

# Mark Scheme (Results)

June 2011

International GCSE

Mathematics (4PM0) Paper 02

Edexcel is one of the leading examining and awarding bodies in the UK and throughout the world. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers.

Through a network of UK and overseas offices, Edexcel's centres receive the support they need to help them deliver their education and training programmes to learners.

For further information, please call our GCSE team on 0844 576 0027, or visit our website at [www.edexcel.com](http://www.edexcel.com).

If you have any subject specific questions about the content of this Mark Scheme that require the help of a subject specialist, you may find our **Ask The Expert** email service helpful.

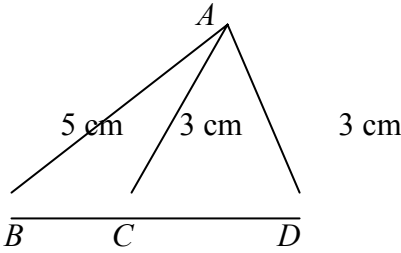
Ask The Expert can be accessed online at the following link:  
<http://www.edexcel.com/Aboutus/contact-us/>

June 2011

Publications Code UG027963

All the material in this publication is copyright

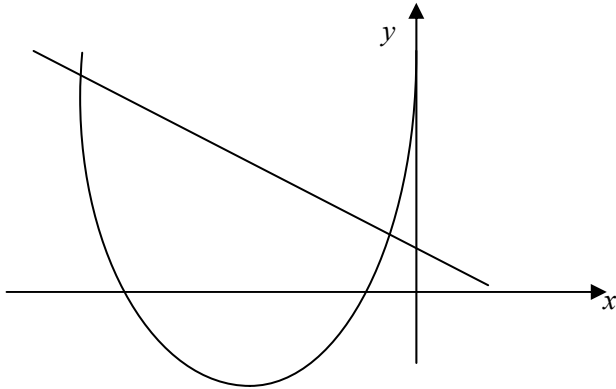
© Edexcel Ltd 2011

Q.	Scheme	Marks	
1.	$\sum = \frac{15}{2}(9+37), = 345$	M1A1,A1 (3)	
2.	$v = 3t^2 + 4t - 3$ $12 = 3t^2 + 4t - 3$ $0 = 3t^2 + 4t - 15$ $0 = (3t - 5)(t + 3)$ $t = \frac{5}{3}$	M1A1  M1  A1  (4)	
3.		(a) $\frac{\sin C}{5} = \frac{\sin 25}{3}$ $\sin C = \frac{5 \sin 25}{3}$ $C = 135.2... = 135$ (b) $CD = 2 \times 3 \cos 44.8$ $CD = 4.257... = 4.26 \text{ cm}$	M1A1  A1  M1A1ft  A1 (6)
4.	(a) $x = -4 \quad 0 = (-4)^3 + 2(-4)^2 - 11(-4) - m$ $m = -64 + 32 + 44 = 12 \quad *$ (b) $x^3 + 2x^2 - 11x - 12 = (x+4)(x^2 - 2x - 3)$ $= (x+4)(x-3)(x+1)$ (c) $b = -1 \quad d = 3$	M1  A1 cso  B1  M1A1  B1 (6)	
5.	(a) $\frac{5 \times 1 + 2q}{3} = 13 \quad 2q = 39 - 5 \quad q = 17$ $\frac{p + 2 \times 12}{3} = 10 \quad p = 30 - 24 = 6$ (b) $A \quad \text{---} 3 \text{---} B \quad \text{---} 2 \text{---} E$ $17\mathbf{i} + 12\mathbf{j} = \frac{2(5\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j}) + 3\mathbf{e}}{5}$ $85\mathbf{i} + 60\mathbf{j} = 10\mathbf{i} + 12\mathbf{j} + 3$ $3\mathbf{e} = 75\mathbf{i} + 48\mathbf{j}$ $\mathbf{e} = 25\mathbf{i} + 16\mathbf{j}$	M1A1  A1    M1    A1 A1 (6)	

