Mark Scheme for June 2010
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Any enquiries about publications should be addressed to:

OCR Publications
PO Box 5050
Annesley
NOTTINGHAM
NG15 0DL

Telephone: 0870 770 6622
Facsimile: 01223 552610
E-mail: publications@ocr.org.uk
1  First 2 terms in expansion \( = 1 - 5x \) B1 (simp to this, now or later)

3\(^{rd}\) term shown as \( \frac{-\frac{5}{3}}{2} \) (3x)\(^2\) M1 \( \frac{-8}{3} \) can be \( \frac{-5}{3} - 1 \)

\((3x)^2\) can be \( 9x^2 \) or \( 3x^2 \)

\( = + 20x^2 \) A1

4\(^{th}\) term shown as \( \frac{-\frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{-8}{3} \cdot \frac{-11}{2.3}}{} \) (3x)\(^3\) M1 \( \frac{-11}{3} \) can be \( \frac{-5}{3} - 2 \)

\((3x)^3\) can be \( 27x^3 \) or \( 3x^3 \)

\( = -\frac{220}{3} x^3 \) ISW A1 Accept \( \frac{-440}{6} x^3 \) ISW

N.B. If 0, SR B2 to be awarded for \( 1 - \frac{5}{3} x + \frac{20}{9} x^2 - \frac{220}{81} x^3 \). Do not mark \( (1 + x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \) as a MR.

2  Attempt quotient rule M1

[ Show fraction with denom \( (1 - \sin x)^2 \) & num + /\( - (1 - \sin x) \) + /\( - \sin x + /\( - \cos x + /\( - \cos x \)]

Numerator \( = (1 - \sin x) - \sin x - \cos x \) A1 terms in any order

\{ Product symbols must be clear or implied by further work \}

Reduce correct numerator to \( 1 - \sin x \) B1 or \( - \sin x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x \)

Simplify to \( \frac{1}{1 - \sin x} \) ISW A1 Accept \( \frac{1}{\sin x - 1} \)

3  \( \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{B}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{C}{x - 2} \) M1 For correct format

\( A(x - 1)(x - 2) + B(x - 2) + C(x - 1)^2 = x^2 \) M1

\( A = -3 \) A1

\( B = -1 \) A1 (B1 if cover-up rule used)

\( C = 4 \) A1 (B1 if cover-up rule used)

[NB1: Partial fractions need not be written out; correct format + correct values sufficient.

NB2: Having obtained B & C by cover-up rule, candidates may substitute into general expression & algebraically manipulate; the M1 & A1 are then available if deserved.]

These special cases using different formats are the only other ones to be considered Max

\( \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{Bx + C}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{D}{x - 2} \); M1 M1; A0 for any values of A, B & C, A1 or B1 for \( D = 4 \) 3

\( \frac{Ax + B}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{C}{x - 2} \); M0 M1; A1 for \( A = -3 \) and \( B = 2 \), A1 or B1 for \( C = 4 \) 3
4 Att by diff to connect \( dx \) & \( du \) or find \( \frac{dx}{du} = \frac{1}{2}(x+2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \) AEF A1

Indefinite integral \( \int 2(u^2 - 2)^2 \left( \frac{u}{u} \right)(du) \) A1 May be implied later

\( \{ \text{If relevant, cancel } u/u \text{ and}\} \) attempt to square out M1

\( \{ \text{dep } \int k(l)(du) \text{ where } k = 2 \text{ or } \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } 1 \text{ and } l = (u^2 - 2)^2 \text{ or } (2 - u^2)^2 \text{ or } (u^2 + 2)^2 \} \)

Att to change limits if working with \( f(u) \) after integration M1 or re-subst into integral attempt and use \(-1 \& 7 \)

Indef integ \( \int \left( \frac{2}{5}u^5 + \frac{8}{3}u^3 + 8u \right) \) or \( \int \left( \frac{1}{10}u^5 + \frac{2}{3}u^3 + 2u \right) \) A1 or \( \int \left( \frac{1}{5}u^5 + \frac{4}{3}u^3 + 4u \right) \)

\( \frac{652}{15} \text{ or } \frac{43}{7} \) ISW but no ‘+c’ A1

5 \( \frac{d}{dx}(xy) = x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \) s.o.i. B1 Implied by e.g., \( 4x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \)

