

Mathematics (MEI)

Advanced GCE

Unit 4756: Further Methods for Advanced Mathematics

Mark Scheme for January 2013

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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	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 (eg 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 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	(a)	(i)	$a \tan y = x \Rightarrow a \sec^2 y \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{a \sec^2 y}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{a \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a}{a^2 + x^2}$	M1 A1 A1(ag) [3]	Differentiating with respect to x or y For $\frac{dy}{dx}$ Completion www with sufficient detail	$\frac{dx}{dy} = a \sec^2 y$ Or $a \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sec^2 y}$
1	(a)	(ii)	$x^2 - 4x + 8 = (x - 2)^2 + 4$ $\int_0^4 \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 8} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\arctan \frac{x-2}{2} \right]_0^4$ $= \frac{1}{2} (\arctan(1) - \arctan(-1))$ $= \frac{\pi}{4}$	B1 M1 A1 A1 [4]	Integral of form $a \arctan bu$ or any appropriate substitution Correct integral with consistent limits Evaluated in terms of π	$\frac{1}{2} \left[\arctan \frac{u}{2} \right]_0^4$
1	(a)	(iii)	$\int 1 \times \arctan x dx$ $= x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$ $= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + c$	M1 A1 M1 A1 [4]	Using parts with $u = \arctan x$ and $v' = 1$ $\int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = a \ln(1+x^2)$ $a = \frac{1}{2}$. Condone omitted c	Allow one other error

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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
1	(b) (i)	$r = 2\cos\theta \Rightarrow r^2 = 2r\cos\theta$ $\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ $\Rightarrow (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$	M1 A1 A1(ag)	Using $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$ and $x = r\cos\theta$ A correct cartesian equation in any form Explaining that the curve is a circle	e.g. writing as $(x-\alpha)^2 + (y-\beta)^2 = r^2$
		OR $x = r\cos\theta \Rightarrow x = 2\cos^2\theta$ $y = r\sin\theta \Rightarrow y = 2\cos\theta\sin\theta = \sin 2\theta$ M1 $\cos 2\theta = 2\cos^2\theta - 1 \Rightarrow x = \cos 2\theta + 1$ A1 $\Rightarrow (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ A1(ag)		Using $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$ and linking x in terms of $\cos 2\theta$ Explaining that the curve is a circle	e.g. writing as $(x-\alpha)^2 + (y-\beta)^2 = r^2$
		Centre $(1, 0)$ Radius 1	B1 B1 [5]	Independent Independent	
1	(b) (ii)	$x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 4y$ $\Rightarrow r^2 = 4r\sin\theta$ $\Rightarrow r = 4\sin\theta$	M1 A1 [2]	Using $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$ and $y = r\sin\theta$	For answer alone www: B1 for $r = k\sin\theta$, B1 for $k = 4$
2	(a) (i)	$1 + e^{j2\theta} = 1 + \cos 2\theta + j\sin 2\theta$ $= 1 + (2\cos^2\theta - 1) + 2j\sin\theta\cos\theta$ $= 2\cos^2\theta + 2j\sin\theta\cos\theta$ $= 2\cos\theta(\cos\theta + j\sin\theta)$	M1 A1(ag)	Using $e^{2j\theta} = \cos 2\theta + j\sin 2\theta$ and double angle formulae Completion www	Allow one error
		OR $1 + e^{j2\theta} = e^{j\theta}(e^{-j\theta} + e^{j\theta})$ M1 $= (\cos\theta + j\sin\theta) \times 2\cos\theta$ A1(ag)		“Factorising” and complete replacement by trigonometric functions Completion www	
		OR $1 + e^{j2\theta} = 1 + (\cos\theta + j\sin\theta)^2$ $= 1 + \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta + 2j\sin\theta\cos\theta$ $= 2\cos^2\theta + 2j\sin\theta\cos\theta$ $= 2\cos\theta(\cos\theta + j\sin\theta)$	M1 A1(ag)	Using $e^{j\theta} = \cos\theta + j\sin\theta$ and $1 - \sin^2\theta = \cos^2\theta$ Completion www	
			[2]		

