Diploma Programme
Programme du diplôme
Programa del Diploma

Markscheme

November 2016

Mathematics

Higher level

Paper 1

19 pages

International Baccalaureate®
Baccalauréat International
Bachillerato Internacional

Instructions to Examiners

Abbreviations

M Marks awarded for attempting to use a valid **Method**; working must be seen.

(M) Marks awarded for **Method**; may be implied by **correct** subsequent working.

A Marks awarded for an **Answer** or for **Accuracy**; often dependent on preceding ***M*** marks.

(A) Marks awarded for an **Answer** or for **Accuracy**; may be implied by **correct** subsequent working.

R Marks awarded for clear **Reasoning**.

N Marks awarded for **correct** answers if **no** working shown.

AG Answer given in the question and so no marks are awarded.

Using the markscheme

1 General

Mark according to RM™ Assessor instructions and the document "**Mathematics HL: Guidance for e-marking November 2016**". It is essential that you read this document before you start marking. In particular, please note the following:

- Marks must be recorded using the annotation stamps. Please check that you are entering marks for the right question.
- If a part is **completely correct**, (and gains all the "must be seen" marks), use the ticks with numbers to stamp full marks.
- If a part is completely wrong, stamp ***A0*** by the final answer.
- If a part gains anything else, it **must** be recorded using **all** the annotations.
- All the marks will be added and recorded by RM™ Assessor.

2 Method and Answer/Accuracy marks

- Do **not** automatically award full marks for a correct answer; all working **must** be checked, and marks awarded according to the markscheme.
- It is not possible to award ***M0*** followed by ***A1***, as ***A*** mark(s) depend on the preceding ***M*** mark(s), if any.
- Where ***M*** and ***A*** marks are noted on the same line, *eg* ***M1A1***, this usually means ***M1*** for an **attempt** to use an appropriate method (*eg* substitution into a formula) and ***A1*** for using the **correct** values.
- Where the markscheme specifies ***(M2)***, ***N3***, *etc.*, do **not** split the marks.

- Once a correct answer to a question or part-question is seen, ignore further correct working. However, if further working indicates a lack of mathematical understanding do not award the final ***A1***. An exception to this may be in numerical answers, where a correct exact value is followed by an incorrect decimal. However, if the incorrect decimal is carried through to a subsequent part, and correct ***FT*** working shown, award ***FT*** marks as appropriate but do not award the final ***A1*** in that part.

Examples

	Correct answer seen	**Further working seen**	**Action**
1.	$8\sqrt{2}$	$5.65685...$ *(incorrect decimal value)*	Award the final ***A1*** *(ignore the further working)*
2.	$\frac{1}{4}\sin 4x$	$\sin x$	Do not award the final ***A1***
3.	$\log a - \log b$	$\log (a-b)$	Do not award the final ***A1***

3 *N* marks

*Award **N** marks for **correct** answers where there is **no** working.*

- Do **not** award a mixture of ***N*** and other marks.
- There may be fewer ***N*** marks available than the total of ***M***, ***A*** and ***R*** marks; this is deliberate as it penalizes candidates for not following the instruction to show their working.

4 Implied marks

*Implied marks appear in **brackets eg (M1)**, and can only be awarded if **correct** work is seen or if implied in subsequent working.*

- Normally the correct work is seen or implied in the next line.
- Marks **without** brackets can only be awarded for work that is **seen**.

5 Follow through marks

*Follow through (**FT**) marks are awarded where an incorrect answer from one **part** of a question is used correctly in **subsequent** part(s). To award **FT** marks, **there must be working present** and not just a final answer based on an incorrect answer to a previous part.*

- If the question becomes much simpler because of an error then use discretion to award fewer ***FT*** marks.
- If the error leads to an inappropriate value (*eg* $\sin\theta = 1.5$), do not award the mark(s) for the final answer(s).
- Within a question part, once an error is made, no further **dependent *A*** marks can be awarded, but ***M*** marks may be awarded if appropriate.
- Exceptions to this rule will be explicitly noted on the markscheme.

