N11/5/MATHL/HP3/ENG/TZ0/SE/M

International Baccalaureate®
Baccalauréat International
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MARKSCHEME

November 2011

MATHEMATICS
SERIES AND DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

Higher Level

Paper 3

11 pages

Instructions to Examiners

Abbreviations

M Marks awarded for attempting to use a correct **Method**; working must be seen.

(M) Marks awarded for **Method**; may be implied by **correct** subsequent working.

A Marks awarded for an **Answer** or for **Accuracy**; often dependent on preceding ***M*** marks.

(A) Marks awarded for an **Answer** or for **Accuracy**; may be implied by **correct** subsequent working.

R Marks awarded for clear **Reasoning**.

N Marks awarded for **correct** answers if **no** working shown.

AG Answer given in the question and so no marks are awarded.

Using the markscheme

1 General

Write the marks in red on candidates' scripts, in the right hand margin.

- Show the **breakdown** of individual marks awarded using the abbreviations ***M1***, ***A1***, *etc*.
- Write down the total for each **question** (at the end of the question) and **circle** it.

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 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 the markscheme specifies ***(M2)***, ***N3***, *etc*., do **not** split the marks.
- Once a correct answer to a question or part-question is seen, ignore further working.

3 *N* marks

*Award **N** marks for **correct** answers where there is **no** working.*

- Do **not** award a mixture of ***N*** and other marks.
- There may be fewer ***N*** marks available than the total of ***M***, ***A*** and ***R*** marks; this is deliberate as it penalizes candidates for not following the instruction to show their working.

4 Implied marks

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

- Normally the correct work is seen or implied in the next line.
- Marks **without** brackets can only be awarded for work that is **seen**.

5 Follow through marks

*Follow through (****FT****) marks are awarded where an incorrect answer from one* ***part*** *of a question is used correctly in* ***subsequent*** *part(s). To award* ***FT*** *marks,* ***there must be working present*** *and not just a final answer based on an incorrect answer to a previous part.*

- If the question becomes much simpler because of an error then use discretion to award fewer ***FT*** marks.
- If the error leads to an inappropriate value (*e.g.* $\sin\theta = 1.5$), do not award the mark(s) for the final answer(s).
- Within a question part, once an error is made, no further **dependent *A*** marks can be awarded, but ***M*** marks may be awarded if appropriate.
- Exceptions to this rule will be explicitly noted on the markscheme.

6 Mis-read

*If a candidate incorrectly copies information from the question, this is a mis-read (****MR****). Apply a* ***MR*** *penalty of 1 mark to that question. Award the marks as usual and then write –1(****MR****) next to the total. Subtract 1 mark from the total for the question. A candidate should be penalized only once for a particular mis-read.*

- 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.* $\sin\theta = 1.5$), do not award the mark(s) for the final answer(s).

7 Discretionary marks *(d)*

An examiner uses discretion to award a mark on the rare occasions when the markscheme does not cover the work seen. The mark should be labelled **(d)** *and a brief* ***note*** *written next to the mark explaining this decision.*

8 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 in doubt, contact your team leader for advice.

- Alternative methods for complete questions are indicated by **METHOD 1**, **METHOD 2**, *etc*.
- Alternative solutions for part-questions are indicated by **EITHER** . . . **OR**.
- Where possible, alignment will also be used to assist examiners in identifying where these alternatives start and finish.

9 Alternative forms

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

- As this is an international examination, accept all alternative forms of **notation**.
- In the markscheme, equivalent **numerical** and **algebraic** forms will generally be written in brackets immediately following the answer.
- In the markscheme, **simplified** answers, (which candidates often do not write in examinations), will generally appear in brackets. Marks should be awarded for either the form preceding the bracket or the form in brackets (if it is seen).

  Example: for differentiating $f(x) = 2\sin(5x-3)$, the markscheme gives:

  $f'(x) = \left(2\cos(5x-3)\right)5 \quad \left(=10\cos(5x-3)\right)$ ***A1***

  Award ***A1*** for $\left(2\cos(5x-3)\right)5$, even if $10\cos(5x-3)$ is not seen.

10 Accuracy of Answers

Candidates should ***NO LONGER*** *be penalized for an accuracy error* ***(AP)****.*

If the level of accuracy is specified in the question, a mark will be allocated for giving the answer to the required accuracy. When this is not specified in the question, all numerical answers should be given exactly or correct to three significant figures. Please check work carefully for ***FT****.*

11 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.

12 Calculators

A GDC is required for paper 3, but calculators with symbolic manipulation features (e.g. TI-89) are not allowed.

Calculator notation
The Mathematics HL guide says:
Students must always use correct mathematical notation, not calculator notation.
Do **not** accept final answers written using calculator notation. However, do not penalize the use of calculator notation in the working.

