2226 – 5021M

Diploma Programme
Programme du diplôme
Programa del Diploma

Markscheme

May 2026

Mathematics: analysis and approaches

Higher level

Paper 2

24 pages

Instructions to Examiners

Abbreviations

M Marks awarded for attempting to use a correct **Method**.

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

R Marks awarded for clear **Reasoning**.

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

FT Follow through. The practice of awarding marks, despite candidate errors in previous parts, for their correct methods/answers using incorrect results.

Using the markscheme

1 General

Award marks using the annotations as noted in the markscheme *eg **M1**, **A2**.*

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 generally 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, *e.g.* ***M1A1***, this usually means ***M1*** for an **attempt** to use an appropriate method (*e.g.* substitution into a formula) and ***A1*** for using the **correct** values.
- Where there are two or more ***A*** marks on the same line, they may be awarded independently; so if the first value is incorrect, but the next two are correct, award ***A0A1A1***.
- Where the markscheme specifies ***A3***, ***M2*** *etc*., do **not** split the marks, unless there is a note.
- The response to a "show that" question does not need to restate the ***AG*** line, unless a **Note** makes this explicit in the markscheme.
- Once a correct answer to a question or part question is seen, ignore further working even if this working is incorrect and/or suggests a misunderstanding of the question. This will encourage a uniform approach to marking, with less examiner discretion. Although some candidates may be advantaged for that specific question item, it is likely that these candidates will lose marks elsewhere too.
- An exception to the previous rule is when an incorrect answer from further working is used **in a subsequent part**. For example, when a correct exact value is followed by an incorrect decimal approximation in the first part and this approximation is then used in the second part. In this situation, award ***FT*** marks as appropriate but do not award the final ***A1*** in the first part.

Examples:

	Correct answer seen	**Further working seen**	**Any FT issues?**	**Action**
1.	$8\sqrt{2}$	5.65685... *(incorrect decimal value)*	No. Last part in question.	Award ***A1*** for the final mark *(condone the incorrect further working)*
2.	$\frac{35}{72}$	0.468111… (incorrect decimal value)	Yes. Value is used in subsequent parts.	Award ***A0*** for the final mark *(and full **FT** is available in subsequent parts)*

3 Implied marks

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

4 Follow through marks (only applied after an error is made)

Follow through (***FT***) marks are awarded where an incorrect answer from one **part** of a question is used correctly in **subsequent** part(s) (e.g. incorrect value from part (a) used in part (d) or incorrect value from part (c)(i) used in part (c)(ii)). Usually, to award ***FT*** marks, **there must be working present** and not just a final answer based on an incorrect answer to a previous part. However, if all the marks awarded in a subsequent part are for the answer or are implied, then ***FT*** marks should be awarded for *their* correct answer, even when working is not present.

For example: following an incorrect answer to part (a) that is used in subsequent parts, where the markscheme for the subsequent part is ***(M1)A1***, it is possible to award full marks for *their* correct answer, **without working being seen.** For longer questions where all but the answer marks are implied this rule applies but may be overwritten by a **Note** in the Markscheme.

- Within a question part, once an **error** is made, no further ***A*** marks can be awarded for work which uses the error, but ***M*** marks may be awarded if appropriate.

- If the question becomes much simpler because of an error then use discretion to award fewer ***FT*** marks, by reflecting on what each mark is for and how that maps to the simplified version.

- If the error leads to an inappropriate value (*e.g.* probability greater than 1, $\sin\theta = 1.5$, non-integer value where integer required), do not award the mark(s) for the final answer(s).

- The markscheme may use the word “their” in a description, to indicate that candidates may be using an incorrect value.

- If the candidate’s answer to the initial question clearly contradicts information given in the question, it is not appropriate to award any ***FT*** marks in the subsequent parts. This includes when candidates fail to complete a “show that” question correctly, and then in subsequent parts use their incorrect answer rather than the given value.

- Exceptions to these ***FT*** rules will be explicitly noted on the markscheme.

- If a candidate makes an error in one part but gets the correct answer(s) to subsequent part(s), award marks as appropriate, unless the command term was “Hence”.

