

Markscheme

November 2025

Mathematics: analysis and approaches

Higher level

Paper 2

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Instructions to Examiners

Abbreviations

- M** Marks awarded for attempting to use a correct **Method**.
- A** Marks awarded for an **Answer** or for **Accuracy**; often dependent on preceding **M** marks.
- R** Marks awarded for clear **Reasoning**.
- AG** Answer given in the question and so no marks are awarded.
- FT** Follow through. The practice of awarding marks, despite candidate errors in previous parts, for their correct methods/answers using incorrect results.

Using the markscheme

1 General

Award marks using the annotations as noted in the markscheme *eg M1, A2*.

2 Method and Answer/Accuracy marks

- Do **not** automatically award full marks for a correct answer; all working **must** be checked, and marks awarded according to the markscheme.
- It is generally not possible to award **M0** followed by **A1**, as **A** mark(s) depend on the preceding **M** mark(s), if any.
- Where **M** and **A** marks are noted on the same line, *e.g. M1A1*, this usually means **M1** for an **attempt** to use an appropriate method (*e.g.* substitution into a formula) and **A1** for using the **correct** values.
- Where there are two or more **A** marks on the same line, they may be awarded independently; so if the first value is incorrect, but the next two are correct, award **A0A1A1**.
- Where the markscheme specifies **A3**, **M2** *etc.*, do **not** split the marks, unless there is a note.
- The response to a “show that” question does not need to restate the **AG** line, unless a **Note** makes this explicit in the markscheme.
- Once a correct answer to a question or part question is seen, ignore further working even if this working is incorrect and/or suggests a misunderstanding of the question. This will encourage a uniform approach to marking, with less examiner discretion. Although some candidates may be advantaged for that specific question item, it is likely that these candidates will lose marks elsewhere too.
- An exception to the previous rule is when an incorrect answer from further working is used **in a subsequent part**. For example, when a correct exact value is followed by an incorrect decimal approximation in the first part and this approximation is then used in the second part. In this situation, award **FT** marks as appropriate but do not award the final **A1** in the first part.

Examples:

	Correct answer seen	Further working seen	Any FT issues?	Action
1.	$8\sqrt{2}$	5.65685... (incorrect decimal value)	No. Last part in question.	Award A1 for the final mark (condone the incorrect further working)
2.	$\frac{35}{72}$	0.468111... (incorrect decimal value)	Yes. Value is used in subsequent parts.	Award A0 for the final mark (and full FT is available in subsequent parts)

3 Implied marks

Implied marks appear in **brackets e.g. (M1)**, and can only be awarded if **correct** work is seen or implied by subsequent working/answer.

4 Follow through marks (only applied after an error is made)

Follow through (**FT**) marks are awarded where an incorrect answer from one **part** of a question is used correctly in **subsequent** part(s) (e.g. incorrect value from part (a) used in part (d) or incorrect value from part (c)(i) used in part (c)(ii)). Usually, to award **FT** marks, **there must be working present** and not just a final answer based on an incorrect answer to a previous part. However, if all the marks awarded in a subsequent part are for the answer or are implied, then **FT** marks should be awarded for *their* correct answer, even when working is not present.

For example: following an incorrect answer to part (a) that is used in subsequent parts, where the markscheme for the subsequent part is **(M1)A1**, it is possible to award full marks for *their* correct answer, **without working being seen**. For longer questions where all but the answer marks are implied this rule applies but may be overwritten by a **Note** in the Markscheme.

- Within a question part, once an **error** is made, no further **A** marks can be awarded for work which uses the error, but **M** marks may be awarded if appropriate.
- If the question becomes much simpler because of an error then use discretion to award fewer **FT** marks, by reflecting on what each mark is for and how that maps to the simplified version.
- If the error leads to an inappropriate value (e.g. probability greater than 1, $\sin \theta = 1.5$, non-integer value where integer required), do not award the mark(s) for the final answer(s).
- The markscheme may use the word “their” in a description, to indicate that candidates may be using an incorrect value.
- If the candidate’s answer to the initial question clearly contradicts information given in the question, it is not appropriate to award any **FT** marks in the subsequent parts. This includes when candidates fail to complete a “show that” question correctly, and then in subsequent parts use their incorrect answer rather than the given value.
- Exceptions to these **FT** rules will be explicitly noted on the markscheme.
- If a candidate makes an error in one part but gets the correct answer(s) to subsequent part(s), award marks as appropriate, unless the command term was “Hence”.

