			6	

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
<p>3(a)</p> <p>f(3) = -0.2(18)</p> <p>f(4) = 0.01(83)</p> <p>Change of sign $\Rightarrow 3 < \alpha < 4$</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>$(x_{n+1} = (2 - e^{-x_n})^2 \quad x_1 = 3.5)$</p> <p>$(x_2 = 3.8801\dots)$</p> <p>$x_2 = 3.880$</p> <p>$(x_3 = 3.9178\dots)$</p> <p>$x_3 = 3.918$</p> <p>(c)</p>		<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	<p>$f(x) = e^{-x} - 2 + \sqrt{x}$</p> <p>Both values correct</p> <p>Must have both statement and interval in words or symbols.</p> <p>Do not accept 3.88</p> <p>Do not accept 3.917</p> <p>Staircase to curve from x_1 including at least two stairs between curve and line $y = x$.</p> <p>x_2 and x_3 marked on the x-axis .</p> <p>Do not accept marking on the Curve or on the line.</p>
	Total		6	

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4	$(8\sec x - 2\sec^2 x = \tan^2 x - 2)$ $8\sec x - 2\sec^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1 - 2$ $3\sec^2 x - 8\sec x - 3 (= 0)$ $(3\sec x + 1)(\sec x - 3) (= 0)$ <p>Or $\sec x = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{(-8)^2 - 4(3)(-3)}}{2(3)}$</p> $\sec x = 3, -\frac{1}{3} \text{ (or } -0.33)$ $\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$ $\left(\cos x = \frac{1}{3} \text{ or } 0.33 \right)$ $x = 1.23, 5.05$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>m1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Using $\tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1$ and <i>NOT</i> replacing $\sec^2 x$ with $1 + \tan^2 x$.</p> <p>Correct factors or correct use of quadratic equation formula or completing the square for 'their' equation. $\sec x - \frac{8}{6} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{64}{36} + 1}$</p> <p>Both correct.</p> <p>PI $\left(\sec x = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ is impossible} \right)$</p> <p>One correct. Must have earned A1 for correct quadratic, but independent of the second A1. Both correct and no extras in $0 < x < 2\pi$. CAO</p>
Total			7	

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
5(a)	x_i 0.4($\frac{2}{5}$) 1.2($\frac{6}{5}$) 2($\frac{10}{5}$) 2.8($\frac{14}{5}$) 3.6($\frac{18}{5}$) <hr/> y_i 5.20231 5.35985 5.91608 6.99657 8.58231	B1	4	All 5 x -values correct, PI by 5 correct y -values.
		B1		At least 4 correct y -values rounded or truncated to at least 4 s.f. or in surd form $\sqrt{27 + (0.4)^3}$, $\sqrt{27 + (1.2)^3}$, etc. or $\sqrt{27.064}$, $\sqrt{28.728}$, etc. or sight of 32.057...
	$\int_0^4 \sqrt{27 + x^3} \approx 0.8 \sum_1^5 y_i$ <p>(= 0.8 × 32.057...)</p> <p>= 25.6</p>	M1		Correct use of mid-ordinate rule using 0.8 with candidate's 5 y -values. Dependent on first B1
(b)		A1		CAO (must be exactly this) and no error seen
		B1		Could be gained without answering part (a)
	"Smaller" OE	E1	2	Dependent on B1
Total			6	

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
7(a)		M1 A1	2	Reflection in the x -axis. Intersection with the x -axis and y -axis marked 2 and -4 . Accept $(2, 0)$ and $(0, -4)$ instead of marking on the axes.
(b)		M1 A1 A1	3	Reflection of $0 < x < 6$ part in the y -axis giving two connected sections Correct curve beyond ± 6 , correct curvature and correct cusp at $x=0$ (generous) ± 6 and 4 marked correctly Accept $(6, 0)$, $(0, 4)$ and $(-6, 0)$ instead of marking on the axes.
(c)	<p>Reflection in the y-axis (followed by)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) stretch 2) parallel to the x-axis 3) by factor 2 <p>OR Vice versa</p>	M1 A1 M1 A1	4	1 and either 2 or 3 1, 2 and 3
Total			9	

