Cambridge International A Level

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MATHEMATICS **9709/52**

Paper 5 **May/June 2018**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 50

Published

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 should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

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GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5: Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).
GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6: Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

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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 FT 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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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(i)	$\tan\theta = 12/20$	**M1**	θ is the angle of projection
	θ (= 30.96) = 31(.0)°	**A1**	
	$V\cos 30.96 = \dfrac{20}{0.9}$	**M1**	Use horizontal motion. Allow their θ for the M mark.
	$V = 25.9\ \text{m}\,s^{-1}$	**A1**	
	Total:	**4**	
1(ii)	$H = 25.9\sin 31 \times 0.9 - g \times \dfrac{0.9^2}{2}$ (= 7.948)	**M1**	Use $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ vertically. H is the height above the ground. Allow their V and θ for the M mark.
	AB (= 12 – 7.95) = 4.05 m	**A1**	Allow AB = 4.06
	Total:	**2**	
2	EPE = $24(x-0.6)^2/(2\times 0.6)$	**B1**	Correct EPE term. Note x = OP
	$0.4 \times 1.5^2/2 = 0.4gx - 24(x-0.6)^2/(2\times 0.6)$ [$20x^2 - 28x + 7.65 = 0$ or equivalent]	**M1**	Attempt to find a 3 term energy equation
		M1	Attempt to solve the 3 term quadratic equation
	OP = 1.0279 m, 0.372 m (reject)	**A1**	Correct answer chosen
	$0.4 \times 1.5^2/2 = 0.4gx$	**M1**	Note the particle is moving upwards and the string is slack
	OP = 0.1125 m	**A1**	
	Total:	**6**	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	**Alternative method**		
	EPE = $24x^2/(2 \times 0.6)$	**B1**	x is the extension
	$0.4 \times 1.5^2/2 = 0.4g(x + 0.6) - 24x^2/(2 \times 0.6)$ $[20x^2 - 4x - 1.95 = 0$ or equivalent]	**M1**	Attempt to find a 3 term energy equation
		M1	Attempt to solve the 3 term quadratic equation
	[$x = 0.42787, -0.22787$ .reject] OP = 0.6 + 0.42787 = 1.0279	**A1**	
	$0.4 \times 1.5^2/2 = 0.4g(x + 0.6)$ [$x = -0.4875$]	**M1**	Note the particle is moving upwards and the string is slack
	OP = 0.6 – 0.4875 = 0.1125	**A1**	
	Total:	**6**	
3(i)	d = $x\sin\theta/2 - a\cos\theta$ or equivalent	**B1**	Note d is the distance of the C of M of BC from the vertical through A
	$a(a\cos\theta)/2 = x(x\sin\theta/2 - a\cos\theta)$	**M1**	Take moments about A
	$x^2\tan\theta - 2ax - a^2 = 0$ **AG**	**A1**	
	Total:	**3**	
3(ii)	$1.25x^2 - 2ax - a^2 = 0$ [$x = 2a$ and $x = -2a/5$]	**M1**	Attempts to solve the equation
	Length (= 2a + a) = 3a	**A1**	
	Total:	**2**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(i)	$x = (20\cos30)t$ or $10\sqrt{3}\,t$	**B1**	Use horizontal motion
	$y = (20\sin30)t - \frac{1}{2}g t^2$ or $10t - 5t^2$	**B1**	Use vertical motion
	$y = (20\sin30)[x/(20\cos30)] - 5[x/(20\cos30)]^2$	**M1**	Attempt to eliminate t
	$y = x/\sqrt{3} - x^2/60$ or $0.577x - 0.0167x^2$	**A1**	
	Total:	**4**	
4(ii)	$x/\sqrt{3} - x^2/60 = (x+15)/\sqrt{3} - (x+15)^2/60$	**M1**	Simplifies to $0 = 15/\sqrt{3} - (30x+225)/60$
	$x = 9.821$	**A1**	
	$y = 4.06(25)$ m	**A1**	
	Total:	**3**	
	Alternative method		
	$0.577x - 0.0167x^2 = 0.577(x+15) - 0.0167(x+15)^2$	**M1**	
	$x = 9.775$	**A1**	
	$y = 4.044$	**A1**	
	Total:	**3**	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(i)	$\tan\theta = (0.6 - 0.5)/0.4$ (= 1/4)	**B1**	θ is the angle made by the base and the vertical
	$\tan\theta = \bar{x}/0.6$	**M1**	
	$\bar{x} = 0.15$ m **AG**	**A1**	
	Total:	**3**	
5(ii)	$(\pi 0.6^2 \times 0.8/3) \times (0.8/4) - [\pi(0.5^2 - x^2) \times 0.4] \times (0.4/2)$ $= [\pi 0.6^2 \times 0.8/3 + \pi(0.5^2 - x^2) \times 0.4]\bar{x}$	**M1** **A1**	Attempts to take moments about the base of the cone using their $\bar{x}$ Note $\bar{x}$=0.15 Correct equation for the A mark.
		M1	Attempts to solve the equation
	$x = 0.464$	**A1**	Note $x^2 = 0.216$
	Total:	**4**	
6(i)	$\cos\theta = 0.5$ and $\sin\theta = \sqrt{3}/2$	**B1**	θ is the angle that AP makes with the horizontal. Note $\tan\theta = \sqrt{3}$
	$T\sin\theta = 0.2\,g$	**M1**	Resolve vertically for P. Note tension in BP is zero
	$T\cos\theta = 0.2\,\omega^2 \times 0.3$	**M1**	Use Newton's Second Law horizontally
	$\omega = 4.39$ rad s^{-1}	**A1**	
	Total:	**4**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(ii)	$T_A \sin\theta = 0.2\,g + T_B \sin\theta$	**M1**	Resolve vertically for P
	$T_A \sin\theta = 0.2\,g + 5\sin\theta$	**M1**	Use $T_B = 5$
	$T_A = 7.309$	**A1**	
	$5\cos\theta + 7.309\cos\theta = 0.2\,v^2/0.3$	**M1**	Use Newton's Second Law horizontally
	$v = 3.04\ \text{m}\,s^{-1}$	**A1**	
	Total:	**5**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7(i)	$0.2\,dv/dt = 0.2\,g + 0.6t - k\,e^{-t}$	**M1**	Use Newton's Second Law downwards
	$dv/dt = 10 + 3t - 5\,ke^{-t}$ **AG**	**A1**	
	Total:	**2**	
7(ii)	$dv/dt = 10 - 5k\,e^{0} = 0$	**M1**	Recognise that dv/dt = 0 when t = 0
		M1	Attempts to solve the equation
7(ii)	$k = 2$	**A1**	
	Total:	**3**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7(iii)	$\int dv = \int(10 + 3t - 5k\,e^{-t})dt$	**M1**	Attempts to integrate the equation from part i with k not replaced
	[v = 10t + 3 t^2 /2 + 5 e^{-t} + c, v = 0, t = 0 so c = – 5] v = 10t + 3 t^2 /2 + 5 e^{-t} – 5	**A1**	
	$\int dx = \int(10t + 3t^2/2 + 5e^{-t} - 5)dt$ $x = 5t^2 + t^3/2 - 5e^{-t} - 5t + c$	**M1**	Attempts to integrate again. Allow their k or just k not replaced
	x = 0, t = 0, so c = 5 and substitutes t = 2 $x = 5 \times 2^2 + 2^3/2 - 5e^{-2} - 5 \times 2 + 5$	**M1**	
	Height = 18.3 m	**A1**	
	Total:	**5**	