Q.	Scheme	Marks
6	<p>(a) <math>8\theta = 6 \quad \theta = \frac{3}{4}</math> (accept 0.75) oe</p> <p>(b) <math>\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = \frac{1}{2} \times 8^2 \times \frac{3}{4} = 24 \text{ cm}^2</math></p> <p>(c) Area of <math>\triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times 8^2 \times \sin AOB = 21.81\dots</math>  Area of segment = <math>24 - 21.81\dots = 2.187 = 2.19 \text{ cm}^2</math></p>	<p>M1A1</p> <p>M1A1</p> <p>M1A1</p> <p>A1ft</p> <p>(7)</p>
7.	<p>(a) <math>V = 3x^2h = 30</math>  <math>S = 3x^2 + 2xh + 2 \times 3xh</math>  <math>xh = \frac{10}{x} \Rightarrow S = 3x^2 + 2 \times \frac{10}{x} + 6 \times \frac{10}{x}</math>  <math>S = 3x^2 + \frac{80}{x} *</math></p> <p>(b) <math>\frac{dS}{dx} = 6x - \frac{80}{x^2}</math>  <math>\frac{dS}{dx} = 0 \quad 6x^3 = 80 \quad x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{40}{3}} \quad (= 2.371\dots)</math>  <math>S_{\min} = 3 \left( \sqrt[3]{\frac{40}{3}} \right)^2 + \frac{80}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{40}{3}}} = 50.60\dots = 50.6 \text{ cm}^3</math></p> <p>(c) <math>\frac{d^2S}{dx^2} = 6 + \frac{160}{x^3} &gt; 0</math> for <math>x &gt; 0</math>  <math>\therefore</math> minimum</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1A1</p> <p>M1A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1ft (11)</p>

Q.	Scheme	Marks
8.	<p>(a) <math>a + ar^2 = 100, \quad ar + ar^2 = 60</math></p> $\frac{1+r^2}{r+r^2} = \frac{100}{60}$ $6+6r^2 = 10r+10r^2 \quad 2r^2 + 5r - 3 = 0$ $(2r-1)(r+3) = 0$ $r = \frac{1}{2} \quad r = -3$ <p>(b) <math>r = \frac{1}{2} \quad a = \frac{100}{1+(\frac{1}{2})^2} = 80</math></p> <p>(c) <math>S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r} = \frac{80\left(1-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right)}{1-\frac{1}{2}} &gt; 159.9</math></p> $\frac{159.9}{160} < 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$ $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = 1 - \frac{159.9}{160}$ $n \log 0.5 < \log\left(1 - \frac{159.9}{160}\right)$ $n > \frac{\log\left(1 - \frac{159.9}{160}\right)}{\log 0.5} = 10.6$ <p>n=11</p>	<p>M1,A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1A1</p> <p>M1A1</p> <p>M1A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(11)</p>

