GCE

Further Mathematics B (MEI)

Y435/01: Extra pure

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2019

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Text Instructions

Annotations and abbreviations

Annotation in scoris	Meaning
✓and ✗	
BOD	Benefit of doubt
FT	Follow through
ISW	Ignore subsequent working
M0, M1	Method mark awarded 0, 1
A0, A1	Accuracy mark awarded 0, 1
B0, B1	Independent mark awarded 0, 1
SC	Special case
^	Omission sign
MR	Misread
Highlighting	
Other abbreviations in mark scheme	**Meaning**
E1	Mark for explaining a result or establishing a given result
dep*	Mark dependent on a previous mark, indicated by *
cao	Correct answer only
oe	Or equivalent
rot	Rounded or truncated
soi	Seen or implied
www	Without wrong working
AG	Answer given
awrt	Anything which rounds to
BC	By Calculator
DR	This indicates that the instruction **In this question you must show detailed reasoning** appears in the question.

Subject-specific Marking Instructions for A Level Further Mathematics B (MEI)

a Annotations should be used whenever appropriate during your marking. The A, M and B annotations must be used on your standardisation scripts for responses that are not awarded either 0 or full marks. It is vital that you annotate standardisation scripts fully to show how the marks have been awarded. For subsequent marking you must make it clear how you have arrived at the mark you have awarded.

b An element of professional judgement is required in the marking of any written paper. Remember that the mark scheme is designed to assist in marking incorrect solutions. Correct solutions leading to correct answers are awarded full marks but work must not be judged on the answer alone, and answers that are given in the question, especially, must be validly obtained; key steps in the working must always be looked at and anything unfamiliar must be investigated thoroughly. Correct but unfamiliar or unexpected methods are often signalled by a correct result following an apparently incorrect method. Such work must be carefully assessed. When a candidate adopts a method which does not correspond to the mark scheme, escalate the question to your Team Leader who will decide on a course of action with the Principal Examiner.
If you are in any doubt whatsoever you should contact your Team Leader.

c The following types of marks are available.

M
A suitable method has been selected and *applied* in a manner which shows that the method is essentially understood. Method marks are not usually lost for numerical errors, algebraic slips or errors in units. However, it is not usually sufficient for a candidate just to indicate an intention of using some method or just to quote a formula; the formula or idea must be applied to the specific problem in hand, e.g. by substituting the relevant quantities into the formula. In some cases the nature of the errors allowed for the award of an M mark may be specified.

A
Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. Accuracy marks cannot be given unless the associated Method mark is earned (or implied). Therefore M0 A1 cannot ever be awarded.

B
Mark for a correct result or statement independent of Method marks.

E
A given result is to be established or a result has to be explained. This usually requires more working or explanation than the establishment of an unknown result.

Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, e.g. wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored. Sometimes this is reinforced in the mark scheme by the abbreviation isw. However, this would not apply to a case where a candidate passes through the correct answer as part of a wrong argument.

d When a part of a question has two or more 'method' steps, the M marks are in principle independent unless the scheme specifically says otherwise; and similarly where there are several B marks allocated. (The notation 'dep*' is used to indicate that a particular mark is dependent on an earlier, asterisked, mark in the scheme.) Of course, in practice it may happen that when a candidate has once gone wrong in a part of a question, the work from there on is worthless so that no more marks can sensibly be given. On the other hand, when two or more steps are successfully run together by the candidate, the earlier marks are implied and full credit must be given.

e The abbreviation FT implies that the A or B mark indicated is allowed for work correctly following on from previously incorrect results. Otherwise, A and B marks are given for correct work only – differences in notation are of course permitted. A (accuracy) marks are not given for answers obtained from incorrect working. When A or B marks are awarded for work at an intermediate stage of a solution, there may be various alternatives that are equally acceptable. In such cases, what is acceptable will be detailed in the mark scheme. If this is not the case, please escalate the question to your Team Leader who will decide on a course of action with the Principal Examiner.
Sometimes the answer to one part of a question is used in a later part of the same question. In this case, A marks will often be 'follow through'. In such cases you must ensure that you refer back to the answer of the previous part question even if this is not shown within the image zone. You may find it easier to mark follow through questions candidate-by-candidate rather than question-by-question.

f Unless units are specifically requested, there is no penalty for wrong or missing units as long as the answer is numerically correct and expressed either in SI or in the units of the question. (e.g. lengths will be assumed to be in metres unless in a particular question all the lengths are in km, when this would be assumed to be the unspecified unit.) We are usually quite flexible about the accuracy to which the final answer is expressed; over-specification is usually only penalised where the scheme explicitly says so. When a value is given in the paper only accept an answer correct to at least as many significant figures as the given value. This rule should be applied to each case. When a value is not given in the paper accept any answer that agrees with the correct value to 2 s.f. Follow through should be used so that only one mark is lost for each distinct accuracy error, except for errors due to premature approximation which should be penalised only once in the examination. There is no penalty for using a wrong value for *g*. E marks will be lost except when results agree to the accuracy required in the question.

