Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCE

Further Mathematics B (MEI)

Y435/01: Extra pure

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for November 2020

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

Text Instructions

Annotations and abbreviations

Annotation in scoris	Meaning
✓and ✗	
BOD	Benefit of doubt
FT	Follow through
ISW	Ignore subsequent working
M0, M1	Method mark awarded 0, 1
A0, A1	Accuracy mark awarded 0, 1
B0, B1	Independent mark awarded 0, 1
E	Explanation mark 1
SC	Special case
^	Omission sign
MR	Misread
BP	Blank page
Highlighting	
Other abbreviations in mark scheme	**Meaning**
E1	Mark for explaining a result or establishing a given result
dep*	Mark dependent on a previous mark, indicated by *. The * may be omitted if only previous M mark.
cao	Correct answer only
oe	Or equivalent
rot	Rounded or truncated
soi	Seen or implied
www	Without wrong working
AG	Answer given
awrt	Anything which rounds to
BC	By Calculator
DR	This indicates that the instruction **In this question you must show detailed reasoning** appears in the question.

Subject-specific Marking Instructions for AS Level Mathematics B (MEI)

a Annotations must be used during your marking. For a response awarded zero (or full) marks a single appropriate annotation (cross, tick, M0 or ^) is sufficient, but not required.

For responses that are not awarded either 0 or full marks, you must make it clear how you have arrived at the mark you have awarded and all responses must have enough annotation for a reviewer to decide if the mark awarded is correct without having to mark it independently.

It is vital that you annotate standardisation scripts fully to show how the marks have been awarded.

Award NR (No Response)

- if there is nothing written at all in the answer space and no attempt elsewhere in the script
- OR if there is a comment which does not in any way relate to the question (e.g. ‘can’t do’, ‘don’t know’)
- OR if there is a mark (e.g. a dash, a question mark, a picture) which isn’t an attempt at the question.

Note: Award 0 marks only for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question).

If a candidate uses the answer space for one question to answer another, for example using the space for 8(b) to answer 8(a), then give benefit of doubt unless it is ambiguous for which part it is intended.

b An element of professional judgement is required in the marking of any written paper. Remember that the mark scheme is designed to assist in marking incorrect solutions. Correct solutions leading to correct answers are awarded full marks but work must not always be judged on the answer alone, and answers that are given in the question, especially, must be validly obtained; key steps in the working must always be looked at and anything unfamiliar must be investigated thoroughly. Correct but unfamiliar or unexpected methods are often signalled by a correct result following an apparently incorrect method. Such work must be carefully assessed. When a candidate adopts a method which does not correspond to the mark scheme, escalate the question to your Team Leader who will decide on a course of action with the Principal Examiner.
If you are in any doubt whatsoever you should contact your Team Leader.

c The following types of marks are available.

M
A suitable method has been selected and *applied* in a manner which shows that the method is essentially understood. Method marks are not usually lost for numerical errors, algebraic slips or errors in units. However, it is not usually sufficient for a candidate just to indicate an intention of using some method or just to quote a formula; the formula or idea must be applied to the specific problem in hand, e.g. by substituting the relevant quantities into the formula. In some cases the nature of the errors allowed for the award of an M mark may be specified.
A method mark may usually be implied by a correct answer unless the question includes the DR statement, the command words "Determine" or "Show that", or some other indication that the method must be given explicitly.

A
Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. Accuracy marks cannot be given unless the associated Method mark is earned (or implied). Therefore M0 A1 cannot ever be awarded.

B
Mark for a correct result or statement independent of Method marks.

E
A given result is to be established or a result has to be explained. This usually requires more working or explanation than the establishment of an unknown result.

Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, e.g. wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored. Sometimes this is reinforced in the mark scheme by the abbreviation isw. However, this would not apply to a case where a candidate passes through the correct answer as part of a wrong argument.

d When a part of a question has two or more 'method' steps, the M marks are in principle independent unless the scheme specifically says otherwise; and similarly where there are several B marks allocated. (The notation 'dep*' is used to indicate that a particular mark is dependent on an earlier, asterisked, mark in the scheme.) Of course, in practice it may happen that when a candidate has once gone wrong in a part of a question, the work from there on is worthless so that no more marks can sensibly be given. On the other hand, when two or more steps are successfully run together by the candidate, the earlier marks are implied and full credit must be given.

e The abbreviation FT implies that the A or B mark indicated is allowed for work correctly following on from previously incorrect results. Otherwise, A and B marks are given for correct work only – differences in notation are of course permitted. A (accuracy) marks are not given for answers obtained from incorrect working. When A or B marks are awarded for work at an intermediate stage of a solution, there may be various alternatives that are equally acceptable. In such cases, what is acceptable will be detailed in the mark scheme. If this is not the case, please escalate the question to your Team Leader who will decide on a course of action with the Principal Examiner.
Sometimes the answer to one part of a question is used in a later part of the same question. In this case, A marks will often be 'follow through'. In such

cases you must ensure that you refer back to the answer of the previous part question even if this is not shown within the image zone. You may find it easier to mark follow through questions candidate-by-candidate rather than question-by-question.

f Unless units are specifically requested, there is no penalty for wrong or missing units as long as the answer is numerically correct and expressed either in SI or in the units of the question. (e.g. lengths will be assumed to be in metres unless in a particular question all the lengths are in km, when this would be assumed to be the unspecified unit.)
We are usually quite flexible about the accuracy to which the final answer is expressed; over-specification is usually only penalised where the scheme explicitly says so.

- When a value is **given** in the paper only accept an answer correct to at least as many significant figures as the given value.
- When a value is **not given** in the paper accept any answer that agrees with the correct value to **2 s.f.** unless a different level of accuracy has been asked for in the question, or the mark scheme specifies an acceptable range.
  NB for Specification A the rubric specifies 3 s.f. as standard, so this statement reads “3 s.f”

Follow through should be used so that only one mark in any question is lost for each distinct accuracy error.
Candidates using a value of 9.80, 9.81 or 10 for *g* should usually be penalised for any final accuracy marks which do not agree to the value found with 9.8 which is given in the rubric.

g Rules for replaced work and multiple attempts:

- If one attempt is clearly indicated as the one to mark, or only one is left uncrossed out, then mark that attempt and ignore the others.
- If more than one attempt is left not crossed out, then mark the last attempt unless it only repeats part of the first attempt or is substantially less complete.
- if a candidate crosses out all of their attempts, the assessor should attempt to mark the crossed out answer(s) as above and award marks appropriately.

h For a genuine misreading (of numbers or symbols) which is such that the object and the difficulty of the question remain unaltered, mark according to the scheme but following through from the candidate’s data. A penalty is then applied; 1 mark is generally appropriate, though this may differ for some units. This is achieved by withholding one A or B mark in the question. Marks designated as cao may be awarded as long as there are no other errors. If a candidate corrects the misread in a later part, do not continue to follow through. E marks are lost unless, by chance, the given results are established by equivalent working. Note that a miscopy of the candidate’s own working is not a misread but an accuracy error.

i If a calculator is used, some answers may be obtained with little or no working visible. Allow full marks for correct answers provided that there is nothing in the wording of the question specifying that analytical methods are required such as the bold “In this question you must show detailed reasoning”, or the command words “Show” and “Determine. Where an answer is wrong but there is some evidence of method, allow appropriate method marks. Wrong answers with no supporting method score zero. If in doubt, consult your Team Leader.

j If in any case the scheme operates with considerable unfairness consult your Team Leader.

Question	Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
1	$\det(\mathbf{A}-\lambda\mathbf{I}) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 2 \\ 3 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(1+\lambda)-6$	M1	1.1a	For ch eqn in any form	Can be implied by correct e-vals Allow one sign error
	$\lambda^2+\lambda-6\ [=0\ ]$ So the eigenvalues are 2 and –3	A1	1.1	For both e-vals correct	
	$e=2: \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2y \\ 3x-y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ 2y \end{pmatrix}$	M1	1.1	Either equation correct in any form FT	
	$\Rightarrow x=y \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$	A1	1.1	Or any non-zero multiple	
	$e = \ 3: \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2y \\ 3x-y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3x \\ -3y \end{pmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow 3x=-2y \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$	A1	1.1	Or any non-zero multiple	If each e-vec is not paired with its e-val (either explicitly or in the working) or if they are wrongly assigned then **SC1** if they are both correct
		[5]			

