2009 Mathematics

Higher – Paper 1 and Paper 2

Finalised Marking Instructions

General Comments

These marking instructions are for use with the 2009 Higher Mathematics Examination.

For each question the marking instructions are split into two sections, namely the Generic Marking Instructions and the Specific Marking Instructions. The Generic Marking Instructions indicate what evidence must be seen for each mark to be awarded. The Specific Marking Instructions cover the most common methods you are likely to see throughout your marking.
Below these two sections there may be comments, less common methods and common errors.
In general you should use the Specific Marking Instructions together with the comments, less common methods and common errors; only use the Generic Marking Instructions where the candidate has used a method not otherwise covered.

All markers should apply the following general marking principles throughout their marking:

1 Marks must be assigned in accordance with these marking instructions. In principle, marks are awarded for what is correct, rather than marks deducted for what is wrong.

2 Award one mark for each 'bullet' point. Each error should be underlined in RED at the point in the working where it first occurs, and not at any subsequent stage of the working.

3 The working subsequent to an error must be followed through by the marker with possible full marks for the subsequent working, provided that the difficulty involved is approximately similar. Where, subsequent to an error, the working is eased, a deduction(s) of mark(s) should be made. This may happen where a question is divided into parts. In fact, failure to even answer an earlier section does not preclude a candidate from assuming the result of that section and obtaining full marks for a later section.

4

Tick	✓	Cross	✗	Cross-Tick	✗̸	Double Cross-Tick	✗̸✗̸

Correct working should be ticked. This is essential for later stages of the SQA procedures. Where an error occurs, this should be underlined and marked with a cross at the end of the line.
Where working subsequent to an error(s) is correct and scores marks, it should be marked with a crossed tick.
In appropriate cases attention may be directed to work which is not quite correct (e.g. bad form) but which has not been penalised, by underlining with a dotted (or wavy) line.
Work which is correct but inadequate to score any marks should be corrected with a double cross tick.

5 The total mark for each section of a question should be entered in **red** in the **outer** right hand margin, opposite the end of the working concerned.
- Only the mark should be written, not a fraction of the possible marks.
- These marks should correspond to those on the question paper and these instructions.

6 Where a candidate has scored zero marks for any question attempted, "0" should be shown against the answer.

7 As indicated on the front of the question paper, full credit should only be given where the solution contains appropriate working. Throughout this paper, unless specifically mentioned in the marking scheme, a correct answer with no working receives no credit.

8 There is no such thing as a transcription error, a trivial error, a casual error or an insignificant error – each one is simply an error. In general, as a consequence of one of these errors, candidates lose the opportunity of gaining the appropriate *ic* or *pd* mark.

9 Normally, do not penalise:
- working subsequent to a correct answer
- omission of units
- legitimate variations in numerical answers
- bad form
- correct working in the "wrong" part of a question

unless specifically mentioned in the marking scheme.

10 No piece of work should be ignored without careful checking - even where a fundamental misunderstanding is apparent early in the answer. Reference should always be made to the marking scheme. Answers which are widely off-beam are unlikely to include anything of relevance but in the vast majority of cases candidates still have the opportunity of gaining the odd mark or two provided it satisfies the criteria for the mark(s).

11 If in doubt between two marks, give an intermediate mark, but without fractions. When in doubt between consecutive numbers, give the higher mark.

12 In cases of difficulty covered neither in detail nor in principle in the Instructions, attention may be directed to the assessment of particular answers by making a referral to the P.A. Please see the general instructions for P.A. referrals.

13 No marks should be deducted at this stage for careless or badly arranged work. In cases where the writing or arrangement is very bad, a note may be made on the upper left-hand corner of the front cover of the script.

14 It is of great importance that the utmost care should be exercised in adding up the marks. Using the Electronic Marks Capture (EMC) screen to tally marks for you is **NOT** recommended. A manual check of the total, using the grid issued with this marking scheme, can be confirmed by the EMC system.

15 Provided that it has not been replaced by another attempt at a solution, working that has been crossed out by the candidate should be marked in the normal way. If you feel that a candidate has been disadvantaged by this action, make a P.A. Referral.

16 **Do not write any comments, words or acronyms on the scripts**.
A revised summary of acceptable notation is given on page 4.

