

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
<b>14(a)</b>	$x = \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{12}$ <b>or</b> $y = \frac{2}{3}$	B1	1.1b
	$x = \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{12}$ <b>and</b> $y = \frac{2}{3}$	B1	1.1b
		<b>(2)</b>	
<b>(b)</b>	$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \theta \cos \theta$	M1	1.1b
	Area under $C = \int y \frac{dx}{d\theta} d\theta = \int \frac{1}{3} \sec \theta \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \theta \cos \theta \right) d\theta$	M1 A1	2.1 1.1b
	Area required is $\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{12} \times \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{6} \int (\tan \theta + \theta) d\theta$	ddM1	3.1a
	$= \frac{1}{18} \pi\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{6} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\tan \theta + \theta) d\theta$	A1	2.1
		<b>(5)</b>	
<b>(c)</b>	$\int (\tan \theta + \theta) d\theta = \ln(\sec \theta) + \frac{\theta^2}{2} (+c)$	B1	2.2a
	Area = $\frac{1}{18} \pi\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{6} \left[ \ln(\sec \theta) + \frac{\theta^2}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$ $= \frac{1}{18} \pi\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{6} \left( \ln\left(\sec \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \frac{\pi^2}{18} - (0) \right)$	M1	2.1
	$= \frac{1}{18} \pi\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{6} \ln 2 - \frac{\pi^2}{108}$	A1	1.1b
		<b>(3)</b>	

**(10 marks)**

**Notes**

(a)

B1: One correct coordinate

B1: Both correct coordinates

(b)

M1: Applies the product rule to the  $x$  parameter to obtain  $\frac{dx}{d\theta} = \alpha \sin \theta + \beta \theta \cos \theta$

M1: Applies  $\int y \frac{dx}{d\theta} d\theta$  for the area under the curve

A1: Correct integral

ddM1: Fully correct strategy for the area of  $R$ .

A1: Fully correct expression in the form required

(c)

B1: Deduces the correct expression for  $\int (\tan \theta + \theta) d\theta$

M1: Completes the problem by applying the correct limits

A1: Correct expression