5 Mis-read

If a candidate incorrectly copies values or information from the question, this is a mis-read (***MR***). A candidate should be penalized only once for a particular misread. Use the ***MR*** stamp to indicate that this has been a misread and do not award the first mark, even if this is an ***M*** mark, but award all others as appropriate.

- 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 (*e.g.* probability greater than 1, $\sin\theta = 1.5$, non-integer value where integer required), do not award the mark(s) for the final answer(s).
- Miscopying of candidates' own work does **not** constitute a misread, it is an error.
- If a candidate uses a correct answer, to a "show that" question, to a higher degree of accuracy than given in the question, this is NOT a misread and full marks may be scored in the subsequent part.
- ***MR*** can only be applied when work is seen. For calculator questions with no working and incorrect answers, examiners should **not** infer that values were read incorrectly.

6 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 the command term is 'Hence' and not 'Hence or otherwise' then alternative methods are not permitted unless covered by a note in the mark scheme.

- Alternative methods for complete questions are indicated by **METHOD 1**, **METHOD 2**, *etc*.
- Alternative solutions for parts of questions are indicated by **EITHER** . . . **OR**.

7 Alternative forms

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

- As this is an international examination, accept all alternative forms of **notation** for example 1.9 and 1,9 or 1000 and 1,000 and 1.000.
- Do not accept final answers written using calculator notation. However, ***M*** marks and intermediate ***A*** marks can be scored, when presented using calculator notation, provided the evidence clearly reflects the demand of the mark.
- In the markscheme, equivalent **numerical** and **algebraic** forms will generally be written in brackets immediately following the answer.
- In the markscheme, some **equivalent** answers will generally appear in brackets. Not all equivalent notations/answers/methods will be presented in the markscheme and examiners are asked to apply appropriate discretion to judge if the candidate work is equivalent.

8 Format and accuracy of answers

If the level of accuracy is specified in the question, a mark will be linked to giving the answer to the required accuracy. If the level of accuracy is not stated in the question, the general rule applies to final answers: *unless otherwise stated in the question all numerical answers must be given exactly or correct to three significant figures.*

Where values are used in subsequent parts, the markscheme will generally use the exact value, however candidates may also use the correct answer to 3 sf in subsequent parts. The markscheme will often explicitly include the subsequent values that come "*from the use of 3 sf values*".

Simplification of final answers: Candidates are advised to give final answers using good mathematical form. In general, for an ***A*** mark to be awarded, arithmetic should be completed, and any values that lead to integers should be simplified; for example, $\sqrt{\frac{25}{4}}$ should be written as $\frac{5}{2}$. An exception to this is simplifying fractions, where lowest form is not required (although the numerator and the denominator must be integers); for example, $\frac{10}{4}$ may be left in this form or written as $\frac{5}{2}$. However, $\frac{10}{5}$ should be written as 2, as it simplifies to an integer.

Algebraic expressions should be simplified by completing any operations such as addition and multiplication, e.g. $4e^{2x} \times e^{3x}$ should be simplified to $4e^{5x}$, and $4e^{2x} \times e^{3x} - e^{4x} \times e^{x}$ should be simplified to $3e^{5x}$. Unless specified in the question, expressions do not need to be factorized, nor do factorized expressions need to be expanded, so $x(x+1)$ and $x^2 + x$ are both acceptable.

Please note: intermediate ***A*** marks do NOT need to be simplified.

9 Calculators

A GDC is required for this paper, but if you see work that suggests a candidate has used any calculator not approved for IB DP examinations (eg CAS enabled devices), please follow the procedures for malpractice.

10. Presentation of candidate work

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 unless an explicit note from the candidate indicates that they would like the work to be marked.

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. If the layout of the responses makes it difficult to judge, examiners should apply appropriate discretion to judge which is "first".