17 **Summary**
Throughout the examination procedures many scripts are remarked. It is essential that markers follow common procedures:

1. Tick correct working.
2. Put a mark in the outer right-hand margin to match the marks allocations on the question paper.
3. Do not write marks as fractions.
4. Put each mark at the end of the candidate's response to the question.
5. Follow through errors to see if candidates can score marks subsequent to the error.
6. Do not write any comments on the scripts.

Higher Mathematics : A Guide to Standard Signs and Abbreviations

Remember - No comments on the scripts. Please use the following and nothing else.

Signs	Comments	Examples	Margins
✓ ___ ✗ ✓✗	The tick. You are not expected to tick every line but you must check through the whole of a response. The cross and underline. Underline an error and place a cross at the end of the line. The tick-cross. Use this to show correct work where you are following through subsequent to an error.	$\frac{dy}{dx}=4x-7$ ✓ • $4x-7\ \underline{=0}$ ✗ $x=\frac{7}{4}$ $y=3\frac{7}{8}$ ✓✗ •	2
		$C=\underline{(1,-1)}$ ✗ $m=\dfrac{3-(-1)}{4-1}$ $m_{rad}=\frac{4}{3}$ ✓✗ • $m_{tgt}=\dfrac{-1}{\frac{4}{3}}$ ✓✗ • $m_{tgt}=-\frac{3}{4}$ $y-3=-\frac{3}{4}(x-2)$ ✓✗ •	3
$\wedge$ ✓✗✗	The roof. Use this to show something is missing such as a crucial step in a proof or a 'condition' etc. The double cross-tick. Use this to show correct work but which is inadequate to score any marks. This may happen when working has been eased.	$x^2-3x=28$ ✓ • $\wedge$ $x=7$ ✓✗✗	1
~	Tilde. Use this to indicate a minor transgression which is not being penalised (such as bad form).	$\sin(x)=0.75$ $=inv\sin(0.75)$ ~ ✓ • $=48.6°$	1
↓	If a solution continues later on, put an arrow in the marks margin to show this. The mark given should appear at the end.	$x^3-4x^2+8x-5=0$ $(x-1)(x^2-3x+5)=0$?	↓

Bullets showing where marks are being allocated may be shown on scripts.

Please use the above and nothing else. All of these are to help us be more consistent and accurate.

Page 5 lists the syllabus coding for each topic. This information is given in the legend above the question. The calculator classification is CN(calculator neutral), CR(calculator required) and NC(non-calculator).

