Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

MATHEMATICS **9709/62**

Paper 6 **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.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2018 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

IGCSE™ is a registered trademark.

© UCLES 2018

PUBLISHED

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.

© UCLES 2018

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.

© UCLES 2018

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.

© UCLES 2018

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

AEF/OE Any Equivalent Form (of answer is equally acceptable) / Or Equivalent

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

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

SOI Seen or implied

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.

© UCLES 2018

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(i)	38	**B1**	
		1	
1(ii)	Median = 38.5	**B1**	CAO
	IQR = 40 – 38	**M1**	39 < UQ < 45 – 36 < LQ $\leqslant$ 38
	= 2	**A1**	If M0 awarded **SCB1** for **both** UQ = 40 or 40.5 **and** LQ = 38 or 37.75 seen
		3	

© UCLES 2018

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(i)	**Method 1** $P(M \cap H) = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{20}$ (0.45)	**B1**	Seen, accept unsimplified
	$P(F \text{ or } M \cap H) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{9}{20} = \frac{14}{20}$	**M1**	Numerical attempt at $P(F) + P(M \cap H)$
		A1	Correct unsimplified expression
	$= \frac{7}{10}$ (0.7) OE	**A1**	Correct final answer
	Method 2 $P(M \cap H') = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{20}$ (0.3)	**B1**	Seen, accept unsimplified
	$P(F \text{ or } M \cap H) = 1 - P(M \cap H')$	**M1**	Numerical attempt at $1 - P(M \cap H')$
	$= 1 - \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{5}$	**A1**	Correct unsimplified expression
	$= \frac{7}{10}$ (0.7) OE	**A1**	Correct final answer

© UCLES 2018

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(i)	**Method 3** P($F \cap H'$ or H) = $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{5}$	**B1**	$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{5}$ ($\frac{9}{20}$) **or** $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{5}$ ($\frac{4}{20}$) **or** $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{5}$ ($\frac{13}{20}$) seen
	$= \frac{1}{20} + \frac{4}{20} + \frac{9}{20}$	**M1**	Numerical attempt at P($F \cap H'$) + P($F \cap H$) + P($M \cap H$)
		A1	Correct unsimplified expression
	$= \frac{7}{10}$ (0.7) oe	**A1**	Correct final answer
	Method 4 – Venn diagram style approach P(F U H) = P(F) + P(H) – P($F \cap H$)	**B1**	$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{5}$ ($\frac{9}{20}$) **or** $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{5}$ ($\frac{4}{20}$) **or** $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{5}$ ($\frac{13}{20}$) seen
	$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{5}$	**M1**	Numerical attempt at P(F) + P(H) – P($F \cap H$)
	$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{4}{20} + \frac{9}{20} - \frac{4}{20}$	**A1**	Correct unsimplified expression
	$= \frac{7}{10}$ (0.7) oe	**A1**	Correct final answer
		4	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(ii)	**Method 1** $(\text{P}(M) \times \text{P}(H) =) \ \frac{3}{4} \times \textit{their}\frac{13}{20} = \frac{39}{80}$ $(\text{P}(M \cap H) =) \ \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} = 0.45$	**M1**	Unsimplified, or better, legitimate numerical attempt at $\text{P}(M) \times \text{P}(H)$ **and** $\text{P}(M \cap H)$ Descriptors $\text{P}(M \cap H)$ **and** $\text{P}(M) \times \text{P}(H)$ seen, correct numerical evaluation and comparison, conclusion stated
	$\frac{39}{80}$ $(0.4875) \neq 0.45$, not independent	**A1**	
	Method 2 $\text{P}(M \mid H) = \frac{\text{P}(M \cap H)}{\text{P}(H)} = \frac{\frac{9}{20}}{\text{their } \frac{13}{20}} = \frac{9}{13}$ $\text{P}(M) = \frac{3}{4}$	**M1**	Unsimplified, or better, numerical attempt at $\text{P}(H)$ and $\text{P}(M \cap H)$, $\text{P}(M)$
	$\frac{9}{13} \neq \frac{3}{4}$, not independent	**A1**	Descriptors $\text{P}(M \cap H)$, $\text{P}(H)$ **and** $\text{P}(M)$ **OR** $\text{P}(M\|H)$ **and** $\text{P}(M)$ seen, numerical evaluation **and** comparison, conclusion stated Any appropriate relationship can be used, the M is awarded for an unsimplified, or better, numerical attempt at the terms required, the A mark requires the correct descriptors, numerical evaluation and comparison and the conclusion
		2	