13 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.

1. **using l'Hôpital's Rule** *(M1)*

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{\left(\frac{1}{4} - x^2\right)}{\cot \pi x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{-2x}{-\pi \operatorname{cosec}^2 \pi x} \right]$$ ***A1A1***

$$= \frac{-1}{-\pi \operatorname{cosec}^2 \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$ ***(M1)A1***

[5 marks]

2. (a) for $n \ge 1$, $n! = n(n-1)(n-2)...3 \times 2 \times 1 \ge 2 \times 2 \times 2 ... 2 \times 2 \times 1 = 2^{n-1}$ ***M1A1***

$\Rightarrow n! \ge 2^{n-1}$ for $n \ge 1$ ***AG***

[2 marks]

(b) $n! \ge 2^{n-1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n!} \le \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$ for $n \ge 1$ ***A1***

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$ is a positive converging geometric series ***R1***

hence $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$ converges by the comparison test ***R1***

[3 marks]

Total [5 marks]

3. (a) using the ratio test (and absolute convergence implies convergence) ***(M1)***

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}\right| = \lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{\dfrac{(-1)^{n+1}x^{n+1}}{(n+1)2^{n+1}}}{\dfrac{(-1)^n x^n}{(n)2^n}}\right|$$ ***A1A1***

Note: Award ***A1*** for numerator, ***A1*** for denominator.

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{(-1)^{n+1}\times x^{n+1}\times n\times 2^n}{(-1)^n\times(n+1)\times 2^{n+1}\times x^n}\right|$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n}{2(n+1)}|x|$$ ***(A1)***

$$= \frac{|x|}{2}$$ ***A1***

for convergence we require $\frac{|x|}{2} < 1$ ***M1***

$\Rightarrow |x| < 2$

hence radius of convergence is 2 ***A1***

[7 marks]

(b) we now need to consider what happens when $x = \pm 2$ ***(M1)***

when $x = 2$ we have $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ which is convergent (by the alternating series test) ***A1***

when $x = -2$ we have $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n}$ which is divergent ***A1***

hence interval of convergence is $]-2, 2]$ ***A1***

[4 marks]

Total [11 marks]

4. (a) $\int \frac{1}{4x^2+1}\mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2}\arctan 2x + k$ ***(M1)(A1)***

Note: Do not penalize the absence of "$+k$".

$\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{4x^2+1}\mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2}\lim_{a\to\infty}\left[\arctan 2x\right]_1^a$ ***(M1)***

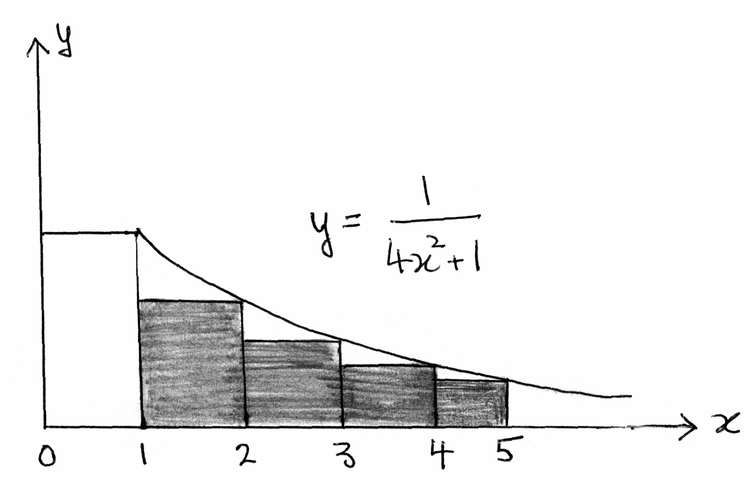
Note: Accept $\frac{1}{2}\left[\arctan 2x\right]_1^\infty$.

$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan 2\right) \quad (= 0.232)$ ***A1***

hence the series converges ***AG***

[4 marks]

(b) (i)



A2

The shaded rectangles lie within the area below the graph so that $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\frac{1}{4n^2+1} < \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{4x^2+1}\mathrm{d}x$. Adding the first term in the series, $\frac{1}{4\times 1^2+1}$, gives $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{4n^2+1} < \frac{1}{4\times 1^2+1} + \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{4x^2+1}\mathrm{d}x$. ***R1AG***

(ii) upper bound $= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan 2\right) \quad (= 0.432)$ ***A1***

[4 marks]

Total [8 marks]

5. (a) METHOD 1

$$y = \ln\left(\frac{1+e^{-x}}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2e^{-x}}{2(1+e^{-x})} = \frac{-e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}}$$ ***M1A1***

now $\frac{1+e^{-x}}{2} = e^{y}$ ***M1***

$\Rightarrow 1+e^{-x} = 2e^{y}$

$\Rightarrow e^{-x} = 2e^{y} - 1$ ***(A1)***

$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2e^{y}+1}{2e^{y}}$ ***(A1)***

Note: Only one of the two above ***A1*** marks may be implied.

