



GCE

Mathematics B (MEI)

Unit **H640/02**: Pure Mathematics and Statistics

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2018

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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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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 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.

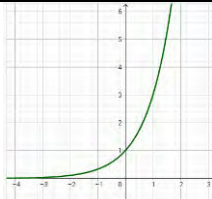
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- i If a graphical calculator is used, some answers may be obtained with little or no working visible. Allow full marks for correct answers (provided, of course, that there is nothing in the wording of the question specifying that analytical methods 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.

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| Question | | | Answer | Marks | AOs | Guidance | |
|----------|------|---|---|-----------|-----|---|--|
| 1 | | | $3\sqrt{3}$ or $8\sqrt{3}$ seen | M1 | 1.1 | | |
| | | | $[3\sqrt{3} + 8\sqrt{3}] = 11\sqrt{3}$ | A1 | 2.1 | | |
| | | | | [2] | | | |
| 2 | | | $-5 < 2x + 1 < 5$ | M1 | 2.1 | $-(2x + 1) < 5$ oe and $2x + 1 < 5$ | or $(2x + 1)^2 < 25$ |
| | | | $-6 < 2x < 4$ | A1 | 1.1 | -3 and 2 identified | |
| | | | $-3 < x < 2$ | A1 [3] | 1.1 | $-3 < x < 2$ allow $x > -3$ and $x < 2$ | if M0 allow B1 for either condition identified |
| 3 | (i) | | 0.36 | B1 [1] | 1.1 | | |
| 3 | (ii) | | $P(\text{draw}) \neq 0$ oe | B1 [1] | 2.4 | allow any comment which identifies that other outcomes are possible | eg winning and losing are not exhaustive |
| 4 | (i) | | 2.031578947....rounded to two or more sf isw BC | B1 [1] | 1.1 | NB 2.0, 2.03 or 2.032 | |
| 4 | (ii) | | 1.076367330....rounded to two or more sf isw BC | B1 [1] | 1.1 | NB 1.1, 1.08 or 1.076 | |
| 5 | (i) | A |  | B1 [1] | 1.2 | correct shape in both quadrants | condone touching the x -axis, but not cutting it |
| 5 | (i) | B | (0, 1) | B1 [1] | 1.1 | do not allow just $y = 1$ | |

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| Question | | | Answer | Marks | AOs | Guidance | |
|----------|------|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| 5 | (ii) | | $(f(x)=)\log_3 x$ | B1 [1] | 1.1 | allow eg $\frac{\log x}{\log 3}$ | |
| 6 | (i) | | $R = 25$ $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{24}{7}\right)$ or $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{24}{25}\right)$ or $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{25}\right)$ $25\cos(x + 1.29)$ | B1 M1 A1 [3] | 1.1 1.1 1.1 | $\alpha = 1.28700221759$ rounded to 2 or more sf | 73.739795° rounded to 2 or more sf may imply M1A0 allow A1 for α found to 2 or more sf |
| 6 | (ii) | | $12 \pm \text{their } 25$ $-13 \leq f(x) \leq 37$ | M1 A1 [2] | 3.1a 1.1 | or one of – 13 and 37 identified allow eg from – 13 to 37 inclusive | A0 if inequality is strict |
| 7 | | | $\frac{3}{kx^2}$ kx^{-2} $\frac{8}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}$ or $+3x^{-2}$ seen $\frac{8}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 3x^{-2} + c$ isw | M1 M1 A1 A1 [4] | 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 | | |
| 8 | (i) | | use of $B \sim (20, 0.7)$ soi $0.191638982753\dots$ rounded to 2 or more dp isw BC | M1 A1 [2] | 3.1b 1.1 | NB 0.1916 or 0.192 or 0.19 | |

