OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCE

Mathematics B (MEI)

H640/03: Pure Mathematics and Comprehension

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for November 2020

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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
E	Explanation mark 1
SC	Special case
^	Omission sign
MR	Misread
BP	Blank page
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 *. The * may be omitted if only previous M mark.
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 AS Level Mathematics B (MEI)

a Annotations must be used during your marking. For a response awarded zero (or full) marks a single appropriate annotation (cross, tick, M0 or ^) is sufficient, but not required.

For responses that are not awarded either 0 or full marks, you must make it clear how you have arrived at the mark you have awarded and all responses must have enough annotation for a reviewer to decide if the mark awarded is correct without having to mark it independently.

It is vital that you annotate standardisation scripts fully to show how the marks have been awarded.

Award NR (No Response)

- if there is nothing written at all in the answer space and no attempt elsewhere in the script
- OR if there is a comment which does not in any way relate to the question (e.g. 'can't do', 'don't know')
- OR if there is a mark (e.g. a dash, a question mark, a picture) which isn't an attempt at the question.

Note: Award 0 marks only for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question).

If a candidate uses the answer space for one question to answer another, for example using the space for 8(b) to answer 8(a), then give benefit of doubt unless it is ambiguous for which part it is intended.

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 always 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 method mark may usually be implied by a correct answer unless the question includes the DR statement, the command words "Determine" or "Show that", or some other indication that the method must be given explicitly.

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.
- When a value is **not given** in the paper accept any answer that agrees with the correct value to **2 s.f.** unless a different level of accuracy has been asked for in the question, or the mark scheme specifies an acceptable range.
  NB for Specification A the rubric specifies 3 s.f. as standard, so this statement reads "3 s.f"

Follow through should be used so that only one mark in any question is lost for each distinct accuracy error.
Candidates using a value of 9.80, 9.81 or 10 for *g* should usually be penalised for any final accuracy marks which do not agree to the value found with 9.8 which is given in the rubric.

g Rules for replaced work and multiple attempts:

- If one attempt is clearly indicated as the one to mark, or only one is left uncrossed out, then mark that attempt and ignore the others.
- If more than one attempt is left not crossed out, then mark the last attempt unless it only repeats part of the first attempt or is substantially less complete.
- if a candidate crosses out all of their attempts, the assessor should attempt to mark the crossed out answer(s) as above and award marks appropriately.