6 Misread

*If a candidate incorrectly copies information from the question, this is a misread (**MR**). A candidate should be penalized only once for a particular misread. Use the **MR** stamp to indicate that this has been a misread. Then deduct the first of the marks to be awarded, even if this is an **M** mark, but award all others so that the candidate only loses one mark.*

- If the question becomes much simpler because of the ***MR***, then use discretion to award fewer marks.
- If the ***MR*** leads to an inappropriate value (*eg* $\sin\theta = 1.5$), do not award the mark(s) for the final answer(s).

7 Discretionary marks *(d)*

*An examiner uses discretion to award a mark on the rare occasions when the markscheme does not cover the work seen. In such cases the annotation DM should be used and a brief **note** written next to the mark explaining this decision.*

8 Alternative methods

Candidates will sometimes use methods other than those in the markscheme. Unless the question specifies a method, other correct methods should be marked in line with the markscheme. If in doubt, contact your team leader for advice.

- Alternative methods for complete questions are indicated by **METHOD 1**, **METHOD 2**, *etc*.
- Alternative solutions for part-questions are indicated by **EITHER** . . . **OR**.
- Where possible, alignment will also be used to assist examiners in identifying where these alternatives start and finish.

9 Alternative forms

*Unless the question specifies otherwise, **accept** equivalent forms.*

- As this is an international examination, accept all alternative forms of **notation**.
- In the markscheme, equivalent **numerical** and **algebraic** forms will generally be written in brackets immediately following the answer.
- In the markscheme, **simplified** answers, (which candidates often do not write in examinations), will generally appear in brackets. Marks should be awarded for either the form preceding the bracket or the form in brackets (if it is seen).

Example: for differentiating $f(x) = 2\sin(5x-3)$, the markscheme gives:

$$f'(x) = \left(2\cos(5x-3)\right)5 \quad \left(=10\cos(5x-3)\right) \qquad \textbf{\textit{A1}}$$

Award ***A1*** for $\left(2\cos(5x-3)\right)5$, even if $10\cos(5x-3)$ is not seen.

10 Accuracy of Answers

*Candidates should **NO LONGER** be penalized for an accuracy error **(AP)**.*

*If the level of accuracy is specified in the question, a mark will be allocated for giving the answer to the required accuracy. When this is not specified in the question, all numerical answers should be given exactly or correct to three significant figures. Please check work carefully for **FT**.*

11 Crossed out work

If a candidate has drawn a line through work on their examination script, or in some other way crossed out their work, do not award any marks for that work.

12 Calculators

No calculator is allowed. The use of any calculator on paper 1 is malpractice, and will result in no grade awarded. If you see work that suggests a candidate has used any calculator, please follow the procedures for malpractice. Examples: finding an angle, given a trig ratio of 0.4235.

13 More than one solution

Where a candidate offers two or more different answers to the same question, an examiner should only mark the first response unless the candidate indicates otherwise.

14. Candidate work

Candidates are meant to write their answers to Section A on the question paper (QP), and Section B on answer booklets. Sometimes, they need more room for Section A, and use the booklet (and often comment to this effect on the QP), or write outside the box. This work should be marked.

The instructions tell candidates not to write on Section B of the QP. Thus they may well have done some rough work here which they assume will be ignored. If they have solutions on the answer booklets, there is no need to look at the QP. However, if there are whole questions or whole part solutions missing on answer booklets, please check to make sure that they are not on the QP, and if they are, mark those whole questions or whole part solutions that have not been written on answer booklets.