5 Mis-read

If a candidate incorrectly copies values or information from the question, this is a mis-read (**MR**). A candidate should be penalized only once for a particular misread. Use the **MR** stamp to indicate that this has been a misread and do not award the first mark, even if this is an **M** mark, but award all others as appropriate.

- If the question becomes much simpler because of the **MR**, then use discretion to award fewer marks.
- If the **MR** leads to an inappropriate value (e.g. probability greater than 1, $\sin \theta = 1.5$, non-integer value where integer required), do not award the mark(s) for the final answer(s).
- Miscopying of candidates' own work does **not** constitute a misread, it is an error.
- If a candidate uses a correct answer, to a "show that" question, to a higher degree of accuracy than given in the question, this is NOT a misread and full marks may be scored in the subsequent part.
- **MR** can only be applied when work is seen. For calculator questions with no working and incorrect answers, examiners should **not** infer that values were read incorrectly.

6 Alternative methods

Candidates will sometimes use methods other than those in the markscheme. Unless the question specifies a method, other correct methods should be marked in line with the markscheme. If the command term is 'Hence' and not 'Hence or otherwise' then alternative methods are not permitted unless covered by a note in the mark scheme.

- Alternative methods for complete questions are indicated by **METHOD 1**, **METHOD 2**, etc.
- Alternative solutions for parts of questions are indicated by **EITHER . . . OR**.

7 Alternative forms

Unless the question specifies otherwise, **accept** equivalent forms.

- As this is an international examination, accept all alternative forms of **notation** for example 1.9 and 1,9 or 1000 and 1,000 and 1.000.
- Do not accept final answers written using calculator notation. However, **M** marks and intermediate **A** marks can be scored, when presented using calculator notation, provided the evidence clearly reflects the demand of the mark.
- In the markscheme, equivalent **numerical** and **algebraic** forms will generally be written in brackets immediately following the answer.
- In the markscheme, some **equivalent** answers will generally appear in brackets. Not all equivalent notations/answers/methods will be presented in the markscheme and examiners are asked to apply appropriate discretion to judge if the candidate work is equivalent.

8 Format and accuracy of answers

If the level of accuracy is specified in the question, a mark will be linked to giving the answer to the required accuracy. If the level of accuracy is not stated in the question, the general rule applies to final answers: *unless otherwise stated in the question all numerical answers must be given exactly or correct to three significant figures.*

Where values are used in subsequent parts, the markscheme will generally use the exact value, however candidates may also use the correct answer to 3 sf in subsequent parts. The markscheme will often explicitly include the subsequent values that come “*from the use of 3 sf values*”.

Simplification of final answers: Candidates are advised to give final answers using good mathematical form. In general, for an **A** mark to be awarded, arithmetic should be completed, and any values that lead to integers should be simplified; for example, $\sqrt{\frac{25}{4}}$ should be written as $\frac{5}{2}$. An exception to this is simplifying fractions, where lowest form is not required (although the numerator and the denominator must be integers); for example, $\frac{10}{4}$ may be left in this form or written as $\frac{5}{2}$.

However, $\frac{10}{5}$ should be written as 2, as it simplifies to an integer.

Algebraic expressions should be simplified by completing any operations such as addition and multiplication, e.g. $4e^{2x} \times e^{3x}$ should be simplified to $4e^{5x}$, and $4e^{2x} \times e^{3x} - e^{4x} \times e^x$ should be simplified to $3e^{5x}$. Unless specified in the question, expressions do not need to be factorized, nor do factorized expressions need to be expanded, so $x(x+1)$ and $x^2 + x$ are both acceptable.

Please note: intermediate **A** marks do NOT need to be simplified.

9 Calculators

A GDC is required for this paper, but if you see work that suggests a candidate has used any calculator not approved for IB DP examinations (eg CAS enabled devices), please follow the procedures for malpractice.

10. Presentation of candidate work

Crossed out work: If a candidate has drawn a line through work on their examination script, or in some other way crossed out their work, do not award any marks for that work unless an explicit note from the candidate indicates that they would like the work to be marked.

More than one solution: Where a candidate offers two or more different answers to the same question, an examiner should only mark the first response unless the candidate indicates otherwise. If the layout of the responses makes it difficult to judge, examiners should apply appropriate discretion to judge which is “first”.