Question	Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
2	$t_1 = \dfrac{a}{(1+b)!} = 8$ soi	B1	3.1a	Using the initial condition to obtain an equation in a and b	
	$t_{n+1} = \dfrac{t_n}{n+3} \Rightarrow \dfrac{a}{(n+1+b)!} = \dfrac{a}{(n+3)(n+b)!}$	M1	3.1a	Substituting solution formula into recurrence relation	
	so we need $n+3 = n+1+b$	M1	1.1	Cancelling a and $(n+b)!$	
	=> $b=2$	A1	1.1		
	and $a = 8\times3! = 48$ $\left[t_n = \dfrac{48}{(n+2)!} \right]$	A1	3.2a		
		[5]			

2	**Alternative Method:**				
	$t_1 = \frac{a}{(1+b)!} = 8 \quad t_2 = \frac{a}{(2+b)(1+b)!} = 2$	**M1**	**3.1a**	Attempting to find two terms eg t_1 and t_2 or recognising a general pattern	
	Solving to give $a = 48$, $b = 2$	**A1A1**	**3.1a**		
	$t_{n+1} = \frac{48}{(n+2)!(n+3)}$	**M1**	**1.1**	Using $t_{n+1} = \frac{t_n}{n+3}$ to verify solution	
	$t_{n+1} = \frac{48}{(n+3)!}$	**A1**	**3.2a**	Completion	
		[5]			

3	**(a)**		$u_n = kp^n \Rightarrow p^2 - 4p + 5$ [= 0] => $p = 2 \pm \mathrm{i}$	**M1** **M1**	**1.1** **1.1**	Auxiliary equation BC. Solving their auxiliary equation	One sign error
			$r = \sqrt{5},\ \tan\theta = 0.5$ soi	**M1**	**1.1**	Finding mod/arg of at least one of their roots	Could be seen later
			$u_n = \mathrm{A}(2+\mathrm{i})^n + \mathrm{B}(2-\mathrm{i})^n$	**M1**	**1.1**	General solution in any form (can be implied by correct real form)	
			$u_n = r^n(\alpha\cos(n\theta) + \beta\sin(n\theta))$ soi	**A1**	**1.1**	FT General solution in real form with r and θ either specified or *in situ*	FT their A and B. r could be seen as eg 2.24 and θ as eg 0.46 or 26.6 here
			eg $n = 0$ [$\Rightarrow \alpha = 0$]	**M1**	**1.1**	Substituting **either** initial condition into their GS	
			$n = 1$ => $\beta = 1$ so $u_n = 5^{\frac{n}{2}}\sin n\theta$ oe	**A1**	**1.1**	allow eg $u_n = 5^{\frac{n}{2}}\sin\left(n\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)$	
				[7]			
			Alternative Method $u_n = kp^n \Rightarrow p^2 - 4p + 5 = 0$ => $p = 2 \pm \mathrm{i}$	**M1** **M1**	**1.1** **1.1**	Auxiliary equation BC. Solving their auxiliary equation	One sign error
			$r = \sqrt{5},\ \tan\theta = 0.5$ soi	**M1**	**1.1**	Finding mod/arg of at least one root	Could be seen later
			$u_n = \mathrm{A}(2+\mathrm{i})^n + \mathrm{B}(2-\mathrm{i})^n$	**M1**	**1.1**	General solution in any form (can be implied by correct real form)	
			$0 = \mathrm{A} + \mathrm{B} \Rightarrow \mathrm{A} = -\mathrm{B}$	**M1**	**1.1**	Using one initial condition to find an arbitrary constant	
			$\mathrm{A}(2+i)^n + \mathrm{B}(2-i)^n = 1 \Rightarrow \mathrm{A} = -\tfrac{1}{2}i,\ \mathrm{B} = \tfrac{1}{2}i$ $u_n =$ $-\frac{1}{2}i\sqrt{5}^n(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n + \frac{1}{2}i\sqrt{5}^n(\cos\theta - i\sin\theta)^n$	**A1**	**1.1**	Solution given in mod/arg form (Could also see $e^{i\theta}$)	FT their A and B. r could be seen as eg 2.24 and θ as eg 0.46 or 26.6 here
			$u_n = 5^{\frac{n}{2}}\sin n\theta$ oe	**A1** **[7]**	**1.1**		