SECTION A

1. (a) mode = 3 ***A1***

[1 mark]

(b)

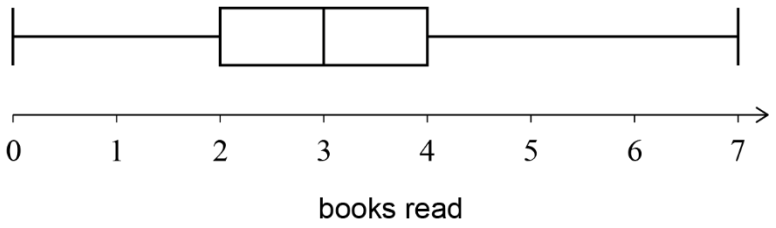
(i) mean = $3.05 \left(= \frac{61}{20} \right)$ ***A1***

(ii) median = 3 ***A1***

(iii) standard deviation is 1.64 $(1.63732...)$ ***A1***

[3 marks]

(c)



Note: Award ***M1*** for attempting to plot whisker diagram with min 0 and max 7, and ***A1*** for correct q1, median and q3.

[2 marks]

Total [6 marks]

2. (a) equating volume of cylinder formula to 500 ***A1***

$V = \pi r^2 h = 500$

$h = \dfrac{500}{\pi r^2}$ ***AG***

[1 mark]

(b) $A = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$ ***A1***

correct substitution of $h = \dfrac{500}{\pi r^2}$ into A ***A1***

$A = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r \times \dfrac{500}{\pi r^2}$

$A = 2\pi r^2 + \dfrac{1000}{r}$ ***AG***

[2 marks]

(c) (i) attempts to find minimum ***(M1)***

$x = 4.30127\ldots$ (may be seen in ii)) OR appropriate sketch OR attempt to solve $A'(x) = 0$

$A = 348.734...$

$A = 349\,\text{cm}^2$ ***A1***

(ii) $r = 4.30127...$

$r = 4.30\,\text{cm}$ ***A1***

[3 marks]

Total [6 marks]

3. (a) $v = -10\text{ms}^{-1}$ ***A1***

[1 mark]

(b) recognising that an integral of the velocity function is required ***(M1)***

$$\int_0^5 |v(t)|\,\mathrm{d}t = \int_0^5 \left|10\left(\frac{t^2}{5} - \mathrm{e}^{-0.2t}\right)\right|\mathrm{d}t$$

distance $= 74.2121...$

distance $= 74.2$ m ***A1***

[2 marks]

(c) $\dfrac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = 19.3$ ***(M1)***

$t = 4.62680...$

$t = 4.63$ seconds ***A1***

Notes: Do not award the final ***A1*** if an extra solution is given.

[2 marks]

Total [5 marks]

4. (a) $15p = 3\sqrt{15p(1-p)}$ ***A1***

attempt to solve their equation in terms of p ***(M1)***

$p = 0.375\left(=\frac{3}{8}\right)$ ***A1***

[3 marks]

(b) attempts to use conditional probability ***(M1)***

$\frac{\mathrm{P}(X=9 \cap X>6)}{\mathrm{P}(X \geq 7)}$ OR $\frac{\mathrm{P}(X=9)}{\mathrm{P}(X>6)}$ OR $\frac{\mathrm{P}(X=9)}{\mathrm{P}(X \geq 7)}$ OR $\frac{\mathrm{P}(X=9)}{1-\mathrm{P}(X \leq 6)}$

$= \frac{0.0437487...}{0.314775...}$ ***(A1)***

$= 0.138984...$

$= 0.139$ ***A1***

Note: Only award ***FT*** from (a) to (b) if $0 < p < 1$.

[3 marks]

Total [6 marks]

5. attempts to find x in terms of y ***(M1)***

$$x+1=\frac{20}{y}$$

$$x=\frac{20}{y}-1$$ ***(A1)***

forms a definite integral of the form $\int_a^b \pi x^2 \,\mathrm{d}y$ with their expression ***(M1)***

$$\int_4^{10} \pi\left(\frac{20}{y}-1\right)^2 \mathrm{d}y \left(=\int_4^{10} \pi\left(\frac{400}{y^2}-\frac{40}{y}+1\right)\mathrm{d}y\right)$$ ***(A1)***

$$=92.2006...$$

$$=92.2 \quad \left(2\pi\left(33-20\ln\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)\right)\right)$$ ***A1***

Note: Do not accept 29.3π or similar left in terms of π**.**

[5 marks]

6. (a) attempts to form an equation with a definite integral to find total area ***(M1)***

