

Section A

1. (a) Let N be North

$\hat{N}JD = 34^\circ$ OR $\hat{D}JL = 56^\circ$ (must be labelled or indicated in diagram): **(A1)**

$\hat{JDL} = 99^\circ$ **A1**

Note: Accept $\frac{11\pi}{20}$, 1.73 (radians).

[2 marks]

- (b) attempt to apply the sine rule **(M1)**

$$\frac{DL}{\sin 56^\circ} = \frac{500}{\sin 99^\circ} \text{ OR } \frac{DL}{\sin 0.977384\dots} = \frac{500}{\sin 1.72787\dots}$$

419.685...

$DL = 420$ (km) **A1**

Note: Award **M1A1A0** for 261 (km) from use of degrees with GDC set in radians (with or without working).

[3 marks]

Total [5 marks]

2. (a) 9% (accept 0.09)

A1

[1 mark]

- (b) $t = 5$ (seen anywhere)

(A1)

24961.28...

25000 (dollars)

A1

[2 marks]

continued...

Question 2 continued

(c) **EITHER**

$$n = 5$$

$$I\% = 3$$

$$PV = (\mp)15000$$

$$P/Y = 1$$

$$C/Y = 1$$

(A1)

Note: Award **(A1)** for use of a financial app in their technology with all entries correct.

$$(\Rightarrow FV = (\pm)17389.11\dots)$$

OR

$$15000\left(1 + \frac{3}{100}\right)^5 (=17389.11\dots)$$

(A1)

THEN

subtracting their value from their answer to part (b)

(M1)

7572.17 ...

7570 (dollars)

A1

[3 marks]

Total [6 marks]

3. (a) attempt to substitute g into f

(M1)

$$(f \circ g)(x) = 2 \tan x - \tan^3 x$$

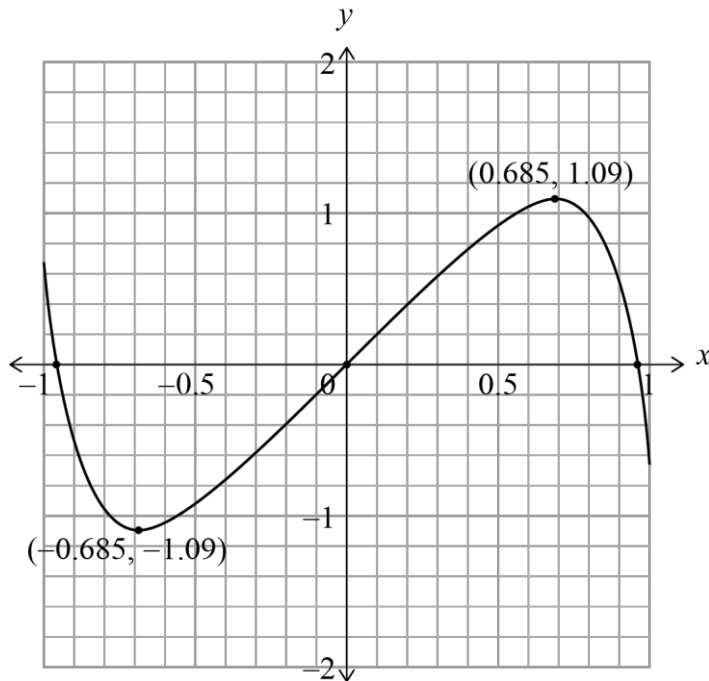
A1

[2 marks]

continued...

Question 3 continued

(b)



A1A1A1

Note: **A1** for approximately correct odd function passing through the origin with a maximum above $y = 1$ and a minimum below $y = -1$.

A1 for endpoints at $x = \pm 1$ and y in the intervals $[0.6, 0.8]$ and $[-0.8, -0.6]$

A1 for maximum in approximately correct position and labelled $(0.685, 1.09)$ AND minimum in approximately correct position and labelled $(-0.685, -1.09)$. For approximate position, allow $-0.8 \leq x \leq -0.6$, $-1.2 \leq y \leq -1$ for minimum and $0.6 \leq x \leq 0.8$, $1 \leq y \leq 1.2$ for maximum. If the candidate gives the coordinates of extrema below their sketch, only award this mark if extrema are marked in the correct interval (eg by a dot).

[3 marks]

Total [5 marks]

4. (a) recognising to find $y(25)$ **(M1)**
- $$y(25) = -0.6 \times 25^2 + 23 \times 25 + 110$$
- $$= 310 \text{ (children)}$$

A1
[2 marks]

- (b) recognizing x on y is required **(M1)**
- 0.0935114... and 7.43053... **(A1)**
- $$x = 0.0935y + 7.43$$
- A1**

[3 marks]
continued...

Question 4 continued

- (c) attempt to substitute their answer to part (a) into their regression equation for either x or y

(M1)

$$x = 0.0935114... \times 310 + 7.43053... (= 36.4190...)$$

36 (accept 37 or 36.4)

A1

Note: Award **(M1)A1FT** for $x=37$ found from using $y = 9.39x - 41.5$.