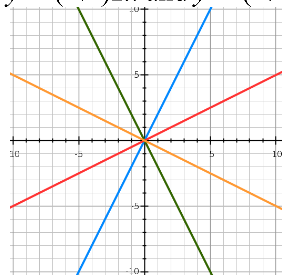
3	**(b)**		If $a = 0.1$ then v_n converges to 0 as as $n \to \infty$. If $a = 0.2$ then v_n [does not converge…] …and is bounded and oscillatory. If $a = 1$ then v_n diverges… …and is oscillatory.	**B1** **B1** **B1** **B1** **B1** **[5]**	**2.5** **2.2b** **2.2b** **2.2b** **2.2b**	No need to mention oscillatory but must give the limit Not "diverges" Allow descriptions (eg "the sign changes regularly" or "it goes positive and negative" and "it is bounded or "always between –1 and 1"). Ignore "periodic" Allow eg "the terms get bigger (in size)". Allow descriptions (eg "the sign changes regularly" or "it goes positive and negative").	Diagrams only not sufficient for all three cases B1 bounded B1 oscillatory

4	**(a)**	**(i)**	$2n+1+2m+1=2(n+m+1)$ so not closed [$0 \notin G$ so] no identity. Since no identity the inverse property cannot be satisfied.	**B1** **B1** **B1** **[3]**	**2.1** **2.2a** **2.2a**	Must show some working Could be seen with next B1 Cannot gain this B1 without previous B1	
4	**(a)**	**(ii)**	$(a+b\sqrt{2})(c+d\sqrt{2})=ac+2bd+(bc+ad)\sqrt{2}$ so closed $a=1,\ b=0 \Rightarrow 1\ [\in G]$ so identity exists eg $\frac{1}{2+\sqrt{2}}=1\ \ \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \notin G$ so inverse property not satisfied	**B1** **B1** **B1** **[3]**	**2.1** **2.2a** **2.2a**	Must show some working 1 must be seen Single numerical counter example is sufficient or $0^{-1} \notin G$	Elements must be general and distinct For $\frac{a}{a^2-2b^2}+\frac{b\sqrt{2}}{a^2-2b^2}$ need to justify answer eg $\frac{a}{a^2-2b^2}$ is **not always** in G
4	**(a)**	**(iii)**	$a,\ b \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow ab \in \mathbb{R}$ so closed $1 \in \mathbb{R}\ and\ a \times 1 = 1 \times a = a \in \mathbb{R}$ so identity exists $0^{-1} \notin \mathbb{R}$ so inverse property not satisfied	**B1** **B1** **B1** **[3]**	**2.1** **2.2a** **2.2a**	Need justification 1 must be seen	
4	**(b)**	**(i)**	$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -\mathrm{i} \\ -\mathrm{i} & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\mathrm{i} \\ -\mathrm{i} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	**B1** **B1** **B1** **[3]**	**3.1a** **1.1** **1.1**		
4	**(b)**	**(ii)**	They are not isomorphic because M contains only one element of order 2 while N is known to contain at least 3.	**B1**	**2.4**	Or other valid reason (eg M is cyclic while N is not since it requires more than 1 element to generate it)	
				[1]			