Section A

1. **METHOD 1**

for eliminating one variable from two equations *(M1)*

eg, $\begin{cases} (x + y + z = 3) \\ 2x + 2z = 8 \\ 2x + 3z = 11 \end{cases}$ ***A1A1***

for finding correctly one coordinate

eg, $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x + y + z = 3) \\ (2x + 2z = 8) \\ z = 3 \end{cases}$ ***A1***

for finding correctly the other two coordinates ***A1***

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -1 \\ z = 3 \end{cases}$

the intersection point has coordinates $(1, -1, 3)$

METHOD 2

for eliminating two variables from two equations or using row reduction *(M1)*

eg, $\begin{cases} (x + y + z = 3) \\ -2y = 2 \\ z = 3 \end{cases}$ **or** $\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right)$ ***A1A1***

for finding correctly the other coordinates ***A1A1***

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -1 \\ (z = 3) \end{cases}$ **or** $\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right)$

the intersection point has coordinates $(1, -1, 3)$

continued…

Question 1 continued

METHOD 3

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$ ***(A1)***

attempt to use Cramer's rule ***M1***

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{-2} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1$$ ***A1***

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{-2} = \frac{2}{-2} = -1$$ ***A1***

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix}}{-2} = \frac{-6}{-2} = 3$$ ***A1***

Note: Award ***M1*** only if candidate attempts to determine at least one of the variables using this method.

[5 marks]

2. (a)

x	1	2	4	6
$\mathrm{P}(X = x)$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

A1A1

Note: Award ***A1*** for each correct row.

[2 marks]

(b) $\mathrm{E}(X) = 1 \times \frac{1}{6} + 2 \times \frac{1}{3} + 4 \times \frac{1}{3} + 6 \times \frac{1}{6}$ ***(M1)***

$= \frac{19}{6} \left(= 3\frac{1}{6} \right)$ ***A1***

Note: If the probabilities in (a) are not values between 0 and 1 or lead to $\mathrm{E}(X) > 6$ award ***M1A0*** to correct method using the incorrect probabilities; otherwise allow ***FT*** marks.

[2 marks]

Total [4 marks]

3. (a) $a = 1$ ***A1***
$c = 3$ ***A1***

[2 marks]

(b) use the coordinates of $(1, 0)$ on the graph ***M1***

$f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{b}{1-3} = 0 \Rightarrow b = 2$ ***A1***

[2 marks]

Total [4 marks]

4. (a) $\boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b} = -12\boldsymbol{i} - 2\boldsymbol{j} - 3\boldsymbol{k}$ ***(M1)A1***

[2 marks]

(b) **METHOD 1**

$-12x - 2y - 3z = d$ ***M1***
$-12 \times 1 - 2 \times 0 - 3(-1) = d$ ***(M1)***
$\Rightarrow d = -9$ ***A1***
$-12x - 2y - 3z = -9$ (or $12x + 2y + 3z = 9$)

METHOD 2

$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -12 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -12 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ ***M1A1***

$-12x - 2y - 3z = -9$ (or $12x + 2y + 3z = 9$) ***A1***

[3 marks]

Total [5 marks]

5. $\alpha + \beta = 2k$ ***A1***
$\alpha\beta = k - 1$ ***A1***
$(\alpha + \beta)^2 = 4k^2 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + 2\underbrace{\alpha\beta}_{k-1} = 4k^2$ ***(M1)***

$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 4k^2 - 2k + 2$

$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 4 \Rightarrow 4k^2 - 2k - 2 = 0$ ***A1***
attempt to solve quadratic ***(M1)***
$k = 1, -\frac{1}{2}$ ***A1***

[6 marks]

6. (a) $u_1 = 1$ ***A1***

[1 mark]

(b) $u_6 = S_6 - S_5 = 31$ ***M1A1***

[2 marks]

(c) $u_n = S_n - S_{n-1}$ ***M1***

$= \left(3n^2 - 2n\right) - \left(3(n-1)^2 - 2(n-1)\right)$

$= \left(3n^2 - 2n\right) - \left(3n^2 - 6n + 3 - 2n + 2\right)$

$= 6n - 5$ ***A1***

$d = u_{n+1} - u_n$ ***R1***

$= 6n + 6 - 5 - 6n + 5$

$= \left(6(n+1) - 5\right) - (6n - 5)$

$= 6$ (constant) ***A1***

Notes: Award ***R1*** only if candidate provides a clear argument that proves that the difference between **ANY** two consecutive terms of the sequence is constant. Do not accept examples involving particular terms of the sequence nor circular reasoning arguments (*eg* use of formulas of APs to prove that it is an AP). Last ***A1*** is independent of ***R1***.

