



General Certificate of Education

Mathematics 6360

MPC1 Pure Core 1

Mark Scheme

2007 examination - January series

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 meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

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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.

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1(a)(i)	$p(-2) = -8 - 16 + 14 + k$ $p(-2) = 0 \Rightarrow -10 + k = 0 \Rightarrow k = 10$ Must have statement if $k=10$ substitute	M1 A1	2	or long division or $(x+2)(x^2 - 6x + 5)$ AG likely withhold if $p(-2) = 0$ not seen
(ii)	$p(x) = (x+2)(x^2 + \dots - 5)$ $p(x) = (x+2)(x^2 - 6x + 5)$ $\Rightarrow p(x) = (x+2)(x-1)(x-5)$	M1 A1 A1	3	Attempt at quadratic or second linear factor $(x-1)$ or $(x-5)$ <u>from factor theorem</u> Must be written as product
(b)	$p(3) = 27 - 36 - 21 + k$ (Remainder) = $k - 30 = \underline{-20}$	M1 A1	2	long division scores M0 Condone $k - 30$
(c)		B1 B1 \checkmark M1 A1	4	Curve thro' 10 marked on y-axis FT their 3 roots marked on x-axis Cubic shape with a max and min Correct graph (roughly as on left) going beyond -2 and 5 (condone max anywhere between $x = -2$ and 1 and min between 1 and 5)
Total			11	
2(a)(i)	$y = -\frac{3}{5}x + \dots$; Gradient $AB = -\frac{3}{5}$	M1		Attempt to find $y =$ or $\Delta y / \Delta x$ or $\frac{3}{5}$ or $3x/5$
(ii)	$m_1 m_2 = -1$ Gradient of perpendicular = $\frac{5}{3}$ $\Rightarrow y + 2 = \frac{5}{3}(x - 6)$	A1 M1 A1 \checkmark	2	Gradient correct – condone slip in $y = \dots$ Stated or used correctly ft gradient of AB
(b)	Eliminating x or y (unsimplified) $x = -9$ $y = 7$	M1 A1 A1	3	CSO Any correct form eg $y = \frac{5}{3}x - 12$, $5x - 3y = 36$ etc Must use $3x + 5y = 8$; $2x + 3y = 3$ $B(-9, 7)$
(c)	$4^2 + (k+2)^2 = 25$ or $16 + d^2 = 25$ $k = 1$ or $k = -5$	M1 A1 A1	3	Diagram with 3, 4, 5 triangle Condone slip in one term (or $k + 2 = 3$) SC1 with no working for spotting one correct value of k . Full marks if both values spotted with no contradictory work
Total			11	

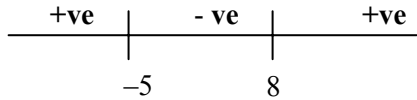
MPC1 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
3(a)	$\frac{\sqrt{5}+3}{\sqrt{5}-2} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}+2}{\sqrt{5}+2}$	M1		Multiplying top & bottom by $\pm(\sqrt{5}+2)$
	Numerator = $5+3\sqrt{5}+2\sqrt{5}+6$	M1		Multiplying out (condone one slip)
	$= 5\sqrt{5}+11$	A1		$\pm(\sqrt{5}+3)(\sqrt{5}+2)$
	Final answer = $5\sqrt{5}+11$	A1	4	With clear evidence that denominator =1
(b)(i)	$\sqrt{45} = 3\sqrt{5}$	B1	1	
(ii)	$\sqrt{20} = \sqrt{4}\sqrt{5}$ or $4\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{20}$	M1		Both sides
	or attempt to have equation with $\sqrt{5}$			
	or $\sqrt{20}$ only			
	$[x \ 2\sqrt{5} = 7\sqrt{5} - 3\sqrt{5}]$ or $x\sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{20}$	A1		or $x = \sqrt{4}$
	$x = 2$	A1	3	CSO
	Total		8	
4(a)	$(x+1)^2 + (y-6)^2$ $(1+36 - 12 = 25)$ RHS = 5^2	B2 B1	3	B1 for one term correct or missing + sign Condone 25
(b)(i)	Centre $(-1, 6)$	B1✓	1	FT their a and b from part (a) or correct
(ii)	Radius = 5	B1✓	1	FT their r from part (a) RHS must be > 0
(c)	Attempt to solve “their” $x^2 + 2x + 12 = 0$	M1		Or comparing “their” $y_c = 6$ and their $r = 5$
	(all working correct) so no real roots or statement that does not intersect	A1	2	may use a diagram with values shown $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r < y_c \text{ so does not intersect} \\ \text{condone } \pm 1 \text{ or } \pm 6 \text{ in centre for A1} \end{array} \right.$
(d)(i)	$(4-x)^2 = 16 - 8x + x^2$	B1		Or $(-2-x)^2 = 4 + 4x + x^2$
	$x^2 + (4-x)^2 + 2x - 12(4-x) + 12 = 0$	M1		Sub $y = 4-x$ in circle eqn (condone slip)
	or $(x+1)^2 + (-2-x)^2 = 25$ $\Rightarrow 2x^2 + 6x - 20 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 3x - 10 = 0$	A1	3	or “their” circle equation AG CSO (must have = 0)
(ii)	$(x+5)(x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -5, x = 2$	M1		Correct factors or unsimplified solution to quadratic
	Q has coordinates $(-5, 9)$	A1	2	(give credit if factorised in part (i)) <u>SC2</u> if Q correct. Allow $x = -5 \ y = 9$
(iii)	Mid point of ‘their’ $(-5, 9)$ and $(2, 2)$	M1		Arithmetic mean of either x or y coords
	$\left(-1\frac{1}{2}, 5\frac{1}{2}\right)$	A1	2	Must follow from correct value in (ii)
	Total		14	