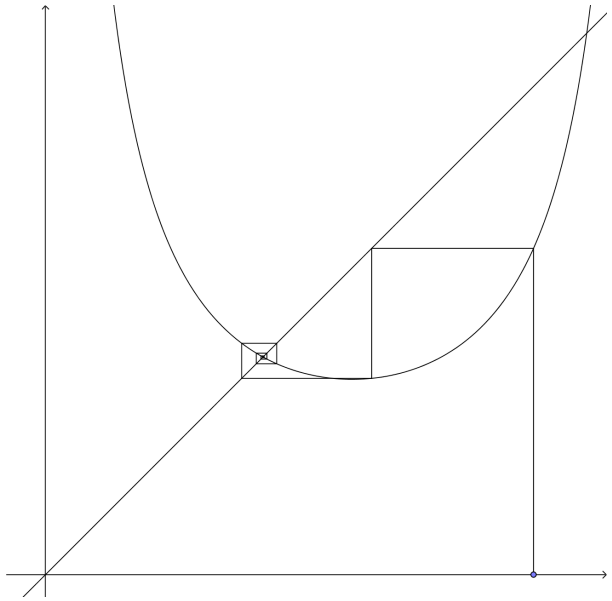
h For a genuine misreading (of numbers or symbols) which is such that the object and the difficulty of the question remain unaltered, mark according to the scheme but following through from the candidate's data. A penalty is then applied; 1 mark is generally appropriate, though this may differ for some units. This is achieved by withholding one A or B mark in the question. Marks designated as cao may be awarded as long as there are no other errors. If a candidate corrects the misread in a later part, do not continue to follow through. E marks are lost unless, by chance, the given results are established by equivalent working. 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 that there is nothing in the wording of the question specifying that analytical methods are required such as the bold "In this question you must show detailed reasoning", or the command words "Show" and "Determine. 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			**BC** $2 \times 0 + 4 \times 1 + 8 \times 2 + 16 \times 3 + 32 \times 4$ 196	**M1** **A1** **[2]**	**1.1a** **1.1**	At least two terms written out, allow one error, OR correct answer	Terms may not be seen as may be done completely on calculator
2			Attempt to find where graph crosses *x*-axis Both $x = -1$ and $x = 3$ seen $x < -1$ or $x > 3$ OE	**M1** **A1** **B2** **[4]**	**3.1a** **1.1** **2.2a** **2.2a**	E.g. $x = -1$ or $x = 3$ seen or $(1-x)^2 > 2^2$ May be in final answer **B1** if equals included in inequalities but otherwise correct (both inequalities needed for B1 or B2)	Allow , (comma) for 'or' but do not allow 'and'
3			$10 + 10 \times 0.98 + 10 \times 0.98^2$ or $10 + 9.8 + 9.604$ $\frac{10}{1-0.98}$ 500	**M1** **M1** **A1** **[3]**	**3.1b** **1.1** **3.2a**	Use of GP with common ratio 0.98 Sum to infinity	GP implied by formula for S_∞, S_n or u_n showing 0.98 or 1st 3 terms
4			BC is parallel to $\boldsymbol{i} + \boldsymbol{j}$ OR 1 unit at 45° $\lvert\boldsymbol{i} + \boldsymbol{j}\rvert = \sqrt{2}$ $\overrightarrow{BC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\boldsymbol{i} + \boldsymbol{j})$ oe	**M1** **M1** **A1** **[3]**	**3.1a** **1.1** **2.2a**	Eg k**i**+k**j** Could be on diagram Must be exact eg cos45**i** + sin45**j**	

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs		Guidance
5	(a)	(i)	$x = 0$ $x = \pi$	B1 B1 [2]	1.1 1.1	 180 gets 0	If answers given in both degrees and radians follow inst 2g
5	(a)	(ii)	$\left(\frac{\pi}{2},\ \ 1\right)$	B1 [1]	2.2a	(90, 1) or (1.57, 1) get 0	
5	(b)		$1 - \text{cosec}1 = -0.188...$ or 'negative' $2 - \text{cosec}\ 2 = 0.900$ or 'positive' Change of sign so root between 1 and 2	B1 E1 [2]	1.1a 2.4	Both correct Condone no mention of continuity AG	OE E,g, may use $\text{cosec}x - x$ Dep on B mark
5	(c)	(i)	**BC** 1.18840…, 1.07785…	B1 [1]	1.1a	Both correct to at least 3dp.	
5	(c)	(ii)	**BC** 1.114	B1 [1]	2.2a		
5	(d)		No, it converges to 1.114	E1 [1]	1.1	OR same as *their* **(c) (ii)** or 'the root between 1 and 2' etc	Just 'No' gets 0 'Yes' with anything gets 0

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs		Guidance
5	(a)	(i)	$x = 0$	B1	1.1		If answers given in both degrees and radians follow inst 2g
5	(e)			B1 B1 B1 [3]	3.2a 2.2a 1.1	Starting point between min and right asymptote Initial "staircase" (≥2 horiz sections) Spirals into lower root	3 B marks all independent)
6	(a)	(i)	ke^{kx}	B1 [1]	1.2		
6	(a)	(ii)	Reason referring to growth proportional to profit.	E1 [1]	3.3	E.g. As more people hear about the business, they will sell more so it is reasonable that the rate of growth is proportional to the profits	