[4 marks]

Total [7 marks]

7. attempt to form a quadratic in 2^x ***M1***

$\left(2^x\right)^2 + 4 \cdot 2^x - 3 = 0$ ***A1***

$2^x = \dfrac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 12}}{2} \left(= -2 \pm \sqrt{7}\right)$ ***M1***

$2^x = -2 + \sqrt{7}$ (as $-2 - \sqrt{7} < 0$) ***R1***

$x = \log_2\left(-2 + \sqrt{7}\right) \quad \left(x = \dfrac{\ln\left(-2 + \sqrt{7}\right)}{\ln 2}\right)$ ***A1***

Note: Award ***R0 A1*** if final answer is $x = \log_2\left(-2 \pm \sqrt{7}\right)$.

[5 marks]

8. (a) **METHOD 1**

$$l_1 : \boldsymbol{r} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ a \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -3+\beta \\ y = -2+4\beta \\ z = a+2\beta \end{cases}$$ ***M1***

$$\frac{6-(-3+\beta)}{3} = \frac{(-2+4\beta)-2}{4} \Rightarrow 4 = \frac{4\beta}{3} \Rightarrow \beta = 3$$ ***M1A1***

$$\frac{6-(-3+\beta)}{3} = 1-(a+2\beta) \Rightarrow 2 = -5-a \Rightarrow a = -7$$ ***A1***

METHOD 2

$$\begin{cases} -3+\beta = 6-3\lambda \\ -2+4\beta = 4\lambda+2 \\ a+2\beta = 1-\lambda \end{cases}$$ ***M1***

attempt to solve ***M1***

$\lambda = 2,\ \beta = 3$ ***A1***

$a = 1-\lambda-2\beta = -7$ ***A1***

[4 marks]

(b) $$\overrightarrow{\mathrm{OP}} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$ ***(M1)***

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 10 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$ ***A1***

$\therefore \mathrm{P}(0, 10, -1)$

[2 marks]

Total [6 marks]

9. (a) attempt to differentiate implicitly ***M1***

$$3 - \left(4y\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + 2y^2\right)\mathrm{e}^{x-1} = 0$$ ***A1A1A1***

Note: Award ***A1*** for correctly differentiating each term.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{3\cdot\mathrm{e}^{1-x} - 2y^2}{4y}$$ ***A1***

Note: This final answer may be expressed in a number of different ways.

[5 marks]

continued…

Question 9 continued

(b) $3-2y^2=2 \Rightarrow y^2=\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y=\pm\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$ ***A1***

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=\frac{3-2\cdot\frac{1}{2}}{\pm 4\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}=\pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$ ***M1***

at $\left(1,\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$ the tangent is $y-\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x-1)$ and ***A1***

at $\left(1,-\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$ the tangent is $y+\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}=-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x-1)$ ***A1***

Note: These equations simplify to $y=\pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x$.

Note: Award ***A0M1A1A0*** if just the positive value of y is considered and just one tangent is found.

[4 marks]

Total [9 marks]

10 (a) **METHOD 1**

$\mathrm{P}(A \cup B) = \mathrm{P}(A) + \mathrm{P}(B) - \mathrm{P}(A \cap B)$ ***M1***

$= \mathrm{P}(A) + \mathrm{P}(A \cap B) + \mathrm{P}(A' \cap B) - \mathrm{P}(A \cap B)$ ***M1A1***

$= \mathrm{P}(A) + \mathrm{P}(A' \cap B)$ ***AG***

METHOD 2

$\mathrm{P}(A \cup B) = \mathrm{P}(A) + \mathrm{P}(B) - \mathrm{P}(A \cap B)$ ***M1***

