Diploma Programme
Programme du diplôme
Programa del Diploma

Markscheme

November 2020

Mathematics

Higher level

Paper 2

22 pages

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. 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 **[1 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

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

  Award ***A1*** for $\big(2\cos(5x-3)\big)5$, 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

A GDC is required for paper 2, but calculators with symbolic manipulation features (for example, TI-89) are not allowed.

Calculator notation
The Mathematics HL guide says:

Students must always use correct mathematical notation, not calculator notation.

Do **not** accept final answers written using calculator notation. However, do not penalize the use of calculator notation in the working.

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. attempt to find $\mathrm{A\hat{O}B}$ by right-angled trigonometry or the cosine rule (***M1***)

EITHER

$\mathrm{A\hat{O}B} = 2\arcsin\left(\frac{5.5}{15}\right)$ ***A1***

OR

$\mathrm{A\hat{O}B} = \arccos\left(\frac{15^2+15^2-11^2}{2\times15\times15}\right)$ ***A1***

THEN

$= 0.750847...\ (= 43.0204...^\circ)$

Note: Award ***(M1)A1*** for correct calculation of $\mathrm{A\hat{O}B}$ or $\frac{1}{2}\mathrm{A\hat{O}B}$

shaded area = area of sector- area of triangle $\left(=\frac{1}{2}r^2(\theta-\sin\theta)\right)$ (***M1***)

$=\frac{1}{2}\times15^2\times(0.750847...-\sin 0.750847...)$ (***A1***)

$= 7.72$ (cm^2) ***A1***

[5 marks]

2. let X be the random variable "number of books Jenna reads per week."

then $X \sim \mathrm{Po}(2.6)$

$\mathrm{P}(X \geq 4) = 0.264\ (0.263998\ldots)$ ***(M1)(A1)***

$0.263998...\times52$ ***(M1)***

$= 13.7$ ***A1***

Note: Accept 14 weeks.

[4 marks]

3. (a) the principal axis is $\frac{5+(-1)}{2}(=2)$

so $p = 2$ ***A1***

the amplitude is $\frac{5-(-1)}{2}(=3)$

so $q = 3$ ***A1***

EITHER

one period is $2\left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}-\left(-\frac{9\pi}{4}\right)\right)$ ***(M1)***

$=3\pi$

$\Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{r}=3\pi$

OR

Substituting a point eg $-1=2+\sin\left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}r\right)$

$\sin\left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}r\right)=-1\Rightarrow -\frac{3\pi}{4}r=\ldots-\frac{5\pi}{2},-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{3\pi}{2},\ldots$

Choice of correct solution $-\frac{3\pi}{4}r=-\frac{\pi}{2}$ ***(M1)***

THEN

$\Rightarrow r=\frac{2}{3}$ ***A1***

$\left(\Rightarrow y=2+3\sin\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)\right)$

Note: q and r can be both given as negatives for full marks

[4 marks]

(b) roots are $x = -1.09459\ldots, x = -3.617797\ldots$ ***(A1)***

$\int_{-3.617797...}^{-1.09459...} \left(2 + 3\sin\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)\right) \mathrm{d}x$ ***(M1)***

$= -1.66 \left(= -1.66179...\right)$ ***(A1)***

so area $= 1.66$ (units^2) ***A1***

[4 marks]

Total [8 marks]

4. use of Binomial expansion to find a term in either $\left(\frac{1}{3x^2}-\frac{x}{2}\right)^9$, $\left(\frac{1}{3x^{\frac{7}{3}}}-\frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2}\right)^9$, $\left(\frac{1}{3}-\frac{x^3}{2}\right)^9$, $\left(\frac{1}{3x^3}-\frac{1}{2}\right)^9$ or $\left(2-3x^3\right)^9$ ***(M1)(A1)***

Note: Award ***M1*** for a product of three terms including a binomial coefficient and powers of the two terms, and ***A1*** for a correct expression of a term in the expansion.

finding the powers required to be 2 and 7 ***(M1)(A1)***

constant term is ${}^9C_2\times\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2\times\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^7$ ***(M1)***

Note: Ignore all x's in student's expression.

therefore term independent of x is $-\frac{1}{32}$ $(=-0.03125)$ ***A1***

[6 marks]

5. (a) (i) people's holidays are independent of each other ***R1***

the proportion is constant (at 0.15) ***R1***

(ii) $X \sim \mathrm{B}(16, 0.15)$

$\mathrm{P}(X \geqslant 3) = 0.439$ ***(M1)A1***

[4 marks]

(b) probability of at least one $= 1 -$ probability of none

$\Rightarrow 1 - 0.85^n > 0.999$ **OR** $0.85^n < 0.001$ ***(A1)***

attempt to solve inequality ***(M1)***
$n \geqslant 42.503...$

so least possible $n = 43$ ***A1***

[3 marks]
Total [7 marks]

