UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2011 question paper

for the guidance of teachers

9709 MATHEMATICS

9709/73 Paper 7, maximum raw mark 50

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

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

- Cambridge will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

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Mark Scheme Notes

Marks are of the following three types:

M Method mark, awarded for a valid method applied to the problem. Method marks are not 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. Correct application of a formula without the formula being quoted obviously earns the M mark and in some cases an M mark can be implied from a correct answer.

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).

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

- When a part of a question has two or more "method" steps, the M marks are generally independent unless the scheme specifically says otherwise; and similarly when there are several B marks allocated. The notation DM or DB (or dep*) is used to indicate that a particular M or B mark is dependent on an earlier M or B (asterisked) mark in the scheme. When two or more steps are run together by the candidate, the earlier marks are implied and full credit is given.

- The symbol √ implies that the A or B mark indicated is allowed for work correctly following on from previously incorrect results. Otherwise, A or B marks are given for correct work only. A and B marks are not given for fortuitously "correct" answers or results obtained from incorrect working.

- Note: B2 or A2 means that the candidate can earn 2 or 0.
  B2/1/0 means that the candidate can earn anything from 0 to 2.

  The marks indicated in the scheme may not be subdivided. If there is genuine doubt whether a candidate has earned a mark, allow the candidate the benefit of the doubt. Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, e.g. wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored.

- Wrong or missing units in an answer should not lead to the loss of a mark unless the scheme specifically indicates otherwise.

- For a numerical answer, allow the A or B mark if a value is obtained which is correct to 3 s.f., or which would be correct to 3 s.f. if rounded (1 d.p. in the case of an angle). As stated above, an A or B mark is not given if a correct numerical answer arises fortuitously from incorrect working. For Mechanics questions, allow A or B marks for correct answers which arise from taking *g* equal to 9.8 or 9.81 instead of 10.

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The following abbreviations may be used in a mark scheme or used on the scripts:

AEF Any Equivalent Form (of answer is equally acceptable)

AG Answer Given on the question paper (so extra checking is needed to ensure that the detailed working leading to the result is valid)

BOD Benefit of Doubt (allowed when the validity of a solution may not be absolutely clear)

CAO Correct Answer Only (emphasising that no "follow through" from a previous error is allowed)

CWO Correct Working Only – often written by a 'fortuitous' answer

ISW Ignore Subsequent Working

MR Misread

PA Premature Approximation (resulting in basically correct work that is insufficiently accurate)

SOS See Other Solution (the candidate makes a better attempt at the same question)

SR Special Ruling (detailing the mark to be given for a specific wrong solution, or a case where some standard marking practice is to be varied in the light of a particular circumstance)

Penalties

MR –1 A penalty of MR –1 is deducted from A or B marks when the data of a question or part question are genuinely misread and the object and difficulty of the question remain unaltered. In this case all A and B marks then become "follow through √" marks. MR is not applied when the candidate misreads his own figures – this is regarded as an error in accuracy. An MR –2 penalty may be applied in particular cases if agreed at the coordination meeting.

PA –1 This is deducted from A or B marks in the case of premature approximation. The PA –1 penalty is usually discussed at the meeting.

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1	$(0.7 + 1.0) \times 2$ $= 3.4$ $e^{-3.4}(1 + 3.4 + 3.4^2 \div 2)$ $= 0.34(0)$ Alternative Method By Combinations		M1 A1 M1 A1 M2 A1 A1 [4]	Attempt combined mean Poisson P(0, 1, 2), any λ (Allow one end error) At least 4 correct $\lambda = 1.4$, $\lambda = 2$ All 6 correct combinations Correct answer
		[Total: 4]		
2	**(i)**	$\frac{\frac{18}{70}\times(1-\frac{18}{70})}{70}$ (= 0.00272886..) $z = 1.645$ $\frac{18}{70} \pm z \times \sqrt{"0.00272886"}$ 0.171 to 0.343	M1 B1 M1 A1 [4]	 Seen
	(ii)	Var (or sd) estimated or N ~ B used	B1 [1]	
		[Total: 5]		
3	**(i)**	$0.85^{30} + 30 \times 0.85^{29} \times 0.15 + {}^{30}C_2 \times 0.85^{28} \times 0.15^2$ $= 0.151$ > 0.04 No evidence decrease or Accept no decrease	M1 A1 M1 A1√ [4]	Allow just $0.85^{30} + 30 \times 0.85^{29} \times 0.15$ (Or critical region $X = 0$, or $X = 2$ Not in CR) Comp with 0.04 (can be implied by diagram) Correct Conclusion (ft) Use of P($X = 2$) only: max M0A0M1A1
	(ii)	**(a)** Not rejected Ho **(b)** Has been decrease or π (or p) < 0.15	B1 [1] B1 [1]	Both independent marks Must be in context
		[Total: 6]		
4	**(i)**	Po(4) $1 - e^{-4}(1 + 4 + \frac{4^2}{2!} + \frac{4^3}{3!})$ $= 1 - 0.43347..$ $= 0.567$ or 0.566	M1 A1 M1 A1 [4]	Use of Poisson, any mean Correct mean Allow one end error SC1: $\frac{3.5-4}{\sqrt{3.9984}}$ B1 SC2: Correct Bin method M1 ans 0.567 or 0.566 A1
	(ii)	$\lambda = {}^{n}/_{2500}$ $e^{-\frac{n}{2500}} < 0.01$ $-\frac{n}{2500} < \ln 0.01$ $n > 11512.9\ldots$ Smallest $n = 11513$	$(\frac{2499}{2500})^n$ $(\frac{2499}{2500})^n < 0.01$ $n \times \ln(\frac{2499}{2500}) < \ln 0.01$ $n > 11510.6\ldots$ Smallest $n = 11511$	B1 M1 A1 [3]	 Correct exp'n < 0.01. Allow ' =' Allow by trial
		[Total: 7]		

