Cambridge International AS & A Level

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MATHEMATICS **9709/42**

Paper 4 **May/June 2019**

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.

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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.

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).

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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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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.

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	[$P \cos \theta = 32 \cos 20 - 17 \sin 55$] [$P \sin \theta = 40 + 17 \cos 55 - 32 \sin 20$]	**M1**	Resolve forces horizontally or vertically 3 terms horizontally, 4 terms vertically
		A1	One correct
		A1	Both correct [$P \sin \theta = 38.8062$ $P \cos \theta = 16.1446$]
	$P = \sqrt{(17\cos 55 - 32\sin 20 + 40)^2 + (32\cos 20 - 17\cos 35)^2}$	**M1**	Either use Pythagoras to find P or use their value of θ to find P
	$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left[\dfrac{(17\cos 55 - 32\sin 20 + 40)}{(32\cos 20 - 17\cos 35)}\right]$	**M1**	Either use trigonometry to find θ or use their value of P to find θ [$\tan \theta = 2.4037$]
	$P = 42(.0)$ **and** $\theta = 67.4$	**A1**	
		6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	Possible equations include: $t = 0$ to $t = 5$ → $80 = 5u + 12.5a$ $t = 0$ to $t = 8$ → $160 = 8u + 32a$ $t = 5$ to $t = 8$ → $80 = 3(u + 5a) + 4.5a$ i.e. $80 = 3u + 19.5a$	**M1**	Use the equation $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ to set up one equation in u and a or using speeds as u (at $t = 0$), $u + 5a$ (at $t = 5$), $u + 8a$ (at $t = 8$) and then apply $s = \frac{1}{2} \times (u + v) \times t$
	$80 = 5u + \frac{1}{2} \times a \times 5^2$ → $5u + 12.5a = 80$	**A1**	One correct equation in a and u
	$160 = 8u + 0.5a \times 8^2$ → $8u + 32a = 160$	**A1**	Second correct equation in a and u
		M1	Attempt to solve a pair of valid simultaneous equations for a or u
	$a = \frac{8}{3}$	**A1**	Allow $a = 2.67$
	$u = \frac{28}{3}$	**A1**	Allow $u = 9.33$
		6	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	$R = 13g \cos 22.6 = 13g \times (12/13)$, [$R = 120$]	**B1**	Resolve perpendicular to the plane
	$F = 0.3 \times 13g \cos 22.6$ [$F = 36$]	**M1**	Using $F = \mu R$
	$T = F + 13g \sin 22.6 = F + 13g \times (5/13)$, [$T = 86$]	**M1**	Apply Newton's second law parallel to the plane with $a = 0$
	WD = $T \times 2.5$ [$= 86 \times 2.5$]	**M1**	WD = $T \times d$
	WD = 215 J	**A1**	
	Alternative method for question 3		
	$R = 13g \cos 22.6 = 13g \times (12/13)$, [$R = 120$]	**B1**	Resolve perpendicular to the plane
	$F = 0.3 \times 13g \cos 22.6$ [$F = 36$]	**M1**	Using $F = \mu R$
	PE gain = $13 \times g \times 2.5 \times (5/13)$ [$= 125$]	**M1**	Attempt PE gain. Allow sin 22.6 for 5/13
	[WD by $T = 13 \times g \times 2.5 \times (5/13) + F \times 2.5$]	**M1**	Using WD by T = PE gain + WD against F
	WD by $T = 215$ J	**A1**	
		5	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	[1200 – 350 – 1250 × 10 × 0.05 = 1250a]	**M1**	Apply Newton's second law for motion up the hill
	[a = 225/1250 = 0.18]	**A1**	Correct Newton's law for motion up the hill
	[1200 – 350 + 1250 × 10 × 0.05 = 1250a]	**M1**	Apply Newton's second law for motion down the hill
	[a = 1475/1250 = 1.18]	**A1**	Correct Newton's law for motion down the hill
	Up the hill: $v^2 = 0 + 2 \times 0.18 \times 100$ Down the hill: $v^2 = 0 + 2 \times 1.18 \times 100$	**M1**	Use their a in the constant acceleration equations either to find v going up or going down the hill
	Up the hill: $v = 6$ ms^{-1}	**A1**	
	Down the hill: $v = 15.4$ ms^{-1}	**A1**	Allow $v = 2\sqrt{59}$
	Alternative method for question 4		
	[1200 × 100 = 350 × 100 + 1250g × 100 × 0.05 + ½ × 1250 × v^2]	**M1**	Attempt the work-energy equation for motion up the hill