5	(a)		$\frac{1}{3}\begin{pmatrix}1&-2&-2\\-2&1&-2\\-2&-2&1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}a\\b\\c\end{pmatrix}=\frac{1}{3}\begin{pmatrix}a-2b-2c\\-2a+b-2c\\-2a-2b+c\end{pmatrix}$	M1	3.1a	Finding vector **A.f**	
			$\mathbf{e.f}=0\Rightarrow a+b+c=0$	M1	3.1a	Using perpendicularity condition to find a relationship between a, b and c	
			$\therefore \mathbf{A.f}=\frac{1}{3}\begin{pmatrix}-b-c-2b-2c\\2(b+c)+b-2c\\2(b+c)-2b+c\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}-b-c\\b\\c\end{pmatrix}$	M1	1.1	Eliminating a, b or c consistently in all 3 components to derive **A.f** in two unknowns or eliminating b or c in x, a or c in y and a or b in z.	soi
			$\therefore \mathbf{A.f}=\begin{pmatrix}a\\b\\c\end{pmatrix}=\mathbf{f}$ so **f** is an e-vec of **A**	A1 [4]	3.2a	Completing substitution and correct conclusion	
			Alternative method: $\mathbf{f}=\lambda\begin{pmatrix}1\\-1\\0\end{pmatrix}+\mu\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\\-1\end{pmatrix}$	M1	3.1a	Expressing a general **f** in terms of two non-parallel vectors which are both perpendicular to **e**	Showing that a specific perpendicular vector is an e-vec **SC2** or **M1SC1**
			$\therefore \mathbf{A.f}=\frac{1}{3}\begin{pmatrix}1&-2&-2\\-2&1&-2\\-2&-2&1\end{pmatrix}\left(\lambda\begin{pmatrix}1\\-1\\0\end{pmatrix}+\mu\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\\-1\end{pmatrix}\right)=$ $\frac{1}{3}\lambda\begin{pmatrix}1&-2&-2\\-2&1&-2\\-2&-2&1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1\\-1\\0\end{pmatrix}+\frac{1}{3}\mu\begin{pmatrix}1&-2&-2\\-2&1&-2\\-2&-2&1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\\-1\end{pmatrix}$	M1	1.1	Opening brackets	
			$=\frac{1}{3}\lambda\begin{pmatrix}3\\-3\\0\end{pmatrix}+\frac{1}{3}\mu\begin{pmatrix}0\\3\\-3\end{pmatrix}$	M1	3.1a	Multiplying vectors into matrix	

			$\therefore \mathbf{A.f} = \lambda\begin{pmatrix}1\\-1\\0\end{pmatrix} + \mu\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\\-1\end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{f}$ so **f** is an e-vec of **A**	A1	3.2a	Completing and correct conclusion	
				[4]			
			Alternative Method 2: To find e-vals put $\left\|\begin{pmatrix}\frac{1}{3}-\lambda & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3}\\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3}-\lambda & -\frac{2}{3}\\ -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3}-\lambda\end{pmatrix}\right\| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^3-\lambda^2-\lambda+1=0$	M1	3.1a	For attempt at ch eqn eg $det\|\boldsymbol{A}-\lambda\boldsymbol{I}\|$ seen	
			($\lambda = -1$ gives **e**) so consider $\lambda = 1$: If $\mathbf{f} = \begin{pmatrix}a\\b\\c\end{pmatrix}$ then we need $\begin{pmatrix}\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3}\\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3}\\ -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3}\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}a\\b\\c\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}a\\b\\c\end{pmatrix}$ or $\frac{1}{3}\begin{pmatrix}1 & -2 & -2\\ -2 & 1 & -2\\ -2 & -2 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}a\\b\\c\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}a\\b\\c\end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix}\frac{1}{3}-1 & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3}\\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3}-1 & -\frac{2}{3}\\ -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3}-1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}a\\b\\c\end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$ $\Rightarrow a+b+c=0$	M1	1.1		
			But $f = \begin{pmatrix}a\\b\\c\end{pmatrix}$ $and\ e = \begin{pmatrix}1\\1\\1\end{pmatrix}$ so $a+b+c=0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{e.f}=0$	M1	3.1a		
			$\Rightarrow$ **f** must be perpendicular to **e**	A1	3.2a		
					[4]		
5	**(b)**		$\lambda_{\mathbf{f}} = 1$	B1	2.2a		

5	**(c)**		Since the e-val of any vector **f** is 1 then **f** must be parallel to (or lie in) the mirror plane. Since the e-val of **e** is –1 then **e** must be perpendicular to the mirror plane.	**B1** **B1** **[2]**	**2.4** **2.4**		**SC1** using the word line instead of plane Needs more than invariant line/line of invariant points
5	**(d)**		Since **e** is the normal to the mirror plane and O must be in the plane the equation is $\mathbf{r}.\begin{pmatrix}1\\1\\1\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}0\\0\\0\end{pmatrix}.\begin{pmatrix}1\\1\\1\end{pmatrix}=0 \Rightarrow x+y+z=0$	**B1** **[1]**	**3.1a**		