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5	**(i)**	$E(T) = 234$, $Var(T) = 15^2 + 8^2 = 289$ $\frac{200-234}{\sqrt{"289"}}$ (= –2.000) Φ("–2.000") = 1 – Φ ("2.000") 1 – 0.9772 2.28%	B1 M1 M1 A1 [4]	
	(ii)	Require $P(D > 0)$ where $D = X – 4Y$ $E(D)$ (= 184 – 4 × 50) = –16 $Var(D)$ (= $15^2 + 4^2 \times 8^2$) = 1249 $\frac{0-(-16)}{\sqrt{"1249"}}$ (= 0.453) 1 – Φ ("0.453") (= 1 – 0.6747) = 0.325	 B1 B1 M1 M1 A1 [5]	 For –16 or +16 or ± (184 – 4 × 50) For 1249 or $15^2 + 4^2 \times 8^2$
			[Total: 9]	
6	**(i)**	$-k\int_2^3(x^2-5x+6)\mathrm{d}x = 1$ $(–k(\frac{3^3}{3} - 5\times\frac{3^2}{2} + 6\times3 – [\frac{2^3}{3} – 5\times\frac{2^2}{2} + 6\times2]) = 1)$ $–k \times (-\frac{1}{6}) = 1$ or $k \times \frac{1}{6} = 1$ ($k = 6$ **AG**)	M1 A1 [2]	Integ = 1; ignore limits Correctly obtain $-\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$ CWO No rounded decimals $-6\int_2^3(x^2-5x+6)\mathrm{d}x$ ignore limits Correctly obtain 1
	(ii)	$E(X) = 2.5$ $-6\int_2^3(x^4-5x^3+6x^2)\mathrm{d}x$ (= –6 × (–1.05)) – "2.5"^{2} = 0.05	B1 M1* Dep M1* A1 [4]	Condone 25000 Integ $x^2f(x)$; ignore limits Subtr μ^2, ISW
	(iii)	$-6\int_2^{2.2}(x^2-5x+6)\mathrm{d}x$ (= 0.104) $1 – (1 – "0.104")^4$ = 0.355/0.356	M1 M1 A1 [3]	Integ with limits 2, 2.2 or 2.2, 3 Or equivalent
			[Total: 9]	

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7	**(i)**	Var($\overline{X}$) = $\frac{121}{200}$ or SD of $\overline{X}$ = $\frac{11}{\sqrt{200}}$		
		$(\pm)\frac{354-352}{\frac{11}{\sqrt{200}}}$ (= ± 2.571)	M1 A1	Or with cc attempted. Allow no √ Must include 200 or √ 200 2.57(1) or correct expression
		1 – Φ("2.571") (= 1 – 0.9949) = 0.0051	M1 A1 [4]	
	(ii)	(No)		"No" must be seen or implied, but gains no marks by itself
		n is large, $\overline{X}$ (appr) norm distr or CLT applies	B1 B1 [2]	$n \geq 30$ (SR Both statements correct, but wrong or no conclusion scores B1)
	(iii)	H_0: Pop mean = 352 H_1: Pop mean ≠ 352	B1	Allow 'μ' but not just 'mean'
		$\pm\frac{356-352}{\frac{11}{\sqrt{50}}}$ ± (= 2.57(1))	M1 A1	Must have √ 50 Correct statement or 2.57(1)
		Comp with z = ±1.96 (signs consistent) Evidence that pop mean has changed	B1√ [4]	Correct comparison, and correct conclusion, follow through one tail test
			[Total: 10]	

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