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1-\cos 2x}{a}\,\mathrm{d}x = 1 \left(\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi} 1-\cos 2x\,\mathrm{d}x = a \right)$$

$a = \pi$ ***A1***

[2 marks]

(b) $\mathrm{E}(X) = \dfrac{\pi}{2}$ ***(A1)***

attempts to form an expression for variance ***(M1)***

$$\int_0^{\pi} x^2 \left(\frac{1-\cos 2x}{\pi} \right) \mathrm{d}x - \left(\int_0^{\pi} x \left(\frac{1-\cos 2x}{\pi} \right) \mathrm{d}x \right)^2 \text{ OR}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x^2 \left(\frac{1-\cos 2x}{\pi} \right) \mathrm{d}x - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 \text{ OR } \int_0^{\pi} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{1-\cos 2x}{\pi} \right) \mathrm{d}x$$

$= 0.322467...$

$= 0.322$ ***A1***

Note: Award at most ***(M1)(A1FT)A0FT*** if using an incorrect value of a.

[3 marks]

Total [5 marks]

7. (a) **EITHER**

attempt to eliminate a variable ***(M1)***

$4x-4y=4\left(\Rightarrow x-y=1\right)$ and $6x-6y=3+k\left(\Rightarrow 6\left(x-y\right)=3+k\right)$

or equivalent ***(A1)***

$\frac{3+k}{6}=1$

OR

attempt to use row reduction ***(M1)***

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & -3 & 1 & k \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2-k \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3-k \end{array}$$

(A1)

Note: Award ***(A1)*** for seeing the final row of zeros and $3-k$.

THEN

$k=3$ ***A1***

[3 marks]

(b) (i) the three planes intersect in a line ***A1***

(ii) attempt to find parametric solutions using GDC or otherwise ***(M1)***

$x=-\lambda$

$y=-\lambda-1$ or equivalent ***A1***

$z=\lambda$

[3 marks]

Total [6 marks]

8. (a) attempting to find $f(-x)$ by substitution of $-x$ ***M1***

$$f(-x)=\frac{a(-x)}{b(-x)^2+c}$$

$$f(-x)=\frac{-ax}{bx^2+c}=-f(x)$$ ***A1***

hence $f(x)$ is odd ***AG***

[2 marks]

(b) (i) attempt to differentiate $f(x)$ using quotient rule or product rule ***M1***

$$f'(x)=\frac{a\left(bx^2+c\right)-2abx^2}{\left(bx^2+c\right)^2}$$ ***A1***

setting their derivative at $x=1$ or $x=-1$ to zero ***M1***

$a(b+c)-2ba=0\ \ (ac-ab=0)\ (a(c-b)=0)$ ***A1***

$(a\neq 0),\ c=b$ ***AG***

correct substitution of $c=b$ and $(1,2)$ or $(-1,-2)$ into $f(x)\ \Rightarrow 2=\frac{a}{b+b}$ ***A1***

$a=4b$ ***AG***

(ii) $f(x)=\frac{4bx}{bx^2+b}$ OR $f(x)=\frac{ax}{\frac{ax^2}{4}+\frac{a}{4}}$ OR $f(x)=\frac{4cx}{cx^2+c}$ ***A1***

$$f(x)=\frac{4x}{x^2+1}$$ ***AG***

[6 marks]

Total [8 marks]

9. (a) $\text{LHS} \equiv \dfrac{\cos x}{1-\sin^2 x}$ ***A1***

$\equiv \dfrac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x}$

$\equiv \dfrac{1}{\cos x}$ ***A1***

$\equiv \sec x \equiv \text{RHS}$ ***AG***

[2 marks]

(b) $\displaystyle\int \sec x \, dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{(1-\sin x)(1+\sin x)} dx$

let $u = \sin x$

$du = \cos x \, dx$ and $\displaystyle\int \frac{du}{(1-u)(1+u)} \quad \left(\int \frac{du}{1-u^2}\right)$ ***A1***

resolve into partial fractions (***M1)***

$\dfrac{1}{(1-u)(1+u)} = \dfrac{1}{2(u+1)} - \dfrac{1}{2(u-1)}$ ***A1***

attempt to integrate their partial fractions ***M1***

$\displaystyle\int \frac{1}{2(u+1)} - \frac{1}{2(u-1)} \, du$

$= \dfrac{1}{2}\ln\left|\dfrac{u+1}{u-1}\right| + c$ ***A1***

Note: Condone the absence of +c and absolute value at this stage.