Section A

1. (a) attempt to use double angle formula for $\cos 2x$ (seen anywhere) **M1**

Note: Only award the **M1** if a double angle formula for $\cos 2x$ is used, and not only for stating it.

$$3(1 - 2\sin^2 x) = 3 - 6\sin^2 x \text{ (seen anywhere)} \quad \textbf{A1}$$

$$3\cos 2x + 11\sin x = 3 + 11\sin x - 6\sin^2 x \quad \textbf{AG}$$

[2 marks]

- (b) **METHOD 1**

attempt to solve a quadratic equation in $\sin x$ **(M1)**

$$\sin x = 0.333333... \left(= \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$x = 19.4712..., 160.528...$$

$$x = 19.5, 161 \quad \textbf{A1A1}$$

METHOD 2

attempt to solve $3\cos 2x + 11\sin x - 6 = 0$ (may be seen in a sketch) **(M1)**

$$x = 19.4712..., 160.528...$$

$$x = 19.5, 161 \quad \textbf{A1A1}$$

[3 marks]

Total [5 marks]

2.

- (a) the median is the middle value and as Aiden's score is below 10.5 and Brett's score is above 10.5, hence the middle value stays in the same place **R1**

Note: Award the **R1** for any valid reasoning referring to the scores being on either side of the median.

[1 mark]

- (b) attempt to use that the sum of scores is $n \times \text{mean}$ **(M1)**
 10.5×28 OR 10.6×30

sum of Aiden and Brett's scores = 24 ($24 = B + A$) (seen anywhere) **(A1)**

difference between Aiden and Brett's scores = 14 ($14 = B - A$) (seen anywhere) **(A1)**

attempt to solve their two simultaneous equations or by trial and improvement **(M1)**

(Aiden's score =) 5, (Brett's score =) 19 **A1**

Note: The first two **A** marks are independent of each other.

[5 marks]

Total [6 marks]

3. (a) perimeter of sector is $1.5 \times$ circumference of circle (seen anywhere) **A1**
 $1.5 \times 16\pi$ OR 24π OR 75.3982...

perimeter of sector $r\theta + 2r$ **(M1)**

$$24\pi = r\theta + 2r \quad \textbf{A1}$$

$$r = \frac{24\pi}{2 + \theta} \quad \textbf{AG}$$

[3 marks]

- (b) correct substitution of $r = \frac{24\pi}{2 + \theta}$ into $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$ **(A1)**

$$64\pi = \frac{1}{2} \times \theta \times \left(\frac{24\pi}{2 + \theta} \right)^2$$

attempt to solve their equation (must be quadratic) **(M1)**

$$\theta = 0.411273\dots$$

$$\theta = 0.411 \quad \textbf{A1}$$

Note: Award **(A1)(M1)A0** if additional answers are given.

[3 marks]

Total [6 marks]

4. (a) recognition that $P(\text{height of large sunflowers} > 180) = 0.25$. (M1)

$$\frac{180 - \mu}{\sigma} = 0.674489... \text{ OR } \mu + 0.674\sigma = 180 \quad \text{(A1)}$$

$$A = 0.674489...$$

$$A = 0.674 \quad \text{A1}$$

[3 marks]

- (b) correct parameters for the height of giant sunflowers (A1)

$$\mu + 35 \text{ and } 2\sigma \text{ OR } \mu + 35 \text{ and } (2\sigma)^2$$

$$\frac{180 - \mu - 35}{2\sigma} = -2.05374... \quad \text{(A1)}$$

attempt to solve their two simultaneous equations in two unknowns, μ and σ . (M1)

$$\mu = 175.063..., \sigma = 7.31913....$$

$$\mu = 175, \sigma = 7.32 \quad \text{A1}$$

[4 marks]

Total [7 marks]

5. attempt to rearrange $f(x) = e^{\frac{3x}{4}}$ to get an expression for x in terms of y OR find $f^{-1}(x)$ **(M1)**

$$x = \frac{4}{3} \ln y \quad \text{OR} \quad f^{-1}(x) = \frac{4}{3} \ln x \quad \textbf{(A1)}$$

attempt to use $\pi \int x^2 dy$ OR $\pi \int (f^{-1}(x))^2 dx$ for their rearrangement of $y = e^{\frac{3x}{4}}$ **(M1)**

$$\pi \int \left(\frac{4}{3} \ln y \right)^2 dy \quad \text{OR} \quad \pi \int \left(\frac{4}{3} \ln x \right)^2 dx$$

$$\pi \int_1^8 \left(\frac{4}{3} \ln y \right)^2 dy \quad \text{OR} \quad \pi \int_1^8 \left(\frac{4}{3} \ln x \right)^2 dx \quad \textbf{(A1)}$$

$$= 85.6(85.5716...) \left(= \frac{16\pi}{9} (8(\ln 8)^2 - 16 \ln 8 + 14) \right) \quad \textbf{A1}$$