6. $n=1$: $\text{LHS}=\dfrac{\mathrm{d}\left(x\mathrm{e}^{px}\right)}{\mathrm{d}x}=xp\mathrm{e}^{px}+\mathrm{e}^{px}=\left(px+1\right)\mathrm{e}^{px}$, $\text{RHS}=p^0\left(px+1\right)\mathrm{e}^{px}$

$\text{LHS}=\text{RHS}$ so true for $n=1$: ***A1***

Note: Award ***A1*** if $n=0$ is proved.

assume proposition true for $n=k$, i.e. $\dfrac{\mathrm{d}^k}{\mathrm{d}x^k}\left(x\mathrm{e}^{px}\right)=p^{k-1}\left(px+k\right)\mathrm{e}^{px}$ ***M1***

Notes: Do not award ***M1*** if using n instead of k.
Assumption of truth must be present.
Subsequent marks are not dependent on this ***M1*** mark.

$\dfrac{\mathrm{d}^{k+1}}{\mathrm{d}x^{k+1}}\left(x\mathrm{e}^{px}\right)=\dfrac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\left(\dfrac{\mathrm{d}^k}{\mathrm{d}x^k}\left(x\mathrm{e}^{px}\right)\right)$ (***M1)***

$=\dfrac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\left(p^{k-1}\left(px+k\right)\mathrm{e}^{px}\right)$ ***M1***

$=p^{k-1}\left(px+k\right)p\mathrm{e}^{px}+\mathrm{e}^{px}\left(p^k\right)$

$=p^k\left(px+k\right)\mathrm{e}^{px}+\mathrm{e}^{px}\left(p^k\right)$ ***A1***

Note: Award ***A1*** for correct derivative.

$=p^k\left(px+k+1\right)\mathrm{e}^{px}$ ***A1***

$=p^{\left((k+1)-1\right)}\left(px+\left(k+1\right)\right)\mathrm{e}^{px}$

Note: The final ***A1*** can be awarded for either of the two lines above.

hence true for $n=1$ and $n=k$ true $\Rightarrow n=k+1$ true ***R1***

therefore true for all $n\in\mathbb{Z}^+$

Note: Only award the final ***R1*** if the three method marks have been awarded.

[7 marks]

7. (a) identifying two or three possible cases ***(M1)***

total number of possible groups is $\binom{7}{5}+\binom{7}{4}\binom{5}{1}+\binom{7}{3}\binom{5}{2}$ ***(A1)(A1)***

Note: Award ***A1*** for any two correct cases, ***A1*** for the other one.

$=21+(35\times 5)+(35\times 10)$

$=546$ ***A1***

[4 marks]

(b) **METHOD 1**

identifying at least two of the three possible cases- Gary goes, Gerwyn goes or neither goes ***(M1)***

total number of possible groups is $\binom{10}{5}+\binom{10}{4}+\binom{10}{4}$ ***(A1)***

$=252+210+210$

$=672$ ***A1***

[3 marks]

METHOD 2

identifying the overall number of groups and no. of cases where both Gary and Gerwyn go. ***(M1)***

total number of possible groups is $\binom{12}{5}-\binom{10}{3}$ ***(A1)***

$=792-120$

$=672$ ***A1***

[3 marks]
Total [7 marks]

8. (a) valid attempt to use chain rule or quotient rule ***(M1)***

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{-10\mathrm{e}^{-0.5x}}{\left(3-2\mathrm{e}^{-0.5x}\right)^2} \text{ OR } \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -10\mathrm{e}^{-0.5x}\left(3-2\mathrm{e}^{-0.5x}\right)^{-2} \quad \textbf{A1A1}$$

[3 marks]

Note: Award ***A1*** for numerator and ***A1*** for denominator, or ***A1*** for each part if the second alternative given.

(b) valid attempt to use chain rule $\left(\text{eg } \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \times \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)$ (***M1***)

$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = -0.1 \div \frac{-10\mathrm{e}^{-2}}{\left(3-2\mathrm{e}^{-2}\right)^2}$ $\left(= -0.1 \div -0.181676...\right)$ or equivalent (***A1***)

$= 0.550428...$

$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0.550 \text{ (ms}^{-1}\text{)}$ ***A1***

[3 marks]
Total [6 marks]

Section B

9. (a) $X \sim \mathrm{N}\left(102, 8^2\right)$

$\mathrm{P}\left(X < 100\right) = 0.401$ ***(M1)A1***

[2 marks]

(b) $\mathrm{P}\left(X > w\right) = 0.444$ ***(M1)***

$\Rightarrow w = 103\,(\mathrm{g})$ ***A1***

[2 marks]