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs		Guidance
6	(b)		$ln\, y = ln\, A + kx$ Equation is of form "$y = mx + c$" so a straight line - hence model is consistent with graph	M1 E1 [2]	1.1 2.4		
6	(c)		$ln\, A = 1.9$ $A = 6.686$ $k = \frac{0.4}{1.6}$ $k = 0.24$ to 0.25	M1 A1 M1 A1 [4]	1.1a 2.2a 1.1 2.2a	Intercept = 1.9 not enough for M1 One or more d.p. Attempt to find gradient	Allow $e^{1.9}$ $\frac{11}{45}$ gets M1A1
6	(d)		$x = 11$ $y = 6.686 \times e^{0.25x}$ So $y = 6.686 \times e^{0.25\times 11}$ 104.586… £104 587	B1 M1 A1 [3]	3.3 3.4 3.2a	Use of model with *their A* and *k* Translation into pounds (may be to nearest thousand) (FT their *k* and *a*)	
6	(e)		Not reliable. Extrapolation may not be valid o.e. OR Fit of model is good so far and it's only two more years o.e.	E1 [1]	3.5b	E.g. • The relationship between sales and time may change • There is a limit to the market for revision resources • Changes in the economy may affect the business	'Reliable' plus 'extrapolation' does not score
7	(a)		$\frac{A}{x(A-x)}$	B1 [1]	1.1	Denominator may be multiplied out	

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs		Guidance
7	(b)		**DR** $\int \frac{400}{x(400-x)}\,\mathrm{d}x = \int dt$	**M1**	**1.1a**	Separates variables (inc dx and dt)	400 either side
			$\int \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{400-x}\right)\mathrm{d}x = \int dt$	**M1**	**3.1a**	Use of result from **(a)** or method for partial fractions	
			$ln\,x - ln(400-x) = t + c$	**M1** **A1**	**1.1** **1.1**	Attempt to integrate (at least one term correct) All integration correct	
			$ln\left(\frac{x}{400-x}\right) = t + c$			Or $ln\left\lvert\frac{Ax}{400-x}\right\rvert = t$	
			When $t = 0$, $x = 100$ so $c = ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$	**M1**	**1.1**	Finding constant (or A=3)	
			$t = ln\left(\frac{3x}{400-x}\right)$ When $t = 10$, $10 = ln\left(\frac{3x}{400-x}\right)$	**M1**	**3.4**	Using log laws to combine the c value	
			$\frac{3x}{400-x} = e^{10} \Rightarrow 3x = e^{10}(400-x)$	**M1**	**2.1**	Attempt to rearrange to find x	
			400	**A1**	**3.2a**	Must be rounded to nearest whole number	
				[8]			

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs		Guidance
7	(b)		*OR* **DR**				
			$\int_{100}^{X} \frac{400}{x(400-x)}dx = \int_{0}^{10} dt$	**M1**		Separates variables	
			$\int_{100}^{X} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{400-x}\right)dx = \int_{0}^{10} dt$	**M1** **M1**		Use result from (a) or method for partial fractions Attempt to integrate (at least one term correct)	
			$[ln\, x - ln(400 - x)]_{100}^{X} = [t]_{0}^{10}$ $\left[ln \frac{x}{(400-x)}\right]_{100}^{X} = [t]_{0}^{10}$	**A1**		All integration correct	
			$ln \frac{X}{(400-X)} - ln \frac{100}{300} = 10 - 0$	**M1**		Limits applied (condone one error)	
			$ln \frac{X}{(400-X)} - ln \frac{1}{3} = 10$			Combining log terms together	
			$ln \frac{3X}{(400-X)} = 10$	**M1**		Attempt to rearrange to find X	
			$\frac{3X}{(400-X)} = e^{10}$ $3X = e^{10}(400 - X)$	**M1**			
			$X = 400$	**A1**		Must be rounded to nearest whole number	
				[8]			

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs		Guidance
8	(a)	(i)	$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-4x}{(x^2+1)^3}$	M1	1.1a	Attempt to differentiate	chain or quotient or product rule
				A1	1.1	Correct first derivative	Don't have to simplify
			$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-4(x^2+1)^3+4x.2x.3(x^2+1)^2}{(x^2+1)^6}$	M1	1.1a	Attempt to use quotient rule to find second derivative	For each M1 allow one error
				A1	1.1	Any correct expression for second derivative	
			$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-4(x^2+1)+24x^2}{(x^2+1)^4}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{20x^2-4}{(x^2+1)^4}$	A1	2.1	Simplifying expression for second derivative by cancelling (x^2+1) and correct completion (AG)	
				[5]			
8	(a)	(ii)	**DR** For concave downwards, $\frac{20x^2-4}{(x^2+1)^4} < 0$ so $20x^2 - 4 < 0$	M1	2.2a		
			$5x^2 < 1$ so $x^2 < \frac{1}{5}$	M1	1.1	Or $x = \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$	Condone $x^2 > \frac{1}{5}$ following y'' > 0 for M1
			$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$	A1	2.5	Correct solution correctly expressed	Allow decimals (±0.447)
				[3]			