g Rules for replaced work: if a candidate attempts a question more than once, and indicates which attempt he/she wishes to be marked, then examiners should do as the candidate requests; if there are two or more attempts at a question which have not been crossed out, examiners should mark what appears to be the last (complete) attempt and ignore the others. NB Follow these maths-specific instructions rather than those in the assessor handbook.

h For a genuine misreading (of numbers or symbols) which is such that the object and the difficulty of the question remain unaltered, mark according to the scheme but following through from the candidate's data. A penalty is then applied; 1 mark is generally appropriate, though this may differ for some units. This is achieved by withholding one A mark in the question. Marks designated as cao may be awarded as long as there are no other errors. E marks are lost unless, by chance, the given results are established by equivalent working. 'Fresh starts' will not affect an earlier decision about a misread. Note that a miscopy of the candidate's own working is not a misread but an accuracy error.

i If a calculator is used, some answers may be obtained with little or no working visible. Allow full marks for correct answers (provided, of course, that there is nothing in the wording of the question specifying that analytical methods are required). Where an answer is wrong but there is some evidence of method, allow appropriate method marks. Wrong answers with no supporting method score zero. If in doubt, consult your Team Leader.

j If in any case the scheme operates with considerable unfairness consult your Team Leader.

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
1	(a)		1 and −1	B1 [1]	1.2	Both values correct	
1	(b)		$\begin{pmatrix} 0.6 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 0.6 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\left[=\begin{pmatrix} 0.6x+0.8y \\ 0.8x \quad 0.6y \end{pmatrix}\right]=\pm\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ $2y = x$ or $y = -2x$ so eigenvectors are $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ oe	M1 M1 A1 [3]	1.1a 1.1 1.1	Correct matrix equation for either eigenvalue Attempt at either equation correctly deduced Both correct (any non-zero multiples)	soi
1	(c)		$y = \frac{1}{2}x$ oe	B1 [1]	1.1		

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
2	(a)		$\frac{z}{x} = 8x \quad 4$ and $\frac{z}{y} = 8y + 8$ $8x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0.5$ and $8y + 8 = 0 \Rightarrow y = -1 \Rightarrow$ $z = 4(0.5)^2 + 4(\ \ 1)^2 \quad 4(0.5) + 8(\ \ 1) + 11 = 6$ [so P is the only stationary point]	M1 A1 [2]	1.1 2.2a	Both z calculation required for **A1** **NB AG**	
2	(b)	(i)	$42 = 4x^2 + 4y^2 \quad 4x + 8y + 11$ $(x \quad 0.5)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 9$ Sketch of circle with centre (0.5, –1) and radius 3	 B1 B1 [2]	1.1 2.2a	soi but must be evident from sketch or description in words Sketch can be 'by hand' but must be clearly intended to be a circle (i.e. closed single curve that is at least roughly circular)	
2	(b)	(ii)	(The vertical projection of) P lies inside the contour P has $z = 6$ so is below the contour where $z = 42$ Moving from P to the contour in every direction must be upwards [since there is no other stationary point,] hence P must be a minimum	B1 B1 B1 [3]	2.1 2.1 2.1		Must mention: ▪ P 'inside' contour **B1** ▪ P is below contour **B1** ▪ Upwards from P **B1** Allow good sketch with complete argument

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
2	(c)		$z = 4x^2 + 4c^2 \quad 4x + 8c + 11$ □□	M1	3.1a	Must be 'z =' Condone '= 22'	Do not award M1 if expression contains y
			$\frac{dz}{dx} = 8x \quad 4 = 0 \qquad x = 0.5$ [so $a = 0.5$]				
			$\left[z = 4\left(x \quad \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 4c^2 + 8c + 10 \Rightarrow x = 0.5 \text{ so } a = 0.5 \right]$	A1	1.1	Correct value of a identified	or by completing the sq. with correct argument
			$22 = 4 \quad 0.5^2 + 4c^2 \quad 4 \quad 0.5 + 8c + 11$	M1	3.1a	Substituting their value of a and setting z = 22	$(c^2 + 2c \quad 3 = 0)$
			hence $c = 1$ or -3	A1 [4]	1.1	both	