(c) $\mathrm{P}\left(X > 110 \mid X > 105\right) = \dfrac{\mathrm{P}\left(X > 110 \cap X > 105\right)}{\mathrm{P}\left(X > 105\right)}$ ***(M1)***

$= \dfrac{\mathrm{P}\left(X > 110\right)}{\mathrm{P}\left(X > 105\right)}$ ***(A1)***

$= \dfrac{0.15865...}{0.35383...}$

$= 0.448$ ***A1***

[3 marks]

(d) **EITHER**

$\mathrm{P}\left(90 < X < 114\right) = 0.866...$ ***(A1)***

OR

$\mathrm{P}\left(-1.5 < Z < 1.5\right) = 0.866...$ ***(A1)***

THEN

$0.866... \times 500$ ***(M1)***
$= 433$ ***A1***

[3 marks]

(e) $p = \mathrm{P}\left(X < 95\right) = 0.19078...$ ***(A1)***

recognising $Y \sim \mathrm{B}\left(80, p\right)$ ***(M1)***

now using $Y \sim \mathrm{B}(80, 0.19078...)$ ***(M1)***

$\mathrm{P}(Y \geq 20) = 0.116$ ***A1***

[4 marks]
Total [14 marks]

10. (a) $3(1-3\lambda)-(2-\lambda)+(-2+4\lambda)=-13$ (***M1***)

$\lambda = 3$ (***A1***)

$\boldsymbol{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + 3\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ -1 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$ (***M1***)

so $\mathrm{P}(-8, -1, 10)$ ***A1***

Note: Do not award the final ***A1*** if a vector given instead of coordinates

[4 marks]

(b) **METHOD 1**

$\boldsymbol{r} = \mu\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

substituting into equation of the plane ***M1***

$9\mu + \mu + \mu = -13$

$\mu = -\frac{13}{11}\left(= -1.18...\right)$ ***A1***

$\text{distance} = \frac{13\sqrt{3^2 + (-1)^2 + 1^2}}{11}$ ***(M1)***

$= \frac{13}{\sqrt{11}}\left(= \frac{13\sqrt{11}}{11} = 3.92\right)$ ***A1***

[4 marks]

METHOD 2

choice of any point on the plane, eg $(-8, -1, 10)$ to use in distance formula (***M1)***

so distance $= \dfrac{\begin{pmatrix}-8\\-1\\10\end{pmatrix}.\begin{pmatrix}-3\\1\\-1\end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{(-3)^2+1^2+(-1)^2}}$ ***A1A1***

Note: Award ***A1*** for numerator, ***A1*** for denominator.

$= \dfrac{24-1-10}{\sqrt{11}}$

$= \dfrac{13}{\sqrt{11}}\left(= \dfrac{13\sqrt{11}}{11} = 3.92\right)$ ***A1***

[4 marks]

(c) **EITHER**

identify two vectors ***(A1)***

eg, $\begin{pmatrix}1\\2\\-2\end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix}-3\\-1\\4\end{pmatrix}$

$\boldsymbol{n} = \begin{pmatrix}1\\2\\-2\end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix}-3\\-1\\4\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}6\\2\\5\end{pmatrix}$ (***M1)***

OR

identify three points in the plane ***(A1)***

eg $\lambda = 0,1$ gives $\begin{pmatrix}1\\2\\-2\end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix}-2\\1\\2\end{pmatrix}$

solving system of equations (***M1)***

THEN

$\Pi_2 : \boldsymbol{r}.\begin{pmatrix}6\\2\\5\end{pmatrix} = 0$ ***A1***

Note: Accept $6x + 2y + 5z = 0$.

[3 marks]

(d) vector normal to Π_1 is eg $\boldsymbol{n_1} = \begin{pmatrix}3\\-1\\1\end{pmatrix}$

vector normal to Π_2 is eg $\boldsymbol{n_2} = \begin{pmatrix}6\\2\\5\end{pmatrix}$ ***(A1)***

required angle is θ, where $\cos\theta = \dfrac{\begin{pmatrix}3\\-1\\1\end{pmatrix}.\begin{pmatrix}6\\2\\5\end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{11}\sqrt{65}}$ ***M1A1***

$\cos\theta = \dfrac{21}{\sqrt{11}\sqrt{65}} = 0.785...$ ***(A1)***

$\theta = 0.667526...$

$\theta = 0.668\ (= 38.2^\circ)$ ***A1***

Note: Award the penultimate ***(A1)*** but not the final ***A1*** for the obtuse angle $2.47406\ldots$ or 142°.