[5 marks]

6. attempt to use remainder theorem $P(-1) = 12$ or to divide $P(x)$ by $(x + 1)$ (M1)

$$2 - q + r = 12 \quad \text{A1}$$

$$(r - q = 10)$$

EITHER

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{q}{2} \text{ and } \alpha\beta = \frac{r}{2} \quad \text{(A1)}$$

attempt to use $(\alpha + \beta)^2 \equiv \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + 2\alpha\beta$ with $\alpha + \beta = -\frac{q}{2}$ and $\alpha\beta = \frac{r}{2}$ (M1)

$$\left(-\frac{q}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{37}{4} + 2\left(\frac{r}{2}\right) \quad \text{(A1)}$$

$$37 = q^2 - 4r$$

attempt to solve two simultaneous equations in q and r by rearranging/eliminating a variable (M1)

$$r = 10 + q \text{ and } r = \frac{q^2 - 37}{4} \text{ OR } q = r - 10 \text{ and } q = \sqrt{37 + 4r} \text{ OR } 37 = q^2 - 4(q + 10) \text{ OR}$$

$$37 = (r - 10)^2 - 4r$$

OR

recognition that α and β are both roots of $P(x)$ and adding the two equations (M1)

$$2\alpha^2 + q\alpha + r = 0 \text{ and } 2\beta^2 + q\beta + r = 0 \text{ then } 2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + q(\alpha + \beta) + 2r = 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{q}{2} \quad \text{(A1)}$$

use of $\alpha + \beta = -\frac{q}{2}$ and $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = \frac{37}{4}$ to form equation in q (M1)

$$2 \times \frac{37}{4} - \frac{1}{2}q^2 + 20 + 2q = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}q^2 + 2q + \frac{77}{2} = 0 \quad \text{(A1)}$$

continued...

Question 6 continued

THEN

$$q = -7, r = 3$$

A1

Note:

Award **A0** if extra values for q and r given without any indication that $q = -7, r = 3$ are chosen as their final answer.

Award a maximum of **(M1)A1(A1)(M1)(A1)(M1)A0** if final answer given as $q = 11, r = 21$

[7 marks]

7. (a) attempt to solve using gcd or manual row operations or elimination (M1)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{17}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} \text{ OR } \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 18 & -24 & 39 \\ 6 & -2 & 6 & 24 \end{pmatrix} \text{ OR } \begin{cases} 6x + 18y - 24z = 39 \\ 6x - 2y + 6z = 24 \end{cases}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2}t + \frac{17}{4}, y = \frac{3}{2}t + \frac{3}{4}, z = t \quad (x = -0.5t + 4.25, y = 1.5t + 0.75, z = t) \text{ OR}$$

$$y = t, z = \frac{2}{3}t - \frac{1}{2}, x = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{3}t \quad (y = t, z = 0.667t - 0.5, x = 4.5 - 0.333t) \text{ OR}$$

$$x = t, y = \frac{27}{2} - 3t, z = \frac{17}{2} - 2t \quad x = t, y = 13.5 - 3t, z = 8.5 - 2t \text{ or equivalent}$$

A1

[2 marks]

- (b) **METHOD 1**

attempt to use GDC or manual row operations or elimination to solve the 3 equations (M1)

$$x = 29, y = -73.5 \left(-\frac{147}{2} \right), z = -49.5 \left(-\frac{99}{2} \right)$$

A1

METHOD 2

attempt to substitute their parametric solution from a) into the third equation with $a = 3$ and $k = -3$ and solve to find the value of the parameter (M1)

$$3 \left(-\frac{1}{2}t + \frac{17}{4} \right) + 12 \left(\frac{3}{2}t + \frac{3}{4} \right) - 16t = -3$$

$$x = 29, y = -73.5 \left(-\frac{147}{2} \right), z = -49.5 \left(-\frac{99}{2} \right)$$

A1

[2 marks]

- (c) (i) $a = 4$

A1

- (ii) $k = 26$

A1

[2 marks]

Total [6 marks]

8. (a) $15!$ OR $1.31 \times 10^{12} (1.30767 \dots \times 10^{12})$ **A1**

[1 mark]

(b) recognise that the books need to be arranged in separate groups **(M1)**

$6!(720)$ OR $5!(120)$ OR $4!(24)$ seen

recognise that the three groups can be placed in any order **(M1)**

$3!$ seen

$(6! \times 5! \times 4! \times 3!) = 12441600$ **A1**

Note: Accept 12400000 or $6! \times 5! \times 4! \times 3!$.