$= \mathrm{P}(A) + \mathrm{P}(B) - \mathrm{P}(A|B) \times \mathrm{P}(B)$ ***M1***

$= \mathrm{P}(A) + \left(1 - \mathrm{P}(A|B)\right) \times \mathrm{P}(B)$

$= \mathrm{P}(A) + \mathrm{P}(A'|B) \times \mathrm{P}(B)$ ***A1***

$= \mathrm{P}(A) + \mathrm{P}(A' \cap B)$ ***AG***

[3 marks]

(b) (i) use $\mathrm{P}(A \cup B) = \mathrm{P}(A) + \mathrm{P}(A' \cap B)$ and $\mathrm{P}(A' \cap B) = \mathrm{P}(B \mid A')\mathrm{P}(A')$ ***(M1)***

$\frac{4}{9} = \mathrm{P}(A) + \frac{1}{6}\left(1 - \mathrm{P}(A)\right)$ ***A1***

$8 = 18\mathrm{P}(A) + 3\left(1 - \mathrm{P}(A)\right)$ ***M1***

$\mathrm{P}(A) = \frac{1}{3}$ ***AG***

(ii) **METHOD 1**

$\mathrm{P}(B) = \mathrm{P}(A \cap B) + \mathrm{P}(A' \cap B)$ ***M1***

$= \mathrm{P}(B \mid A)\mathrm{P}(A) + \mathrm{P}(B \mid A')\mathrm{P}(A')$ ***M1***

$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{9}$ ***A1***

METHOD 2

$\mathrm{P}(A \cap B) = \mathrm{P}(B \mid A)\mathrm{P}(A) \Rightarrow \mathrm{P}(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$ ***M1***

$\mathrm{P}(B) = \mathrm{P}(A \cup B) + \mathrm{P}(A \cap B) - \mathrm{P}(A)$ ***M1***

$\mathrm{P}(B) = \frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{9}$ ***A1***

[6 marks]

Total [9 marks]

Section B

11. (a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x \left(= e^x (\sin x + \cos x)\right)$ ***M1A1***

[2 marks]

(b) $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = e^x (\sin x + \cos x) + e^x (\cos x - \sin x)$ ***M1A1***

$= 2e^x \cos x$ ***AG***

[2 marks]

(c) $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \left(\sin \frac{3\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = 0$ ***R1***

$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 2e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} < 0$ ***R1***

hence maximum at $x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ ***AG***

[2 marks]

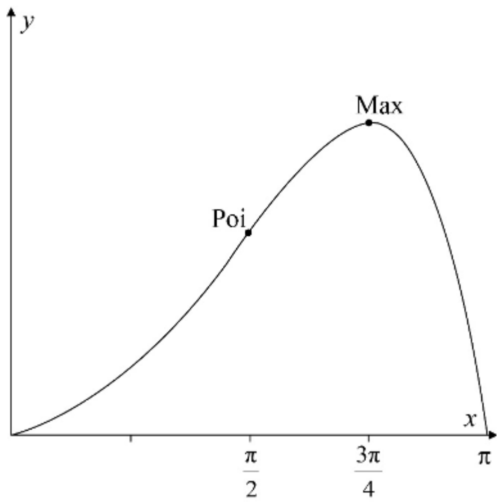
(d) $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 2e^x \cos x = 0$ ***M1***

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ***A1***

Note:	Award ***M1A0*** if extra zeros are seen.

[2 marks]

(e)



correct shape and correct domain ***A1***

max at $x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$, point of inflexion at $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ***A1***

zeros at $x = 0$ and $x = \pi$ ***A1***

Note:	Penalize incorrect domain with first ***A*** mark; allow ***FT*** from (d) on extra points of inflexion.

