Paper 4: Further Pure Mathematics 2 Mark Scheme

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
1(i)	$602 = 3\times161+119$	M1	1.1b
	$161 = 119+42,\ 119 = 2\times42+35$	M1	1.1b
	$42 = 35+7,\ 35 = 5\times7,\ \text{hcf} = 7$	A1	1.1b
		(3)	
(ii)	Number of codes under old system = $5\times4\times4\times3\times2\ (=480)$	B1	3.1b
	Number of codes under new system = $4\times3\times7\times6\times5\ (=2520)$	B1	3.1b
	Subtracts first answer from second	M1	1.1b
	Increase in number of codes is 2040	A1	1.1b
		(4)	
			(7 marks)

Notes:

(i)

M1: Attempts Euclid's algorithm – (there may be an arithmetic slip finding 119)

M1: Uses Euclid's algorithm a further two times with 161 and "their 119" and then with "their 119" and "their 42"

A1: This should be accurate with all the steps shown

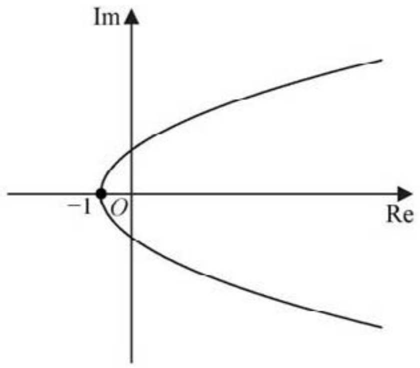
(ii)

B1: Correctly interprets the problem and uses the five odd digits and four even digits to form a correct product

B1: Interprets the new situation using the four even digits, then the seven digits which have not been used, to form a correct product

M1: Subtracts one answer from the other

A1: Correct answer

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
2(a)	Let $z = x + \mathrm{i}$	M1	2.1
	$w = (x+\mathrm{i})^2 = (x^2-1)+2x\mathrm{i}$	A1	1.1b
	Let $w = u + \mathrm{i}v$, then $u = (x^2-1)$ and $v = 2x$	M1	2.1
	$\Rightarrow v^2 = 4(u+1)$, which therefore represents a parabola	A1ft	2.2a
		(4)	
(b)	 M1: Sketches a parabola with symmetry about the real axis A1: Accurate sketch	M1 A1	1.1b 1.1b
		(2)	
			(6 marks)

Notes:

(a)

M1: Translates the information that Im(z) = 1 into a cartesian form; e.g. $z = x + \mathrm{i}$

A1: Obtains a correct expression for w

M1: Separates the real and imaginary parts and equates to u and v respectively

A1ft: Obtains a quadratic equation and states that their quadratic equation represents a parabola

(b)

M1: Sketches a parabola with symmetry about the real axis

A1: Accurate sketch

Question	Scheme		Marks	AOs
3(a)	Finds the characteristic equation $(2-\lambda)^2(4-\lambda)-(4-\lambda)=0$		M1	2.1
	So $(4-\lambda)(\lambda^2-4\lambda+3)=0$ so $\lambda=4$ *		A1*	2.2a
	Solves quadratic equation to give		M1	1.1b
	$\lambda=1$ and $\lambda=3$		A1	1.1b
			(4)	
(b)	Uses a correct method to find an eigenvector		M1	1.1b
	Obtains a vector parallel to one of $\begin{pmatrix}0\\0\\1\end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix}1\\1\\1\end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix}3\\-3\\1\end{pmatrix}$		A1	1.1b
	Obtains two correct vectors		A1	1.1b
	Obtains all three correct vectors		A1	1.1b
			(4)	
(c)	Uses their three vectors to form a matrix		M1	1.2
	$\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1 & 3\\0 & 1 & -3\\1 & 1 & 1\end{pmatrix}$	**or** other correct answer with columns in a different order	A1	1.1b
			(2)	
			(10 marks)	

Notes:

(a)

M1: Attempts to find the characteristic equation (there may be one slip)