Award **(M1)A0FT** for a correct **FT** answer that lies outside $[15, 46]$.

[2 marks]

Total [7 marks]

Section A

1. (a) $a = 1.93258\dots$, $b = 7.21662\dots$
 $a = 1.93$, $b = 7.22$

A1A1
[2 marks]

- (b) $r = 0.991087\dots$
 $r = 0.991$

A1
[1 mark]

- (c) attempt to substitute $d = 20$ into their equation
height = 45.8683...
height = 45.9 (cm)

(M1)
A1
[2 marks]
Total [5 marks]

3. (a) $A(0) = 500 \text{ (mg)}$

A1

[1 mark]

(b) $280 = 500e^{-3k}$

(A1)

$k = 0.193272\dots$

$k = 0.193 \left(= -\frac{1}{3} \ln \left(\frac{280}{500} \right) \right)$

A1

[2 marks]

(c) $500e^{-0.193272\dots T} = 140$

(A1)

$T = 6.58636\dots$

$T = 6.59 \text{ (h)}$

A1

[2 marks]

Total [5 marks]

Section B

7. (a) (i) 96 (°) (exact) A1

(ii) 79.9970...
80.0 (°) (accept 80) A1

[2 marks]

(b) –4.71976...
–4.72 (°C min^{–1}) A2

[2 mark]

(c) 3 valid descriptors, in any order: A2

- at 3 minutes (or when $t = 3$)
- cooling/decreasing (do not accept “changing”)
- 4.72 °C min^{–1} (must include units) (accept approximately 5 deg/min)

[2 marks]

continued...

Question 7 continued

(d) **METHOD 1**

valid attempt to solve $H(t) = 67$ (accept an inequality) (M1)

eg intersection of graphs, use of logarithms.

6.11058... (A1)

7 (min) A1

METHOD 2

valid attempt to find crossover values (M1)

(6, 67.4087...) and (7, 63.8406...) (A1)

7 (min) A1

[3 marks]

(e) recognition that $t \rightarrow \infty$ (M1)

21(°C) A1

[2 marks]

(f) **METHOD 1 (working with slopes of H)**

valid attempt to analyse progression of slopes of H (M1)

$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} H'(t) = 0$ A1

METHOD 2 (working with H')

valid attempt to use H' and large values of t . (M1)

$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} H'(t) = 0$ A1

[2 marks]

Total [13 marks]

Section B

7. (a) (i) swapping x and y , or $h(h^{-1}(x)) = x$ (M1)

$$h^{-1}(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2}{4} \quad \text{A1}$$

recognizing range of h is domain of h^{-1} (M1)

Domain: $x \geq 0$ A1

- (ii) range of h^{-1} is $y \geq \frac{1}{2}$ A1

[5 marks]

(b) $\sqrt{4x-2} = \frac{x^2+2}{4}$ OR $\sqrt{4x-2} = x$ OR $\frac{x^2+2}{4} = x$ (M1)

$$x = 0.585786..., x = 3.414213... (= 2 + \sqrt{2})$$

$$x = 0.586, x = 3.41$$

A1A1

[3 marks]

- (c) attempt to form integral of the difference between $h(x)$ and their h^{-1} , using their limits from part (b) (M1)

$$\int_{0.585786...}^{3.414213...} (h(x) - h^{-1}(x)) dx \quad \text{OR} \quad \int_{0.585786...}^{3.414213...} \left(\sqrt{4x-2} - \frac{x^2+2}{4} \right) dx \quad \text{OR}$$

$$6.5996632... - 4.7140452...$$

$$1.88561...$$

$$\text{area} = 1.89$$

A1

[2 marks]

continued...

Question 7 continued

- (d) attempt to use chain rule or power rule

(M1)

$$h'(x) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (4x-2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4x-2}}$$

A1

[2 marks]

- (e) **EITHER**

$$(h^{-1})'(x) = \frac{x}{2}$$

(A1)

equating their $h'(x)$ to the derivative of their $h^{-1}(x)$ and attempting to solve for x

(M1)

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{4x-2}} = \frac{x}{2}$$

OR

finding intersection of graphs of their derivatives

(M2)

THEN

1.772776...

$x = 1.77$

A1

[3 marks]

Total [15 marks]

9. (a) recognition that $45 = 10 + 10 + \text{arc length}$
arc length = 25 (cm)
 $25 = 12\theta$
 $\theta = 2.08$ correct to 3 significant figures

(M1)

(A1)

A1

AG

[3 marks]

continued...

Question 9 continued

(b)

Note: There are many different ways to dissect the cross-section to determine its area. In all approaches, candidates will need to find w or $\frac{w}{2}$. Award the first three marks for work seen anywhere.