[3 marks]

(c) recognition of the combination(s) required **(M1)**

${}^6C_4 (=15)$ OR ${}^5C_4 (=5)$ OR ${}^4C_4 (=1)$ seen

recognition that the sum of 3 different cases is required **(M1)**

${}^6C_4 + {}^5C_4 + {}^4C_4 = 15 + 5 + 1$

21 **A1**

[3 marks]

Total [7 marks]

9. assume $\sqrt{2xy} > \frac{1}{2}(2x + y)$ **M1**

Note: A statement of assumption of truth is required for example “assume”, “presume”, “suppose” or “let ... be true”.

Award **M0** for use of ‘let’ only or “consider”.

attempt to square both sides (which is valid since both x, y are positive) **M1**

Note: This **M1** is independent of the previous method mark.

$$2xy > \frac{1}{4}(2x + y)^2$$

$$8xy > 4x^2 + 4xy + y^2$$

$$0 > 4x^2 - 4xy + y^2 \text{ OR } 0 > x^2 - xy + \frac{y^2}{4} \quad \text{A1}$$

$$0 > (2x - y)^2 \text{ OR } 0 > \left(x - \frac{y}{2}\right)^2 \quad \text{A1}$$

a square number can never be negative hence contradiction **R1**

Note: Do not award **A0R1**

therefore $\sqrt{2xy} \leq \frac{1}{2}(2x + y)$ **AG**

[5 marks]

Section B

10. (a) (i) attempt to find a maximum point **(M1)**
 $(x =) 0.718442... \text{ or } (y =) 1.80645... \text{ or } (x =) 3.71844... \text{ or } (y =) 1.19181... \text{ etc}$
 $1.80645...$
 (maximum displacement) = 1.81 (cm) **A1**
- (ii) recognition that $v = \frac{ds}{dt}$ **(M1)**
 recognition that the gradient at $t = 0$ represents the maximum velocity **(M1)**
 $v = \frac{ds}{dt} \text{ at } t = 0$
 $v = 4.18879025... \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} \right)$
 $v = 4.19 \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} \right) (\text{cms}^{-1})$ **A1**
- [5 marks]**
- (b) (i) attempt to find a minimum point **(M1)**
 $(x =) 2.21844... \text{ or } (y =) -1.46729... \text{ OR } (x =) 5.21844... \text{ OR } (y =) -0.968053...$
 $-1.46729...$
 -1.47 **A1**
- (ii) $(t = 3.5) s = 1.06620...$
 $s = 1.07$ **A1**
- [3 marks]**

continued...

Question 10 continued

(c) **METHOD 1**

attempt to sum **distances** from O involving maximum, minimum and distance at $t = 3.5$

(M1)

$$1.80645... \times 2 + 1.46729... \times 2 + 1.06620...$$

(A1)

$$= 7.61369...$$

$$7.61 \text{ (cm)}$$

A1

METHOD 2

attempt to integrate the absolute value of $\frac{ds}{dt}$

(M1)

$$\int_0^{3.5} \left| \frac{d}{dt} \left(2^{1 - \frac{t}{5}} \sin \left(\frac{2\pi t}{3} \right) \right) \right| dt$$

(A1)

$$= 7.61369...$$

$$7.61 \text{ (cm)}$$

A1

[3 marks]

(d) $(T =) 1.5$

A1

[1 mark]

continued...

