

Mark Scheme (Pre-standardisation)

June 2013

GCE Core Mathematics C3 (6665/01)

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications come from Pearson, the world's leading learning company. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information, please visit our website at www.edexcel.com.

Our website subject pages hold useful resources, support material and live feeds from our subject advisors giving you access to a portal of information. If you have any subject specific questions about this specification that require the help of a subject specialist, you may find our Ask The Expert email service helpful.

www.edexcel.com/contactus

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk

Summer 2012

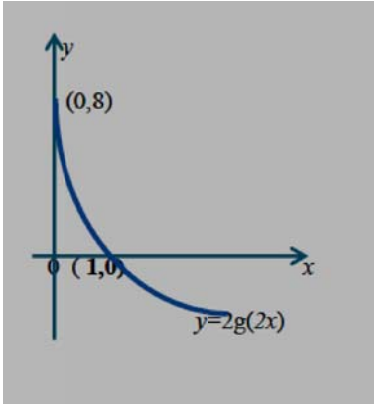
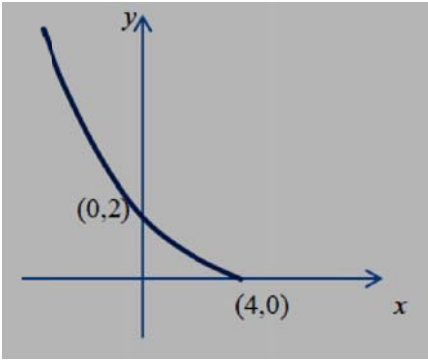
Publications Code xxxxxxxx*