A1*: Deduces that $\lambda=4$ is a solution by the method shown or by checking that $\lambda=4$ satisfies the characteristic equation

M1: Solves their quadratic equation

A1: Obtains the two correct answers as shown above

(b)

M1: Uses a correct method to find an eigenvector

A1: Obtains one correct vector (may be a multiple of the given vectors)

A1: Obtains two correct vectors (may be multiples of the given vectors)

A1: Obtains all three correct vectors (may be multiples of the given vectors)

Question 3 notes continued
(c) **M1:** Forms a matrix with their vectors as columns **A1:** $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ **or** $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ **or** $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ **or** other correct alternative

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
4(i)	If we assume $ab = ba$; as $a^2b = ba$ then $ab = a^2b$	M1	2.1
	So $a^{-1}abb^{-1} = a^{-1}a^2bb^{-1}$	M1	2.1
	So $e = a$	A1	2.2a
	But this is a contradiction, as the elements e and a are distinct so $ab \neq ba$	A1	2.4
		(4)	
(ii)(a)	2 has order 4 and 4 has order 2	M1	1.1b
	7, 8 and 13 have order 4	A1	1.1b
	11 and 14 have order 2 and 1 has order 1	A1	1.1b
		(3)	
(ii)(b)	Finds the subgroup {1, 2, 4, 8} or the subgroup {1, 7, 4, 13}	M1	1.1b
	Finds both and refers to them as cyclic groups, or gives generator 2 and generator 7	A1	2.4
	Finds {1, 4, 11, 14}	B1	2.2a
	States each element has order 2 or refers to it as Klein Group	B1	2.5
		(4)	
(ii)(c)	J has an element of order 8, (H does not) or J is a cyclic group (H is not) or other valid reason	M1	2.4
	They are not isomorphic	A1	2.2a
		(2)	
			(13 marks)

Notes:
(i) **M1:** Proof begins with assumption that $ab = ba$ and deduces that this implies $ab = a^2b$ **M1:** A correct proof with working shown follows, and may be done in two stages **A1:** Concludes that assumption implies that $e = a$ **A1:** Explains clearly that this is a contradiction, as the elements *e* and *a* are distinct so $ab \neq ba$
(ii)(a) **M1:** Obtains two correct orders (usually the two in the scheme) **A1:** Finds another three correctly **A1:** Finds the final three so that all eight are correct
(ii)(b) **M1:** Finds one of the cyclic subgroups **A1:** Finds both subgroups and explains that they are cyclic groups, or gives generators 2 and 7 **B1:** Finds the non cyclic group **B1:** Uses correct terms that each element has order 2 or refers to it as Klein Group
(ii)(c) **M1:** Clearly explains how *J* differs from *H* **A1:** Correct deduction