\( \frac{d}{dx}(y^2) = 2y \frac{dy}{dx} \) B1

Diff eqn(=0 can be implied)(solve for \( \frac{dy}{dx} \) and ) put \( \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \) M1

Produce only \( 2x + 4y = 0 \) (though AEF acceptable) *A1 without any error seen

Eliminate \( x \) or \( y \) from curve eqn & eqn(s) just produced M1

Produce either \( x^2 = 36 \) or \( y^2 = 9 \) dep* A1 Disregard other solutions

\( (\pm 6, \pm 3) \) AEF, as the only answer ISW dep* A1 Sign aspect must be clear

6 (i) State/imply scalar product of any two vectors = 0 M1

Scalar product of correct two vectors \( = 4 + 2a - 6 \) A1 \( (4 + 2a - 6 = 0 \rightarrow M1A1) \)

\( a = 1 \) A1 3

(ii) (a) Attempt to produce at least two relevant equations M1 e.g. \( 2t = 3 + 2s \) ….

Solve two not containing ‘\( a \)’ for \( s \) and \( t \) M1

Obtain at least one of \( s = -\frac{1}{2}, \ t = 1 \) A1

Substitute in third equation & produce \( a = -2 \) A1 4

(b) Method for finding magnitude of any vector M1 possibly involving ‘\( a \)’

Using \( \cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{||\mathbf{a}|| ||\mathbf{b}||} \) for the pair of direction vectors M1 possibly involving ‘\( a \)’

107, 108 (107.548) or 72, 73, 72.4, 72.5 (72.4516) c.a.o. A1 3 1.87, 1.88 (1.87707) or 1.26

10
7 (i) Differentiate \( x \) as a quotient, \( \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2} \) or \( \frac{u \frac{dv}{dx} - v \frac{du}{dx}}{v^2} \) M1 or product clearly defined

\[
\frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{1}{(t+1)^2} \quad \text{or} \quad -\frac{1}{(t+1)^2} \quad \text{or} \quad -(t+1)^{-2} \quad \text{A1 WWW} \to 2
\]

\[
\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2}{(t+3)^2} \quad \text{or} \quad -\frac{2}{(t+3)^2} \quad \text{or} \quad -(t+3)^{-2} \quad \text{B1}
\]

\[
\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dv}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} \quad \text{M1 quoted/implied and used}
\]

\[
\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2(t+1)^2}{(t+3)^2} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{2(t+3)^2}{(t+1)^2} \quad \text{(dep 1" marks) *A1 ignore ref } t = -1, t = -3
\]

State squares +ve or \((t+1)^2\) & \((t+3)^2\) + ve :: \(\frac{dy}{dx}\) +ve dep*A1 6 or \((\frac{t+1}{t+3})^2\) + ve. Ignore \(\geq 0\)

(ii) Attempt to obtain \(t\) from either the \(x\) or \(y\) equation M1 No accuracy required

\[
t = \frac{2-x}{x-1} \quad \text{AEF} \quad \text{or} \quad t = \frac{2}{y-3} \quad \text{AEF} \quad \text{A1}
\]

Substitute in the equation not yet used in this part M1 or equate the 2 values of \(t\)

Use correct meth to eliminate (‘double-decker’) fractions M1

Obtain \(2x + y = 2xy + 2\) ISW AEF A1 5 but not involving fractions

8 (i) Long division method

Identity method

Evidence of division process as far as 1\(^{\text{st}}\) stage incl sub M1 \(= Q(x-1) + R\)

(Quotient = ) \(x - 4\) A1 \(Q = x - 4\)

(Remainder = ) 2 ISW A1 3 \(R = 2\); N.B. might be B1

(ii) (a) Separate variables; \(\int \frac{1}{y-5} \, dy = \int \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x - 1} \, dx\) M1 \(\int \) may be implied later

Change \(\frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x - 1}\) into their \((\text{Quotient +} \frac{\text{Rem}}{x - 1})\) M1

\[
\ln (y - 5) = \sqrt{\text{(integration of their previous result) (+c)ISW}} \quad \text{f.t. if using Quot +}\frac{\text{Rem}}{x - 1} \quad \text{A1 3}
\]

(ii) (b) Substitute \(y = 7, x = 8\) into their eqn containing ‘\(c\)’ M1 & attempt ‘\(c\)’ \((-3.2, \ln \frac{2}{37})\)