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs		Guidance
8	(b)		$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = sec^2\theta$	M1	1.1a	o.e.	Condone $\sec^2 x$
			$\int_{x=-1}^{x=1} \frac{sec^2\theta}{(1+tan^2\theta)^2} d\theta$	M1	1.1	Substitution for either x or dx (limits may be missing)	
			$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{sec^2\theta}{(1+tan^2\theta)^2} d\theta$	M1	1.1	Limits (may be done at any point)	
			$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{sec^2\theta} d\theta$	M1	2.2a	Use of $1 + tan^2 \quad \theta = sec^2\theta$	
			$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} cos^2\theta d\theta$	M1	1.1	Use of $sec\,\theta = \frac{1}{cos \quad \theta}$	
			$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2}(cos\,2\theta + 1) d\theta$	M1	3.1a	Use of $cos\,2\theta = 2\,cos^2\theta - 1$	
			$\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{2} sin\,2\theta + \theta\right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$	M1	1.1	Integration. Must include at least one trig term. Limits may be wrong or missing	
			$\frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}$	A1	2.1	Exact form	
				[8]			

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs		Guidance
9	(a)		$a = 1$ and $b > 1 \Rightarrow a^b = 1$ and $b^a = b$ Hence $a^b < b^a$	B1 E1 [2]	1.1 2.2a	 Convincing completion; AG	Subbing values may score B1 but not E1
9	(b)		Integer values of a and b with $b > a > 1$ such that a^b not greater than b^a	B1 [1]	2.3	Possible values • $a = 2, \quad b = 3$ • $a = 2, \quad b = 4$	
10			**DR** $\int_e^\pi \frac{1}{x} dx = [ln\, x]_e^\pi$ $ln\, \pi - ln\, e = ln\, \pi - 1$	M1 A1 [2]	1.1a 2.2a	May have $ln\, \lvert x \rvert$ Convincing completion inc at least 1 intermediate line of working (AG)	Don't allow if '+ c' or if no [ ] or limits but condone no dx
11			$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x$ Hence $\frac{dy}{dx} > 0$ for all x so e^x is an increasing function for all x	M1 E1 [2]	1.1a 2.4	 Convincing completion (AG)	

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs		Guidance
12	(a)		$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{x}{x} - ln\,x}{x^2}$ oe	M1	1.1a	M1 for attempt to use quotient rule (allow one error)	
			$\frac{1-ln\,x}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow ln\,x = 1 \Rightarrow\ x = e$	A1 E1 [3]	1.1 2.2a	Convincing completion (AG)	Subbing x = e gets M0
12	(b)		$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{ln\,x}{x^2}$ $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{\frac{x^2}{x} - 2x\ln x}{x^4}$ $= -\frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{x - 2x\ln x}{x^4}$ or $\frac{x^2\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) - (1-lnx)2x}{x^4}$ $= \frac{-3 + 2\ln x}{x^3}$	M1 A1	1.1a 1.1	Attempt to differentiate again (allow one error) Correct second derivative	OR M1 subst (must be seen) values either side of e into derivative A1 correct conclusion about sign of gradient E1 correct conclusion from correct working regarding maximum
			When $x = e$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{1}{e^3} < 0$ hence maximum	E1 [3]	2.1	Correct conclusion from correct working	(-0.05)
12	(c)		$\frac{ln\,e}{e} > \frac{ln\,a}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{e} > \frac{ln\,a}{a}$ or $alne > elna$ $e^{\frac{a}{e}} > a$ hence $e^a > a^e$ or $lne^a > lna^e$ $e^a > a^e$	M1 A1 [2]	3.1a 2.4	Convincing completion (AG)	

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