Question 10 continued

(e)

- (i) attempt to divide two of $u_1, u_2, u_3 \dots$ (M1)

$$\frac{u_2}{u_1} \left(= \frac{1.46729 \dots}{1.80645 \dots} \right) \text{ or } \frac{u_3}{u_2} \left(= \frac{1.19181 \dots}{1.46729 \dots} \right) \text{ or } r^2 = \frac{u_3}{u_1} \left(= \frac{1.19181 \dots}{1.80645 \dots} \right)$$

$$0.812252 \dots$$

$$(r =) 0.812 \quad \text{A1}$$

- (ii) attempt to use the sum to infinity of the GP (M1)

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{1.80645 \dots}{1 - 0.812252 \dots} (= 9.62167 \dots)$$

recognition that the total distance is double their S_{∞} (M1)

$$2 \times S_{\infty} = 2 \times \frac{1.80645 \dots}{1 - 0.812252 \dots} \quad \text{OR} \quad 2 \times 9.62167 \dots$$

$$19.2433 \dots$$

$$19.2 \text{ (cm)} \quad \text{A1}$$

Note: Award (M1)(M1)A0 for values of r that lead to an answer that is smaller than $2 \times$ first maximum displacement (3.6129).

[5 marks]

Total [17 marks]

11. (a) attempt to use $\int f(x) dx = 1$

M1

Note: The $= 1$ can be seen at any stage before **AG** last line. If the $= 1$ is not seen before **AG** last line award a maximum of **M0M1A1A0**.

recognition for the need to integrate $a(x-3)^3 + b(x-3)^2$ with limits of 3 and 9

M1

$$\int_3^9 a(x-3)^3 + b(x-3)^2 dx (=1)$$

$$\left[\frac{a}{4}(x-3)^4 + \frac{b}{3}(x-3)^3 \right]_3^9 (=1) \text{ OR } \left[a \left(\frac{x^4}{4} - 3x^3 + \frac{27x^2}{2} - 27x \right) + b \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - 3x^2 + 9x \right) \right]_3^9 (=1) \quad \textbf{(A1)}$$

$$\frac{a}{4} \times 6^4 + \frac{b}{3} \times 6^3 (=1) \text{ OR } \left(\frac{1215a}{4} + 81b \right) - \left(\frac{-81a}{4} + 9b \right) (=1)$$

A1

$$324a + 72b = 1$$

AG

[4 marks]

- (b) (i) attempt to substitute $x = 9$ into $a(x-3)^3 + b(x-3)^2$

(M1)

$$a(9-3)^3 + b(9-3)^2 (=0)$$

$$a(9-3)^3 + b(9-3)^2 = 0 \text{ OR } a \times 6^3 + b \times 6^2 = 0 \text{ OR } 216a + 36b = 0$$

A1

$$6a + b = 0$$

AG

- (ii) attempt to solve two linear equations in a and b

(M1)

$$a = -\frac{1}{108}, b = \frac{1}{18} \text{ OR}$$

$$a = -0.00926(-0.00925925...), b = 0.0556(0.0555555...)$$

A1

[4 marks]

continued...

Question 11 continued

(c) attempt to find the maximum point on the graph of f (M1)

(7, 0.296296...)

mode = 7 A1

EITHER

attempt to find the area below f between 3 and 7 (M1)

area = 0.592592... A1

area > 0.5 or area > 0.407407... (area below f between 7 and 9) R1

OR

attempt to find the median by solving $\int_3^m f(x) = 0.5$ OR $\int_m^9 f(x) = 0.5$ (M1)

$$-\frac{1}{432}(m-3)^4 + \frac{1}{54}(m-3)^3 = 0.5 \text{ OR } -\frac{6^4}{432} + \frac{6^3}{54} - \left(-\frac{1}{432}(m-3)^4 + \frac{1}{54}(m-3)^3 \right) = 0.5 \quad (\text{A1})$$

median = 6.68563... A1

Note: Award (M1)(A1)A0 for 6.69 seen but not recognized as the median.

THEN

median < mode AG

[5 marks]

(d) recognising conditional probability in context (M1)

$$P(X > 8.52 \mid X > 8)$$

recognition that $P(X > 8.52 \cap X > 8) = P(X > 8.52)$ (M1)

$$\frac{\int_{8.52}^9 f(x)dx}{\int_8^9 f(x)dx} \left(= \frac{0.03442688...}{0.13194444...} \right) \quad (\text{A1})$$

0.260919....

0.261 (0.263 from using 3 sf values for a and b) A1

[4 marks]

Total [17 marks]

12. (a) (i) $\frac{dy}{dx} = -1.7$ **A1**

(ii) attempt to use Euler's formula with step length 0.2 **(M1)**

step	x	y
0	1	1.5
1	1.2	1.16
2	1.4	1.07491524

$1.5 + 0.2 \times -1.7$ or 1.16 **(A1)**

1.07 **A1**

Note: Accept 1.075.