Syllabus Coding by Topic

	Unit 1		Unit 2		Unit 3
A1	determine range/domain	A15	use the general equation of a parabola	A28	use the laws of logs to simplify/find equiv. expression
A2	recognise general features of graphs:poly,exp,log	A16	solve a quadratic inequality	A29	sketch associated graphs
A3	sketch and annotate related functions	A17	find nature of roots of a quadratic	A30	solve equs of the form $A = Be^{kt}$ for A,B,k or t
A4	obtain a formula for composite function	A18	given nature of roots, find a condition on coeffs	A31	solve equs of the form $\log_b(a) = c$ for a,b or c
A5	complete the square	A19	form an equation with given roots	A32	solve equations involving logarithms
A6	interpret equations and expressions	A20	apply A15-A19 to solve problems	A33	use relationships of the form $y = ax^n$ or $y = ab^x$
A7	determine function(poly,exp,log) from graph & vv			A34	apply A28-A33 to problems
A8	sketch/annotate graph given critical features				
A9	interpret loci such as st.lines,para,poly,circle				
A10	use the notation u_n for the nth term	A21	use Rem Th. For values, factors, roots	G16	calculate the length of a vector
A11	evaluate successive terms of a RR	A22	solve cubic and quartic equations	G17	calculate the 3rd given two from A,B and vector AB
A12	decide when RR has limit/interpret limit	A23	find intersection of line and polynomial	G18	use unit vectors
A13	evaluate limit	A24	find if line is tangent to polynomial	G19	use: if $\mathbf{u}$, $\mathbf{v}$ are parallel then $\mathbf{v} = k\mathbf{u}$
A14	apply A10-A14 to problems	A25	find intersection of two polynomials	G20	add, subtract, find scalar mult. of vectors
		A26	confiirm and improve on approx roots	G21	simplify vector pathways
		A27	apply A21-A26 to problems	G22	interpret 2D sketches of 3D situations
				G23	find if 3 points in space are collinear
				G24	find ratio which one point divides two others
G1	use the distance formula	G9	find C/R of a circle from its equation/other data	G25	given a ratio, find/interpret 3rd point/vector
G2	find gradient from 2 pts,/angle/equ. of line	G10	find the equation of a circle	G26	calculate the scalar product
G3	find equation of a line	G11	find equation of a tangent to a circle	G27	use: if $\mathbf{u}$, $\mathbf{v}$ are perpendicular then $\mathbf{v.u}=0$
G4	interpret all equations of a line	G12	find intersection of line & circle	G28	calculate the angle between two vectors
G5	use property of perpendicular lines	G13	find if/when line is tangent to circle	G29	use the distributive law
G6	calculate mid-point	G14	find if two circles touch	G30	apply G16-G29 to problems eg geometry probs.
G7	find equation of median, altitude,perp. bisector	G15	apply G9-G14 to problems		
G8	apply G1-G7 to problems eg intersect.,concur.,collin.				
C1	differentiate sums, differences	C12	find integrals of px^n and sums/diffs	C20	differentiate $p\sin(ax+b)$, $p\cos(ax+b)$
C2	differentiate negative & fractional powers	C13	integrate with negative & fractional powers	C21	differentiate using the chain rule
C3	express in differentiable form and differentiate	C14	express in integrable form and integrate	C22	integrate $(ax + b)^n$
C4	find gradient at point on curve & vv	C15	evaluate definite integrals	C23	integrate $p\sin(ax+b)$, $p\cos(ax+b)$
C5	find equation of tangent to a polynomial/trig curve	C16	find area between curve and x-axis	C24	apply C20-C23 to problems
C6	find rate of change	C17	find area between two curves		
C7	find when curve strictly increasing etc	C18	solve differential equations(variables separable)		
C8	find stationary points/values	C19	apply C12-C18 to problems		
C9	determine nature of stationary points				
C10	sketch curve given the equation				
C11	apply C1-C10 to problems eg optimise, greatest/least				
T1	use gen. features of graphs of $f(x)=k\sin(ax+b)$,	T7	solve linear & quadratic equations in radians	T12	solve sim.equs of form $k\cos(a)=p$, $k\sin(a)=q$
	$f(x)=k\cos(ax+b)$; identify period/amplitude	T8	apply compound and double angle (c & da) formulae	T13	express $p\cos(x)+q\sin(x)$ in form $k\cos(x\pm a)$ etc
T2	use radians inc conversion from degrees & vv		in numerical & literal cases	T14	find max/min/zeros of $p\cos(x)+q\sin(x)$
T3	know and use exact values	T9	apply c & da formulae in geometrical cases	T15	sketch graph of $y=p\cos(x)+q\sin(x)$
T4	recognise form of trig. function from graph	T10	use c & da formulaewhen solving equations	T16	solve equ of the form $y=p\cos(rx)+q\sin(rx)$
T5	interpret trig. equations and expressions	T11	apply T7-T10 to problems	T17	apply T12-T16 to problems
T6	apply T1-T5 to problems				

Higher Mathematics 2009 v10

For information only

Paper 1 Section A qu.1-10

Qu.	Key	Item no.	solution
1.01	A	999	• $u_2 = 3\times 2 + 4 = 10$ • $\therefore u_3 = 3\times 10 + 4 = 34$
1.02	B	153	$x^2 + y^2 + 8x + 6y - 75 = 0$ • $r = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (-3)^2 - (-75)}$ • $r = 10$
1.03	D	950	• $S = \left(\frac{-1+3}{2}, \frac{4+6}{2}\right) = (1,5)$ • $m_{PS} = \frac{5--2}{1--3} = \frac{7}{4}$
1.04	C	60	• $\frac{dy}{dx} = 15x^2 - 12$ • at $x = 1$, gradient $= 15 - 12 = 3$
1.05	B	1201	• $ST = \sqrt{(2-5)^2 + (3--1)^2}$ $ST = 5$ • $m_{ST} = \frac{3--1}{2-5} = -\frac{4}{3}$
1.06	A	1239	• $L = 0.7L + 10$ • $L = \frac{10}{0.3} = \frac{100}{3}$
1.07	A	63	• $\cos(2x) = 2\cos^2(x) - 1$ • $2\times\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 - 1 = -\frac{3}{5}$
1.08	D	1081	• $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^{-3}$ • $f'(x) = -\frac{3}{4}x^{-4}$
1.09	A	1901	• $x^2 + (2x)^2 = 5$ • $5x^2 = 5, \quad x = \pm 1$
1.10	B	1903	• $x = 3, \quad y = \log(3-2) = 0$ *so B* • $x = 7, \ y = \log_5(7-2) = 1$

