

GCE Examinations
Advanced / Advanced Subsidiary

Core Mathematics C4

Paper J

MARKING GUIDE

This guide is intended to be as helpful as possible to teachers by providing concise solutions and indicating how marks could be awarded. There are obviously alternative methods that would also gain full marks.

Method marks (M) are awarded for using a valid method.

Accuracy marks (A) can only be awarded when a correct method has been used.

(B) marks are independent of method marks.



Written by Shaun Armstrong

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C4 Paper J – Marking Guide

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|--|--|
| <p>1. $= \left[\frac{1}{3}(x^2 - 4)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_2^4$
 $= \frac{1}{3}(12^{\frac{3}{2}} - 0)$
 $= \frac{1}{3} \times (2\sqrt{3})^3 = \frac{1}{3} \times 8 \times 3\sqrt{3} = 8\sqrt{3}$</p> | <p>M1 A1
 M1
 M1 A1 (5)</p> |
| <p>2. (i) $= \frac{(2x-3)(x+3)}{(2x-3)(x-2)} = \frac{x+3}{x-2}$
 (ii) $\begin{array}{r} 2x^2 + 0x + 4 \\ x^2 - 2 \overline{) 2x^4 + 0x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x - 1} \\ \underline{2x^4 + 0x^3 - 4x^2} \\ 4x^2 + 0x - 1 \\ \underline{4x^2 + 0x - 8} \\ 7 \end{array}$
 $\therefore \text{quotient} = 2x^2 + 4, \text{ remainder} = 7$</p> | <p>M1 A1
 M2
 A2 (6)</p> |
| <p>3. (i) $4 \cos 2x - \sec^2 y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4 \cos 2x \cos^2 y$
 (ii) $\text{grad} = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\therefore y - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{6})$
 $y - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{\pi}{12}$
 $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{4}$</p> | <p>M1 A1
 M1 A1
 B1
 M1
 A1 (7)</p> |
| <p>4. (i) $\frac{dy}{dx} = k\sqrt{y}$
 $\int y^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy = \int k dx$
 $2y^{\frac{1}{2}} = kx + c$
 $(0, 4) \Rightarrow 4 = c$
 $\therefore 2\sqrt{y} = kx + 4$
 (ii) $(2, 9) \Rightarrow 6 = 2k + 4, \quad k = 1$
 $\therefore 2\sqrt{y} = x + 4, \quad \sqrt{y} = \frac{1}{2}(x + 4)$
 $y = \frac{1}{4}(x + 4)^2$</p> | <p>M1
 M1 A1
 M1
 A1
 M1
 M1
 A1 (8)</p> |
| <p>5. (i) $x = 0 \Rightarrow t^2 = 2$
 $t \geq 0 \quad \therefore t = \sqrt{2} \quad \therefore (0, 2 + \sqrt{2})$
 $y = 0 \Rightarrow t(t + 1) = 0$
 $t \geq 0 \quad \therefore t = 0 \quad \therefore (2, 0)$
 (ii) $\frac{dx}{dt} = -2t, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 2t + 1$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2t+1}{2t}$
 $t = 2, x = -2, y = 6, \text{ grad} = -\frac{5}{4}$
 $\therefore y - 6 = -\frac{5}{4}(x + 2)$
 $4y - 24 = -5x - 10$
 $5x + 4y - 14 = 0$</p> | <p>M1 A1
 A1
 M1
 M1 A1
 M1
 M1
 A1 (9)</p> |

