

INTERNATIONAL A-LEVEL MATHEMATICS

MA03

(9660/MA03) Unit P2 - Pure Mathematics

Mark scheme

January 2020

Version: V1 Final Mark Scheme

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Key to mark scheme abbreviations

М	Mark is for method
m	Mark is dependent on one or more M marks and is for method
Α	Mark is dependent on M or m marks and is for accuracy
В	Mark is independent of M or m marks and is for method and accuracy
E	Mark is for explanation
$\sqrt{\mathbf{or}}$ ft	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
<i>–x</i> EE	Deduct <i>x</i> marks for each error
NMS	No method shown
PI	Possibly implied
SCA	Substantially correct approach
sf	Significant figure(s)
dp	Decimal place(s)

Q	Answer	Marks	Comments
1(a)(i)	$[5\sin\theta - 12\cos\theta =]$	M1	PI
	$R\sin\theta\cos\alpha - R\cos\theta\sin\alpha$ $R = 13$	• •	
	$\alpha = 67.4$	A1 A1	
	$\sin(\theta - 67.4) = -\frac{1}{13}$	M1	
1(a)(ii)	$\theta = -108.2$	A1	Ft their (a)
	$\theta = 63.0$	A1	Both correct and no extras in interval (ignore answers outside interval)
	$2\cot^2 x = 2\csc^2 x - 2 [= 10 - 5\csc x]$	M1	Correct use of trig identity PI
	$[2\csc^2 x - 2 = 10 - 5\csc x]$		
	$2\csc^2 x + 5\csc x - 12 = 0$		
	$(2\csc x - 3)(\csc x + 4)[= 0]$	m1	Factorisation or correct use of formula
1(b)	$\csc x = \frac{3}{2}, -4$	A1	Both correct and no errors seen
	$\sin x = \frac{2}{3}, -0.25$		Either may be seen
	x = 42, 138,	B1	
	-14, 194	B1	Sight of any of these values correct All four correct and no extras in interval (ignore answers outside interval)
	Total	11	
 Notes: (a) May use cos and sin leading to sin p = 2/3, -1/4 for first M1, m1, A1 (b) Condone more accurate correct answers, but not -14.5, 194.5 			

Q	Answer	Marks	Comments
2(a)	$0 \le x \le 1$	B1	
2(b)	y A 2- 1-	M1 A1	Correct shape and position $(0, -\frac{\pi}{2})$ $(1, \frac{\pi}{2})$ stated or marked on diagram
	-1 -2		
2(c)	Stretch + either I or II Parallel to <i>x</i> -axis I	M1	Alt: Translation $\begin{bmatrix} k \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ M1
	SF ¹ / ₂ II Followed by	A1	k = 1 A1
	Translation $\begin{bmatrix} k \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	M1	Followed by Stretch in <i>x</i> -direction M1 SF $\frac{1}{2}$ A1
	$k = \frac{1}{2}$	A1	
2(d)	$f(x) = \sin^{-1}(2x - 1) + x - 1$ f(0.6) = -0.198 f(0.7) = 0.111	M1	Or reverse Both values rounded or truncated to at least 1sf
	Change of sign, (the function is continuous), $0.6 < \alpha < 0.7$	A1	Must have both statements and interval in words or symbols Accept x for α
2(e)	$x_2 = 0.695$ $x_3 = 0.650$	B1 B1	
	Total	11	

Q	Answer	Marks	Comments
3(a)	$u = \ln x, dv = x$ $du = \frac{1}{x}, v = \frac{x^2}{2}$ $\int x \ln x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \times \frac{1}{x} dx$	M1	Use of parts formula
	$\int x \ln x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \times \frac{1}{x} dx$ $= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} [+c]$	A1 A1	
3(b)	$u = \ln x, dv = 1$ $du = \frac{1}{x}, v = x$	M1	Use of parts formula
	$\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x \times \frac{1}{x} dx$ $= x \ln x - x [+c]$	A1 A1	
	Total	6	

Q	Answer	Marks	Comments
4(a)	$8[(1.5)^{3}] + b[(1.5)^{2}] + c[1.5] + 6 = -3.75$ $8[(0.5)^{3}] + b[(0.5)^{2}] + c[0.5] + 6 = 5.25$	M1	One correct substitution OR for M1 use of long division
	2.25b + 1.5c = -36.75 $0.25b + 0.5c = -1.75$ $b = -21$	A1 m1	Attempt to solve
	c = 7	A1	Both answers
4(b)	(4x2 - 1)(3x - 2) = 12x ³ - 8x ² - 3x + 2	B1 B1	
	$(12x^3 - 8x^2 + x + 7) - (12x^3 - 8x^2 - 3x + 2)$ = 4x + 5 OR	M1 A1	
	$12x^{3} - 8x^{2} + x + 7 = (4x^{2} - 1)(3x + d + \frac{ex + f}{4x^{2} - 1})$	(M1)	Accept other correct approaches
	4d = -8, d = -2 -3 + e = 1, e = 4 7 = f - d, f = 5	(B1) (B1) (A1)	
	Total	8	

