

Question number	Scheme	Marks
4	$u_1 = (1+1)\ln 4 = 2\ln 4$ and $d = \ln 4$ $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2 \times '2\ln 4' + (n-1)' \ln 4')$ or $S_n = \frac{n}{2}('2\ln 4' + (n+1)' \ln 4')$ $\ln 4$ to either $2\ln 2$ or $\ln 2^2$ at any stage. $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2n+6)\ln 2$ or $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(n+3)\ln 4$ or $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(\ln 2^6 + \ln 2^{2n})$ or $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(\ln 4^3 + \ln 4^n)$ $S_n = \ln 2^{n^2+3n}$	M1 M1 M1 M1 A1 cso
Total 5 marks		

Note: You may see the use of $\ln 4 \sum_{r=1}^n (r+1)$

Solution

$$\begin{aligned}
S_n &= \ln 4 \sum_{r=1}^n (r+1) \\
&= \ln 4 \left(\sum_{r=1}^n r + \sum_{r=1}^n 1 \right) \\
&= \ln 4 \left(\frac{n}{2}(n+1) + n \right) \\
&= 2\ln 2 \left(\frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{3n}{2} \right) \\
&= (n^2 + 3n)\ln 2 \\
S_n &= \ln 2^{n^2+3n}
\end{aligned}$$

If this is a full and correct solution (no errors) as shown – award full marks – otherwise, please send to Review.

Mark	Notes
M1	<p>Finds the first term and the common difference.</p> $u_1 = (1+1)\ln 4 = 2\ln 4 \text{ and } d = \ln 4$ <p>Both must be correct for this mark.</p>
<p>The general principle of marking this question is as follows: Note: Their a and d must be in terms of $\ln 4$ or $2\ln 2$</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second M1 for a correct substitution of their a and their d into either $\frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$ or $\frac{n}{2}(a + L)$ Third M1 is for dealing correctly with all terms in $\ln 4$ at any stage ($\ln 4 = 2\ln 2$ or $\ln 2^2$) seen anywhere in the solution. Fourth M1 for attempting to simplify the sum to the required form using their a and d Final mark is for obtaining the given answer with no errors seen. 	
M1	<p>Uses either form of the summation formula for an arithmetic series with their a and d provided both are in terms of $\ln 4$ or $2\ln 2$</p> <p>There must be no errors in the use of and substitution of their values into the formula for this question – it is given on page 2.</p> $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2 \times '2\ln 4' + (n-1)' \ln 4')$ or $S_n = \frac{n}{2}('2\ln 4' + (n+1)' \ln 4')$
M1	<p>For correctly changing all terms in $\ln 4$ to either $2\ln 2$ or $\ln 2^2$ at any stage.</p> <p>You may see this step at the end of the solution.</p>
M1	<p>Simplifies their expression in either $\ln 2$ or $\ln 4$ to obtain one of the following.</p> $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2n+6)\ln 2$ <p>or</p> $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(n+3)\ln 4$ <p>or</p> $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(\ln 2^6 + \ln 2^{2n})$ <p>or</p> $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(\ln 4^3 + \ln 4^n)$
A1cso*	<p>For obtaining the given answer in full with no errors.</p> $S_n = \ln 2^{n^2+3n}$