MPC1 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
5(a)(i)	$2x^2 + 2xh + 4xh = 54$ $\Rightarrow x^2 + 3xh = 27$	M1 A1	2	Attempt at surface area (one slip) AG CSO
	(ii) $h = \frac{27 - x^2}{3x}$ or $h = \frac{9}{x} - \frac{x}{3}$ etc	B1	1	Any correct form
	(iii) $V = 2x^2h = 18x - \frac{2x^3}{3}$	B1	1	AG (watch fudging) condone omission of brackets
(b)(i)	$\frac{dV}{dx} = 18 - 2x^2$	M1 A1	2	One term correct "their" V All correct unsimplified $18 - 6x^2 / 3$
	(ii) Sub $x = 3$ into their $\frac{dV}{dx}$ Shown to equal 0 plus statement that this implies a stationary point if verifying	M1 A1	2	Or attempt to solve their $\frac{dV}{dx} = 0$ CSO Condone $x = \pm 3$ or $x = 3$ if solving
(c)	$\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} = -4x$ (= - 12)	B1✓		FT their $\frac{dV}{dx}$
	$\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} < 0$ at stationary point \Rightarrow maximum	E1✓	2	FT their second derivative conclusion If "their" $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} > 0 \Rightarrow$ minimum etc
Total			10	

MPC1 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
6(a)(i)	$B(0,5)$ Area $AOB = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 5$ $= 2\frac{1}{2}$	B1 M1 A1	3	Condone slip in number or a minus sign
(ii)	$\frac{3x^6}{6} + \frac{2x^2}{2} + 5x$ or $\frac{x^6}{2} + x^2 + 5x$ (may have + c or not)	M1 A1 A1	3	Raise one power by 1 One term correct All correct unsimplified
(iii)	Area under curve = $\int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx$ $[0] - \left[\frac{1}{2} + 1 - 5 \right]$ Area under curve = $3\frac{1}{2}$ Area of shaded region = $3\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{1}{2} = 1$	B1 M1 A1 B1 \checkmark	4	Correctly written or $F(0) - F(-1)$ correct Attempt to sub limit(s) of -1 (and 0) Must have integrated CSO (no fudging) FT their integral and triangle (very generous)
(b)(i)	$\frac{dy}{dx} = 15x^4 + 2$ when $x = -1$, gradient = 17	M1 A1 A1	3	One term correct All correct (no +c etc) csO
(ii)	$y = \text{"their gradient"}(x+1)$	B1 \checkmark	1	Must be finding tangent – not normal any form e.g. $y = 17x + 17$
Total			14	
7(a)	$b^2 - 4ac = 144 - 4(k+1)(k-4)$ Real roots when $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$ $36 - (k^2 - 3k - 4) \geq 0$ $\Rightarrow k^2 - 3k - 40 \leq 0$	M1 B1 A1	3	Clear attempt at $b^2 - 4ac$ Condone slip in one term of expression Not just a statement, must involve k AG (watch signs carefully)
(b)	$(k-8)(k+5)$ Critical points 8 and -5 Sketch or sign diagram correct , must have 8 and -5 $-5 \leq k \leq 8$ A0 for $-5 < k < 8$ or two separate inequalities unless word AND used	M1 A1 M1 A1	4	Factors attempt or formula 
Total			7	
TOTAL			75	