6	(a)	(i)	$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 16x^3 - 34xy^2$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 16y^3 - 34x^2y$	B1	1.1	for both	
			$16x^3 - 34xy^2 = 0$ and $16y^3 - 34x^2y = 0$	M1	1.1	both	
			So $x = 0$ or $16x^2 - 34y^2 = 0$ (or equivalent for $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$)	M1	1.1	For **M0** here **SC1** for $16x^2 - 34y^2 = 0$ **and** subs x^2 or y^2 into the other equation	
			But both $x = 0$ and $16x^2 - 34y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$ when substituted into the other equation so	M1	1.1	For **M0** here **SC1** for $x = y = 0$ only	
			$x = 0$ and $y = 0$ [is the only solution].	A1 [5]	1.1		
6	(a)	(ii)	($s =$) 0	B1 [1]	1.1		
6	(a)	(iii)	$4x^4 + 4y^4 - 17x^2y^2 = (4x^2 - y^2)(x^2 - 4y^2)$	M1	1.1		
			$(2x - y)(2x + y)(x - 2y)(x + 2y)$ or $y = (+/-)2x$ and $y = (+/-)\ ½x$	A1	1.1		
				A1 [3]	1.1	Sketch of the four complete (ie each line going across two quadrants) lines $y = \pm 2x$ and $y = \pm ½x$. No scale necessary.	
6	(a)	(iv)	The $z = 0$ plane is divided into positive and negative 'wedges' so it is not the case that $z > 0$ at all points near P (the stationary point) so it is not a minimum and similarly it is not the case that $z < 0$ at all points near P so it is not a maximum. So P must be a saddle point.	B1	2.4	or equivalent explanation eg moving eg along x-axis, through P, z is +ve, 0, +ve while along eg $y = x$, through P, z is –ve, 0, –ve or z is positive on the negative x-axis and negative on the positive branch of $y = x$ etc	**SC1** No appeal to diagram but correctly finding two z coordinates, one positive and one negative and stating that there are no other SPs **No FT** for 0/3 in 6 (a) (iii)

6	**(b)**	**(i)**	$\mathbf{n}=\begin{pmatrix}16a^3-34a\times a^2\\16a^3-34a^2\times a\\-1\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}-18a^3\\-18a^3\\-1\end{pmatrix}$ $p=\begin{pmatrix}a\\a\\4a^4+4a^4-17a^2\times a^2\end{pmatrix}.\begin{pmatrix}-18a^3\\18a^3\\-1\end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbf{r}.\begin{pmatrix}18a^3\\18a^3\\1\end{pmatrix}=27a^4$ oe	**M1** **M1** **A1**	**1.1** **1.1** **1.1**	or any non-zero multiple their **n** cao isw	FT from (a)(i)
6	**(b)**	**(ii)**	$d=\frac{27a^4}{\lvert\mathbf{n}\rvert}$ soi $\lvert\mathbf{n}\rvert=\sqrt{2\left(18a^3\right)^2+1}\approx 18\sqrt{2}a^3$ for large a $\therefore \frac{d}{a}\to\frac{1}{a}\times\frac{27a^4}{18\sqrt{2}a^3}=\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	**M1** **M1** **A1** **[3]**	**3.1a** **3.1a** **3.2a**	FT their (i) FT their (i) Or equivalent argument using limits AG	No limits discussion **SC1**
6	**(b)**	**(iii)**	Below. If $x=y=0$ in equation for Π then $z=27a^4>0$ so the z-intercept is positive so the origin is below the plane.	**E1** **[1]**	**2.4**	Or in the equation $\mathbf{r}.\begin{pmatrix}18a^3\\18a^3\\1\end{pmatrix}=27a^4$ the z component of **n** is positive and so **n** is pointing upward but $p>0$ so O is on the other side of the plane ie below (or equivalent argument with –ve signs).	Needs more than $z>0$

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