



**General Certificate of Education (A-level)
January 2011**

Mathematics

MFP2

(Specification 6360)

Further Pure 2

Mark Scheme

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all examiners participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

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Key to mark scheme abbreviations

M	mark is for method
m or dM	mark is dependent on one or more M marks and is for method
A	mark is dependent on M or m marks and is for accuracy
B	mark is independent of M or m marks and is for method and accuracy
E	mark is for explanation
✓ or ft or F	follow through from previous incorrect result
CAO	correct answer only
CSO	correct solution only
AWFW	anything which falls within
AWRT	anything which rounds to
ACF	any correct form
AG	answer given
SC	special case
OE	or equivalent
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks
-x EE	deduct x marks for each error
NMS	no method shown
PI	possibly implied
SCA	substantially correct approach
c	candidate
sf	significant figure(s)
dp	decimal place(s)

No Method Shown

Where the question specifically requires a particular method to be used, we must usually see evidence of use of this method for any marks to be awarded.

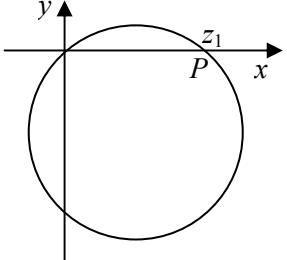
Where the answer can be reasonably obtained without showing working and it is very unlikely that the correct answer can be obtained by using an incorrect method, we must award **full marks**. However, the obvious penalty to candidates showing no working is that incorrect answers, however close, earn **no marks**.

Where a question asks the candidate to state or write down a result, no method need be shown for full marks.

Where the permitted calculator has functions which reasonably allow the solution of the question directly, the correct answer without working earns **full marks**, unless it is given to less than the degree of accuracy accepted in the mark scheme, when it gains **no marks**.

Otherwise we require evidence of a correct method for any marks to be awarded.

MFP2

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1(a)	 <p>Circle correct centre through (0, 0)</p>	B1 B1 B1	3	
(b)(i)	z_1 correctly chosen	B1F	1	ft if circle encloses (0, 0)
(ii)	$ z_1 = 8$	B1F	1	ft if centre misplotted
Total			5	
2(a)	$u_r - u_{r-1} =$ $\frac{1}{6}r(r+1)(4r+11) - \frac{1}{6}(r-1)r(4r+7)$ Correct expansion in any form, eg $\frac{1}{6}r(4r^2 + 15r + 11 - 4r^2 - 3r + 7)$ $= r(2r + 3)$	M1 A1 A1	3	AG
(b)	Attempt to use method of differences $S_{100} = u_{100} - u_0$ $= 691850$	M1 A1 A1	3	CAO
Total			6	
3(a)	$(1+i)^2 = 2i$ or $(1+i) = \sqrt{2} e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}}$ $2i(1+i) = 2i - 2$	B1 B1	2	AG Alternative method: $(1+i)^3 = 1 + 3i + 3i^2 + i^3$ B1 $= 2i - 2$ B1
(b)(i)	Substitute $z = 1+i$ Correct expansion $k = -5$	M1 A1 A1	3	allow for correctly picking out either the real or the imaginary parts
(ii)	$\beta + \gamma = 5 + i - \alpha = 4$	B1	1	AG
(iii)	$\alpha\beta\gamma = 5(1+i)$ $\beta\gamma = 5$ $z^2 - 4z + 5 = 0$ Use of formula or $(z-2)^2 = -1$ $z = 2 \pm i$ NB allow marks for (b) in whatever order they appear	M1 A1F M1 A1F A1F	5	allow if sign error ft incorrect k No ft for real roots if error in k
Total			11	

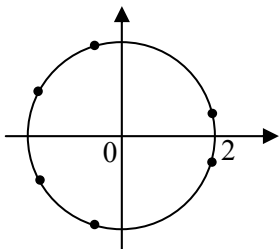
MFP2 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4(a)	$\frac{dy}{dx} = 12 \sinh x - 8 \cosh x - 1$ $12 \frac{(e^x - e^{-x})}{2} - 8 \frac{(e^x + e^{-x})}{2} - 1 = 0$ $2e^{2x} - e^x - 10 = 0$ $(2e^x - 5)(e^x + 2) = 0$ $e^x \neq -2$ $x = \ln \frac{5}{2}$ one stationary point	B1 M1 A1F M1A1F E1 A1F	7	The B1 and M1 could be in reverse order if put in terms of e first M0 if $\sinh x$ and $\cosh x$ in terms of e^x are interchanged ft slips of sign ft provided quadratic factorises some indication of rejection needed Condone $e^x = \frac{5}{2}$ with statement provided quadratic factorises Special Case If $\frac{dy}{dx} = 12 \sinh x - 8 \cosh x$ B0 For substitution in terms of e^x M1 leading to $e^{2x} = 5$ A1 Then M0
(b)	$b = 12 \frac{\left(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{2}{5}\right)}{2} - 8 \frac{\left(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{2}{5}\right)}{2} - \ln \frac{5}{2}$ $= \frac{174}{10} - \frac{84}{10} - \ln \frac{5}{2}$ $= 9 - a$	M1A1F A1 A1	4	for substitution into original equation CAO AG; accept $b = 9 - a$
Total			11	
5(a)	$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ $\times (-2x)$	B1 B1	2	
(b)	$\int \sin^{-1} x \, dx = x \sin^{-1} x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx$ $\int -\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ used $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\pi}{3} + \sqrt{1-\frac{3}{4}} - 1$ $\frac{1}{6} \sqrt{3} \pi - \frac{1}{2}$	M1 A1A1 A1F m1 A1	6	A1 for each part of the integration by parts ft sign error in $\frac{du}{dx}$ substitution of limits CAO
Total			8	