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
2	(a) (ii)	$ \begin{aligned} C + jS &= 1 + \binom{n}{1} e^{j2\theta} + \binom{n}{2} e^{j4\theta} + \dots + e^{jn\theta} \\ &= (1 + e^{j2\theta})^n \\ &= 2^n \cos^n \theta (\cos \theta + j \sin \theta)^n \\ &= 2^n \cos^n \theta (\cos n\theta + j \sin n\theta) \\ \Rightarrow C &= 2^n \cos^n \theta \cos n\theta \\ \text{and } S &= 2^n \cos^n \theta \sin n\theta \end{aligned} $	M1 M1 A1 M1 A1 A1(ag) A1 [7]	Forming $C + jS$ Recognising as binomial expansion Applying (i) and De Moivre o.e. Completion www 	Dependent on M1M1 above Need to see $e^{jn\theta} = \cos n\theta + j \sin n\theta$ o.e.
2	(b) (i)	$e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + j \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} + j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	B1 [1]	Must evaluate trigonometric functions	
2	(b) (ii)	Other two vertices are $(2 + 4j)e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}}$ $= (2 + 4j)\left(-\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ $= (-1 - 2\sqrt{3}) + j(-2 + \sqrt{3})$ and $(2 + 4j)e^{j\frac{4\pi}{3}} = (2 + 4j)e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}}$ $= (2 + 4j)\left(-\frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ $= (-1 + 2\sqrt{3}) + j(-2 - \sqrt{3})$	M1 A1A1 M1 A1A1 [6]	Award for idea of rotation by $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ May be given as co-ordinates Award for idea of rotation by $-\frac{2\pi}{3}$ May be given as co-ordinates	e.g. use of $\arctan 2 + \frac{2\pi}{3}$ (3.202 rad) (must be 2) e.g. use of $\arctan 2 + \frac{4\pi}{3}$ (5.296 rad) (must be 2) If A0A0A0A0 award SC1 for awrt $-4.46 - 0.27j$ and $2.46 - 3.73j$

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
2	(b) (iii)	<p>Length of $(2 + 4j)$ = $\sqrt{20}$</p> <p>So length of side = $2\sqrt{20} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = 2\sqrt{20} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $= 2\sqrt{15}$</p>	M1 A1(ag) [2]	<p>Complete method</p> <p>Completion www</p>	<p>Alternative: finding distance between $(2, 4)$ and $(-1 - 2\sqrt{3}, -2 + \sqrt{3})$ o.e.</p>
3	(i)	$\mathbf{M} - \lambda \mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & -2-\lambda & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$ $\det(\mathbf{M} - \lambda \mathbf{I})$ $= (1-\lambda)[(-2-\lambda)(1-\lambda)-1] - 3[3(1-\lambda)]$ $= (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 + \lambda - 3) - 9(1-\lambda)$ $\Rightarrow \lambda^3 - 13\lambda + 12 = 0$	M1 A1 A1(ag) [3]	<p>Forming $\det(\mathbf{M} - \lambda \mathbf{I})$</p> <p>Any correct form</p> <p>Condone omission of 0</p>	<p>Sarrus: $(1-\lambda)^2(-2-\lambda) - 10(1-\lambda)$ or e.g. $\lambda - 1 + (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 + \lambda - 11)$</p>
3	(ii)	$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 + \lambda - 12) = 0$ $\Rightarrow (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 4) = 0$ $\Rightarrow \text{eigenvalues are } 1, 3, -4$ $\lambda = 1: \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow y = 0, 3x - z = 0$ $\Rightarrow \text{eigenvector is } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ $\lambda = 3: \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow -2x + 3y = 0, -y - 2z = 0$	M1 A1 A1 M2 M1 A1 A1	<p>Factorising as far as quadratic</p> <p>For any one of $\lambda = 1, 3, -4$</p> <p>Obtaining two independent equations</p> <p>Obtaining a non-zero eigenvector</p> <p>o.e.</p>	<p>Allow one error</p> <p>From which an eigenvector could be found</p> <p>Allow e.g. $3y = 0, 3x - 3y - z = 0$</p>

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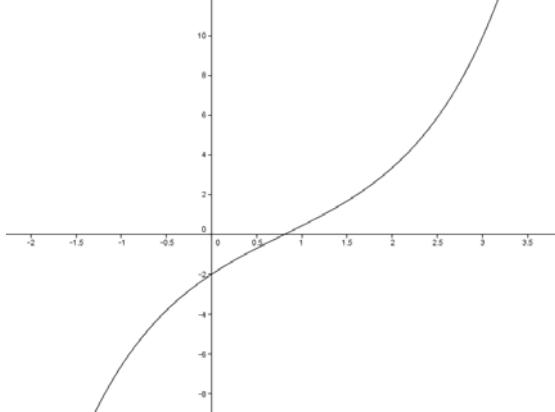
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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
		$\Rightarrow y = -2z, x = -3z$ $\Rightarrow \text{eigenvector is } \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\lambda = -4: \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow 5x + 3y = 0, -y + 5z = 0$ $\Rightarrow y = 5z, x = -3z$ $\Rightarrow \text{eigenvector is } \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$	A1 A1 A1	o.e. 	
3	(iii)	E.g. $\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3^n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (-4)^n \end{pmatrix}$	B1 M1 A1 [3]	Use of eigenvectors (ft) as columns Use of 1, 3, -4 (ft) in correct order Power n	n not required for M1 -4^n A0