6.	(i)	$1 + 3x \equiv A(1 - 3x) + B(1 - x)$	M1
		$x = 1 \Rightarrow 4 = -2A \Rightarrow A = -2$	A1
		$x = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 2 = \frac{2}{3}B \Rightarrow B = 3$	A1
	(ii)	$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{3}{1-3x} - \frac{2}{1-x} \right) dx$	
		$= [-\ln 1 - 3x + 2 \ln 1 - x]_0^{\frac{1}{4}}$	M1 A1
		$= (-\ln \frac{1}{4} + 2 \ln \frac{3}{4}) - (0)$	M1
		$= \ln \frac{9}{16} - \ln \frac{1}{4} = \ln \frac{9}{4}$	A1
	(iii)	$f(x) = 3(1 - 3x)^{-1} - 2(1 - x)^{-1}$	
		$(1 - x)^{-1} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots$	B1
		$(1 - 3x)^{-1} = 1 + 3x + (3x)^2 + (3x)^3 + \dots = 1 + 3x + 9x^2 + 27x^3 + \dots$	M1 A1
		$\therefore f(x) = 3(1 + 3x + 9x^2 + 27x^3 + \dots) - 2(1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots)$	M1
		$= 1 + 7x + 25x^2 + 79x^3 + \dots$	A1 (12)

7.	(i)	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = 0 \therefore 3 + 4a + 5b = 0$	M1 A1
	(ii)	$4 + s = -3 + 3t \quad (1)$	
		$1 + 4s = 1 + at \quad (2)$	
		$1 + 5s = -6 + bt \quad (3)$	B1
		$(1) \Rightarrow s = 3t - 7$	M1
		sub. (2) $\Rightarrow 1 + 4(3t - 7) = 1 + at$	
		$12t - 28 = at, \quad t(12 - a) = 28, \quad t = \frac{28}{12 - a}$	M1 A1
		sub. (3) $\Rightarrow 1 + 5(3t - 7) = -6 + bt$	
		$15t - 28 = bt, \quad t(15 - b) = 28, \quad t = \frac{28}{15 - b}$	A1
		$\frac{28}{12 - a} = \frac{28}{15 - b}, \quad 12 - a = 15 - b, \quad b = a + 3$	M1
		sub (a) $\Rightarrow 3 + 4a + 5(a + 3) = 0, \quad a = -2, \quad b = 1$	M1 A1
	(iii)	$t = 2 \therefore \mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}, \therefore (3, -3, -4)$	M1 A1 (12)

8.	(i)	$u = x^2, \quad u' = 2x, \quad v' = e^{\frac{1}{2}x}, \quad v = 2e^{\frac{1}{2}x}$	M1
		$I = 2x^2 e^{\frac{1}{2}x} - \int 4x e^{\frac{1}{2}x} dx$	A2
		$u = 4x, \quad u' = 4, \quad v' = e^{\frac{1}{2}x}, \quad v = 2e^{\frac{1}{2}x}$	M1
		$I = 2x^2 e^{\frac{1}{2}x} - [8x e^{\frac{1}{2}x} - \int 8e^{\frac{1}{2}x} dx]$	A1
		$= 2x^2 e^{\frac{1}{2}x} - 8x e^{\frac{1}{2}x} + 16e^{\frac{1}{2}x} + c$ or $2e^{\frac{1}{2}x} (x^2 - 4x + 8) + c$	A1
	(ii)	$u = \sin t \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dt} = \cos t$	M1
		$t = 0 \Rightarrow u = 0, \quad t = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow u = 1$	B1
		$\sin^2 2t = 4 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t = 4 \sin^2 t (1 - \sin^2 t)$	M1
		$I = \int_0^1 4u^2(1 - u^2) du$	
		$= 4 \int_0^1 (u^2 - u^4) du$	A1
		$= 4 \left[\frac{1}{3} u^3 - \frac{1}{5} u^5 \right]_0^1$	M1
		$= 4 \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) - (0) \right] = \frac{8}{15}$	M1 A1 (13)

Total (72)

Performance Record – C4 Paper J

Question no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Topic(s)	integration	rational expressions, algebraic division	differentiation	differential equation	parametric equations	partial fractions, integration, binomial series	vectors	integration	
Marks	5	6	7	8	9	12	12	13	72
Student									