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
3			$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 25 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	M1	1.1a	Formation of appropriate determinant	(May be implied)
			$=(\ 1\ )\left((\ 1\ )^2+125\right)\ \ 2(\ 75)+4\left(3(\ 1\ )\right)$	M1	1.1	oe, e.g. expansion by first column	Allow one minor slip
			$=\ 1\ \ 3\ \ 3\ ^2\ \ ^3\ \ 125\ \ 125\ \ +150\ \ 12\ \ 12$				
			$=\ \ ^3\ \ 3\ ^2\ \ 140\ \ +12$	A1	1.1	Characteristic polynomial correctly simplified	
			$\mathbf{A}^3\ \ 3\mathbf{A}^2\ \ 140\mathbf{A}+12\mathbf{I}=\mathbf{O}$	B1	1.1a	C-H theorem; condone missing **I** and/or 0 for **O** but must be their characteristic *equation*	soi
			$\mathbf{A}\ ^1=\frac{1}{12}(\mathbf{A}^2+3\mathbf{A}+140\mathbf{I})$ oe	M1	1.1a	Using the equation to find the inverse	
				A1ft	1.1	Must include **I**	
			$\mathbf{A}^2=\begin{pmatrix} 11 & 16 & 58 \\ 75 & 124 & 50 \\ 6 & 16 & 136 \end{pmatrix}$ and				
			$3\mathbf{A}=\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & 12 \\ 0 & 3 & 75 \\ 9 & 15 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ [+140**I**]	B1	1.1	for $\mathbf{A}^2$ **BC**	soi
			$\mathbf{A}\ ^1=\frac{1}{12}\begin{pmatrix} 126 & 22 & 46 \\ 75 & 13 & 25 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ oe	A1 cao	1.1	**BC**	
				[8]			

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th><th>AOs</th><th colspan="2">Guidance</th></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>(a)</td><td></td><td>$2\ \ 2=2$

so 2 must be the identity</td><td>B1

B1
[2]</td><td>2.2a

2.2a</td><td></td><td>Allow other fully correct explanations</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>(b)</td><td></td><td>$1\ \ 3=1$ would mean that 3 is the identity, and
$1\ \ 3=3$ would mean that 1 is the identity
$1\ \ 3=2$ implies $1\ \ 3=1\ \ 1\ \ \ \ 3=1$, so contradiction
hence $1\ \ 3=4$</td><td>B1

B1

B1</td><td>3.1a

2.4

2.2a</td><td>oe, via $1\ \ 3=3\ \ 3\ \ \ \ 1=3$

B1 for 4 only</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Alternative Solution:

From the (partially) constructed table
Leading diagonal
Identity row and column
$1 \cdot 3 = 4$</td><td>

B1
B1
B1
[3]</td><td></td><td>
B1 for 4 only
No repetition in row/column

Explicitly stated</td><td>

Min requirements:
1.1=2 or 3.3=2
1.2=1 and 2.3=3</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>(c)</td><td>(i)</td><td><table><tr><td>•</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></table></td><td>M1

A1
[2]</td><td>1.1

1.1</td><td>(Values in shaded cells given in part a)
M1 for any 7 new entries that are not repeated in the row and column.

All correct</td><td>

Diagonal wrong M0</td></tr>
</table>

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
4	(c)	(ii)	Group is abelian as table is symmetrical about the leading diagonal (oe)	B1ft	1.2	Correct conclusion with justification	Must follow from their complete table
			Alternative Solution: Both groups of order 4 are abelian	B1 [1]	1.2		

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
5	(a)		$L_{n+1} = L_n + \left(\frac{\quad}{100}\right) L_n \quad R = \left(1 + \frac{\quad}{100}\right) L_n \quad R$		3.3		
			so $a = 1 + \frac{\quad}{100}$ and $b = \quad R$	B1B1 [2]	3.3		
5	(b)		Trial solution of form $L_n = kp^n$	M1	1.1a	Use of auxiliary equation	
			gives $p = a$	A1	1.1		$L_n = ka^n$ M1A1
			Particular solution $L_n = c \quad c = \frac{b}{1 \quad a}$	M1	1.1		
			so general solution is $L_n = ka^n + \frac{b}{1 \quad a}$	A1ft	1.1	Allow L_n = their CS + PS as long as PS is constant	
					1.1		
			$L_0 = C \Rightarrow L_n = \left(C \quad \frac{b}{1 \quad a}\right) a^n + \frac{b}{1 \quad a}$	A1 cao		Must be C, a, b, n for final **A1**	
				[5]			