MFP2 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
6(a)	$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sec t - \cos t$	B1,B1	4	use of FB for $\sec t$; if done from first principles, allow B1 when $\sec t$ is arrived at
	Use of $1 - \cos^2 t = \sin^2 t$ $\frac{dx}{dt} = \sin t \tan t$	M1 A1		
(b)	$\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 = \sin^2 t \tan^2 t + \sin^2 t$	M1A1	6	sign error in $\frac{dy}{dt}$ A0 ft sign error in $\frac{dy}{dt}$ ft sign error in $\frac{dy}{dt}$ CAO
	Use of $1 + \tan^2 t = \sec^2 t$	m1		
	$\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} = \tan t$	A1F		
	$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan t \, dt = [\ln \sec t]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$ $= \ln 2$	A1F A1		
Total			10	
7(a)	$f(k+1) - 5f(k)$ $= 12^{k+1} + 2 \times 5^k - 5(12^k + 2 \times 5^{k-1})$ $= 12^{k+1} + 2 \times 5^k - 5 \times 12^k - 2 \times 5^k$ $= 12 \times 12^k - 5 \times 12^k = 7 \times 12^k$	M1 A1 A1	3	for expansion of bracket $5 \times 5^{k-1} = 5^k$ used clearly shown
	(b) Assume $f(k) = M(7)$ Then $f(k+1) = 5f(k) + M(7)$ $= M(7)$ $f(1) = 12 + 2 = 14 = M(7)$ Correct inductive process	M1 A1 B1 E1		
Total			7	(award only if all 3 previous marks earned)

MFP2 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments	
8(a)(i)	$4(1+i\sqrt{3}) = 8\left(\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ $= 8e^{\frac{\pi i}{3}}$	M1		for either $4(1+i\sqrt{3})$ or $4(1-i\sqrt{3})$ used	
		A1		If either r or θ is incorrect but the same value in both (i) and (ii) allow A1 but for θ only if it is given as $\frac{\pi}{6}$	
(ii)	$4(1-i\sqrt{3}) = 8e^{\frac{-\pi i}{3}}$	A1	3		
(b)	$z^3 - 4 = \pm\sqrt{-48}$ $z^3 = 4 \pm 4\sqrt{3}i$	M1	2	taking square root	
		A1		AG	
(c)(i)	$z = 2e^{\frac{\frac{\pi i}{3} + 2k\pi i}{3}} \text{ or } z = 2e^{\frac{\frac{-\pi i}{3} + 2k\pi i}{3}}$ $z = 2e^{\frac{\pi i}{9}}, 2e^{\frac{7\pi i}{9}}, 2e^{\frac{5\pi i}{9}}$ $= 2e^{\frac{-\pi i}{9}}, 2e^{\frac{-7\pi i}{9}}, 2e^{\frac{-5\pi i}{9}}$	B1F M1	5	for the 2; ft incorrect 8, but no decimals for either, PI	
		A3,2,1F		Allow A1 for any 2 roots not +/- each other Allow A2 for any 3 roots not +/- each other Allow A3 for all 6 correct roots Deduct A1 for each incorrect root in the interval; ignore roots outside the interval ft incorrect r	
(ii)	 <p>Radius 2</p> <p>Plotting roots</p>	B1F	3	clearly indicated; ft incorrect r allow B1 for 3 correct points condone lines	
		B2,1			
(d)(i)	Sum of roots = 0 as coefficient of $z^5 = 0$	E1	1	OE	
(ii)	Use of, say, $\frac{1}{2}\left(e^{\frac{\pi i}{9}} + e^{\frac{-\pi i}{9}}\right) = \cos\frac{\pi}{9}$	M1	3	AG	
		$\cos\frac{3\pi}{9} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ used}$			A1
		$\cos\frac{\pi}{9} + \cos\frac{3\pi}{9} + \cos\frac{5\pi}{9} + \cos\frac{7\pi}{9} = \frac{1}{2}$			A1
Total			17		
TOTAL			75		