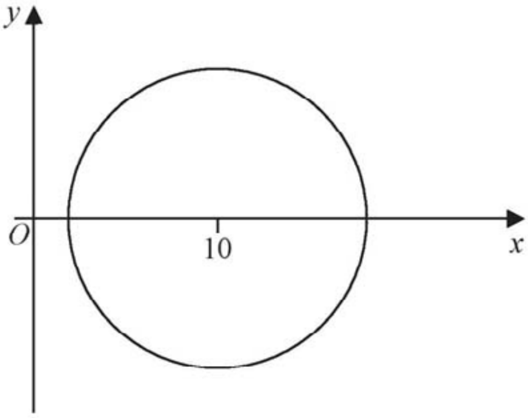
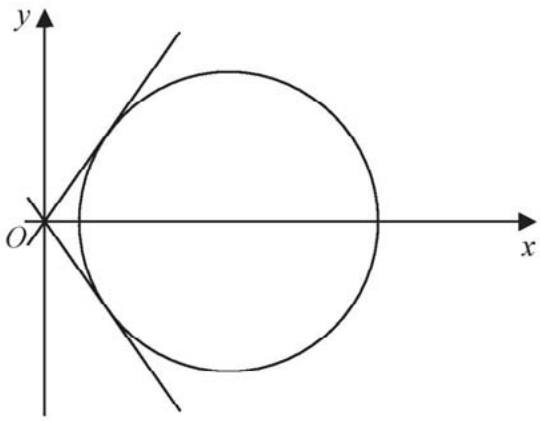
Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
5(a)	$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\sinh 2x$	B1	2.1
	So $S = \int \sqrt{1+\sinh^2 2x}\,dx$	M1	2.1
	$\therefore s = \int \cosh 2x dx$	A1	1.1b
	$= \left[\frac{1}{2}\sinh 2x\right]_{-\ln a}^{\ln a}$ or $\left[\sinh 2x\right]_0^{\ln a}$	M1	2.1
	$= \sinh 2\ln a = \frac{1}{2}[e^{2\ln a} - e^{-2\ln a}] = \frac{1}{2}\left(a^2 - \frac{1}{a^2}\right)$ (so k = ½)	A1	1.1b
		(5)	
(b)	$\frac{1}{2}\left(a^2 - \frac{1}{a^2}\right) = 2$ so $a^4 - 4a^2 - 1 = 0$	M1	1.1b
	$a^2 = 2 + \sqrt{5}$ (and a = 2.06 (approx.))	M1	1.1b
	When $x = \ln a$, $y = 0$ so $A = \frac{1}{2}\cosh(2\ln a)$	M1	3.4
	Height = A – 0.5 = awrt 0.62m	A1	1.1b
		(4)	
(c)	The width of the base = 2ln$a$ = 1.4m	B1	3.4
		(1)	
(d)	A parabola of the form $y = 0.62 - 1.19x^2$, or other symmetric curve with its equation e.g. 0.62cos(2.2x)	M1A1	3.3 3.3
		(2)	
			(12 marks)

Notes:

(a)
B1: Starts explanation by finding the correct derivative
M1: Uses their derivative in the formula for arc length
A1: Uses suitable identity to simplify the integrand and to obtain the expression in scheme
M1: Integrates and uses appropriate limits to find the required arc length
A1: Uses the definition of sinh to complete the proof and identifies the value for k

(b)
M1: Uses the formula obtained from the model and the length of the arch to create a quartic equation
M1: Continues to use this model to obtain a quadratic and to obtain values for a
M1: Attempts to find a value for A in order to find h
A1: Finds a value for the height correct to 2sf (or accept exact answer)

Question 5 Notes continued
(c) **B1:** Finds width to 2 sf i.e. 1.4m
(d) **M1:** Chooses or describes an even function with maximum point on the y axis **A1:** Gives suitable equation passing through (0, 0.62) and (0.7, 0) and (- 0.7, 0)

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
6(a)	$(x+6)^2 + y^2 = 4[(x-6)^{+} y^2]$	M1	2.1
	$x^2 + y^2 - 20x + 36 = 0$ which is the equation of a circle*	A1*	2.2a
		(2)	
(b)		M1 A1	1.1b 1.1b
		(2)	
(c)	Let $a = c + \mathrm{i}d$ and $a^* = c - \mathrm{i}d$ then $(c+\mathrm{i}d)(x-\mathrm{i}y) + (c-\mathrm{i}d)(x+\mathrm{i}y) = 0$	M1	3.1a
	So $y = -\frac{c}{d}x$	A1	1.1b
	 The gradients of the tangents (from geometry) are $\pm\frac{4}{3}$	B1	3.1a
	So $-\frac{c}{d} = \pm\frac{4}{3}$ and $\frac{d}{c} = \mp\frac{3}{4}$	M1	3.1a
	So $\tan\theta = \pm\frac{3}{4}$	A1	1.1b
		(5)	

Q6 Notes:

(a)

M1: Obtains an equation in terms of x and y using the given information

A1*: Expands and simplifies the algebra, collecting terms and obtains a circle equation correctly, deducing that this is a circle

(b)

M1: Draws a circle with centre at (10, 0)

A1: (Radius is 8) so circle does not cross the y axis

(c)

