UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2012 question paper

for the guidance of teachers

9709 MATHEMATICS

9709/11 Paper 1, maximum raw mark 75

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.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2012 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

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.

© University of Cambridge International Examinations 2012

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.

© University of Cambridge International Examinations 2012

1	$\tan 2x = 2$ $2x = 63.4$ or 243.4 $x = 31.7$ or 121.7 (allow 122)	**M1** **A1** **A1A1**√ **[4]**	1 solution sufficient For 2nd A1 allow 90 + 1st soln prov. only 2 solns in range. Alt methods possible
2	[7C3] × [$(2x^3)^4$] × [$(-1/x^2)^3$] **seen** soi $35 \times 2^4 \times (-1)^3$ leading to their answer soi $-560(x^6)$ as answer	**B1B1** **B1** **B1** **[4]**	2 elements correct, 3rd element correct 2 elements correct. Identifying reqd term SC B3 for $[560(x)^6]$ as answer
3	AQ (or r) = $\sqrt{3}$ Area Δ = $\sqrt{3}$ (or area Δ AQC = $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$) Area sector $APR = \frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{3}\right)^2 \times \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ Shaded region = $\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}$ oe cao	**B1** **B1**√ **M1A1**√ **A1** **[5]**	soi Allow 1.73 soi ft *their* $\sqrt{3}$ Allow 1.73 ft *their* $\sqrt{3}$. Allow 1.57. SCA1 for π/4 from $\frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{3}\right)^2 \times \frac{\pi}{6}$ provided $\Delta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
4	$1000k = 3.2 \Rightarrow k = \frac{3.2}{1000}$ or $\frac{2}{625}$ or 0.0032 oe $\left(\frac{dM}{dr}\right) = 3kr^2$ $\frac{dM}{dt} = \frac{dM}{dr} \times \frac{dr}{dt}$ **used** e.g. $3 \times k \times 10^2 \times 0.1$ 0.096	**M1A1** **B1** **M1** **A1** **[5]**	Must eventually make dM/dt subject cao. Non-calculus methods (e.g. → 0.09696) can score only 1st 2 marks
5	**(i)** $6x + 2 = 7\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow 6\left(\sqrt{x}\right)^2 - 7\sqrt{x} + 2 = 0$ $\left(3\sqrt{x} - 2\right)\left(2\sqrt{x} - 1\right) = 0$ $\sqrt{x} = \frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ $x = \frac{4}{9}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ (or 0.444, 0.25) **OR** $(6x+2)^2 = 49x \rightarrow 36x^2 - 25x + 4 = 0$ $(9x - 4)(4x - 1) = 0$ $x = \frac{4}{9}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ (or 0.444, 0.25) oe	**M1** **M1** **A1** **A1** **M1A1** **M1** **A1** **[4]**	Expressing as a clear quadratic soi oe e.g. $(3t-2)(2t-1) = 0$ 1 solution sufficient. Accept e.g. $t = 2/3$ Both solutions required cao Attempt to square both sides Attempt to solve (or formula etc.)
	(ii) $7^2 - 4 \times 6 \times k\,(= 0)$ $k = \frac{49}{24}$ or 2.04 **OR** $\frac{d}{dx}\left(7x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \frac{d}{dx}(6x + k) \rightarrow \frac{7}{2}x^{\frac{-1}{2}} = 6$ $x = \frac{49}{144}$, $y = \frac{49}{12} \rightarrow k = \frac{49}{24}$ or 2.04	**M1** **A1** **M1** **A1** **[2]**	Apply $b^2 - 4ac\,(= 0)$ Attempt to equate derivatives

