

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs	
7(a)	Using $\operatorname{arsinh} \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$ $\alpha = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln 3} - e^{-\frac{1}{2} \ln 3}}{2}$	$\ln(\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1}) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$	B1	1.2
	$\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \dots$	$\begin{aligned} \alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1} &= \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1} &= \sqrt{3} - \alpha \\ \alpha^2 + 1 &= 3 - 2\sqrt{3}\alpha + \alpha^2 \Rightarrow \alpha = \dots \end{aligned}$	M1	1.1b
	$\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ or } \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$		A1	2.2a
			(3)	
(b)	Volume = $\pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2} \ln 3} \sinh^2 y \, dy$		B1	2.5
	$\{\pi\} \int \left(\frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} \right)^2 dy = \{\pi\} \int \left(\frac{e^{2y} - 2 + e^{-2y}}{4} \right) dy$ or $\{\pi\} \int \frac{1}{2} \cosh 2y - \frac{1}{2} dy$		M1	3.1a
	$\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2y} - 2y - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2y} \right)$ or $\frac{1}{4} \sinh 2y - \frac{1}{2} y$		dM1 A1	1.1b 1.1b
	Use limits $y = 0$ and $y = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$ and subtracts the correct way round		M1	1.1b
	$\frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{4}{3} - \ln 3 \right)$ or exact equivalent		A1	1.1b
			(6)	

(9 marks)

Notes:

(a)

B1: Recalls the definition for $\sinh\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln 3\right)$ or forms an equation for $\operatorname{arsinh} x$

M1: Uses logarithms to find a value for α or forms and solves a correct equation without log

A1: Deduces the correct exact value for α

Note using the result

$$\ln \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + 1} \right) = \ln \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}} \right) = \ln \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 \text{ therefore } \operatorname{arsinh} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$$

B1 for substituting in α into $\operatorname{arcsinh} x$, M1 for rearranging to show $\frac{1}{2} \ln 3$, A1 for conclusion

(b)

B1: Correct expression for the volume $\pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2} \ln 3} \sinh^2 y \, dy$ requires integration signs, dy and correct limits.

M1: Uses the exponential formula for $\sinh y$ or the identity $\cosh 2y = \pm 1 \pm 2 \sinh^2 y$ to write in a form which can be integrated at least one term

dM1: Dependent of previous method mark, integrates.

A1: Correct integration.

M1: Correct use of the limits $y = 0$ and $y = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$

A1: Correct exact volume.