

# 4723 Core Mathematics 3

1 (i)	Obtain integral of form $ke^{-2x}$	M1	any constant $k$ different from 8
	Obtain $-4e^{-2x}$	A1	or (unsimplified) equiv
(ii)	Obtain integral of form $k(4x+5)^7$	M1	any constant $k$
	Obtain $\frac{1}{28}(4x+5)^7$	A1	in simplified form
	Include $\dots + c$ at least once	B1	in either part
<b>5</b>			
2 (i)	Form expression involving attempts at $y$ values and addition	M1	with coeffs 1, 4 and 2 present at least once
	Obtain $k(\ln 4 + 4 \ln 6 + 2 \ln 8 + 4 \ln 10 + \ln 12)$	A1	any constant $k$
	Use value of $k$ as $\frac{1}{3} \times 2$	A1	or unsimplified equiv
	Obtain 16.27	A1	4 or 16.3 or greater accuracy (16.27164...)
(ii)	State 162.7 or 163	B1√	1 following their answer to (i), maybe rounded
<b>5</b>			
3 (i)	Attempt use of identity for $\tan^2 \theta$	M1	using $\pm \sec^2 \theta \pm 1$ ; or equiv
	Replace $\frac{1}{\cos \theta}$ by $\sec \theta$	B1	
	Obtain $2(\sec^2 \theta - 1) - \sec \theta$	A1	3 or equiv
(ii)	Attempt soln of quadratic in $\sec \theta$ or $\cos \theta$	M1	as far as factorisation or substitution in correct formula
	Relate $\sec \theta$ to $\cos \theta$ and attempt at least one value of $\theta$	M1	may be implied
	Obtain $60^\circ, 131.8^\circ$	A1	allow 132 or greater accuracy
	Obtain $60^\circ, 131.8^\circ, 228.2^\circ, 300^\circ$	A1	4 allow 132, 228 or greater accuracy; and no others between $0^\circ$ and $360^\circ$
<b>7</b>			
4 (i)	Obtain derivative of form $kx(4x^2+1)^4$	M1	any constant $k$
	Obtain $40x(4x^2+1)^4$	A1	or (unsimplified) equiv
	State $x = 0$	A1√	3 and no other; following their derivative of form $kx(4x^2+1)^4$
(ii)	Attempt use of quotient rule	M1	or equiv
	Obtain $\frac{2x \ln x - x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(\ln x)^2}$	A1	or equiv
	Equate to zero and attempt solution	M1	as far as solution involving $e$
	Obtain $e^{\frac{1}{2}}$	A1	4 or exact equiv; and no other; allow from $\pm$ (correct numerator of derivative)
<b>7</b>			

5 (i)	State 40 Attempt value of $k$ using 21 and 80 Obtain $40e^{21k} = 80$ and hence 0.033 Attempt value of $M$ for $t = 63$ Obtain 320	B1 M1 or equiv A1 or equiv such as $\frac{1}{21} \ln 2$ M1 using established formula or using exponential property A1 <b>5</b> or value rounding to this
(ii)	Differentiate to obtain $ce^{0.033t}$ or $40ke^{kt}$ Obtain $40 \times 0.033e^{0.033t}$ Obtain 2.64	M1 any constant $c$ different from 40 A1✓ following their value of $k$ A1 <b>3</b> allow 2.6 or $2.64 \pm 0.01$ or greater accuracy (2.64056...)
6 (i)	Attempt correct process for finding inverse Obtain $2x^3 - 4$ State $\sqrt[3]{2}$ or 1.26	M1 maybe in terms of $y$ so far A1 or equiv; in terms of $x$ now B1 <b>3</b>
(ii)	State reflection in $y = x$ Refer to intersection of $y = x$ and $y = f(x)$ and hence confirm $x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}x + 2}$	B1 or clear equiv B1 <b>2</b> AG; or equiv
(iii)	Obtain correct first iterate Show correct process for iteration Obtain at least 3 correct iterates in all Obtain 1.39	B1 M1 with at least one more step A1 allowing recovery after error A1 <b>4</b> following at least 3 steps; answer required to exactly 2 d.p.
$[0 \rightarrow 1.259921 \rightarrow 1.380330 \rightarrow 1.390784 \rightarrow 1.391684$ $1 \rightarrow 1.357209 \rightarrow 1.388789 \rightarrow 1.391512 \rightarrow 1.391747$ $1.26 \rightarrow 1.380337 \rightarrow 1.390784 \rightarrow 1.391684 \rightarrow 1.391761$ $1.5 \rightarrow 1.401020 \rightarrow 1.392564 \rightarrow 1.391837 \rightarrow 1.391775$ $2 \rightarrow 1.442250 \rightarrow 1.396099 \rightarrow 1.392141 \rightarrow 1.391801]$		
7 (i)	Refer to stretch and translation State stretch, factor $\frac{1}{k}$ , in $x$ direction State translation in negative $y$ direction by $a$ [SC: If M0 but one transformation completely correct – B1]	M1 in either order; allow here informal terms A1 or equiv; now with correct terminology A1 <b>3</b> or equiv; now with correct terminology
(ii)	Show attempt to reflect negative part in $x$ -axis Show correct sketch	M1 ignoring curvature A1 <b>2</b> with correct curvature, no pronounced 'rounding' at $x$ -axis and no obvious maximum point
(iii)	Attempt method with $x = 0$ to find value of $a$ Obtain $a = 14$ Attempt to solve for $k$ Obtain $k = 3$	M1 ... other than (or in addition to) value $-12$ and nothing else A1 using any numerical $a$ with sound process M1 A1 <b>4</b>