Paper 1 Section A qu.11-20

Qu.	Key	Item no.	solution
1.11	B	1145	• $\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}$: 2 *solutions* • $\sin x = -1$: 1 *solution*
1.12	C	1313	• $b^2 - 4ac = 73 > 0$ • *roots are real and distinct*
1.13	B	1146	• $\tan a° = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ *so* $a = 30$ • $k^2 = 1 + 3$ *so* $k = 2$
1.14	C	1172	• $f_{\max} = 2\times 1 + 5 = 7$ • $f_{\min} = 2\times(-1) + 5 = 3$
1.15	A	1396	• angle at x-axis $= \frac{\pi}{3}$ • $m_{GH} = \tan\frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$
1.16	B	1148	• integrate : $x^4 - 3x^3$ • limits : $-[\ldots]_0^1$
1.17	A	1133	• $\lvert \boldsymbol{u} \rvert = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 4^2} = 5$ • *a unit vector* : $\frac{1}{5}(-3\boldsymbol{i} + 4\boldsymbol{j})$
1.18	D	394	• $-\frac{1}{2}\left(4 - 3x^2\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$ • multiplied by $-6x$
1.19	C	1002	• $(2+x)(3-x) < 0$ *solution is either* $-2 < x < 3$ ***or*** $x < -2, \ x > 3$ • $x = 0$ *is FALSE so* $x < -2$ *and* $x > 3$
1.20	C	161	• $\frac{dA}{dr} = 4\pi r + 6\pi$ • $\left.\frac{dA}{dr}\right\rvert_{r=2} = 8\pi + 6\pi$ $= 14\pi$

qu		Mark	Code	Cal	Source	ss	pd	ic	C	B	A		U1	U2	U3
1.21	a	1	G4	cn	09013			1					1		
	b	3	G7	cn		1	1	1	3				3		
	c	4	G8	cn		1	2	1	4				4		

1.21

Triangle PQR has vertex P on the x-axis.

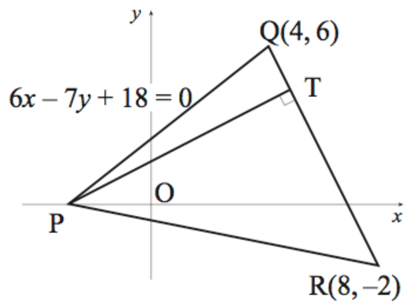
Q and R are the points $(4,6)$ and $(8,-2)$ respectively.

The equation of PQ is $6x-7y+18=0$.

(*a*) State the coordinates of P — 1

(*b*) Find the equation of the altitude of the triangle from P. — 3

(c) The altitude from P meets the line QR at T. Find the coordinates of T. — 4



The primary method m.s is based on the following generic m.s.

This generic marking scheme may be used as an equivalence guide but only where a candidate does not use the primary method or any alternative method shown in detail in the marking scheme.

$\bullet^1$	ic	interpret x-intercept
$\bullet^2$	pd	find gradient (of QR)
$\bullet^3$	ss	know and use $m_1 m_2 = -1$
$\bullet^4$	ic	state equ. of altitude
$\bullet^5$	ic	state equ. of line (QR)
$\bullet^6$	ss	prepare to solve sim. equ.
$\bullet^7$	pd	solve for x
$\bullet^8$	pd	solve for y

Primary Method : Give 1 mark for each •

$\bullet^1$	$P=(-3,0)$	**see Notes 1, 2**
$\bullet^2$	$m_{QR}=-2$ **or equivalent**	
$\bullet^3$	$m_{alt}=\frac{1}{2}$ **s / i by** $\bullet^4$	
$\bullet^4$	$alt: y-0=\frac{1}{2}(x+3)$	**see Note 4**
$\bullet^5$	$QR: y+2=-2(x-8)$ ***or*** $y-6=-2(x-4)$	
$\bullet^6$	$e.g.\ x-2y=-3\ and\ 2x+y=14$	**see Note 5 & Options**
$\bullet^7$	$x=5$	
$\bullet^8$	$y=4$	