Q	Answer	Marks	Comments
5(a)	$\frac{12}{(3-u)(3+u)} = \frac{A}{3-u} + \frac{B}{3+u} \text{oe}$ $A = 2, \ B = 2$	M1 A1	
5(b)	$\left[\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x}\right] = \cos x$	B1	
	$\left[\int \frac{12\cos x}{8 + \cos^2 x} dx = \right] \int \frac{12du}{8 + 1 - u^2}$ $= \int \frac{12du}{(3 - u)(3 + u)}$	M1	All in terms of u , condone omission of du
	$=\int \frac{A}{3-u} + \frac{B}{3+u} du$	A1	Must see du here, or earlier
	$\begin{bmatrix} \int & = \end{bmatrix} - 2\ln(3 - u) + 2\ln(3 + u) \\ &= 2\ln\frac{3 + u}{3 - u}$	M1	Correct integration
	$[x]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = [u]_{0.5}^{1}$ $[\int =] 2\ln 2 - 2\ln 1.4$	B1	Change of limits, maybe seen earlier (may change back to x and not change limits)
	$=\ln\frac{100}{49}$	A1	
	Total	8	

Q	Answer	Marks	Comments
L			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
6(0)(i)	$(1+2x)^{0.5} =$		
6(a)(i)	$1 + 0.5 \times 2x + [0.5 \times -0.5 \times (2x)^2]/2$	M1	
	$=1+x-\frac{x^{2}}{2}$	A1	
	-		
6(a)(ii)	$(1-4x)^{-0.5} =$		
((u)(ii)	$1 + (-0.5)(-4x) + [(-0.5)(-1.5)(4x)^2]/2$	M1	
	$=1+2x+6x^2$	A1	
6(b)(i)	$\sqrt{\mathbf{f}(x)} = (1 + x - 0.5x^2)(1 + 2x + 6x^2)$	M1	
0(0)(1)	$1 + 3x + 7.5x^2$	A1	
6(b)(ii)	<i>x</i> < 0.25	B1	Accept $-0.25 \le x < 0.25$
6(c)	$\frac{1+2x}{1-4x} = 2$	M1	
	x = 0.1	A1	
	$2^{0.5} = 1 + 0.3 + 0.075$	AI	
	= 1.375	A1	
	Total	10	

Q	Answer	Marks	Comments
7(a)	$\left[\frac{dy}{dx}\right] = 3e^{3x} - 24$ $\left[x = 0, \frac{dy}{dx}\right] = -21$ $y = -21x + 1$	M1	
	$[x=0, \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=]-21$	A 1	
	y = -21x + 1	A1	
7(b)	$3e^{3x} = 24$	M1	
7(0)	$3e^{2} = 24$ $3x = \ln 8$ $x = \ln 2$	A1	
	$x = \ln 2$ $y = 8 - 24 \ln 2$ ACF	A1	
7(c)	$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 9e^{3x} \qquad [= 72]$ [x = ln 2,] $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} > 0$	B1	
	$[x = \ln 2,] \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} > 0$	B1	
	Hence, min point	E1	Must have scored B1B1 to score this mark
	Total	9	

Q	Answer	Marks	Comments
8(a)	$\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)$ rate of change of x (k) is proportional to	E1	Complete explanation
8(b)	(80-x) amount of substance remaining $\int \frac{dx}{80-x} = \int k dt$	M1	Separate variables
	$-\ln(80 - x) = kt + c$ $t = 0, x = 0, c = -\ln 80$ $t = 60, x = 30, -\ln 50 = 60k - \ln 80$ $k = \frac{1}{60} \ln 1.6 \qquad [= 0.00783]$	m1 A1 M1 A1	Attempt to find <i>k</i>
	$-\ln(80 - x) = 2\ln 1.6 - \ln 80$	M1	
8(c)(i)	$80 - x = \frac{80}{1.6^2}$ x = 48.75	A1	
8(c)(ii)	$-\ln(80 - 70) = \frac{t}{60} \ln 1.6 - \ln 80$ $\frac{t}{60} = \frac{\ln 8}{\ln 1.6}$ $t = 265$	M1 m1 A1	Accept 265 - 266
	Total	11	
Notes: 8(c) correct answers with NMS scores full marks			

Q	Answer	Marks	Comments
9	2y + xy = 1		
	$2y + xy = 1$ $x = \frac{1 - 2y}{y}$	B1	
	$[Vol =] \pi \int_{0.2}^{0.25} \left(\frac{1-2y}{y}\right)^2 dy$ $\int = \int y^{-2} + 4 - \frac{4}{y} [dy]$ $= -y^{-1} + 4y - 4\ln y$	B1	Correct including π , limits, dy
	$\int = \int y^{-2} + 4 - \frac{4}{y} [dy]$	M1	Attempt to expand
	$=-y^{-1}+4y-4\ln y$	A1	Correct simplified integral
	$= [-4 + 1 - 4\ln 0.25] - [-5 + 0.8 - 4\ln 0.2]$ = 1.2 + 4 \ln 0.8	m1	Correct substitution of correct limits into expression in correct form (PI by final answer of 0.964 – 0.966)
	$Vol = \pi (1.2 + 4 \ln 0.8)$ ACF	A1	
	Total	6	

