Version 1.0: 0109

General Certificate of Education

Mathematics 6360

MFP4 Further Pure 4

Mark Scheme

2009 examination – January series

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available to download from the AQA Website: www.aqa.org.uk

Set and published by the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance.

The Assessment and Qualifications Alliance (AQA) is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales (company number 3644723) and a registered charity (registered charity number 1073334).
Registered address: AQA, Devas Street, Manchester M15 6EX *Dr Michael Cresswell Director General*

Key to mark scheme and abbreviations used in marking

M	mark is for method
m or dM	mark is dependent on one or more M marks and is for method
A	mark is dependent on M or m marks and is for accuracy
B	mark is independent of M or m marks and is for method and accuracy
E	mark is for explanation

√or ft or F	follow through from previous incorrect result	MC	mis-copy
CAO	correct answer only	MR	mis-read
CSO	correct solution only	RA	required accuracy
AWFW	anything which falls within	FW	further work
AWRT	anything which rounds to	ISW	ignore subsequent work
ACF	any correct form	FIW	from incorrect work
AG	answer given	BOD	given benefit of doubt
SC	special case	WR	work replaced by candidate
OE	or equivalent	FB	formulae book
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks	NOS	not on scheme
$-x$ EE	deduct x marks for each error	G	graph
NMS	no method shown	c	candidate
PI	possibly implied	sf	significant figure(s)
SCA	substantially correct approach	dp	decimal place(s)

No Method Shown

Where the question specifically requires a particular method to be used, we must usually see evidence of use of this method for any marks to be awarded. However, there are situations in some units where part marks would be appropriate, particularly when similar techniques are involved. Your Principal Examiner will alert you to these and details will be provided on the mark scheme.

Where the answer can be reasonably obtained without showing working and it is very unlikely that the correct answer can be obtained by using an incorrect method, we must award **full marks**. However, the obvious penalty to candidates showing no working is that incorrect answers, however close, earn **no marks**.

Where a question asks the candidate to state or write down a result, no method need be shown for full marks.

Where the permitted calculator has functions which reasonably allow the solution of the question directly, the correct answer without working earns **full marks**, unless it is given to less than the degree of accuracy accepted in the mark scheme, when it gains **no marks**.

Otherwise we require evidence of a correct method for any marks to be awarded.

MFP4

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1(a)	$4\mathbf{i} + 12\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}$ or equivalent	B1	1	
(b)(i)	$\sqrt{4^2+12^2+3^2}=13$	M1		ft From their d.v.
	d.c.'s are $\frac{4}{13}$, $\frac{12}{13}$ and $-\frac{3}{13}$	A1F	2	ft
(ii)	The cosines of the angles between the line and the coordinate axes	B1	1	
(c)	$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{b}$ = their d.v.	B1 B1F	 2	CAO ft
	Total		**6**	
2(a)	det $\mathbf{AB}$ = 110 Use of det $\mathbf{AB}$ = det $\mathbf{A}$ det $\mathbf{B}$ det $\mathbf{B}$ = 11	B1 M1 A1F	 3	 ft their det AB / 10
(b)	$\mathbf{C} = (\mathbf{AB})^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 7 \\ 1 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$	M1 A1		
	$\mathbf{D} = [\,(\mathbf{BA})^{\mathrm{T}}\,]^{\mathrm{T}} = \mathbf{BA} = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 2 \\ 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$	B1	3	For reference: $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
	Total		**6**	
3(a)(i)	$\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{y} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$	M1 A1	 2	
(ii)	$(\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{y}) \bullet \mathbf{z} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 & 4 \\ -8 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix}$	M1		or via $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \bullet \begin{bmatrix} -8 \\ 1 \\ a \end{bmatrix}$
	$= 18 - a$	A1F	2	ft
(b)(i)	$A = ½\,\lvert\,\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{y}\,\rvert$ $= ½\sqrt{2^2+2^2+1^2} = 1.5$	M1 A1F	 2	 ft
(ii)	$(\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{y}) \bullet \mathbf{z} = 0 \Rightarrow a = 18$	M1 A1F	 2	 ft or CAO from new start
	Total		**8**	