Notes

1. Without any working;
   accept $(-3,0)$
   accept $x=-3,\ y=0$
   accept $x=-3$ and $y=0$ appearing at $\bullet^4$.
2. $x=-3$ appearing as a consquence of substituting $y=0$ may be awarded $\bullet^1$.
3. At $\bullet^3$, whatever perpendicular gradient is found, it must be in its simplest form either at $\bullet^3$ or $\bullet^4$.
4. $\bullet^4$ is only available as a consequence of attempting to find and use a perpendicular gradient together with whatever coordinates they have for P.

Notes cont

5. $\bullet^6$, $\bullet^7$ and $\bullet^8$ are only available for attempting to solve equations for PT and QR.
6. $\bullet^6$ is a strategy mark for juxtaposing two correctly rearranged equations. Equating zeroes does not gain $\bullet^6$.
7. The answers for $\bullet^7$ and $\bullet^8$ must be of the form of a mixed number or a fraction (vulgar or decimal).

Common Errors

$\bullet^2$ X $m_{QR}=\ldots=-1$

$\bullet^3$ $X\surd$ $m_{\perp}=1$

$\bullet^4$ $X\surd$ $y-0=1(x+3)$

Option 1 for $\bullet^5$ *to* $\bullet^8$:

$\bullet^5$ $QR: y+2=-2(x-8)$

$\bullet^6$ $\frac{1}{2}(x+3)=-2(x-8)-2$

$\bullet^7$ $x=5$

$\bullet^8$ $y=4$

Option 2 for $\bullet^5$ *to* $\bullet^8$:

$\bullet^5$ $QR: y-6=-2(x-4)$

$\bullet^6$ $\frac{1}{2}(x+3)=-2(x-4)+6$

$\bullet^7$ $x=5$

$\bullet^8$ $y=4$

qu		Mk	Code	cal	Source	ss	pd	ic	C	B	A		U1	U2	U3
1.22	a	4	G23,24	cn	09005	1		3	4						4
	b	4	G27	cn		2	2		4						4

1.22

D, E and F have coordinates $(10,-8,-15)$, $(1,-2,-3)$ and $(-2,0,1)$ respectively.

(*a*) (i) Show that D, E and F are collinear.

(ii) Find the ratio in which E divides DF. 4

(*b*) G has coordinates $(k,1,0)$.

Given that DE is perpendicular to GE, find the value of k. 4

The primary method m.s is based on the following generic m.s.

This generic marking scheme may be used as an equivalence guide but only where a candidate does not use the primary method or any alternative method shown in detail in the marking scheme.

In this question expressing vectors as coordinates and vice versa is treated as bad form - do not penalise.

•1	ss	use vector approach
•2	ic	compare two vectors
•3	ic	complete proof
•4	ic	state ratio
•5	ss	use vector approach
•6	ss	know scalar product = 0 for $\perp$ vectors
•7	pd	start to solve
•8	pd	complete

Primary Method : Give 1 mark for each •

•1 $\overrightarrow{DE}=\begin{pmatrix}-9\\6\\12\end{pmatrix}$ ***or*** $\overrightarrow{EF}=\begin{pmatrix}-3\\2\\4\end{pmatrix}$ **see Note 1**

•2 2nd column vector ***and*** $\overrightarrow{DE}=3\overrightarrow{EF}$ (*or equiv.*)

•3 $\overrightarrow{DE}$ and $\overrightarrow{EF}$ have common point and common direction
hence D, E and F collinear **see Note 2**

•4 $3:1$ **stated explicitly**

•5 $\overrightarrow{GE}=\begin{pmatrix}1-k\\-3\\-3\end{pmatrix}$

•6 $\overrightarrow{DE}.\overrightarrow{GE}=0$ **s / i by •7**

•7 $-9(1-k)+6\times(-3)+12\times(-3)$

•8 $k=7$

Notes

1. $\overrightarrow{DE}$ & $\overrightarrow{DF}$ or $\overrightarrow{EF}$ & $\overrightarrow{DF}$ are alternatives to $\overrightarrow{DE}$ & $\overrightarrow{EF}$.
2. •3 can **only** be awarded if a candidate has stated
   * "common point",
   * "common direction" (or "parallel")
   * and "collinear"
3. The "=0" shown at •6 must appear somewhere before •8.
4. In (b) "G.E" $=\begin{pmatrix}k\\1\\0\end{pmatrix}.\begin{pmatrix}1\\-2\\-3\end{pmatrix}=0$ leading to $k=2$, award 1 mark.
5. If ***a*** and ***b*** are not defined, then merely quoting $\boldsymbol{a}.\boldsymbol{b}=0$ does not gain •6.