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
5	(b)		**Alternative Solution:** $L_{n+1} = aL_n + b$ $L_0 = C \quad L_1 = aC + b,\ L_2 = a^2C + b(a+1)...$ $L_n = a^nC + (a^{n\ 1}b + ... + ab + a)$ $L_n = a^nC + \frac{b(1\quad a^n)}{1\quad a}$ $\left[\Rightarrow L_n = \left(C\quad \frac{b}{1\quad a}\right)a^n + \frac{b}{1\quad a}\right]$	**M1A1** **A1** **M1A1** **[5]**	 **1.1** **1.1**	At least L_2 for **M1**. **A1** if correct soi GP formula Must be C, a, b, n for final **A1** If quoting solution must be fully correct **B5**	
5	(c)		Terminates if $C\quad \frac{b}{1\quad a} < 0 \quad C\quad \frac{R}{/100} < 0$ so $\frac{R}{/100} > C \quad R > \frac{C}{100}$	**M1** **A1** **[2]**	**3.4** **1.1**	Allow their coefficient of $a^n < 0$ **AG**; no slips in details of working	
5	(d)	(i)	$L_n = 37\,500 \quad 7500 \quad 1.08^n$ $L_n < 0 \quad n > \frac{\ln 5}{\ln 1.08}$ Repayment takes 21 years	**M1** **A1** **A1cao** **[3]**	**3.4** **1.1** **3.2a**	For attempt at substitution into their expression for $L_n = s \quad 1.08^n + t$ oe. Must contain 1.08 For awrt 20.9 oe. Allow = or (incorrect) inequality signs **SC** Putting a = 0.08 gives n > 0.919 (3sf) **B1**	Allow starting again and using GP formula NB **Must** be algebraic

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
5	(d)	(ii)	$L_{21} = \quad 253.75$	B1	3.4		
			$21 \quad 3000 \quad 253.75$	M1	1.1	$n \quad 3000 + L_n$ where n is their 5d(i)	
			Total repayment is £62 746	A1cao [3]	3.2a	(Accept rounding to nearest £)	(£62 746.25)
6	(a)		Assume $a^2 \quad 7b^2 = 0$ with $a = \frac{p}{q}$ and $b = \frac{r}{s}$ where p, q, r, s are (non-zero) integers	M1	2.1	Initial assumption, to set up proof by contradiction	oe $a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$ assumed
			$\pm\sqrt{7} = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{ps}{qr}$ which contradicts the given irrationality	A1 [2]	2.1	Condone missing ±	
6	(b)		Closure: $\left(a + b\sqrt{7}\right)\left(c + d\sqrt{7}\right)$	M1	2.1	Multiplying distinct general elements	
			$= (ac + 7bd) + (ad + bc)\sqrt{7} \quad G$	A1	2.1	In correct format ie p + q$\sqrt{7}$	
			because $ac + 7bd$ and $ad + bc$ are both rational and not both zero, since $a + b\sqrt{7} \quad 0, c + d\sqrt{7} \quad 0 \quad \left(a + b\sqrt{7}\right)\left(c + d\sqrt{7}\right) \quad 0$	A1	2.4	Condone omission of 'not both zero' statement	
			Identity: $1 + 0\sqrt{7} \quad G$	B1	1.1	Must be identified as an element of G ie in correct form	Allow the statement $1 \quad G$

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
			Inverse: $\frac{1}{a+b\sqrt{7}} = \frac{a \quad b\sqrt{7}}{a^2 \quad 7b^2}$ and this is an element of G since • $a^2 \quad 7b^2 \quad 0$ • $\frac{a}{a^2 \quad 7b^2}$ and $(\ )\frac{b}{a^2 \quad 7b^2}$ are in □ • $\frac{a}{a^2 \quad 7b^2}$ and $(\ )\frac{b}{a^2 \quad 7b^2}$ are not both zero Associativity: given, so $(G, \times)$ is a group	**M1** **A1** **B1** **[7]**	**1.1** **2.4** **2.2a**	 All three elements are required Do not award if commutativity is included as one of the axioms	 This mark is independent but depends on **all 4** axioms stated or implied as being necessary
6	**(c)**		e.g. $\left(1+\sqrt{7}\right)\left(1+\sqrt{7}\right) = 8+2\sqrt{7}$ which is not in H so H is not a subgroup	**M1** **A1** **[2]**	**2.1** **2.2a**	Evaluation of suitable product Conclusion correctly justified	oe, eg finding inverse
6	**(d)**		$\{1, -1\}$ • $(G, \times)$ has infinite order • $\{1, -1\}$ is a non-trivial subgroup (of finite order) • 'Statement is false' or '$\{1, -1\}$ is a counter-example'	**M1** **A1** **[2]**	**3.1a** **2.1**	This set identified soi soi Clear statement	

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