EITHER

evidence of using the cosine rule OR sine rule

(M1)

$$w^2 = 12^2 + 12^2 - 2 \cdot 12 \cdot 12 \cos(2.08) \quad \text{OR} \quad \frac{w}{\sin(2.08)} = \frac{12}{\sin(0.530796\dots)}$$

(A1)

$$w = 20.6977\dots \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{w}{2} = 10.3488\dots$$

(A1)

OR

using trig ratios in a right triangle with angle $\frac{2.08}{2}$ and side length $\frac{w}{2}$

(M1)

$$\sin\left(\frac{2.08}{2}\right) = \frac{\frac{w}{2}}{12}$$

(A1)

$$w = 20.6977\dots \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{w}{2} = 10.3488\dots$$

(A1)

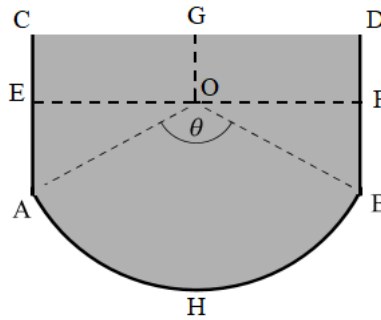
Note: Accept $w = 20.7179\dots$ from use of $\frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{25}{24}$.

continued...

Question 9 continued

THEN

Let the points A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H lie on the figure as follows:



EITHER

(segment AHB =) sector OAB – triangle OAB (M1)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 12^2 \times 2.08 - \frac{1}{2} \times 12^2 \times \sin 2.08 (= 149.76 - 62.8655... = 86.8944...) \quad \text{(A1)}$$

valid approach to find total cross-sectional area (seen anywhere) (M1)

sector OAB – triangle OAB + rectangle CDBA

$$= 86.8944... + 10w (= 86.8944... + 206.977...)$$

Note: Use of $\theta = \frac{25}{12}$ throughout leads to segment OAB = 87.2517... and cross-sectional area = 87.2517... + 207.179....

continued...

Question 9 continued

OR

trapezium CGOA (= rectangle CGOE + triangle EOA) (M1)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times (10 + (10 - 12 \cos(1.04))) \times \frac{20.6977...}{2} (= 72.0557) \quad (A1)$$

valid approach to find total cross-sectional area (seen anywhere) (M1)

2 × trapezium CGOA + sector OAB

$$= 2(72.0557...) + \frac{1}{2} \times 12^2 \times 2.08 (= 144.111... + 149.76)$$

Note: Use of $\theta = \frac{25}{12}$ leads to area of trapezium CGOA = 72.2154... and cross-sectional area = 144.430... + 150.

OR

2 x area of trapezium CGOA (= area of rectangle CDFE + 2 x triangle EOA) (M1)

$$20.6977... \times (10 - 12 \cos(1.04)) + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \cos(1.04) \times 12 \sin(1.04) \quad (A1)$$

$$(= 81.2458... + 62.8655...)$$

valid approach to find total cross-sectional area (seen anywhere) (M1)

2 x trapezium CGOA + sector OAB

$$= 144.111... + \frac{1}{2} \times 12^2 \times 2.08 (= 144.111... + 149.76)$$

Note: Use of $\theta = \frac{25}{12}$ leads to 2 x area of trapezium CGOA = 144.430... and cross-sectional area = 144.430... + 150.

continued...

Question 9 continued

THEN

area of cross-section = 293.871... (294.430... from exact answer)
= 294 (cm²)

A1

[7 marks]

continued...

Question 9 continued

(c) **METHOD 1**

volume of gutter = 176323 OR 176658 (OR $600 \times$ their area) (seen anywhere) **A1**

recognising rainfall can be represented by an integral **(M1)**

$$\int_0^{60} R'(t) dt \left(= \frac{250}{2\pi} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi \times 60}{5}\right) + 3000 \times 60 \right) \quad \textbf{(A1)}$$

Note: Accept any 60 second interval or any interval which is a multiple of 5 seconds (one period) scaled up to 60 seconds e.g. $12 \int_0^5 R'(t) dt$.

rainfall over 60 seconds = 180000 (cm³) **A1**

the gutter will overflow because the rainfall > gutter volume **A1**

METHOD 2

volume of gutter = 176323 OR 176658 (OR $600 \times$ their area) (seen anywhere) **A1**

recognition that cosine has a minimum value of -1 **(M1)**

$$R'(t) \geq -1 \times 50 + 3000 (\text{cm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}) \quad \textbf{(A1)}$$

rainfall over 60 seconds ≥ 177000 **(A1)**

the gutter will overflow because the rainfall > gutter volume **A1**

continued...

*Question 9 continued***METHOD 3**

volume of gutter = 176323 OR 176658 (OR $600 \times$ their area) (seen anywhere) **A1**

recognising rainfall can be represented by an integral **(M1)**

attempt to solve $60 > 58.8$ OR $\int_0^T R'(t) dt = 176658$ **(M1)**

time to reach overflow point = 58.7875... OR 58.8990... **A1**

the gutter will overflow because $60 > 58.8$ OR $60 > 58.9$ **A1**

[5 marks]

Total [15 marks]