Common Error 1 for (b)

•5 √ $\overrightarrow{GE}=\begin{pmatrix}1-k\\-3\\-3\end{pmatrix}$

•6 X $\overrightarrow{DE}.\overrightarrow{GE}=-1$

•7 X√ $-9(1-k)+6\times(-3)+12\times(-3)=-1$

•8 X√ $k=\frac{64}{9}$

Common Error 2 for (b)

•5 X $\begin{pmatrix}k\\1\\0\end{pmatrix}$

•6 X√ $\begin{pmatrix}k\\1\\0\end{pmatrix}.\begin{pmatrix}-9\\6\\12\end{pmatrix}=0$

• X√ ......$k=\frac{2}{3}$ **i.e. 2 marks**

Common Error 3 for (b)

•5 X $\begin{pmatrix}k\\1\\0\end{pmatrix}$

•6 X $\begin{pmatrix}k\\1\\0\end{pmatrix}.\begin{pmatrix}-9\\6\\12\end{pmatrix}=-1$

• X√ ......$k=\frac{7}{9}$ **i.e. 1mark**

Options for •1 *to* •3 :

1

•1 $\overrightarrow{DE}=\begin{pmatrix}-9\\6\\12\end{pmatrix}$ •2 $\overrightarrow{DF}=\begin{pmatrix}-12\\8\\16\end{pmatrix}=\frac{4}{3}\overrightarrow{DE}$

•3 $\overrightarrow{DE}$ and $\overrightarrow{DF}$ have common point and common direction
hence D, E and F collinear

2

•1 $\overrightarrow{EF}=\begin{pmatrix}-3\\2\\4\end{pmatrix}$ •2 $\overrightarrow{DF}=\begin{pmatrix}-12\\8\\16\end{pmatrix}=4\overrightarrow{EF}$

•3 $\overrightarrow{EF}$ and $\overrightarrow{DF}$ have common point and common direction
hence D, E and F collinear

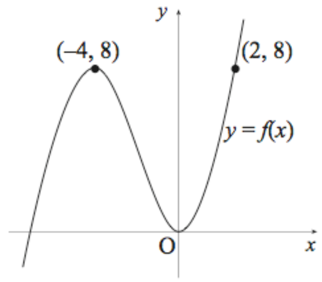
qu		Mk	Code	cal	Source	ss	pd	ic	C	B	A		U1	U2	U3
1.23	a	2	A3	cn	09016			2		2			2		
	b	3	A3	cn		1		2		3			3		

1.23

The diagram shows a sketch of the function $y = f(x)$.

(*a*) Copy the diagram and on it sketch the graph of $y = f(2x)$. 2

(*b*) On a separate diagram sketch the graph of $y = 1 - f(2x)$. 3



The primary method m.s is based on the following generic m.s.

This generic marking scheme may be used as an equivalence guide but only where a candidate does not use the primary method or any alternative method shown in detail in the marking scheme.

•1 ic scaling parallel to x-axis

•2 ic annotate graph

•3 ss correct order for refl(x) & trans

•4 ic start to annotate final sketch

•5 ic complete annotation

Primary Method : Give 1 mark for each •

3 points : the origin, (1, 8) and (–2, 8)

•1 sketch and 1 point correct

•2 other two points correct

•3 reflect in x-axis, then vertical trans. **s / i by •4**

final points : (0, 1), (1, – 7) and (–2, – 7)

