Q	Marking instructions	AO	Marks	Typical solution
15(a)	Uses small angle approximation for sine at least once.	1.1b	B1	$\sin x - \sin x \cos 2x \approx x - x \left(1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{1 - (2x)^2}\right)$
	Replaces $\cos 2x$ with $1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2}$	3.1a	M1	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ \approx x - x + x \frac{4x^2}{2} \end{pmatrix}$
	Or Used double angle identity and small angle approximations Condone a sign error or missing brackets.			$\approx 2x^3$
	Completes rigorous argument to show the given result. Condone "=" instead of " \approx "	2.1	R1	
	Subtotal		3	

Q	Marking instructions	AO	Marks	Typical solution
15(b)	Forms an integral of the form $\int_{0}^{0.25} y dx$ or better where y is their $\sqrt{8 \times 2x^3}$.	3.1a	M1	$Area \approx \int_{0}^{0.25} \sqrt{8 \times 2x^{3}} dx$ $= 4 \int_{0}^{0.25} x^{3/2} dx$
	Simplifies integrand to $Bx^{\frac{3}{2}}$	1.1a	M1	$=4\left[\frac{2x^{5/2}}{5}\right]^{0.25}$
	form $Bx^{\frac{3}{2}}$ correctly	1.1D	ATE	$=\frac{8}{-100} \times 0.25^{\frac{5}{2}}$
	Substitutes correct limits and completes argument to obtain correct approximation in correct form.	2.1	R1	$5^{-1} \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{5}$ $= 2^{-2} \times 5^{-1}$
	Subtotal		4	

Q	Marking instructions	AO	Marks	Typical solution
15(c)(i)	Explains that the limits or 6.4 and 6.3 are not small.	2.4	E1	The approximation is only valid for small values of x and 6.3 and 6.4 are not small.
	Subtotal		1	

Q	Marking instructions	AO	Marks	Typical solution
Q 15(c)(ii)	Marking instructionsExplains how the limits can be changed.Examples of reasoning could include: $sin x - sin x cos 2x$ is periodic OE (has a period of 2π PI)evaluating the integral over a 	2.4	E1	Typical solution $\sin x - \sin x \cos 2x$ repeats so evaluate the integral over a different interval. Use small values $a = 6.3 - 2\pi$ and $b = 6.4 - 2\pi$ to obtain a valid approximation.
	Deduces $a = 6.3 - 2\pi$ = AWRT 0.017 and $b = 6.4 - 2\pi$ = AWRT 0.117	2.2a	R1	
	Subtotal		2	