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| Question | | | Answer | Marks | AOs | Guidance | |
|----------|-------|--|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 8 | (ii) | | $P(X \leq 13)$ found soi 0.608009811813...rounded to 2 or more dp isw BC | M1 A1 [2] | 3.1b 1.1 | NB 0.391990188187 NB 0.6080 or 0.608 or 0.61 | M0 if $P(X = 13)$ used NB 0.1643... if M0 allow SC1 for $1 - P(X \leq 14) = 1 - 0.58362..$ $= 0.41637083$ rounded to 2 or more dp |
| 9 | (i) | | negative skew | B1 [1] | 1.2 | | |
| 9 | (ii) | | (used) the mode | B1 [1] | 1.1 | | |
| 9 | (iii) | | (used) the median | B1 [1] | 1.1 | | |
| 9 | (iv) | | $61 - 1.5 \times (88 - 61)$ $20.5 < 35$ [so 35 is not an outlier] so he does not move to set 2 | M1 A1 [2] | 2.1 2.2b | <i>Alternatively,</i> $73.61 - 2 \times 17.03$ $39.6 > 35$ [so 35 is an outlier] so he moves to set 2 | allow eg only marks below 20.5 (or 39.6) would lead to a move down plus correct conclusion |
| 10 | (i) | | $[\mu =]19$ | B1 [1] | 1.1 | | |

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|----------|-------|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| 10 | (ii) | | $1.96 = \frac{21.548 - 19}{\sigma}$ $[\sigma =]$ awrt 1.3 $[\sigma^2 =]$ awrt 1.69 | M1 A1 A1 [3] | 3.1a 1.1 1.1 | or $-1.96 = \frac{16.452 - 19}{\sigma}$ may be implied by final answer allow B3 for awrt 1.69 unsupported | NB 1.959963985...rounded to 3 or more sf M0 if $z = 2$ |
| 10 | (iii) | A | $[\mu =] 4 \times \text{their } 19 + 5$ $[\sigma^2 =] 4^2 \times \text{their } 1.69$ or $\sigma = 4 \times \text{their } 1.3$ $[Y \sim] N(81, 5.2^2)$ oe | M1 M1 A1 [3] | 2.1 1.1 1.1 | NB 27.04 | |
| 10 | (iii) | B | 0.04175 or 0.0417 or 0.042 BC | B1 [1] | 1.1 | | NB 0.0417462427103 |
| 11 | (i) | | $k(1 \times 6 + 2 \times 5 + 3 \times 4 + 4 \times 3 + 5 \times 2 + 6 \times 1) = 1$ oe $[k =] \frac{1}{56}$ isw | M1 A1 [2] | 3.1a 1.1 | allow one slip in arithmetic B2 if unsupported | |
| 11 | (ii) | | $(6 \times k)^3 \times (12 \times k)^2$ oe seen $\frac{243}{4302592}$ or 0.000056477584 rounded to 2 or more sf | M1 A1 [2] | 2.1 1.1 | FT their k | |
| 11 | (iii) | | $40 \times 6k$ 4.286 or 4.29 or 4.3 | M1 A1 [2] | 3.1b 3.2b | FT their k mark the final answer | |

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| Question | | | Answer | Marks | AOs | Guidance | |
|----------|-----|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| 12 | | | <p>use of contingency table or Venn diagram or $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$</p> <p>$P(A \text{ and } B) = 0.5$</p> <p>$P(A) \times P(B) = 0.56 \times 0.80$</p> <p>$= 0.448$ seen</p> <p>$0.448 \neq 0.5$ or $0.56 \times 0.80 \neq 0.5$ so not independent</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[5]</p> | <p>3.1b</p> <p>2.1</p> <p>1.1</p> <p>1.1</p> <p>3.2a</p> | <p>0.56, 0.8 and 0.14 must be correctly placed; eg $1 - 0.14 = 0.56 + 0.8 - P(A \text{ and } B)$</p> <p>or $P(A/B) = \frac{0.5}{0.80}$</p> <p>$= 0.625$ or $\frac{5}{8}$ seen</p> <p>0.625 or $\frac{5}{8} \neq 0.56$</p> | <p>where A denotes “passing” maths and B denotes “passing” English</p> <p>the first M1A1 may be awarded for working with percentages</p> <p>allow equivalent argument based on showing A' and B' not independent</p> |
| 13 | (i) | | <p>calculation of $P(X < 14)$ and $P(X > 18)$</p> <p>0.3085 and 0.0668 to 1 sf or better</p> <p>these figures do not support the model</p> | <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[3]</p> | <p>3.4</p> <p>1.1</p> <p>3.5a</p> | <p>or solves $-1.476 = \frac{14 - \mu}{\sigma}$ and $0.496 = \frac{18 - \mu}{\sigma}$ simultaneously $\mu \approx 17$ and $\sigma \approx 2.02$</p> <p>17 is (relatively) far from 15 so not a good fit</p> <p>the second A1 is only available if the first A1 is awarded</p> <p>allow SC2 for showing the model is not a good fit for either value with all working correct</p> <p>or</p> <p>for a complete argument based on symmetry which refers to both tails</p> | <p>or solves $-1.476 = \frac{x - 15}{2}$ and $0.496 = \frac{x - 15}{2}$ $x = 12.048$ and 15.992 to nearest whole number or better which are not close to 14 and 18</p> <p>or $\frac{14 - 15}{2}$ and $\frac{18 - 15}{2}$ evaluated -0.5 and 1.5 obtained which are not close to -1.476 and 0.496 respectively</p> |