[3 marks]

continued…

Question 11 continued

(f) **EITHER**

$$\int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x \, dx = \left[e^x \sin x\right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} e^x \cos x \, dx$$ ***M1A1***

$$\int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x \, dx = \left[e^x \sin x\right]_0^{\pi} - \left(\left[e^x \cos x\right]_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x \, dx\right)$$ ***A1***

OR

$$\int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x \, dx = \left[-e^x \cos x\right]_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} e^x \cos x \, dx$$ ***M1A1***

$$\int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x \, dx = \left[-e^x \cos x\right]_0^{\pi} + \left(\left[e^x \sin x\right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x \, dx\right)$$ ***A1***

THEN

$$\int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}\left(\left[e^x \sin x\right]_0^{\pi} - \left[e^x \cos x\right]_0^{\pi}\right)$$ ***M1A1***

$$\int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{\pi} + 1\right)$$ ***A1***

[6 marks]

(g) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ ***(A1)***

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 2e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \cos\frac{3\pi}{4} = -\sqrt{2}e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}}$$ ***(A1)***

$$\kappa = \frac{\left|-\sqrt{2}e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}}\right|}{1} = \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}}$$ ***A1***

[3 marks]

(h) $\kappa = 0$ ***A1***

the graph is approximated by a straight line ***R1***

[2 marks]

Total [22 marks]

12. (a) (i) **METHOD 1**

$1+\omega+\omega^2=\frac{1-\omega^3}{1-\omega}=0$ ***A1***

as $\omega\neq 1$ ***R1***

METHOD 2

solutions of $1-\omega^3=0$ are $\omega=1,\ \omega=\frac{-1\pm\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{i}}{2}$ ***A1***

verification that the sum of these roots is 0 ***R1***

(ii) $1+\omega^*+\left(\omega^*\right)^2=0$ ***A2***

[4 marks]

(b) $\left(\omega-3\omega^2\right)\left(\omega^2-3\omega\right)=-3\omega^4+10\omega^3-3\omega^2$ ***M1A1***

EITHER

$=-3\omega^2(\omega^2+\omega+1)+13\omega^3$ ***M1***

$=-3\omega^2\times 0+13\times 1$ ***A1***

OR

$=-3\omega+10-3\omega^2=-3(\omega^2+\omega+1)+13$ ***M1***

$=-3\times 0+13$ ***A1***

OR

substitution by $\omega=\frac{-1\pm\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{i}}{2}$ in any form ***M1***

numerical values of each term seen ***A1***

THEN

$=13$ ***AG***

[4 marks]

(c) $|p|=|q|\Rightarrow\sqrt{1^2+3^2}=\sqrt{x^2+(2x+1)^2}$ ***(M1)(A1)***

$5x^2+4x-9=0$ ***A1***

$(5x+9)(x-1)=0$ ***(M1)***

$x=1,\ x=-\frac{9}{5}$ ***A1***

[5 marks]

continued…

Question 12 continued

(d) $pq = (1 - 3\text{i})\left(x + (2x + 1)\text{i}\right) = (7x + 3) + (1 - x)\text{i}$ ***M1A1***

$\text{Re}(pq) + 8 < \left(\text{Im}(pq)\right)^2 \Rightarrow (7x + 3) + 8 < (1 - x)^2$ ***M1***

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 9x - 10 > 0$ ***A1***

$\Rightarrow (x+1)(x-10) > 0$ ***M1***

$x < -1,\ x > 10$ ***A1***

[6 marks]

Total [19 marks]

13. (a) $\sin\frac{\pi}{4} + \sin\frac{3\pi}{4} + \sin\frac{5\pi}{4} + \sin\frac{7\pi}{4} + \sin\frac{9\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ***(M1)A1***

Note: Award ***M1*** for 5 equal terms with + or – signs.