[5 marks]
Total [16 marks]

11. (a) $\frac{\pi}{6}\left(=0.524\right)$ ***A1***

$\frac{\pi}{3}\left(=1.05\right)$ ***A1***

[2 marks]

(b) attempt to use integration by parts ***M1***

$s=\int \mathrm{e}^{-3t}\sin 6t\ \mathrm{d}t$

EITHER

$=-\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-3t}\sin 6t}{3}-\int -2\mathrm{e}^{-3t}\cos 6t\ \mathrm{d}t$ ***A1***

$=-\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-3t}\sin 6t}{3}-\left(\frac{2\mathrm{e}^{-3t}\cos 6t}{3}-\int -4\mathrm{e}^{-3t}\sin 6t\ \mathrm{d}t\right)$ ***A1***

$=-\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-3t}\sin 6t}{3}-\left(\frac{2\mathrm{e}^{-3t}\cos 6t}{3}+4s\right)$

$5s=\frac{-3\mathrm{e}^{-3t}\sin 6t-6\mathrm{e}^{-3t}\cos 6t}{9}$ ***M1***

OR

$=-\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-3t}\cos 6t}{6}-\int \frac{1}{2}\mathrm{e}^{-3t}\cos 6t\ \mathrm{d}t$ ***A1***

$=-\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-3t}\cos 6t}{6}-\left(\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-3t}\sin 6t}{12}+\int \frac{1}{4}\mathrm{e}^{-3t}\sin 6t\ \mathrm{d}t\right)$ ***A1***

$=-\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-3t}\cos 6t}{6}-\left(\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-3t}\sin 6t}{12}+\frac{1}{4}s\right)$

$\frac{5}{4}s=\frac{-2\mathrm{e}^{-3t}\cos 6t-\mathrm{e}^{-3t}\sin 6t}{12}$ ***M1***

THEN

$s=-\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-3t}\left(\sin 6t+2\cos 6t\right)}{15}\left(+c\right)$ ***A1***

at $t=0, s=0 \Rightarrow 0=-\frac{2}{15}+c$ ***M1***

$c=\frac{2}{15}$ ***A1***

$$s = \frac{2}{15} - \frac{e^{-3t}(\sin 6t + 2\cos 6t)}{15}$$

[7 marks]

(c) **EITHER**

substituting $t = \frac{\pi}{6}$ into their equation for s ***(M1)***

$\left(s = \frac{2}{15} - \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}(\sin \pi + 2\cos \pi)}{15} \right)$

OR

using GDC to find maximum value ***(M1)***

OR

evaluating $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} v\,dt$ ***(M1)***

THEN

$= 0.161 \left(= \frac{2}{15}\left(1 + e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}\right) \right)$ ***A1***

[2 marks]

(d) **METHOD 1**

EITHER

distance required $= \int_0^{1.5} \left| e^{-3t} \sin 6t \right| \, dt$ ***(M1)***

OR

distance required $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} e^{-3t} \sin 6t \, dt + \left| \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} e^{-3t} \sin 6t \, dt \right| + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{1.5} e^{-3t} \sin 6t \, dt$ ***(M1)***

$(= 0.16105... + 0.033479... + 0.006806...)$
THEN

$= 0.201$ (m) ***A1***

METHOD 2
using successive minimum and maximum values on the displacement graph ***(M1)***

$0.16105... + (0.16105... - 0.12757...) + (0.13453... - 0.12757...)$
$= 0.201$ (m) ***A1***

[2 marks]

(e) (i) valid attempt to find $\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}$ using product rule and set $\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}=0$ ***M1***

$\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}=\mathrm{e}^{-3t}6\cos 6t-3\mathrm{e}^{-3t}\sin 6t$ ***A1***

$\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}=0\Rightarrow\tan 6t=2$ ***AG***

(ii) attempt to evaluate t_1,t_2,t_3 in exact form ***M1***

$6t_1=\arctan 2\left(\Rightarrow t_1=\frac{1}{6}\arctan 2\right)$

$6t_2=\pi+\arctan 2\left(\Rightarrow t_2=\frac{\pi}{6}+\frac{1}{6}\arctan 2\right)$

$6t_3=2\pi+\arctan 2\left(\Rightarrow t_3=\frac{\pi}{3}+\frac{1}{6}\arctan 2\right)$ ***A1***

Note: The ***A1*** is for any two consecutive correct, or showing that $6t_2=\pi+6t_1$ or $6t_3=\pi+6t_2$.

showing that $\sin 6t_{n+1}=-\sin 6t_n$

eg $\tan 6t=2\Rightarrow\sin 6t=\pm\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ ***M1A1***

showing that $\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-3t_{n+1}}}{\mathrm{e}^{-3t_n}}=\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}$ ***M1***

eg $\mathrm{e}^{-3\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+k\right)}\div\mathrm{e}^{-3k}=\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}$

Note: Award the ***A1*** for any two consecutive terms.

$\frac{v_3}{v_2}=\frac{v_2}{v_1}=-\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}$ ***AG***

[7 marks]
Total [20 marks]