$= \dfrac{1}{2}\ln\left|\dfrac{\sin x+1}{\sin x-1}\right| + c$ or equivalent ***A1***

Note: Final ***A1*** is only awarded if +c and absolute value are seen.

Note: Accept $\dfrac{1}{2}\ln\left(\dfrac{\sin x+1}{1-\sin x}\right) + c$

[6 marks]

Total [8 marks]

SECTION B

10. (a) (i) $X \sim \mathrm{N}\left(173, 21^2\right)$

$\mathrm{P}(X < 180)$ ***(M1)***

$= 0.630558...$

0.631 ***A1***

(ii) $\mathrm{P}(180 < X < 200) = 0.270169...$

$= 0.270$ ***A1***

(iii) attempts to use conditional probability formula ***(M1)***

$$\mathrm{P}\left(180 < X < 200 \mid X > 180\right) = \frac{\mathrm{P}(180 < X < 200)}{\mathrm{P}(X > 180)}$$

$$= \frac{0.270169...}{1 - 0.630558...}$$ ***(A1)***

$$= \frac{0.270169...}{0.369441...} = 0.731293...$$

$\mathrm{P}\left(180 < X < 200 \mid X > 180\right) = 0.731$ ***A1***

[6 marks]

(b) $Y \sim \mathrm{N}\left(\mu, \sigma^2\right)$, $\mathrm{P}(Y < 170) = 0.62102$

$\mathrm{P}(Y < 180)\left(= 0.62102 + 0.23799\right) = 0.85901$ OR $\mathrm{P}(Y > 180) = 0.14099$ ***(A1)***

attempts to use inverse Normal distribution ***(M1)***

$z = 0.308160\ldots$ OR $z = 1.07588\ldots$

$$\frac{170 - \mu}{\sigma} = 0.308160...$$ ***(A1)***

$$\frac{180 - \mu}{\sigma} = 1.07588...$$ ***(A1)***

attempts to solve simultaneously ***(M1)***

$\mu = 165.986...$ $\sigma = 13.0255...$

$\mu = 166\,g$, $\sigma = 13.0\,g$ ***A1***

[6 marks]

continued…

Question 10 continued

(c) **METHOD 1**

$\mathrm{P}(\text{red and less than } 180g) = 0.630558...$

$\mathrm{P}(\text{purple and less than } 180g) = 0.85901$

$\mathrm{P}(\text{at least one weighs more than } 180g) = 1 - \mathrm{P}(\text{neither})$ ***(M1)***

$= 1 - (0.630558... \times 0.85901)$ ***(A1)***

$= 0.458343...$

$= 0.458$ ***A1***

METHOD 2

$\mathrm{P}(\text{red and more than } 180g) = 0.369441...$

$\mathrm{P}(\text{purple and more than } 180g) = 0.14099$

$\mathrm{P}(\text{at least one weighs more than } 180g) = \mathrm{P}(\text{one red or one purple or both})$ ***(M1)***

at least 2 correct probabilities, two of the following: ***(A1)***

$0.369441... \times 0.85901$ or $0.630558... \times 0.14099$ or $0.369441... \times 0.14099$

$= 0.458343...$

$= 0.458$ ***A1***

[3 marks]

Total [15 marks]

11.

Note: In all parts of Question 11, accept alternate notations for vectors.

(a) (i) $\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ***(A1)***

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

attempt to find the cross product ***(M1)***

$\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$ ***A1***

(ii) **METHOD 1**

$\frac{1}{2}\left|\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}\right|$ ***(M1)***

Note: Award ***M1*** for an attempt to use the cross product formula.

