| Question | Scheme | Marks |
|---------------|---|-------|
| 9 | Area under the curve | |
| | $A_c = \int_{-1}^{0} \left(-2e^{3x} + 4 \right) dx, = \left[\frac{-2e^{3x}}{3} + 4x \right]_{-1}^{0}$ | M1M1 |
| | $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{-2e^{3\times 0}}{3} + 4\times 0\right) - \left(\frac{-2e^{3\times -1}}{3} + 4\times -1\right), = \frac{10}{3} + \frac{2e^{-3}}{3}$ | M1A1 |
| | Area under trapezium | |
| | Method 1 [uses formula for the area of a trapezium] $y = 2$ $y = -2e^{-3} + 4$ | |
| | $A_T = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times ('2' + ' - 2e^{-3} + 4') = [3 - e^{-3}]$ | B1 |
| | Method 2 [finds equation of the line and integrates] | M1 |
| | Equation of the line: $y = (2e^{-3} - 2)x + 2$ (accept $y = -1.9x + 2$) | |
| | $A_T = \int_{-1}^{0} '((2e^{-3} - 2)x + 2)' dx = \left[\frac{'(2e^{-3} - 2)'x^2}{2} + \frac{'2'x}{2}\right]_{-1}^{0} = \left[3 - e^{-3}\right]$ | |
| | Shaded Area | |
| | $A_{shaded} = \left(\frac{10}{3} + \frac{2e^{-3}}{3}\right) - \left(3 - e^{-3}\right) = \frac{1 + 5e^{-3}}{3}$ | M1A1 |
| | | [8] |
| | | |
| Total 8 marks | | |

| Mark | Notes | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| M1 | For a correct statement for the area under the curve with correct limits . This mark can | | |
| | be implied/embedded by later correct work. Condone missing dx | | |
| M1 | Attempts to integrate the given curve to a form of $Ae^{3x} + Bx$ | | |
| | Ignore limits for this mark. | | |
| M1 | or substituting in both of their limits into their integrated expression in the form | | |
| | $Ae^{3x} + Bx$ and subtracts. (A, B are nonzero constants) | | |
| | Correct exact answer $\frac{10}{3} + \frac{2e^{-3}}{3}$ implies the correct substitution. | | |
| | If their answer is not correct and exact, explicit substitution needs to be seen. | | |
| A1 | For the correct exact area under the curve. If not seen explicitly, this can be implied by | | |
| | correct exact final answer. | | |
| Method 1 - trapezium | | | |
| B1 | For both correct exact values of <i>y</i> | | |
| M1 | For the correct method of finding area of the trapezium using their values for y | | |
| | Look for $\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times (sum \ of \ their \ y \ values)$ | | |
| Method 2 – equation of line | | | |
| B 1 | For the correct equation of the line L , must reach $y =$ | | |
| | $y = (2e^{-3} - 2)x + 2$ (accept $y = -1.9x + 2$) | | |
| M1 | For the correct area under the line L using their line. Check for correct integration of their line and full substitution of -1 if their area is incorrect. (If the terms are equal to | | |
| | zero, substitution of 0 does not need to be seen.) | | |
| | Allow also $A_T = \int_{-1}^{0} (-1.9x + 2)' dx = \left[\frac{-1.9'x^2}{2} + \frac{2'x}{2} \right]_{-1}^{0}$ | | |
| Combines the areas | | | |
| M1 | Correct strategy to find the value of shaded area | | |
| | The integrated area of the curve - the area of trapezium | | |
| A1 | For the correct exact area of the shaded region in the required form | | |
| | idates are combining the curve – line in one calculation – mark this as follows. | | |
| • Wherever you see the correct equation of the line, score the 5 th Mark [B mark] | | | |
| Mark the work for the curve (which may be embedded in a combined integral) using the first | | | |
| 4 marks. | | | |
| • Mark the area under the line using the 6th mark [M mark – using their equation in the form $y = mx + c$] | | | |
| When you see them subtracting the areas – award the penultimate M mark If they add the areas, this is M0 | | | |

• Final A mark is for the correct answer only