Q.	Scheme	Marks
9	<p>(a) <math>(1 - \frac{3x}{4})^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1 + (\frac{1}{3})(-\frac{3x}{4}) + \frac{(\frac{1}{3})(-\frac{2}{3})(-\frac{3x}{4})^2}{2!} + \frac{(\frac{1}{3})(-\frac{2}{3})(-\frac{5}{3})(-\frac{3x}{4})^3}{3!}</math>  <math>= 1 - \frac{x}{4} - \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{5x^3}{192}</math></p> <p>(b) <math>(1 + \frac{3x}{4})^{-\frac{1}{3}} = 1 + (-\frac{1}{3})(\frac{3x}{4}) + \frac{(-\frac{1}{3})(-\frac{4}{3})(\frac{3x}{4})^2}{2!} + \frac{(-\frac{1}{3})(-\frac{4}{3})(-\frac{7}{3})(\frac{3x}{4})^3}{3!}</math>  <math>= 1 - \frac{x}{4} + \frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{7x^3}{96}</math></p> <p>(c) <math> x  &lt; \frac{4}{3}</math></p> <p>(d) <math>(\frac{4-3x}{4+3x})^{\frac{1}{3}} = (\frac{1-\frac{3x}{4}}{1+\frac{3x}{4}})^{\frac{1}{3}} = (1 - \frac{x}{4} - \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{5x^3}{192})(1 - \frac{x}{4} + \frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{7x^3}{96})</math>  <math>= 1 - \frac{x}{4} + \frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{7x^3}{96} - \frac{x}{4} + \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{x^3}{32} - \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{x^3}{64} - \frac{5x^3}{192}</math>  <math>= 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{11x^3}{96}</math></p> <p>(e) <math>\int_0^{0.5} (\frac{4-3x}{4+3x})^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \int_0^{0.5} (1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{11x^3}{96}) dx</math>  <math>= [x - \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x^3}{24} - \frac{11x^4}{384}]_0^{0.5}</math>  <math>= 0.5 - \frac{0.5^2}{4} + \frac{0.5^3}{24} - \frac{11 \times 0.5^4}{384} = 0.4409... = 0.441</math></p>	<p>M1 A1A1</p> <p>M1 A1A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 M1 A1</p> <p>M1A1ft M1A1 (14)</p>
10	<p>(a) <math>\alpha + \beta = -6</math>   <math>\alpha\beta = 2</math></p> <p>(i) <math>\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 36 - 4 = 32</math></p> <p>(ii) <math>\alpha^4 + \beta^4 = (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2 - 2(\alpha\beta)^2 = 32^2 - 8 = 1016</math></p> <p>(b) <math>(\alpha - \beta)^2 = \alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta + \beta^2 = 32 - 4 = 28</math>  <math>\alpha - \beta = \sqrt{28} = 2\sqrt{7}</math></p> <p>(c) <math>\alpha^4 - \beta^4 = (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)(\alpha^2 - \beta^2), = (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)(\alpha + \beta)(\alpha - \beta)</math></p> <p>(d) <math>\alpha^4 - \beta^4 = 32 \times (-6) \times 2\sqrt{7} = -384\sqrt{7}</math></p> <p>(e) <math>(\alpha^4 + \beta^4) - (\alpha^4 - \beta^4) = 2\beta^4</math>  <math>2\beta^4 = 1016 + 384\sqrt{7}</math>  <math>\beta^4 = 508 + 192\sqrt{7}</math></p>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1A1 M1A1</p> <p>M1A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1,A1</p> <p>M1A1 M1</p> <p>A1   (14)</p>

Q.	Scheme	Marks
11.	<p>(a) <math>x^2 + 6x + 8 = (x+3)^2 - 9 + 8 = (x+3)^2 - 1</math></p> <p>(b) <math>f(x)</math> is least when <math>x = -3</math> least value is <math>-1</math></p> <p>(c) <math>x^2 + 6x + 8 = 2 - x</math> <math>x^2 + 7x + 6 = 0</math> <math>(x+6)(x+1) = 0</math> <math>x = -6 \quad x = -1</math></p> <p>(d) <math>x^2 + 6x + 8 = 0</math> <math>(x+2)(x+4) = 0</math> <math>x = -2 \quad x = -4</math></p> <p>(e) </p> <p>(f) Area = <math>\int_{-6}^{-1} \{2 - x - (x^2 + 6x + 8)\} dx</math>  <math display="block">= \left[ -\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{7x^2}{2} - 6x \right]_{-6}^{-1}</math> <math display="block">= \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{7}{2} + 6 \right) - \left( \frac{6^3}{3} - \frac{7 \times 6^2}{2} + 6^2 \right)</math> <math display="block">= 20\frac{5}{6} \text{ or awrt } 20.8</math></p>	<p>M1A1A1</p> <p>B1 B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1A1</p> <p>M1A1</p> <p>B1 B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>(18)</p>

Further copies of this publication are available from  
International Regional Offices at [www.edexcel.com/international](http://www.edexcel.com/international)

For more information on Edexcel qualifications, please visit  
[www.edexcel.com](http://www.edexcel.com)

Alternatively, you can contact Customer Services at  
[www.edexcel.com/ask](http://www.edexcel.com/ask) or on + 44 1204 770 696

Pearson Education Limited. Registered company number 872828  
with its registered office at Edinburgh Gate, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE

Ofqual  




Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru  
Welsh Assembly Government



Rewarding Learning