

Solomon Press
Core Mathematics C4
Paper G
(Mark Scheme)

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GCE Examinations
Advanced Subsidiary

Core Mathematics C4

Paper G

MARKING GUIDE

This guide is intended to be as helpful as possible to teachers by providing concise solutions and indicating how marks could be awarded. There are obviously alternative methods that would also gain full marks.

Method marks (M) are awarded for knowing and using a method.

Accuracy marks (A) can only be awarded when a correct method has been used.

(B) marks are independent of method marks.



Written by Shaun Armstrong

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C4 Paper G – Marking Guide

1.	$2x + 2y^2 + 2x \times 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2x+2y^2}{4xy+1}$	M2 A2 M1 A1	(6)												
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2.	$u = x^2, u' = 2x, v' = e^{-x}, v = -e^{-x}$ $I = -x^2 e^{-x} - \int -2x e^{-x} dx = -x^2 e^{-x} + \int 2x e^{-x} dx$ $u = 2x, u' = 2, v' = e^{-x}, v = -e^{-x}$ $I = -x^2 e^{-x} - 2x e^{-x} - \int -2e^{-x} dx$ $= -x^2 e^{-x} - 2x e^{-x} - 2e^{-x} + c$	M1 A1 A2 M1 A1 A1	(7)												
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3.	<p>(a) $(1 + ax)^n = 1 + nax + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}(ax)^2 + \dots$</p> <p>$\therefore an = -4, \quad \frac{a^2 n(n-1)}{2} = 24$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow a = \frac{-4}{n}, \text{ sub. } \Rightarrow \frac{16}{n^2} \times \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = 24$</p> <p>$8(n-1) = 24n, \quad n = -\frac{1}{2}, a = 8$</p> <p>(b) $(1 + 8x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \dots + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})(-\frac{5}{2})}{3 \times 2} (8x)^3 + \dots$</p> <p>$\therefore k = -\frac{5}{16} \times 512 = -160$</p>	B1 B1 M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1	(8)												
<hr/>															
4.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">x</td> <td style="width: 10%;">0</td> <td style="width: 10%;">0.75</td> <td style="width: 10%;">1.5</td> <td style="width: 10%;">2.25</td> <td style="width: 10%;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>y</td> <td>2.7183</td> <td>2.0786</td> <td>1.0733</td> <td>0.5336</td> <td>0.3716</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(a) $= \frac{1}{2} \times 1.5 \times [2.7183 + 0.3716 + 2(1.0733)] = 3.93$ (3sf)</p> <p>(b) $= \frac{1}{2} \times 0.75 \times [2.7183 + 0.3716 + 2(2.0786 + 1.0733 + 0.5336)]$ $= 3.92$ (3sf)</p> <p>(c) curve must be above top of trapezia in some places and below in others hence position of ordinates determines whether estimate is high or low</p>	x	0	0.75	1.5	2.25	3	y	2.7183	2.0786	1.0733	0.5336	0.3716	B2 B1 M1 A1 M1 A1 B2	(9)
x	0	0.75	1.5	2.25	3										
y	2.7183	2.0786	1.0733	0.5336	0.3716										
<hr/>															
5.	<p>(a) $\overrightarrow{AB} = (4\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) - (9\mathbf{i} - 8\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}) = (-9\mathbf{i} + 12\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k})$</p> <p>$\therefore \mathbf{r} = (9\mathbf{i} - 8\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}) + \lambda(-9\mathbf{i} + 12\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k})$</p> <p>at C, $2 - \lambda = -1, \lambda = 3$</p> <p>$\therefore \overrightarrow{OC} = (9\mathbf{i} - 8\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}) + 3(-9\mathbf{i} + 12\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}) = (-18\mathbf{i} + 28\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k})$</p> <p>(b) $\overrightarrow{AC} = 3(-9\mathbf{i} + 12\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}), AC = 3\sqrt{81+144+1} = 45.10$</p> <p>$\therefore \text{distance} = 200 \times 45.10 = 9020 \text{ m} = 9.02 \text{ km}$ (3sf)</p>	M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1	(9)												

6. (a) $\int \frac{1}{P} dP = \int 0.05e^{-0.05t} dt$ M1
 $\ln|P| = -e^{-0.05t} + c$ M1 A1
 $t = 0, P = 9000 \Rightarrow \ln 9000 = -1 + c, \quad c = 1 + \ln 9000$ M1
 $\ln|P| = 1 + \ln 9000 - e^{-0.05t}$ A1
 $t = 10 \Rightarrow \ln|P| = 1 + \ln 9000 - e^{-0.5} = 9.498$ M1
 $P = e^{9.498} = 13339 = 13300$ (3sf) A1
- (b) $t \rightarrow \infty, \ln|P| \rightarrow 1 + \ln 9000$ M1
 $\therefore P \rightarrow e^{1 + \ln 9000} = 9000e = 24465 = 24500$ (3sf) M1 A1 (10)

7. (a) $x = 2 \Rightarrow t = 1, \quad x = 9 \Rightarrow t = 2$ B1
 $\frac{dx}{dt} = 3t^2$ M1
 $\therefore \text{area} = \int_1^2 \frac{2}{t} \times 3t^2 dt = \int_1^2 6t dt$ A1
 $= [3t^2]_1^2 = 3(4 - 1) = 9$ M1 A1
- (b) $= \pi \int_1^2 \left(\frac{2}{t}\right)^2 \times 3t^2 dt = \pi \int_1^2 12 dt$ M1
 $= \pi [12t]_1^2 = 12\pi(2 - 1) = 12\pi$ M1 A1
- (c) $t = \frac{2}{y} \therefore x = \left(\frac{2}{y}\right)^3 + 1 = \frac{8}{y^3} + 1$ M1
 $\therefore y^3 = \frac{8}{x-1}, \quad y = \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x-1}}$ M1 A1 (11)

8. (a) $u = \sin x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \cos x$ B1
 $I = \int \frac{6\cos x}{\cos^2 x(2-\sin x)} dx = \int \frac{6\cos x}{(1-\sin^2 x)(2-\sin x)} dx$ M1
 $= \int \frac{6}{(1-u^2)(2-u)} du$ M1 A1
- (b) $\frac{6}{(1+u)(1-u)(2-u)} \equiv \frac{A}{1+u} + \frac{B}{1-u} + \frac{C}{2-u}$
 $6 \equiv A(1-u)(2-u) + B(1+u)(2-u) + C(1+u)(1-u)$ M1
 $u = -1 \Rightarrow 6 = 6A \Rightarrow A = 1$ A1
 $u = 1 \Rightarrow 6 = 2B \Rightarrow B = 3$ A1
 $u = 2 \Rightarrow 6 = -3C \Rightarrow C = -2$ A1
 $\therefore \frac{6}{(1-u^2)(2-u)} \equiv \frac{1}{1+u} + \frac{3}{1-u} - \frac{2}{2-u}$
- (c) $x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 0, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{2}$ M1
 $I = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{1+u} + \frac{3}{1-u} - \frac{2}{2-u}\right) du$
 $= [\ln|1+u| - 3\ln|1-u| + 2\ln|2-u|]_0^{\frac{1}{2}}$ M1 A2
 $= (\ln \frac{3}{2} - 3\ln \frac{1}{2} + 2\ln \frac{3}{2}) - (0 + 0 + 2\ln 2)$ M1
 $= 3\ln \frac{3}{2} + 3\ln 2 - 2\ln 2$
 $= 3\ln 3 - 3\ln 2 + \ln 2 = 3\ln 3 - 2\ln 2$ M1 A1 (15)

Total (75)