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| Question | | | Answer | Marks | AOs | Guidance | |
|----------|-------|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| 13 | (ii) | | $\Phi^{-1}(0.07) = -1.476 = \frac{14-\mu}{2}$ $[\mu = 16.95]$ OR $\Phi^{-1}(0.69) = 0.496 = \frac{18-\mu}{2}$ $[\mu = 17.008]$ $[\mu =]17$ | M1 | 3.5c | <i>alternatively</i> since the variance is assumed to be correct, the mean must be as far above the midpoint as it was previously below it. | if M0 allow B2 for 17 unsupported |
| | | | | A1 [2] | 2.4 | 16 + 1 = 17 | |
| 13 | (iii) | | $z = \pm 1.96$ used $\frac{16-\mu}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{n}}} < -1.96$ or $\frac{\mu-16}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{n}}} > 1.96$ \sqrt{n} isolated from their $\frac{16-\mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} < -1.96$ oe $[n >] 15.3664 - 15.4$ $n = 16$ cao | B1 M1 M1 | 1.1a 3.1b 2.1 | allow method marks only if other z – value, eg – 1.645 used; FT μ eg $\sqrt{n} > 2 \times 1.96$ | NB 1.959963985...rounded to 3 or more sf M0 if other value for σ used all marks are available if works with = instead of < or > throughout, but withhold final A1 if works with < instead of > or > instead of < throughout |
| | | | | A1 A1 [5] | 3.4 2.2b | previous A1 must be awarded for the award of final A1 | |
| 14 | (i) | A | the cumulative frequencies have been plotted against the mid-points of the class intervals, mis-plotting [at centre of each class] reduces estimate (by 2.5) oe | B1 B1 [2] | 2.4 2.4 | | |

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| Question | | | Answer | Marks | AOs | Guidance | |
|-----------|--------------|----------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| | | B | grouped data has been used | B1 | 2.4 | or eg Hodge used the graph (instead of the raw data) | |
| | | | grouping has slightly reduced the error introduced by misplotting (because the error is less than 2.5) | B1 [2] | 2.4 | | |
| 14 | (ii) | | percentage unemployment is often estimated oe | E1 [1] | 2.4 | allow data (on percentage unemployment) is not available for all countries in Europe oe | |
| 14 | (iii) | | there are many other countries in the pre-release material; it is very unlikely that a random sample would only include European countries. | E1 [1] | 2.4 | | |
| 14 | (iv) | | negative correlation / association (may be embedded) comparison of <i>p</i> -value with 0.05 or 0.01 or other appropriate significance level and supporting comment | B1 B1 [2] | 2.2b 2.2b | if B0B0 allow SC2 for eg comment on no significant association justified by comparison of <i>p</i> -value with appropriate significance level (eg 0.025) | |
| 14 | (v) | | (even though this is interpolation), the scatter / weak correlation / presence of an outlier would suggest that the use of of a line of best fit is inappropriate | E1 [1] | 2.2b | allow explanation based on the value for Kosovo being an outlier or on it lying in the (large) gap in the scatter | |