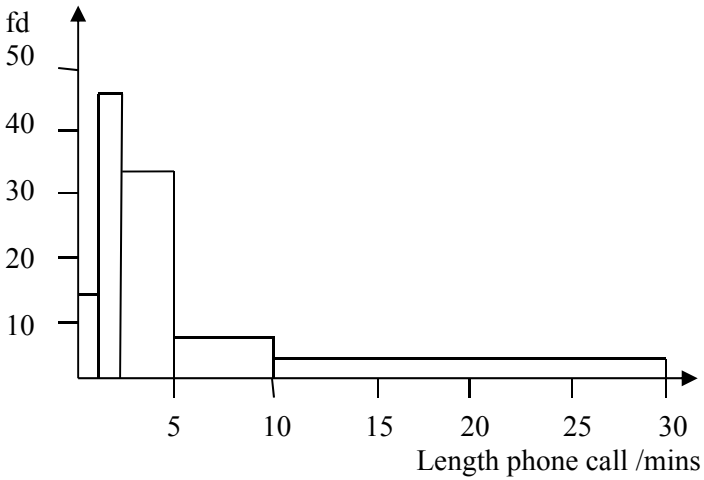
© UCLES 2018

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(i)	$z = -1.282$	**B1**	± 1.282 seen
	$-1.282 = \dfrac{440 - \mu}{9}$	**M1**	±Standardisation equation with 440, 9 and μ, equated to a z-value, (not 1 – z-value or probability e.g. 0.1841, 0.5398, 0.6202, 0.8159)
	$\mu = 452$	**A1**	Correct answer rounding to 452, not dependent on B1
		3	
3(ii)	$P(z > 1.8) = 1 - 0.9641 = 0.0359$	**B1**	
	Number $= 0.0359 \times 150$ $= 5.385$	**M1**	$p \times 150$, $0 < p < 1$
	(Number of cartons =) 5	**A1FT**	Accept either 5 or 6, not indicated as an approximation, e.g. ~, about **FT** *their* $p \times 150$, answer as an integer
		3	

© UCLES 2018

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(i)	X | 0 | 1 | 2 Prob | $\frac{2}{7}$ | $\frac{4}{7}$ | $\frac{1}{7}$	**B1**	Prob distribution table drawn, top row correct with at least one probability $0 < p < 1$ entered, condone additional values with $p = 0$ stated
	$P(0) = \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{4}{6} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{2}{7}$ (0.2857)	**B1**	One probability correct (need not be in table)
	$P(1) = \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{4}{5} \times {}^3C_1 = \frac{4}{7}$ (0.5713)	**B1**	Another probability correct (need not be in table).
	$P(2) = \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{5}{5} \times {}^3C_2 = \frac{1}{7}$ (0.1429)	**B1**	Values in table, all probs correct (to 3SF) or 3 probabilities summing to 1
		4	
4(ii)	Var (X) $= 1 \times \frac{4}{7} + 4 \times \frac{1}{7} - (\frac{6}{7})^2$ $= \frac{8}{7} - (\frac{6}{7})^2$	**M1**	Unsimplified correct numerical expression for variance **or** *their* probabilities from **(i)** $0 < p < 1$ in **unsimplified** variance expression
	$= \frac{20}{49}$ or 0.408	**A1**	Correct answer (0.40816…) nfww Final answer does **not** imply the method mark
		2	