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2012

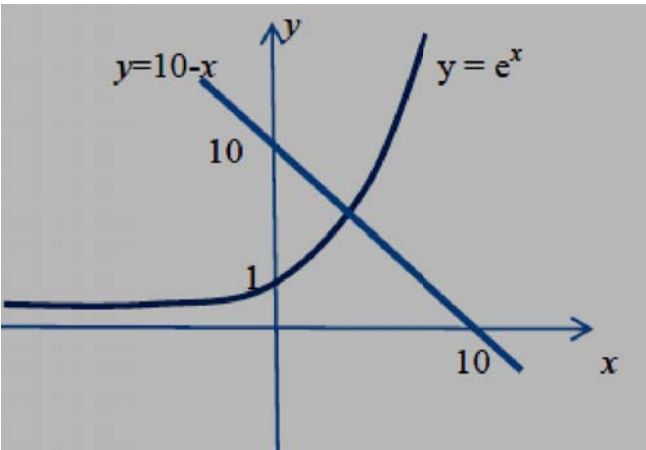
General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<p>1.</p>	<p>(a) $x^2 + 3x + 2 = (x + 2)(x + 1)$</p> <p>Attempt as a single fraction $\frac{6x + 12 - 2(x^2 + 3x + 2)}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$ or $\frac{6 - 2(x + 1)}{x + 1}$</p> $= \frac{4 - 2x}{x + 1}$ <p>(b)(i)</p>  <p>(b)(ii)</p> 	<p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p> <p>Same shape B1</p> <p>intercept at (0,8) B1</p> <p>x intercept at (1,0) B1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p> <p>Correct shape in quadrants 1 & 2 B1</p> <p>Both (0,2) and (4,0) B1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(8 marks)</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
2.	<p>(a) $\cot 40^\circ = \frac{1}{\tan 40^\circ} = \frac{1}{p}$</p> <p>(b) Attempts to use $1 + \tan^2 40^\circ = \sec^2 40^\circ$ $\Rightarrow \sec 40^\circ = \sqrt{1 + p^2}$</p> <p>(c) Attempts to use $\tan 85^\circ = \tan(45^\circ + 40^\circ) = \frac{\tan 45^\circ + \tan 40^\circ}{1 - \tan 45^\circ \tan 40^\circ}$ $\Rightarrow \tan 85^\circ = \frac{1 + p}{1 - p}$</p>	<p>B1 (1)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>(5 marks)</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
3.	<p>(a) (2.5,0) (0,-5)</p> <p>(b) $2x - 5 = 3 - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{8}{3}$ oe. $-2x - 5 = 3 - x \Rightarrow x = -8$</p>	<p>B1B1 (2)</p> <p>B1 M1,A1 (3)</p> <p>(5 marks)</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
4	<p>(a)</p>  <p>Shape for $y = 10 - x$</p> <p>Shape for $y = e^x$</p> <p>co-ordinates correct (0,10),(10,0) and (0,1)</p> <p>(b) One solution as there is one point of intersection</p> <p>(c) Sub $x=2$ and $x=3$ into $f(x) = e^x - 10 + x$ $f(2) = -0.61$, $f(3) = (+)13.1$ Both correct to 1sf, reason (change of sign) and conclusion (hence root)</p> <p>(d) Substitutes $x_1 = 2$ into $x_{n+1} = \ln(10 - x_n)$ $x_2 = 2.0794$, $x_3 = 2.0695$ $x_4 = 2.0707$</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>B1√</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1,A1</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>(9 marks)</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
5.	<p>(a) (i) Applies $vu' + uv'$ to $x^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln x$</p> $= \ln x \times \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{1}{x}$ $= \frac{\ln x}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ <p>(ii) Sets $\frac{\ln x}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$</p> <p>Multiplies (or factorises) by \sqrt{x}, with correct \ln work leading to $x =$</p> $P = (e^{-2}, -2e^{-1}) \text{ oe.}$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1*</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1,A1</p> <p>(4)</p>
	<p>(b) Applies $\frac{vu' - uv'}{v^2}$ to $y = \frac{x-k}{x+k}$ with $u = x-k$ and $v = x+k$</p> $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(x+k) \times 1 - (x-k) \times 1}{(x+k)^2}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2k}{(x+k)^2}$ <p>As $k > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} > 0 \Rightarrow C$ has no turning points</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>(11 marks)</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<p>6.</p>	<p>(a) $f(x) \geq -3$</p>	<p>B1 (1)</p>
	<p>(b) $f(0) = 5$ or attempts to put their $f(0)$ into $e^{2x-8} - 4$ Correct answer $f(0) = e^2 - 4$</p>	<p>M1 A1 (2)</p>
	<p>(c) Either $5 - 2x = 21 \Rightarrow x = -8$ Or $e^{2x-8} - 4 = 21$</p>	<p>M1A1 M1</p>
	<p>Correct order and ln work $\Rightarrow x = \frac{\ln 25 + 8}{2}$ oe. $\ln 5 + 4$</p>	<p>M1A1 (5)</p>
	<p>(d) f does not have an inverse as it is a 'many to one' function Accept f does not have an inverse as it is not a 'one to one' function</p>	<p>B1 (1) (9 marks)</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
7.	<p>(a) $\frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x} + \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{\cos x \cos x + (1 - \sin x)(1 - \sin x)}{(1 - \sin x) \cos x}$ $= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + 1 - 2 \sin x}{(1 - \sin x) \cos x}$ $= \frac{2 - 2 \sin x}{(1 - \sin x) \cos x}$ $= \frac{2(1 - \sin x)}{(1 - \sin x) \cos x}$ $= \frac{2}{\cos x} = 2 \sec x$</p> <p>(b) $\frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x} + \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos x} = 8 \sin x$ $2 \sec x = 8 \sin x$ $1 = 4 \sin x \cos x \qquad a \sin x \cos x = b$ $\sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} \qquad \sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$ $x = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{12}$</p>	<p>M1A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1*</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1,A1</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>(8 marks)</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
8.	<p>(a) $9 \cos \theta - 2 \sin \theta = R \cos(\theta + \alpha)$</p> $R = \sqrt{9^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{85}$ $\alpha = \arctan\left(\frac{2}{9}\right) = 0.21866\dots = \text{awrt } 0.2187$ <p>(b) (i) $\sqrt{85}$</p> <p>(ii) $\theta + \alpha = 2\pi \Rightarrow \theta = \text{awrt } 6.06 \text{ 2dp}$</p> <p>(c) Seeing (or implied by their working)</p> $H = 10 - R \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{5} + \alpha\right) \text{ for their } R \text{ and } \alpha$ $H_{\max} = 10 + \text{their } R = 10 + \sqrt{85} \quad (= 19.22\text{m})$ <p>Maximum occurs when $\cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{5} + \alpha\right) = -1$ or $\left(\frac{\pi t}{5} + \alpha\right) = \pi$</p> $t = \text{awrt } 4.65$ <p>(d) Setting and solving $\frac{\pi t}{5} = 2\pi$ (for 1 cycle) or $\frac{\pi t}{5} = 4\pi$ (for 2 cycles)</p> <p>Two revolutions = 20 minutes</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1A1</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>B1√</p> <p>M1A1</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1√</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>(12 marks)</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
9.	<p>(a) $x=3$ or $(3,0)$</p> <p>(b) $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{2}(9+16y-2y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(16-4y)$ oe</p> <p>(c) Substitute $y=0$ into their $\frac{dx}{dy}$ or $\frac{dy}{dx}$</p> $\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{8}{3} \text{ or } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{8}$ <p>Uses their numerical $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and their 3 from $(3,0)$ to find equation of tangent</p> $\frac{y-0}{x-3} = \frac{3}{8} \text{ or } y-0 = \frac{3}{8}(x-3)$	<p>B1</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>M1M1A1</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1A1</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>(8 marks)</p>