$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{-y}}{2} - 1$ ***AG***

Note: Candidates may find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ as a function of x and then work backwards from the given answer. Award full marks if done correctly

METHOD 2

$$y = \ln\left(\frac{1+e^{-x}}{2}\right)$$

$\Rightarrow e^{y} = \frac{1+e^{-x}}{2}$ M1

$\Rightarrow e^{-x} = 2e^{y} - 1$

$\Rightarrow x = -\ln(2e^{y} - 1)$ A1

$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{1}{2e^{y}-1} \times 2e^{y}$ M1 A1

$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2e^{y}-1}{-2e^{y}}$ A1

$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{-y}}{2} - 1$

AG

[5 marks]

(b)

METHOD 1

when $x = 0$, $y = \ln 1 = 0$ ***A1***

when $x = 0$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$ ***A1***

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{e^{-y}}{2}\frac{dy}{dx}$ ***M1A1***

when $x = 0$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ ***A1***

$\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = \frac{e^{-y}}{2}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - \frac{e^{-y}}{2}\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$ ***M1A1A1***

when $x = 0$, $\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = \frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{4} = 0$ ***A1***

$y = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3$

$\Rightarrow y = 0 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{8}x^2 + 0x^3 + \ldots$ ***(M1)A1***

two of the above terms are zero ***AG***

METHOD 2

when $x = 0$, $y = \ln 1 = 0$ ***A1***

when $x = 0$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$ ***A1***

$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{-e^{-y}}{2}\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-e^{-y}}{2}\left(\frac{e^{-y}}{2} - 1\right) = \frac{-e^{2y}}{4} + \frac{e^{-y}}{2}$ ***M1A1***

when $x = 0$, $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ ***A1***

$\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = \left(\frac{e^{-2y}}{2} - \frac{e^{-y}}{2}\right)\frac{dy}{dx}$ ***M1A1A1***

when $x = 0$, $\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = -\frac{1}{2}\times\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$ ***A1***

$y = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3$

$\Rightarrow y = 0 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{8}x^2 + 0x^3 + \ldots$ ***(M1)A1***

two of the above terms are zero ***AG***

[11 marks]

Total [16 marks]

6. $(x+y)\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}+(x-y)=0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=\frac{y-x}{x+y}$

let $y=vx$ ***M1***

$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=v+x\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}x}$ ***A1***

$v+x\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}x}=\frac{vx-x}{x+vx}$ ***(A1)***

$x\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}x}=\frac{v-1}{v+1}-v=\frac{v-1-v^2-v}{v+1}=\frac{-1-v^2}{1+v}$ ***A1***

$\int\frac{v+1}{1+v^2}\mathrm{d}v=-\int\frac{1}{x}\mathrm{d}x$ ***M1***

$\int\frac{v}{1+v^2}\mathrm{d}v+\int\frac{1}{1+v^2}\mathrm{d}v=-\int\frac{1}{x}\mathrm{d}x$ ***M1***

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\ln\left|1+v^2\right|+\arctan v=-\ln\left|x\right|+k$ ***A1A1***

Notes: Award ***A1*** for $\frac{1}{2}\ln\left|1+v^2\right|$, ***A1*** for the other two terms.
Do not penalize missing k or missing modulus signs at this stage.

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\ln\left|1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}\right|+\arctan\frac{y}{x}=-\ln\left|x\right|+k$ ***M1***

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\ln 4+\arctan\sqrt{3}=-\ln 1+k$ ***(M1)***

$\Rightarrow k=\ln 2+\frac{\pi}{3}$ ***A1***

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\ln\left|1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}\right|+\arctan\frac{y}{x}=-\ln\left|x\right|+\ln 2+\frac{\pi}{3}$

attempt to combine logarithms ***M1***

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\frac{y^2+x^2}{x^2}\right|+\frac{1}{2}\ln\left|x^2\right|=\ln 2+\frac{\pi}{3}-\arctan\frac{y}{x}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\ln\left|y^2+x^2\right|=\ln 2+\frac{\pi}{3}-\arctan\frac{y}{x}$ ***(A1)***

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{y^2+x^2}=\mathrm{e}^{\ln 2+\frac{\pi}{3}-\arctan\frac{y}{x}}$ ***(A1)***

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{y^2+x^2}=\mathrm{e}^{\ln 2}\times\mathrm{e}^{\frac{\pi}{3}-\arctan\frac{y}{x}}$ ***A1***

$\Rightarrow r=2\mathrm{e}^{\frac{\pi}{3}-\theta}$ ***AG***

[15 marks]