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|----------|------|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| 15 | | | substitution of $y = 1$ $x - 4\sqrt{x} + 3 = 0$ or $4\sqrt{x} = x + 3$ $x = 1$ or 9 $3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx}$ $-x \times \frac{dy}{dx} - y$ or $x \times \frac{dy}{dx} + y$ $3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - x \frac{dy}{dx} - y + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} [= 0]$ substitution of $y = 1$ and <i>their</i> $x = 1$ or <i>their</i> $x = 9$ $m = -\frac{1}{2}$ [at (1, 1)] $m = -\frac{1}{18}$ [at (1, 9)] | M1 A1 A1 B1 M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 [9] | 1.1a 2.1 1.1 3.1a 2.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 | allow one sign error dependent on at least two terms correct on LHS following differentiation allow $-0.05555\dots$ to 2 sf or better | allow following wrong rearrangement after differentiating |
| 16 | (i) | | $C = 2$ $A = 62$ $B = 10$ | B1 B1 B1 [3] | 3.3 3.3 1.1 | since max when $t = 2$ since max when $(t - 2)^2 = 0$ from substitution of 22, 62 and 2 | |
| 16 | (ii) | | substitution of 0.75 in $p = 62 - 10(t - 2)^2$ 46 | M1 A1 [2] | 3.4 1.1 | FT <i>their</i> 2, 62, 10 allow 46.375 rounded to 2 or more sf | |

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| Question | | | Answer | Marks | AOs | Guidance | |
|----------|-------|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| 16 | (iii) | | $their\ 62 - 10(t - 2)^2 = 0$ | M1 | 3.4 | or ≥ 0 or > 0 for M1 | |
| | | | $[t =]\ 4\ \text{hours}\ 29\ \text{minutes or } 4\ \text{hours}\ 30\ \text{minutes}$ | A1 [2] | 2.4 | NB $t = 2 + \sqrt{6.2}$ allow 4.49 or 4.5 [hours] | |
| 16 | (iv) | | substitution of $t = 1, 3$ and 5 awrt $59.4 \approx 59$ awrt $83.8 \approx 84$ awrt $88.8 \approx 89$ | M1 A1 [2] | 3.4 3.5a | or awrt 59.4, 83.8 and 88.8 found and supporting comment made eg they are approximately the same as the values in the table | if M0 allow SC1 for two values correctly found and shown to be consistent or supporting comment made |
| 16 | (v) | | $p \rightarrow 90$ as $t \rightarrow \text{large}$ or when $t = 12$ $p = 89.99539 \dots$ rounded to 2 or more sf comparison with value of p for $t = 5$ eg model predicts $p = 89$ for $t = 5$ and $p = 90$ for $t = 12$ so not good advice | B1 B1 [2] | 3.5a 3.5a | or model predicts $p = 90$ for (any) $t \geq 7$ so not good advice | allow equivalent comment on 7 hours work for one extra mark |
| 17 | (i) | | $\frac{A}{(x+1)} + \frac{B}{(x-2)} + \frac{C}{(x-2)^2}$ $x^2 - 8x + 9 = A(x-2)^2 + B(x+1)(x-2) + C(x+1)$ $A = 2$ $B = -1$ $C = -1$ | B1 M1 A1 A1 A1 [5] | 3.1a 2.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 | may be seen later $\frac{2}{(x+1)} - \frac{1}{(x-2)} - \frac{1}{(x-2)^2}$ | |

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| Question | | Answer | Marks | AOs | Guidance | |
|----------|------|---|--------|------|--|---|
| 17 | (ii) | $\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{x^2 - 8x + 9}{(x+1)(x-2)^2} dx$ soi | M1* | 3.1a | allow omission of integral signs and/or omission of dy and/or dx | condone use of brackets instead of modulus signs; these two A marks are only available following the award of both M marks |
| | | use of their partial fractions in integration | M1* | 2.1 | allow one sign error and/or one coefficient error | |
| | | $\ln y = 2\ln x+1 - \ln x-2 + \frac{1}{x-2} + c$ | A1 | 1.1 | A1 for any correct natural log integral on RHS FT <i>their</i> $\frac{2}{x+1}$ or <i>their</i> $\frac{-1}{x-2}$ | |
| | | | A1 | 1.1 | A1 for $\frac{1}{x-2}$ FT <i>their</i> $\frac{k}{(x-2)^2}$ | |
| | | substitution of $y = 16$ and $x = 3$ | M1dep* | 1.1 | expression must include $+c$ and must include at least one natural log term; may be awarded after exponentiating | |
| | | correctly exponentiate both sides of their equation | M1 | 1.1 | | |
| | | $y = \frac{(x+1)^2}{x-2} e^{\frac{3-x}{x-2}}$ oe | A1 | 2.1 | eg $\frac{(x+1)^2}{x-2} e^{\frac{1}{x-2}} e^{-1}$ | may be awarded following collection of like terms, which may contain errors NB $c = -1$ |
| | | | [7] | | | |

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 **Cambridge
Assessment**