[2 marks]

(b) $\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2\sin x} \equiv \frac{1 - \left(1 - 2\sin^2 x\right)}{2\sin x}$ ***M1***

$\equiv \frac{2\sin^2 x}{2\sin x}$ ***A1***

$\equiv \sin x$ ***AG***

[2 marks]

continued…

Question 13 continued

(c) let $\mathrm{P}(n): \sin x + \sin 3x + \ldots + \sin(2n-1)x \equiv \dfrac{1-\cos 2nx}{2\sin x}$

if $n = 1$

$\mathrm{P}(1)$: $\dfrac{1-\cos 2x}{2\sin x} \equiv \sin x$ which is true (as proved in part (b)) ***R1***

assume $\mathrm{P}(k)$ true, $\sin x + \sin 3x + \ldots + \sin(2k-1)x \equiv \dfrac{1-\cos 2kx}{2\sin x}$ ***M1***

Notes: Only award ***M1*** if the words "assume" and "true" appear. Do not award ***M1*** for "let $n = k$" only. Subsequent marks are independent of this ***M1***.

consider $\mathrm{P}(k+1)$:

$\mathrm{P}(k+1): \sin x + \sin 3x + \ldots + \sin(2k-1)x + \sin(2k+1)x \equiv \dfrac{1-\cos 2(k+1)x}{2\sin x}$

$LHS = \sin x + \sin 3x + \ldots + \sin(2k-1)x + \sin(2k+1)x$ ***M1***

$\equiv \dfrac{1-\cos 2kx}{2\sin x} + \sin(2k+1)x$ ***A1***

$\equiv \dfrac{1-\cos 2kx + 2\sin x \sin(2k+1)x}{2\sin x}$

$\equiv \dfrac{1-\cos 2kx + 2\sin x\cos x\sin 2kx + 2\sin^2 x\cos 2kx}{2\sin x}$ ***M1***

$\equiv \dfrac{1-\left(\left(1-2\sin^2 x\right)\cos 2kx - \sin 2x\sin 2kx\right)}{2\sin x}$ ***M1***

$\equiv \dfrac{1-\left(\cos 2x\cos 2kx - \sin 2x\sin 2kx\right)}{2\sin x}$ ***A1***

$\equiv \dfrac{1-\cos\left(2kx+2x\right)}{2\sin x}$ ***A1***

$\equiv \dfrac{1-\cos 2(k+1)x}{2\sin x}$

so if true for $n = k$, then also true for $n = k+1$

as true for $n = 1$ then true for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ ***R1***

Note: Accept answers using transformation formula for product of sines if steps are shown clearly.

Note: Award ***R1*** only if candidate is awarded at least 5 marks in the previous steps.

[9 marks]

continued…

Question 13 continued

(d) **EITHER**

$\sin x + \sin 3x = \cos x \Rightarrow \dfrac{1 - \cos 4x}{2\sin x} = \cos x$ ***M1***

$\Rightarrow 1 - \cos 4x = 2\sin x \cos x$, $(\sin x \neq 0)$ ***A1***

$\Rightarrow 1 - \left(1 - 2\sin^2 2x\right) = \sin 2x$ ***M1***

$\Rightarrow \sin 2x(2\sin 2x - 1) = 0$ ***M1***

$\Rightarrow \sin 2x = 0$ or $\sin 2x = \dfrac{1}{2}$ ***A1***

$2x = \pi$, $2x = \dfrac{\pi}{6}$ and $2x = \dfrac{5\pi}{6}$

OR

$\sin x + \sin 3x = \cos x \Rightarrow 2\sin 2x \cos x = \cos x$ ***M1A1***

$\Rightarrow (2\sin 2x - 1)\cos x = 0$, $(\sin x \neq 0)$ ***M1A1***

$\Rightarrow \sin 2x = \dfrac{1}{2}$ or $\cos x = 0$ ***A1***

$2x = \dfrac{\pi}{6}$, $2x = \dfrac{5\pi}{6}$ and $x = \dfrac{\pi}{2}$

THEN

$\therefore\ x = \dfrac{\pi}{2}$, $x = \dfrac{\pi}{12}$ and $x = \dfrac{5\pi}{12}$ ***A1***

Note: Do not award the final ***A1*** if extra solutions are seen.

[6 marks]

Total [19 marks]