MFP4 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4(a)	Subst[g]. $\lambda = -1$ into $\det(\mathbf{M} - \lambda\mathbf{I}) = 0$	M1		Or $\mathbf{M}\,\mathbf{x} = -\mathbf{x}$ etc.
	Solving between $x + y + z = 0$ and $x + y + 2z = 0$	dM1		
	Eigenvector(s) $\alpha\begin{bmatrix}1\\-1\\0\end{bmatrix}$	A1	3	Any non-zero α will suffice
(b)	Attempt at Char. Eqn.	M1		
	$\lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 1 = 0$	A1 × 3		Each coefft. (not the λ^3)
	Use of division/factor theorem etc.	M1		With/without $(\lambda + 1)$ factor
	$(\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 1)$	A1		
	Solving remaining quadratic factor	M1		
	$\lambda_{2,3} = 3 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$	A1	8	CAO simplest exact form
	Total		**11**	
5(a)	$D = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx$	M1 A1	2	
(b)	E.g. by $C_1{}' = C_1 + (C_2 + C_3)$	M1		
	$\Rightarrow \Delta = \begin{vmatrix}x+y+z & y & z\\0 & z-x & x-y\\2(x+y+z) & y+x & z+y\end{vmatrix}$			
	$= (x+y+z)\begin{vmatrix}1 & y & z\\0 & z-x & x-y\\2 & y+x & z+y\end{vmatrix}$	A1	2	Shown or explained from previous line
(c)	Working on (R/C-ops) or expanding remaining determinant	M1		
	2[nd] factor $= -(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx)$	dM1		Good attempt
	$k = -1$	A1	3	
	Total		**7**	
6(a)	Use of $\sin\theta$ or $\cos\theta$ = (dot product)/(product of moduli)	M1		Must be d.v. of line & plane's nml.
	Num[r]. = 3	B1F		ft
	Denom[r]. = $\sqrt{18}\sqrt{2}$	B1F		ft
	$\theta = 30^\circ$	A1	4	CAO
(b)(i)	$\lambda = 8$ noted or found	B1	1	
(ii)	$\begin{bmatrix}2+\lambda\\3-\lambda\\5+4\lambda\end{bmatrix} \bullet \begin{bmatrix}0\\1\\1\end{bmatrix} = 20$	M1		Attempt at this
	$3 - \lambda + 5 + 4\lambda = 20 \Rightarrow \lambda = 4$	M1 A1		Solving a linear eqn. in λ
	giving $Q = (6, -1, 21)$	B1F	4	ft
(iii)	$PQ = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2 + 16^2} = 12\sqrt{2}$	M1 A1		Or $4\sqrt{18}$, 17.0, 16.97 etc.
	Sh. Dist. = $12\sqrt{2}\,.\sin 30^\circ = 6\sqrt{2}$	B1F	3	ft $\frac{1}{2}$ previous answer
	Total		**12**	

MFP4 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
7(a)	$x - 2y = -1 - \lambda$ $-x + y = 3 - 3\lambda$ Solving for x and y in terms of λ $x = 7\lambda - 5$ and $y = 4\lambda - 2$	 B1 M1 A1	 3	 At least one correct from setting $z = \lambda$ CAO
(b)	Subst^g. x, y, z in terms of λ in $5x + ky + 17z = 1$ $35\lambda - 25 + k(4y - 2) + 17\lambda - 1 = 0$ Factsn. attempt: $(4y - 2)(k + 13) = 0$ $(2y - 1)(k + 13) = 0$	M1 dM1 A1	 3	 **ANSWER GIVEN**
(c)(i)	When $k = -13$, $5x - 13y + 17z$ $= 35\lambda - 25 - 52\lambda + 26 + 17\lambda \equiv 1$ The three planes intersect in a line Solns. $x = 7\lambda - 5$, $y = 4\lambda - 2$, $z = \lambda$	 B1 B1 B1F		 Subst^g. into 3rd eqn. and demonstrating consistency ft
(ii)	When $k \neq -13$, $\lambda = ½$ Soln. (–1½ , 0, ½) Three planes meet at a point	B1 B1F B1	 6	 ft
	Total		**12**	
8(a)(i)	$\frac{1}{5}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	B1 B1	 2	1/det Transposed matx. of cofactors
(ii)	$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5}(X + 2Y) \\ \frac{1}{5}(Y - 2X) \end{bmatrix}$	M1 A1F	 2	 ft
(b)	$\mathbf{A} = \sqrt{5}\begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{5} & -2/\sqrt{5} \\ 2/\sqrt{5} & 1/\sqrt{5} \end{bmatrix}$ Enlargement sf $\sqrt{5}$ (centre O) + Rotation thro' $\cos^{-1}(1/\sqrt{5})$	B1 M1 A1 M1 A1	 5	 Two components in any order or 63.4° or 1.11 rads
(c)(i)	$p = ½$, $q = 3$ noted	B1	1	Or form $\frac{x^2}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$ shown
(ii)	$6x^2 + y^2 = 3 \Rightarrow$ $\frac{6}{25}\left(X^2 + 4XY + 4Y^2\right)$ $+ \frac{1}{25}\left(Y^2 - 4XY + 4X^2\right) = 3$ $\Rightarrow 10X^2 + 20XY + 25Y^2 = 75$ $\Rightarrow 2X^2 + 4XY + 5Y^2 = 15$	 M1 A1	 2	 Subst^g. for x and y **ANSWER GIVEN**
(iii)	It is just an enlarged rotation of E, hence still an ellipse	B1	1	
	Total		**13**	
	TOTAL		**75**	