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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(i)	$y = 3 \sinh x - 2 \cosh x$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 3 \cosh x - 2 \sinh x$ <p>At TPs, $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \tanh x = \frac{3}{2}$ which has no (real) solutions</p> $y = 0 \Rightarrow \tanh x = \frac{2}{3}$ $\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + \frac{2}{3}}{1 - \frac{2}{3}}$ $\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \ln 5$ $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 3 \sinh x - 2 \cosh x = y$ <p>so $y = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$</p>	B1 M1 A1(ag) M1 M1 A1(ag) B1(ag) [7]	$\frac{1}{2}e^x - \frac{5}{2}e^{-x}$ $\frac{1}{2}e^x + \frac{5}{2}e^{-x}$ $e^{2x} = -5; e^x > 0 \text{ and } e^{-x} > 0$ $e^{2x} = 5; \cosh x = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}; \sinh x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ <u>Attempt to verify</u> Award M1 for substituting $x = \frac{1}{2} \ln 5$ and M1 for clearly attempting to evaluate exactly $3 \sinh\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln 5\right) - 2 \cosh\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln 5\right) = 0$ must be explained, e.g. connected with $y = 0$
4	(ii)		B2 [2]	For a curve with the following features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing intersecting the positive x-axis (0, -2) indicated gradient increasing with large x one point of inflection Award B1 for a curve lacking one of these features

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
4	(iii)	$ \begin{aligned} & (3\sinh x - 2\cosh x)^2 \\ &= 9\sinh^2 x - 12\sinh x \cosh x + 4\cosh^2 x \\ &= \frac{9}{2}(\cosh 2x - 1) - 6\sinh 2x + 2(\cosh 2x + 1) \\ &= \frac{13}{2}\cosh 2x - 6\sinh 2x - \frac{5}{2} \\ V &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\ln 5} y^2 dx \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{13}{4}\sinh 2x - 3\cosh 2x - \frac{5}{2}x \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}\ln 5} \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{13}{4} \times \frac{12}{5} - 3 \times \frac{13}{5} - \frac{5}{4}\ln 5 + 3 \right] \end{aligned} $	B1 M1 A1 M1 A2 M1 M1	Using double “angle” formulae or complete alternative Accept unsimplified Attempting to integrate their y^2 (ignore limits) Correct results and limits c.a.o. Ignore omitted π Substituting both of their limits Obtaining exact values of $\sinh(\ln 5)$ and $\cosh(\ln 5)$	Condone sign errors but need $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{4}e^{2x} + \frac{25}{4}e^{-2x} - \frac{5}{2}$ Give A1 for one error, or for all three terms correct and incorrect limits $\sinh(\ln 5) = \frac{12}{5}$, $\cosh(\ln 5) = \frac{13}{5}$
		$ \begin{aligned} \text{OR } &= \pi \left[\frac{1}{8}e^{2x} - \frac{25}{8}e^{-2x} - \frac{5}{2}x \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}\ln 5} \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{5}{8} - \frac{5}{8} - \frac{5}{4}\ln 5 + 3 \right] \end{aligned} $	A2 M1 M1	Correct results and limits Substituting both of their limits Obtaining exact values of e^{2x} and e^{-2x}	Give A1 for one error, or for all three terms correct and incorrect limits $e^{2x} = 5$, $e^{-2x} = \frac{1}{5}$
		$= \pi \left[3 - \frac{5}{4}\ln 5 \right]$	A1(ag) [9]	Completion www	
5	(i)		B2 B1 [3]	Three curves of correct shape Correctly identified	Give B1 for two correct curves $a = 0, a = 1, a = 2$ from left to right

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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
5	(ii)		B1 B1 [2]	Curve for $a = -1$ Curve for $a = -2$	Curve with cusp Curve with loop
5	(iii)	Asymptote	B1 [1]		
5	(iv)	$a = -1$: cusp $a = -2$: loop	B1 B1 [2]		
5	(v)	$r = \sec \theta + a \cos \theta \Rightarrow r \cos \theta = 1 + a \cos^2 \theta$ $\Rightarrow x = 1 + a \left(\frac{x^2}{r^2} \right)$ $\Rightarrow x - 1 = a \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$ $\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = a \left(\frac{x^2}{x-1} \right) \Rightarrow y^2 = a \left(\frac{x^2}{x-1} \right) - x^2$ <p>Hence asymptote at $x = 1$</p>	M1 M1 M1 A1(ag) B1 [5]	Using $x = r \cos \theta$ Using $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$ Making y^2 subject	
5	(vi)	Curve exists for $y^2 \geq 0$ $\Rightarrow a \left(\frac{1}{x-1} \right) - 1 \geq 0$ If $a > 0$ then $x - 1 > 0$ and so $a \geq x - 1$ i.e. $1 < x \leq 1 + a$ If $a < 0$ then $x - 1 < 0$ and so $a \leq x - 1$ i.e. $1 + a \leq x < 1$	M1 M1 A1(ag) M1 A1 [5]	Considering $y^2 \geq 0$	

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

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Facsimile: 01223 552553

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