© University of Cambridge International Examinations 2012

6	**(i)**	$2p^2 - 2p + 2 + 12p + 6 \rightarrow 2p^2 + 10p + 8$	**M1**	Correct method for scalar product
		u.v = 0	**B1**	Scalar product = 0
		$(p+1)(p+4) = 0 \rightarrow p = -1$ **or** $p = -4$	**A1** [3]	cao Both solutions required
	(ii)	**u.v** = 2 + 0 + 18 = 20	**M1**	Use of $x_1x_2 + y_1y_2 + z_1z_2$
		$\lvert\mathbf{u}\rvert = \sqrt{41}$ or $\lvert\mathbf{v}\rvert = \sqrt{13}$	**M1**	Correct method for moduli
		$20 = \sqrt{41} \times \sqrt{13} \times \cos\theta$ oe	**M1**	All connected correctly
		$\theta = 30.0°$ or 0.523 rads	**A1** [4]	cao
7	**(a)**	$S_{10} = \dfrac{10}{2[2 + 9(\cos^2 x - 1)]}$	**M1**	Correct formula with $d = \pm(\cos^2 x - 1)$
		$S_{10} = 5[2 - 9\sin^2 x]$	**M1**	Use of $c^2 + s^2 = 1$ in a correct S_{10}
		$S_{10} = 10 - 45\sin^2 x$	**A1** [3]	Or $a = 10$, $b = 45$
	(b) **(i)**	$(0 <)\dfrac{1}{3}\tan^2\theta < 1$ oe	**M1**	Allow ‹
		$(0 <)\theta < \dfrac{\pi}{3}$	**A1** [2]	cao Allow ‹
	(ii)	$S_\infty = \dfrac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}\tan^2\frac{\pi}{6}}$	**M1**	
		$S_\infty = \dfrac{9}{8}$ or 1.125	**A1** [2]	cao
8	**(i)**	$(x-2)^2 - 4 + k$	**B1B1** [2]	$a = -2$, $b = -4$
	(ii)	f(x) › $k - 4$ or [k – 4, ∞] or (k – 4, ∞) oe	**B1√** [1]	ft *their* $k - 4$. Accept >
	(iii)	smallest value of $p = 2$	**B1√** [1]	ft *their* 2
	(iv)	$x - 2 = (\pm)\sqrt{y + 4 - k}$	**M1**	
		$x = 2 + \sqrt{y + 4 - k}$	**A1√**	ft from *their* part **(i)**
		$f^{-1}(x) = 2 + \sqrt{x + 4 - k}$	**A1**	cao
		Domain is x › $k - 4$ or [k – 4, ∞] or (k – 4, ∞) oe	**B1√** [4]	ft from *their* part **(ii)**. Accept >

© University of Cambridge International Examinations 2012

9	**(i)** $M = (1, 4)$ gradient $= \frac{1}{2}$ soi	**B1B1**	
	grad of $MB = -2$ soi	**M1**	Use of $m_1 m_2 = -1$
	Equation MB : $y - 4 = -2(x - 1)$	**A1**√	Or $y = -2x + 6$ ft on *their* ½ or M
	When $y = 0$, $x = 3$ or B = (3, 0)	**A1**√	ft result of putting $y = 0$ into *their* eqn
		[5]	
	(ii) grad of $AB = -\frac{2}{6}$; grad of $BC = \frac{6}{2}$ oe	**M1**√	At least one correct √
	$m_1 m_2 = -1 (\Rightarrow AB \perp AC)$	**A1**	**AG** Allow omitted conclusion
		[2]	
	(iii) $D = (-1, 8)$	**B1**	
	$AD = \sqrt{40}$ or 6.32	**B1**	
		[2]	
10	**(i)** $3x^2 - 4x + 1 (<) 5$	**M1**	Attempt differentiate & put 5 on RHS
	$(3x + 2)(x - 2) < 0$	**M1**	Attempt to factorise or solve
	$-\frac{2}{3} < x < 2$ or $\left[-\frac{2}{3}, 2\right]$ or $\left(-\frac{2}{3}, 2\right)$.	**A2**	SC Allow A1 for $-\frac{2}{3}$ and 2 seen
	Allow ‹	**[4]**	
	(ii) $3x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (3x - 1)(x - 1) = 0$	**M1**	Derivative = 0 & **any** attempt to solve
	$x = \frac{1}{3}$ or 1	**A1**	Both
	$y = \frac{4}{27}$ or 0	**A1**	Both
	$f''(x) = 6x - 4 \rightarrow f''\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = -2 (< 0)$;		
	$f''(1) = 2 (>0)$	**M1**	Or other valid method
	max at $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{27}\right)$; min at (1, 0) cao	**A1**	Allow just x values or just y values given for identification
		[5]	

© University of Cambridge International Examinations 2012

11 (i) $x = \frac{4}{y^2} - 1$	**B1** **[1]**	**AG** At least 1 step of working needed
(ii) $\int\left(\frac{4}{y^2} - 1\right) \mathrm{d}y = \left[-\frac{4}{y} - y\right]$	**B1B1**	
Upper limit = 2	**B1**	For $-\frac{4}{y}, -y$
$\left[\left(-\frac{4}{2} - 2\right) - (-4 - 1)\right]$	**M1**	Apply limits 1 and *their* 2 'correctly'
1	**A1** **[5]**	SC B2 for $\int 2(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\,\mathrm{d}x - 3 \to 1$
(iii) $(\pi)\int x^2\,\mathrm{d}y = (\pi)\int\left(\frac{16}{y^4} - \frac{8}{y^2} + 1\right)\mathrm{d}y$	**B1B1**	
$(\pi)\left[\frac{-16}{3y^3} + \frac{8}{y} + y\right]$	**B1**	
$(\pi)\left[\left(\frac{-16}{24} + 4 + 2\right) - \left(\frac{-16}{3} + 8 + 1\right)\right]$	**M1**	Apply limits 1 and *their* 2 'correctly'
$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	**A1** **[5]**	

© University of Cambridge International Examinations 2012