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments		
8(a)(i)	$f(x) = \ln(2x - 3)$ $2x - 3 = e^y$ $2y - 3 = e^x$	M1 M1	3	Either order: M1 for antilog M1 for replacing $f(x)$ or y with x Correct expression in x		
	$(f^{-1}(x) =) \frac{1}{2}(e^x + 3)$ OE	A1				
	(ii)	$f^{-1}(x) > \frac{3}{2}$			B1	Do not condone $f^{-1}(x) \geq \frac{3}{2}, y > \frac{3}{2}, x > \frac{3}{2}$ range $> \frac{3}{2}, f^{-1} > \frac{3}{2}$
(iii)		M1 A1	2	Correct shape crossing y -axis and above x -axis 2 marked on the y -axis		
(b)(i)	$(gf(x) =) e^{2\ln(2x-3)} - 4$ $= e^{\ln(2x-3)^2} - 4$ $= (2x-3)^2 - 4$	M1 m1 A1	3	Correct composition PI by correct expression		
	(ii)	$(fg(x) =) \ln(2(e^{2x} - 4) - 3)$ $\ln(2e^{2x} - 11) = \ln 5$ $2e^{2x} - 11 = 5$ OE			M1 A1	OE correct composition Correct antilog of correct equation
	$e^{2x} = 8$ $2x = \ln 8$ $x = \frac{1}{2} \ln 8$	A1			OE exact solution , e.g. $\ln \sqrt{8}$ or $\frac{3}{2} \ln 2$ or $\ln 2^{\frac{3}{2}}$	
Total			12			

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
9	$x^2 = \frac{1}{16}(y-8)^2 + 2$ $V = (\pi) \int_{(0)}^{(16)} \left(\frac{1}{16}(y-8)^2 + 2 \right) (dy)$ $V = (\pi) \left[\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{3}(y-8)^3 + 2y \right]_{(0)}^{(16)}$ $V = (\pi) \left[\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{3}(16-8)^3 + 2(16) - \frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{3}(-8)^3 \right]$ $V = \frac{160}{3} \pi$	<p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>$V = \pi \int x^2 dy$</p> <p>$16x^2 - (y-8)^2 = 32$</p> <p>OE</p> <p>Accept 'their' x^2 in terms of y Condone missing limits and π wherever bracketed</p> <p>OE, for correct integration of correct integrand</p> <p>OE, correct use of correct limits in correct expression, PI by correct answer.</p> <p>OE exact value, eg $\pi 53\frac{1}{3}$ or $\pi 53.\dot{3}$ or $\frac{2560}{48}\pi$</p>
	Total		5	

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments				
10(a)(i)	$u = \ln x \quad \frac{dv}{dx} = 1$	M1	4	$\frac{d \ln x}{dx} \& \int dx$ attempted All correct				
	$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \quad v = x$	A1						
	$(\int \ln x \, dx =) \quad x \ln x - \int x \times \frac{1}{x} (dx)$	m1		Correct substitution of their terms into parts				
	$= x \ln x - x + C$	A1		All correct (constant needed)				
	(ii)	$u = (\ln x)^2 \quad \frac{dv}{dx} = 1$		M1	4	$\frac{d(\ln x)^2}{dx} \& \int dx$ attempted All correct		
		$\frac{du}{dx} = (2 \ln x) \frac{1}{x} \quad v = x$		A1				
		$(\int (\ln x)^2 \, dx =) \quad x(\ln x)^2 - \int x \times \frac{2}{x} \ln x (dx)$		m1		OE correct substitution of their terms into parts		
		$= x(\ln x)^2 - 2(x \ln x - x) + C \quad \text{OE}$		A1		All correct (constant needed) including correct use of brackets. Do not penalise missing constant if already penalised in part (i) ISW		
		(b)		$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$		B1	7	$u = \sqrt{x}$
				$(dx = 2u \, du)$				
$\int_{(1)}^{(4)} \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x}} \, dx = \int_{(1)}^{(2)} \frac{1}{u^2 + u} 2u \, (du)$			M1	All in terms of u including attempt at replacing dx (not simply writing du), condone missing limits and du				
			A1	Integrand correct unsimplified				
$= 2 \int_{(1)}^{(2)} \frac{1}{u+1} \, (du)$			A1					
$= 2 \ln(u+1) \Big _{(1)}^{(2)}$			A1F	FT <i>their</i> $\int \frac{k}{u+1} (du)$				
$= 2 \ln(2+1) - 2 \ln(1+1)$	A1F		correct use of correct limits					
or $2 \ln(\sqrt{4} + 1) - 2 \ln(\sqrt{1} + 1)$			on $k \ln(u+1)$ or $k \ln(\sqrt{x} + 1)$					
$= 2 \ln \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad \ln \frac{9}{4} \quad \text{or} \quad 2 \ln 3 - 2 \ln 2$	A1		OE ISW					
	Total			15				
	TOTAL		75					