© UCLES 2018

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(i)	$a = 40$	**B1**	
		1	
5(ii)	Mean $= \dfrac{0.5\times14+1.5\times46+3.5\times102+7.5\times\textit{their}\,40+20\times40}{242}$ $= \dfrac{1533}{242}$	**M1**	Numerator: 5 products with at least 3 acceptable mid-points × appropriate frequency FT **(i).** Denominator: 242 CAO $\dfrac{1533}{242}$ implies M1, but if **FT** an unsimplified expression required
	$= 6\dfrac{81}{242}$ or 6.33	**A1**	CAO (6.3347… rounded to 3 or more SF)
		2	
5(iii)	fd = 14, 46, 34, ($\dfrac{\textit{their}\,(i)}{5}$ =) 8, 2	**M1**	Attempt at fd [f/(attempt at cw)] or scaled freq
		**A1FT**	Correct heights seen on diagram with linear vertical scale from (x, 0) **FT** their $\dfrac{a}{5}$ only
		B1	Correct bar widths (1:1:3:5:20) at axis, visually no gaps, with linear horizontal scale from ($0, y$), first bar starting at (0,0)
		B1	Labels (time, mins, and fd(OE) seen, some may be as a title) and a linear scale with at least 3 values marked on each axis. (Interval notation not acceptable)
		4	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(a)(i)	(AAAIU) * * * * Arrangements of vowels/repeats × arrangements of (consonants & vowel group) =	**M1**	$k \times 5!$ (k is an integer, $k \geqslant 1$)
	$\frac{5! \times 5!}{3!}$	**M1**	$\frac{m}{3}!$ (m is an integer, $m \geqslant 1$) **Both** Ms can **only** be awarded if expression is **fully correct**
	= 2400	**A1**	Correct answer
		3	
6(a)(ii)	E.g. R * * * T * * * L . Arrangements of consonants RL, RS, SL = ${}^3P_2 = 6$ Arrangements of remaining letters = $\frac{6!}{3!} = 120$	**M1**	$k \times \frac{6!}{3!}$ **or** $k \times {}^3P_2$ **or** $k \times {}^3C_2$ **or** $k \times 3!$ **or** $k \times 3 \times 2$ (k is an integer, $k \geqslant 1$), no irrelevant addition
	Total 120×6	**M1**	Correct unsimplified expression or $\frac{6!}{3!} \times {}^3C_2$
	= 720 ways	**A1**	Correct answer
		3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(b)	**Method 1** N(2) R(8) Br(4) 1 2 1 $= 2\times{}^{8}C_{2}\times 4 = 224$	**M1**	Multiply 3 combinations, ${}^{2}C_{x}\times{}^{8}C_{y}\times{}^{4}C_{z}$. Accept ${}^{2}C_{1} = 2$ etc.
	2 1 1 $= 1\times{}^{8}C_{1}\times 4 = 32$ 1 1 2 $= 2\times 8\times{}^{4}C_{2} = 96$	**A1**	3 or more options correct unsimplified
	2 0 2 $= 1\times 1\times{}^{4}C_{2} = 6$ 1 0 3 $= 2\times 1\times 4 = 8$	**M1**	Summing *their* values of 4 or 5 legitimate scenarios (no extra scenarios)
	Total = 366 ways	**A1**	Correct answer
	Method 2 ${}^{14}C_{4}$ – (2N2R or 1N3R or 4R or 3R1B or 2R2B or 1R3B or 4B)	**M1**	'${}^{14}C_{4} - k$' seen, k an integer from an expression containing ${}^{8}C_{x}$
	$1001 - (1\times{}^{8}C_{2} + 2\times{}^{8}C_{3} + {}^{8}C_{4} + {}^{8}C_{3}\times 4 + {}^{8}C_{2}\times{}^{4}C_{2} + 8\times 4 + 1)$	**A1**	4 or more 'subtraction' options correct unsimplified, may be in a list
	$1001 - (28 + 112 + 70 + 224 + 168 + 32 + 1)$	**M1**	*Their* ${}^{14}C_{4}$ – [*their* values of 6 or more legitimate scenarios] (no extra scenarios, condone omission of final bracket)
	= 366	**A1**	Correct answer
		4	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7(i)	**Method 1** P(< 11) = 1 – P(11, 12, 13)		
	$= 1 - {}^{13}C_{11}(0.6)^{11}(0.4)^2 - {}^{13}C_{12}(0.6)^{12}(0.4) - (0.6)^{13}$	**M1**	Correct unsimplified answer
	= 0.942	**A1**	CAO
	Method 2 P(< 11) = P(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10)	**M1**	Binomial expression of form ${}^{13}C_x\ (p)^x(1-p)^{13-x}$ $0 < x < 13,\ 0 < p < 1$
	$= (0.4)^{13} + {}^{13}C_1(0.4)^{12}(0.6) + \ldots + {}^{13}C_{10}(0.4)^3(0.6)^{10}$	**M1**	Correct unsimplified answer
	= 0.942	**A1**	CAO
		3	
7(ii)	$\mu = 130 \times 0.35 = 45.5$ var $= 130 \times 0.35 \times 0.65 = 29.575$	**B1**	Correct unsimplified mean and var (condone $\sigma^2 = 29.6$, $\sigma = 5.438$)
	$P(\geqslant 50) = P\left(z > \frac{49.5 - 45.5}{\sqrt{29.575}}\right) = P\,(z > 0.7355)$	**M1**	Standardising, using $\pm\left(\frac{x - \textit{their}\ \text{mean}}{\textit{their}\ \sigma}\right)$, x = value to standardise 49.5 or 50.5 seen in ± standardisation equation
	$= 1 - \Phi(0.7355)$	**M1**	Correct final area
	= 1 – 0.7691	**M1**	
	= 0.231	**A1**	Correct final answer
		5	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7(iii)	$1 - (0.65)^n > 0.98$ or $0.02 > (0.65)^n$	**M1**	Eqn or inequality involving, 0.65^n and 0.02 **or** 0.35^n and 0.98
	$n > 9.08$	**M1**	Attempt to solve their eqn or inequality by logs **or** trial and error
	$n = 10$	**A1**	CAO
		3	

© UCLES 2018