Q	Answer	Marks	Comments		
10(a)	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c } \hline x & y \\ \hline 1.625 & 1.625^{-1.625} &= 0.45432 \\ \hline \end{array}$	B1	All six correct x values (and no extra used) PI by five correct y values		
	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	М1	At least five correct <i>y</i> values in exact form or decimals, rounded or truncated to three dp or better (in table or formula) (PI by AWRT correct answer)		
	$\begin{array}{l} 0.25[0.45432 + 0.30770 + 0.20154 \\ + 0.12817 + 0.079394 + 0.04802] \\ = 0.305 \end{array}$	m1 A1	Correct sub into formula with $h = 0.25$ OE and at least five correct <i>y</i> values either listed, with + signs, or totalled. (PI by AWRT correct answer) CAO, must see this value exactly and no error seen		
10(b)	$y = x^{-x}$ $\ln y = -x \ln x$	B1			
	$\frac{1}{y}\frac{dy}{dx} = -x \times \frac{1}{x} - \ln x$ $= -1 - \ln x$	M1			
	$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = (-1 - \ln x)y$ $= (-1 - \ln x)x^{-x}$	A1 A1	ACF		
	Total	8			
	Iotes: 0(a) 0.305 with NMS scores 4/4 (b) Correct answer without using implicit differentiation scores SC2				

Q	Answer	Marks	Comments
11(a)	[Equation \overrightarrow{AB}] $\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 10\\ 2\\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + f \begin{pmatrix} -8\\ -4\\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$	M1	
	$= \begin{pmatrix} 10\\2\\-3 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 2\\1\\-2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\lambda = -4f$	A1	
	$\lambda = -4f$ $\lambda = -3$	m1	
	(4, -1, 3) is on line QED	A1	
11(b)(i) 11(b)(ii)	Coords of C $(4+2c, -1+c, 3-2c)$ $\vec{DC} = \begin{pmatrix} 6+2c \\ -2+c \\ -4-2c \end{pmatrix}$ oe $\begin{pmatrix} 6+2c \\ -2+c \\ -4-2c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$ 12+4c-2+c+8+4c=0 c=-2 C = (0, -3, 7) $CD^2 = (02)^2 + (-3-1)^2 + (7-7)^2$ = 4+16 $CD = \sqrt{20}$	M1 m1 A1 M1 A1 M1	
11(c)	$CP^{2} = (4+2p)^{2} + (2+p)^{2} + (-4-2p)^{2}$ = 9p^{2} + 36p + 36 9p^{2} + 36p + 16 = 0 $p = \frac{-36 \pm \sqrt{36^{2} - 4 \times 9 \times 16}}{2 \times 9}$ $p = -2 + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{q}, \qquad p = -2 - \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{q}$	M1 A1 M1 M1	
	$p = -2 + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{q}, \qquad p = -2 - \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{q}$	A1	oe
	Total	16	

Q	Answer	Marks	Comments
12(a)	$12y\frac{dy}{dx} + 8e^{4x} = y^{3}e^{x} + e^{x}3y^{2}\frac{dy}{dx}$	M1 A1	Either implicit differential correct
	$(12y - e^{x}3y^{2})\frac{dy}{dx} = y^{3}e^{x} - 8e^{4x}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^{3}e^{x} - 8e^{4x}}{(12y - e^{x}3y^{2})}$	M1	Or using $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$
	$\frac{dx}{dx} = 0, y^3 e^x = 8e^{4x}$ $q^3 = 8e^{3p}$	A1	
	$q = 2e^{p}$	A1	AG
	$6 \times 4e^{2p} + 2e^{4p} = 8e^{3p}e^{p}$	M1	Equation all in terms of one variable
12(b)	$24e^{2p} = 6e^{4p}$	A1	
	$e^{2p} = 4$ $p = \ln 2$	m1	
	$ \begin{array}{l} p = 112 \\ q = 4 \end{array} $	A1	ACF
	Total	9	

Q	Answer	Marks	Comments
13	$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2at$ $\frac{dy}{dt} = 2a$ $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2a}{2at} = \frac{1}{t}$	M1	Either differential correct
	At P, $y - 2ap = \frac{1}{p}(x - ap^2)$ $yp = x + ap^2$ $yq = x + aq^2$ At R, $y(p-q) = a(p^2 - q^2)$ y = a(p+q) x = apq	m1 A1 m1 A1 m1	Equation of a tangent with <i>t</i> replaced Both correct (unsimplified) Attempt to solve Both correct
	$y^{2} = a^{2}(p^{2} + q^{2} + \frac{2x}{a})$ = $a(ap^{2} + aq^{2} + 2x)$ $p^{2} + q^{2} = 1,$ $y^{2} = a(a + 2x)$ Total	A1	