(iii) change (decrease) in the y values is decreasing. OR the gradient is increasing as the gradient at 1.2 is $-0.425423\dots$ **R1**

concave up **A1**

Note: Do not award **R0A1**.

Do not award **FT** from either part (i) or part (ii).

[6 marks]

continued...

Question 12 continued

(b) (i) **METHOD 1**

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx}(xy)\right) = x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \quad (\text{seen anywhere}) \quad \mathbf{A1}$$

attempt to differentiate either the LHS or the RHS implicitly using the product rule **M1**

$$(x^2 + xy) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + (2x + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y - 6y \frac{dy}{dx} \quad \mathbf{A1A1}$$

Note: Award **A1** for LHS and **A1** for RHS.

$$(x^2 + xy) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 2x + y - x \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - (x + 7y) \frac{dy}{dx} \quad \mathbf{AG}$$

METHOD 2

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx}(xy)\right) = x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \quad (\text{seen anywhere}) \quad \mathbf{A1}$$

attempt to rearrange into the form $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 + xy - 3y^2}{x^2 + xy}$ and attempt to differentiate

the RHS implicitly using quotient rule **M1**

$$\left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}\right) = \frac{(x^2 + xy) \left(2x + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y - 6y \frac{dy}{dx}\right) - (x^2 + xy - 3y^2) \left(2x + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y\right)}{(x^2 + xy)^2} \quad \mathbf{A1}$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}\right) = \frac{(x^2 + xy) \left(2x + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y - 6y \frac{dy}{dx}\right) - \left((x^2 + xy) \frac{dy}{dx}\right) \left(2x + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y\right)}{(x^2 + xy)^2} \quad \mathbf{A1}$$

$$(x^2 + xy) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 2x + y - x \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - (x + 7y) \frac{dy}{dx} \quad \mathbf{AG}$$

continued...

Question 12 continued

- (ii) attempt to substitute their $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and $x=1, y=\frac{3}{2}$ (M1)

$$\frac{5}{2} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{7}{2} - (-1.7)^2 - \frac{23}{2}(-1.7)$$

$$8.064 \left(\frac{1008}{125} \right) \text{ OR } 8.06 \quad \text{A1}$$

Note: Award (M1)A0 for 8.1 seen with no working.

[6 marks]

- (c) attempt to make the numerators of common denominator equivalent (M1)

$$1 + v = A(1 + 2v) + B(1 - 2v)$$

$$A = \frac{3}{4}(0.75), B = \frac{1}{4}(0.25) \quad \text{A1}$$

[2 marks]

continued...

Question 12 continued

(d) attempt to replace y and $\frac{dy}{dx}$ by substitution of $y = vx$ and $\frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx}$ **(M1)**

$$(x^2 + x^2v) \left(v + x \frac{dv}{dx} \right) = x^2 + vx^2 - 3x^2v^2$$

$$(1+v) \left(v + x \frac{dv}{dx} \right) = 1+v-3v^2 \text{ or } v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = 1 - \frac{3v^2}{1+v} \quad \mathbf{A1}$$

$$v(1+v) + (1+v)x \frac{dv}{dx} = 1+v-3v^2$$

$$(1+v)x \frac{dv}{dx} = 1+v-3v^2 - v - v^2$$

$$(1+v)x \frac{dv}{dx} = 1-4v^2$$

$$\int \frac{1+v}{1-4v^2} dv = \int \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \mathbf{A1}$$

$$\text{hence } \ln x = -\frac{3}{8} \ln|1-2v| + \frac{1}{8} \ln|1+2v| (+c) \left(= -\frac{3}{8} \ln(2v-1) + \frac{1}{8} \ln(2v+1) (+c) \right) \quad \mathbf{A1A1}$$

substitution of $x = 1, v = 1.5$ OR $x = 1, y = 1.5$ to find a value of c **(M1)**

$$c = \frac{1}{8} \ln 2 \text{ (0.086643...)}$$

$$8 \ln x + 3 \ln \left(\frac{2y}{x} - 1 \right) = \ln \left(1 + \frac{2y}{x} \right) + \ln 2 \text{ or equivalent} \quad \mathbf{A1}$$

$$x^8 \left(\frac{2y}{x} - 1 \right)^3 = 2 \left(1 + \frac{2y}{x} \right) \quad \mathbf{A1}$$

$$x^6 (2y - x)^3 = 2(x + 2y) \quad \mathbf{AG}$$

[8 marks]

Total [22 marks]