		A1	Correct work-energy equation for motion up the hill
	[1200 × 100 + 1250g × 100 × 0.05 = 350 × 100 + ½ × 1250 × v^2]	**M1**	Attempt work-energy equation for motion down the hill
		A1	Correct work-energy equation for motion down the hill
		M1	Attempt to solve either energy equation to find either v going up the hill or v going down the hill
	Up the hill: $v = 6$ ms^{-1}	**A1**	
	Down the hill: $v = 15.4$ ms^{-1}	**A1**	Allow $v = 2\sqrt{59}$
		7	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(i)	A: $4 - T = 0.4a$ B: $T - 2 = 0.2a$ System: $4 - 2 = (0.4 + 0.2)a$	**M1**	Apply Newton' second law to particle A (3 terms) or to particle B (3 terms) or to the system (4 terms implied)
		A1	Two correct equations
		M1	Either solve the system equation for a or solve two simultaneous equations for a or T or verify the given value of a by finding the same T value in both equations
	$a = \frac{10}{3}$, $T = \frac{8}{3}$	**A1**	Both correct **AG**
		4	
5(ii)		**M1**	Apply $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ to particle A or particle B with $a = 10/3$
	$v^2 = 0 + 2 \times 10/3 \times 0.5$	**A1**	[$v = 1.83$ but not needed specifically]
	$0 = 10/3 - 2 \times 10 \times s$ $\quad [s = \frac{1}{6}]$	**M1**	Apply $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ to particle B to find s, the distance travelled by B after A has hit the ground
	Maximum height $= \frac{7}{6} = 1.17$ m	**A1**	Maximum height = 1/2 + 1/2 + 1/6 = 7/6 = 1.17
		4	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	Case 1: DF = 36000/18 or Case 2: DF = 21000/12	**B1**	DF = P/v in either case
	$18A + B$ = DF [36000/18 = $18A + B$ = 2000]	**M1**	Use DF = resistance (case 1)
	$18A + B = 2000$ oe	**A1**	Correct equation, unsimplified
	$12A + B$ = DF + weight component [21000/12 = $12A + B + 1000g \times 1/20$]	**M1**	Use DF = resistance + weight component (case 2)
	$12A + B = 1250$ oe	**A1**	Correct equation, unsimplified
		DM1	Solve two simultaneous equations in A and B only for A or B Dependent on both previous M1's
	$A = 125$, $B = -250$	**A1**	Both correct
		7	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7(i)	Straight line, reaching positive v-axis and positive t-axis (negative gradient)	**B1**	
	Quadratic (U shape, through (0,0) and cutting t-axis at $t < 5$)	**B1**	
	Fully correct graphs with correct labelling with $t = 3$, $t = 5$, $v = 10$, $v = 60$ seen	**B1**	
		3	
7(ii)	$s = \int (10 - 2t)\,\mathrm{d}t = 10t - t^2 \ (+ c)$ or use area of a triangle ½ × 10 × 5 [= 25]	**B1**	Use either integration to find s for Q or use a correct formula to find the area under the relevant triangle
		M1	Use integration to find the displacement for P
	$s = \int (6t^2 - 18t)\,\mathrm{d}t = 2t^3 - 9t^2\,(+c)$	**A1**	Correct integration for P (unsimplified)
	$s(P) = \left[2t^3 - 9t^2\right]_0^5 = 25$ or solve $10t - t^2 = 2t^3 - 9t^2$	**B1**	**Either** evaluation of $s(P)$ at $t = 5$ and show that at $t = 5$, $s(P) = s(Q) = 25$ **or** show that $t = 5$ is a solution of the cubic by solving **or** verify $t = 5$ is a solution of the cubic by substitution.
		4	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7(iii)	Distance $PQ = \lvert s_P - s_Q \rvert = \pm(2t^3 - 8t^2 - 10t)$	**M1**	Find the distance between P and Q Allow either sign s_P and s_Q must have been found by integration
	Maximum s if $6t^2 - 16t - 10 = 0$	**M1**	Differentiate to obtain an equation in t and attempt to solve
	$t = 3.19$	**A1**	
	Maximum Distance $PQ = (-)48.4$ m	**A1**	
	Alternative method for question 7(iii)		
	$6t^2 - 18t = 10 - 2t$	**M1**	State that greatest distance between P and Q occurs when $v_P = v_Q$
	$6t^2 - 16t - 10 = 0$	**M1**	Rearrange and attempt to solve for t
	$t = 3.19$	**A1**	
	Maximum Distance $PQ = (-)48.4$ m	**A1**	
		4	

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