- 8 (i) Attempt to express  $x$  or  $x^2$  in terms of  $y$  M1  
 Obtain  $x^2 = \frac{1296}{(y+3)^4}$  A1 or (unsimplified) equiv  
 Obtain integral of form  $k(y+3)^{-3}$  M1 any constant  $k$   
 Obtain  $-432\pi(y+3)^{-3}$  or  $-432(y+3)^{-3}$  A1 or (unsimplified) equiv  
 Attempt evaluation using limits 0 and  $p$  M1 for expression of form  $k(y+3)^{-n}$  obtained from integration attempt; subtraction correct way round  
 Confirm  $16\pi(1 - \frac{27}{(p+3)^3})$  A1 6 AG; necessary detail required, including appearance of  $\pi$  prior to final line

- (ii) State or obtain  $\frac{dV}{dp} = 1296\pi(p+3)^{-4}$  B1 or equiv; perhaps involving  $y$   
 Multiply  $\frac{dp}{dt}$  and attempt at  $\frac{dV}{dp}$  \*M1 algebraic or numerical  
 Substitute  $p = 9$  and attempt evaluation M1 dep \*M  
 Obtain  $\frac{1}{4}\pi$  or 0.785 A1 4 or greater accuracy  
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- 9 (i) State  $\cos 2\theta \cos \theta - \sin 2\theta \sin \theta$  B1  
 Use at least one of  $\cos 2\theta = 2\cos^2 \theta - 1$   
 and  $\sin 2\theta = 2\sin \theta \cos \theta$  B1  
 Attempt to express in terms of  $\cos \theta$  only M1 using correct identities for  $\cos 2\theta$ ,  $\sin 2\theta$  and  $\sin^2 \theta$   
 Obtain  $4\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta$  A1 4 AG; necessary detail required

- (ii) Either: State or imply  $\cos 6\theta = 2\cos^2 3\theta - 1$  B1  
 Use expression for  $\cos 3\theta$  and attempt expansion M1 for expression of form  $\pm 2\cos^2 3\theta \pm 1$   
 Obtain  $32c^6 - 48c^4 + 18c^2 - 1$  A1 3 AG; necessary detail required  
Or: State  $\cos 6\theta = 4\cos^3 2\theta - 3\cos 2\theta$  B1 maybe implied  
 Express  $\cos 2\theta$  in terms of  $\cos \theta$  and attempt expansion M1 for expression of form  $\pm 2\cos^2 \theta \pm 1$   
 Obtain  $32c^6 - 48c^4 + 18c^2 - 1$  A1 (3) AG; necessary detail required

- (iii) Substitute for  $\cos 6\theta$  \*M1 with simplification attempted  
 Obtain  $32c^6 - 48c^4 = 0$  A1 or equiv  
 Attempt solution for  $c$  of equation M1 dep \*M  
 Obtain  $c^2 = \frac{3}{2}$  and observe no solutions A1 or equiv; correct work only  
 Obtain  $c = 0$ , give at least three specific angles and conclude odd multiples of 90 A1 5 AG; or equiv; necessary detail required; correct work only  
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