M1: Attempts to convert line equation into a cartesian form

A1: Obtains a simplified line equation

B1: Uses geometry to deduce the gradients of the tangents

M1: Understands the connection between arg a and the gradient of the tangents and uses this connection

A1: Correct answers

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
7(a)	$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \sin^{n-1} x \, dx$	M1	2.1
	$= \left[-\cos x \sin^{n-1} x\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - (-)\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x(n-1)\sin^{n-2} x \, dx$	A1	1.1b
	Obtains $= 0 - (-)\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\sin^2 x)(n-1)\sin^{n-2} x \, dx$	M1	1.1b
	So $I_n = (n-1)I_{n-2} - (n-1)I_n$ and hence $nI_n = (n-1)I_{n-2}$ *	A1*	2.1
		(4)	
(b)	uses $I_n = \frac{(n-1)}{n} I_{n-2}$ to give $I_{10} = \frac{9}{10} I_8$ or $I_2 = \frac{1}{2} I_0$	M1	3.1b
	So $I_{10} = \frac{9\times7\times5\times3\times1}{10\times8\times6\times4\times2} I_0$ x	M1	2.1
	$I_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$	B1	1.1b
	Required area is $2(I_2 - I_{10}) =$ **or** $8 \times \frac{1}{4}(I_2 - I_{10}) =$	M1	3.1b
	$= 2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{63\pi}{512}\right) = \frac{65\pi}{256} \text{m}^2$	A1	1.1b
		(5)	
			(9 marks)

Notes:

(a)

M1: Splits the integrand into the product shown and begins process of integration by parts (there may be sign errors)

A1: Correct work

M1: Uses limits on the first term and expresses $\cos^2$ term in terms of $\sin^2$

A1*: Completes the proof collecting I_n terms correctly with all stages shown

(b)

M1: Attempts to find I_{10} and/or I_2

M1: Finds I_{10} in terms of I_0

B1: Finds I_0 correctly

M1: States the expression needed to find the required area

A1: Completes the calculation to give this exact answer

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
8(a)	$u_1 = 1$ as there is only one way to go up one step	B1	2.4
	$u_2 = 2$ as there are two ways: one step then one step or two steps	B1	2.4
	If first move is one step then can climb the other $(n-1)$ steps in u_{n-1} ways. If first move is two steps can climb the other $(n-2)$ steps in u_{n-2} ways so $u_n = u_{n-1} + u_{n-2}$	B1	2.4
		(3)	
(b)	Sequence begins 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34,… so 34 ways of climbing 8 steps	B1	1.1b
		(1)	
(c)	To find general term use $u_n = u_{n-1} + u_{n-2}$ gives $\lambda^2 = \lambda + 1$	M1	2.1
	This has roots $\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$	A1	1.1b
	So general form is $A\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n + B\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n$	M1	2.2a
	Uses initial conditions to find *A* and *B* reaching two equations in *A* and *B*	M1	1.1b
	Obtains $A = \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}}\right)$ and $B = -\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}}\right)$ and so when $n = 400$ obtains $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{401} - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{401}\right]$ *	A1*	1.1b
		(5)	
			(9 marks)

Notes:

(a)

B1: Need to see explanation for $u_1 = 1$

B1: Need to see explanation for $u_2 = 2$ with the two ways spelled out

B1: Need to see the first move can be one step or can be two steps and clear explanation of the iterative expression as in the scheme

(b)

B1: The answer is enough for this mark

Question 8 notes continued	
(c)	
M1:	Obtains this characteristic equation
A1:	Solves quadratic – giving exact answers
M1:	Obtains a general form
M1:	Use initial conditions to obtains two equations which should be $A\left(1+\sqrt{5}\right)+B\left(1-\sqrt{5}\right)=2$ o.e. and $A\left(3+\sqrt{5}\right)+B\left(3-\sqrt{5}\right)=4$ but allow slips here
A1*:	Must see exact correct values for A and B and conclusion given for $n = 400$