

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
<b>7(a)</b>	$\frac{dp}{dt} \propto p \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dt} = kp$	B1	3.3
	$\int \frac{1}{p} dp = \int k dt$	M1	1.1b
	$\ln p = kt \{+ c\}$	A1	1.1b
	$\ln p = kt + c \Rightarrow p = e^{kt+c} = e^{kt} e^c \Rightarrow p = ae^{kt} *$	A1 *	2.1
		<b>(4)</b>	
<b>(b)</b>	$p = ae^{kt} \Rightarrow \ln p = \ln a + kt$ and evidence of understanding that either <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gradient = <math>k</math> or "<math>M</math>" = <math>k</math></li> <li>• vertical intercept = <math>\ln a</math> or "<math>C</math>" = <math>\ln a</math></li> </ul>	M1	2.1
	gradient = $k = 0.14$	A1	1.1b
	vertical intercept = $\ln a = 3.95 \Rightarrow a = e^{3.95} = 51.935 = 52$ (2 sf)	A1	1.1b
		<b>(3)</b>	
<b>(c)</b>	e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>p = ae^{kt} \Rightarrow p = a(e^k)^t = ab^t</math>,</li> <li>• <math>p = 52e^{0.14t} \Rightarrow p = 52(e^{0.14})^t</math></li> </ul>	B1	2.2a
	$b = 1.15$ which can be implied by $p = 52(1.15)^t$	B1	1.1b
		<b>(2)</b>	
<b>(d)(i)</b>	Initial area (i.e. "52" mm <sup>2</sup> ) of bacterial culture that was first placed onto the circular dish.	B1	3.4
<b>(d)(ii)</b>	E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rate of increase per hour of the area of bacterial culture</li> <li>• The area of bacterial culture increases by "15%" each hour</li> </ul>	B1	3.4
		<b>(2)</b>	
<b>(e)</b>	The model predicts that the area of the bacteria culture will increase indefinitely, but the size of the circular dish will be a constraint on this area.	B1	3.5b
		<b>(1)</b>	
<b>(12 marks)</b>			

Question 7 Notes:

**(a)**

**B1:** Translates the scientist's statement regarding proportionality into a differential equation, which involves a constant of proportionality. e.g.  $\frac{dp}{dt} \propto p \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dt} = kp$

**M1:** Correct method of separating the variables  $p$  and  $t$  in their differential equation

**A1:**  $\ln p = kt$ , with or without a constant of integration

**A1\*:** Correct proof with no errors seen in working.

**(b)**

**M1:** See scheme

**A1:** Correctly finds  $k = 0.14$

**A1:** Correctly finds  $a = 52$

**(c)**

**B1:** Uses algebra to correctly deduce either

- $p = ab^t$  from  $p = ae^{kt}$
- $p = "52"(e^{0.14})^t$  from  $p = "52"e^{0.14t}$

**B1:** See scheme

**(d)(i)**

**B1:** See scheme

**(d)(ii)**

**B1:** See scheme

**(e)**

**B1:** Gives a correct long-term limitation of the model for  $p$ . (See scheme).