Substitute \(x = 6\) and their value of ‘\(c\)’ M1 & attempt to find \(y\)

\(y = 5.00 \quad (5.002529)\) Also \(5 + \frac{50}{39} e^{-6}\) A2 4 Accept 5, 5.0,

Beware: any wrong working anywhere \(\to\) A0 even if answer is one of the acceptable ones.
9 (i) Attempt to multiply out \((x + \cos 2x)^2\)

**Finding** \(\int 2x \cos 2x \, dx\)

Use \(u = 2x, \, dv = \cos 2x\)

1st stage \(x \sin 2x - \int \sin 2x \, dx\)

:. \(\int 2x \cos 2x \, dx = x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x\)

**Finding** \(\int \cos^2 2x \, dx\)

Change to \(k\int \frac{1}{2} \int + \int - \cos 4x \, dx\)

Correct version \(\frac{1}{2} \int 1 + \cos 4x \, dx\)

\(\int \cos 4x \, dx = -\sin 4x\)

Result = \(\frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x\)

(i) \(\text{ans} = \frac{1}{3} x^3 + x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x\) \(\pm c\) A1 9 Fully correct

(ii) \(V = \pi \int \limits_{0}^{\pi}(x + \cos 2x)^2 \, (dx)\)

Use limits 0 & \(\frac{1}{2}\pi\) correctly on their (i) answer

(i) correct value = \(\frac{1}{24} \pi^3 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \pi - \frac{1}{2}\)

Final answer = \(\pi \left(\frac{1}{24} \pi^3 + \frac{1}{4} \pi - 1\right)\)

\(\text{c.a.o.}\) No follow-through

Alternative methods

If \(\frac{\cos x}{1-\sin x}\) is changed into \(y(1-\sin x) = \cos x\), award

M1 for clear use of the product rule (though possibly trig differentiation inaccurate)

A1 for \(-y \cos x + (1-\sin x) \frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin x\) AEF

B1 for reducing to a fraction with \(1-\sin x\) or \(-\sin x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x\) in the numerator

A1 for correct final answer of \(\frac{1}{1-\sin x}\) or \((1-\sin x)^{-1}\)

If \(\frac{\cos x}{1-\sin x}\) is changed into \(y = \cos x(1-\sin x)^{-1}\), award

M1 for clear use of the product rule (though possibly trig differentiation inaccurate)

A1 for \(\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos^2 x(1-\sin x)^{-2} + (1-\sin x)^{-3} \cdot -\sin x\) AEF
B1 for reducing to a fraction with $1 - \sin x$ or $-\sin x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$ in the numerator
A1 for correct final answer of $\frac{1}{1 - \sin x}$ or $(1 - \sin x)^{-1}$

6(ii)(a) If candidates use some long drawn-out method to find ‘$a$’ instead of the direct route, allow

M1 as before, for producing the 3 equations
M1 for any satisfactory method which will/does produce ‘$a$’, however involved
A2 for $a = -2$

7(ii) Marks for obtaining this Cartesian equation are not available in part (i).

If part (ii) is done first and then part (i) is attempted using the Cartesian equation, award marks as follow:

Method 1 where candidates differentiate implicitly
M1 for attempt at implicit differentiation
A1 for $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y-2}{1-2x}$ AEF
M1 for substituting parametric values of $x$ and $y$
A2 for simplifying to $\frac{2(y+1)^2}{(y+3)^3}$
A1 for finish as in original method

Method 2 where candidates manipulate the Cartesian equation to find $x = f(y)$ or $y = g(x)$
M1 for attempt to re-arrange so that either $y = f(x)$ or $x = g(y)$
A1 for correct $y = \frac{2-2x}{1-2x}$ AEF or $x = \frac{2-y}{2-2y}$ AEF
M1 for differentiating as a quotient
A2 for obtaining $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2}{(1-2x)^2}$ or $\frac{(2-2y)^2}{2}$
A1 for finish as in original method

8(ii)(b) If definite integrals are used, then

M2 for $\left[ \int \right]_7^5 = \left[ \int \right]_7^5$ or equivalent or M1 for $\left[ \int \right]_7^5 = \left[ \int \right]_6^5$ or equivalent
A2 for $5, 5.0, 5.00$ (5.002529) with caveat as in main scheme dep M2
OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

14 – 19 Qualifications (General)
Telephone: 01223 553998
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