$= 5.09901...$

$= 5.10 \left(= \sqrt{26}\right)$ ***A1***

METHOD 2

$\sin\theta = \frac{2\sqrt{26}}{\sqrt{14} \times \sqrt{10}}$ and $\text{area} = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{10} \times \sqrt{14} \times \frac{2\sqrt{26}}{\sqrt{14} \times \sqrt{10}}$ **(*M1)***

$= 5.10 \left(= \sqrt{26}\right)$ ***A1***

[5 marks]

continued…

Question 11 continued

(b) $\mathrm{M}(3,0,4)$ ***(A1)***

$\overrightarrow{\mathrm{AM}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ***(A1)***

$\begin{pmatrix} x-1 \\ y-2 \\ z-3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2}{3}\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ or equivalent ***A1***

solving gives $x = \frac{7}{3},\ y = \frac{2}{3},\ z = \frac{11}{3}$ ***AG***

[3 marks]

(c) $\boldsymbol{r} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{11}{3} \end{pmatrix} + s\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ or equivalent ***A1***

Note: To award the ***A1,*** $\boldsymbol{r} =$ or equivalent must be seen.

[1 mark]

(d) $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{KH}} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ -1 \\ -\frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix}$ OR $\mathrm{AK} = 2$ and $\mathrm{AH} = \sqrt{\frac{62}{9}}$ ***(A1)***

$\left|\overrightarrow{\mathrm{KH}}\right| = 1.699673...\left(= \frac{\sqrt{26}}{3}\right)$

attempt to substitute into formula for volume of a pyramid using their height and base ***(M1)***

$\text{volume} = \frac{1}{3} \times 5.0990195... \times 1.699673...$

$= 2.88888...$

$= 2.89\left(= \frac{26}{9}\right)$ ***A1***

[3 marks]

continued…

Question 11 continued

(e) **EITHER**

attempt to find the angle between the line and the plane ***(M1)***

$$\alpha = \sin^{-1}\left|\frac{\begin{pmatrix}1\\3\\4\end{pmatrix}\cdot\begin{pmatrix}1\\-3\\-2\end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{26}\times\sqrt{14}}\right| \quad \textit{(A1)}$$

Note: Condone absence of modulus.

OR

attempt to find the angle between the line and the normal to the plane ***(M1)***

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left|\frac{\begin{pmatrix}1\\3\\4\end{pmatrix}\cdot\begin{pmatrix}1\\-3\\-2\end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{26}\times\sqrt{14}}\right|$$

$\theta = 33.0^\circ$ or $\theta = 147^\circ$ ***(A1)***

Note: Condone absence of modulus.

THEN

$\alpha = 56.9950...^\circ$

$\alpha = 57^\circ$ ***A1***

Note: Award ***M1A1A0*** for $\alpha = 147^\circ$.

[3 marks]

continued…

Question 11 continued

(f) any two of the following equations ***A1***

$\frac{7}{3}+s=1+t$

$\frac{2}{3}+3s=2-3t$

$\frac{11}{3}+4s=3-2t$

attempt to solve two simultaneous equations with two parameters ***(M1)***

$s=-\frac{4}{9},\quad t=\frac{8}{9}$ OR $s=-\frac{7}{9}, t=\frac{11}{9}$ OR $s=-\frac{5}{9}, t=\frac{7}{9}$ ***A1***

substitute into the third equation or solve a different pair of simultaneous equations to obtain a contradiction ***M1***

$\frac{11}{3}+4\left(-\frac{4}{9}\right)\neq 3-2\left(\frac{8}{9}\right)\ \left(\frac{17}{9}\neq\frac{11}{9}\right)$ (so the lines do not intersect) ***R1***

OR $\frac{7}{3}-\frac{7}{9}\neq 1+\frac{11}{9}\left(\frac{14}{9}\neq\frac{20}{9}\right)$ (so the lines do not intersect) ***R1***

OR $\frac{2}{3}+3\times-\frac{5}{9}\neq 2-3\times\frac{7}{9}\left(-1\neq-\frac{1}{3}\right)$ (so the lines do not intersect) ***R1***

Note: Do not award this ***R1*** if it is based on incorrect values.