•4 sketch and 1 final point correct

•5 the other two final points correct

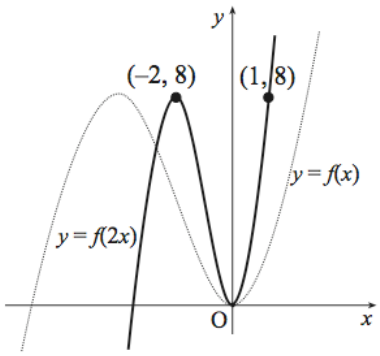
Notes

1. In (a) sketching $y = f\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$ loses •1 but may gain •2 with appropriate annotation.
2. In (a) no marks are awarded for any other function.
3. Do not penalise omission of the original function in the candidate's sketch for (a).
4. In (b)

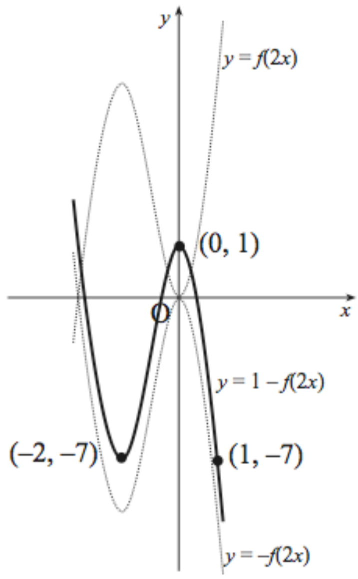
	X refl	X refl	√ refl	√ refl
	√ trans	X trans	X trans	X trans
			$\begin{pmatrix}0\\-1\end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix}\pm1\\0\end{pmatrix}$
max	1	0	2	1

5. In (b): if a candidate does not use their solution for $y = f(2x)$, a maximum of two marks may be awarded for a "correct" solution.
6. In (b):
No marks are available in (b) unless ***both*** a reflection and a translation have been carried out.

Solution to (a)



Solution to (b)



qu		Mk	Code	Cal	Source	ss	pd	ic	C	B	A		U1	U2	U3
1.24	a	3	T8,T3	nc	09002	1	1	1	3					3	
	b	2	T8	cn				2	2					2	
	c	4	T11	nc		1	1	2	1	3				4	

1.24

(*a*) Using the fact that $\frac{7\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4}$, find the exact value of $\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right)$. 3

(*b*) Show that $\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B) = 2\sin A\cos B$. 2

(*c*) (i) Express $\frac{\pi}{12}$ in terms of $\frac{\pi}{3}$ and $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

(ii) Hence or otherwise find the exact value of $\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)$. 4

The primary method m.s is based on the following generic m.s.

This generic marking scheme may be used as an equivalence guide but only where a candidate does not use the primary method or any alternative method shown in detail in the marking scheme.

•1	ss	expand compound angle
•2	ic	substitute exact values
•3	pd	process to a single fraction
•4	ic	start proof
•5	ic	complete proof
•6	ss	identify steps
•7	ic	start process (identify 'A' & 'B')
•8	ic	substitute
•9	pd	process

Primary Method : Give 1 mark for each •

•1	$\sin\frac{\pi}{3}\cos\frac{\pi}{4} + \cos\frac{\pi}{3}\sin\frac{\pi}{4}$	**s / i by •2**
•2	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\times\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	
•3	$\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ *or equivalent*	
•4	$\sin A\cos B + \cos A\sin B + \dots$	
•5	$\dots\dots + \sin A\cos B - \cos A\sin B$ and complete	
•6	$\frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}$	**stated explicitly**
	and A *is* $\frac{\pi}{3}$, B *is* $\frac{\pi}{4}$	**s / i by •7**
•7	$2\sin\frac{\pi}{3}\cos\frac{\pi}{4}$	
•8	$2\times\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\times\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	
•9	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ $\left(\text{accept } \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \text{ or } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ **but not** } \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)$	

Notes

1. Candidates who work throughout in degrees can gain all the marks.
2. In (a)
$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}+\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ *etc*
cannot be awarded any marks.
i.e. •1, •2 and •3 are not available.
3. In (b), candidates who use numerical values for A and B earn no marks.
4. In (c)
$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ *etc*
cannot be awarded any marks.
i.e. •7, •8 and •9 are not available.

Common Errors

1. $\frac{7\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4}$
$\therefore\ \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{1}{7}\left(\frac{\pi}{3}+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ does not gain •6.

Alternatives

1. for •6 to •8

•6	$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \sin\frac{\pi}{3}\cos\frac{\pi}{4} - \cos\frac{\pi}{3}\sin\frac{\pi}{4}$
•7	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\times\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
•8	$\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ *or equivalent*