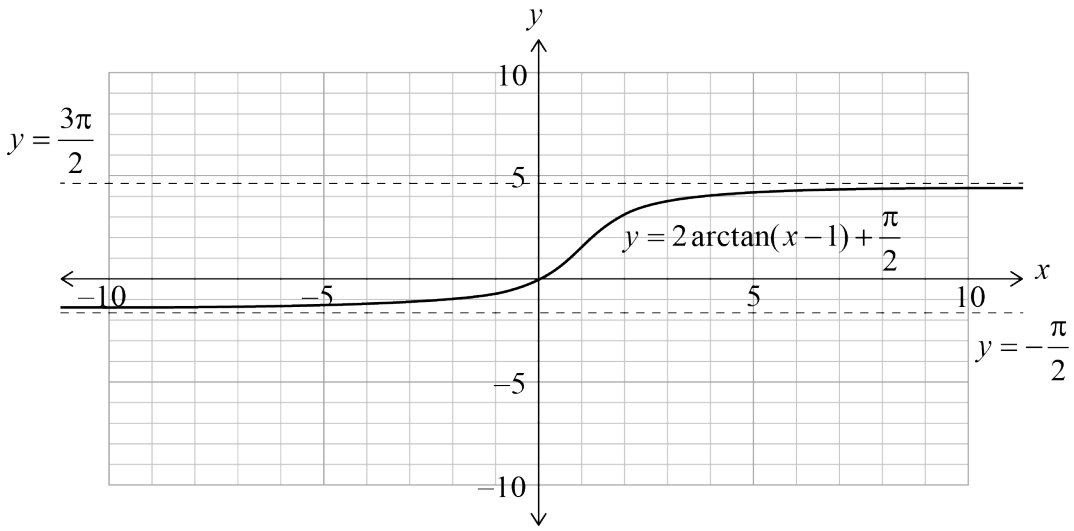
the lines are not parallel ***R1***

so lines are skew ***AG***

[6 marks]

Total [21 marks]

12. (a)



A1A1A1

Award ***A1*** for shape, ***A1*** for asymptotes $y = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ and $y = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ and ***A1*** for passing through (0,0).

[3 marks]

(b) (i) dilation from the x-axis (vertical stretch) factor 2 ***A1***

translation 1 unit right ***A1***

correct vertical translation

EITHER

up by $\frac{\pi}{2}$ if performed after dilation ***A1***

OR

up by $\frac{\pi}{4}$ if performed before the dilation ***A1***

Notes: Do not allow shrink or compression instead of dilation or stretch. Do not allow move instead of translation. Accept shift for translation.

If not stated, assume the order in which the transformations are performed is the order in which the candidate writes them down.

Accept equivalent notation (column vector) for translation; for example $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} \end{pmatrix}$.

continued…

Question 12 continued

(ii) $\left(1, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ***A1***

Note: Accept $(1, 1.57)$.

[4 marks]

(c) (i) interchanging x and y seen anywhere ***(M1)***

$x = 2\arctan(y-1) + \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} = \arctan(y-1)$ ***A1***

$y - 1 = \tan\left(\frac{2x - \pi}{4}\right)$

$f^{-1}(x) = \tan\left(\frac{2x-\pi}{4}\right) + 1$ for $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ ***A1A1***

Note: Award ***A1*** for inverse function, ***A1*** for domain. Accept equivalent expressions. Accept $y =$ in place of $f^{-1}(x) =$.

(ii) attempt to find the point of intersection $f(x) = f^{-1}(x) (= x)$ ***(M1)***

$(4.08557..., 4.08557...)$

$(4.09, 4.09)$ ***A1***

Note: Do not award ***A1*** if additional points are given.

[6 marks]

(d) attempt to find the equation of tangent graphically or value of $f'(3)$ ***(M1)***

$y = 0.4x + 2.58509...$ OR $y - 3.78509... = 0.4(x-3)$

$y = 0.4x + 2.59$ OR $y - 3.79 = 0.4(x-3)$ ***A1***

[2 marks]

continued…

Question 12 continued

(e) (i) $(-9.93368..., -1.38838...)$

$(-9.93, -1.39)$ ***A1***

(ii) attempt to find the bounded area from point P to $x = 3$ ***(M1)***

area = 19.9 ***A2***

[4 marks]

Total [19 marks]