CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2012 series

9709 MATHEMATICS

9709/63 Paper 6, 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 should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2012 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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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

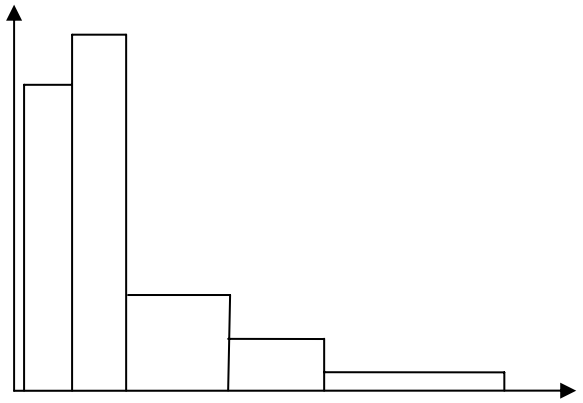
MR –1 A penalty of MR –1 is deducted from A or B marks when the data of a question or part question are genuinely misread and the object and difficulty of the question remain unaltered. In this case all A and B marks then become "follow through √" marks. MR is not applied when the candidate misreads 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	$z = -1.036 = \frac{5.6-93}{\sigma}$	B1 M1		± (1.036 to 1.037) seen Equation with 5.6 or 13.0, 9.3, σ and a *z* value, no cc
	$\sigma = 3.57$	A1	**3**	Correct final answer
2	$-3p + 2r + 4 \times 0.4 = 2.3$ $(-3)^2p + 2^2r + 4^2 \times 0.4 - 2.3^2 = 3.01$ $p + q + r + 0.4 = 1$ $-3p + 2r = 0.7$ $9p + 4r = 1.9$ so $-9p + 6r = 2.1$ or $-6p + 4r = 1.4$ $4r + 6r = 1.9 + 2.1$ or $9p + 6p = 1.9 - 1.4$	B1 B1 B1 M1		Correct unsimplified equation, oe Correct unsimplified equation, oe Correct equation, oe Obtain an equation in 1 unknown
	$r = \frac{2}{5}$ (0.4), $p = \frac{1}{30}$ (0.0333)	A1		One correct answer
	$q = 0.6 - 0.4 - 0.0333 = \frac{1}{6}$ (0.167)	A1	**6**	Remaining two answers correct
3	**(i)** $\frac{74}{170}\left(\frac{37}{85}\right)$ (0.435)	B1	**1**	Correct answer
	(ii) $\frac{38}{96}\left(\frac{19}{49}\right)$ (0.396)	B1 B1	**2**	Correct unsimplified numerator or denominator Correct answer
	(iii) P(high GDP and high birth rate) = 0 So they are exclusive	B1* B1dep*	**2**	Correct reason Correct answer, CWO
	(iv) $\frac{42}{74} \times \frac{41}{54}$	M1		Multiplying 2 probabilities with different numerators and denominators, only
		B1		One correct probability seen
	$= \frac{1722}{3996}\left(\frac{287}{666}\right)$ (0.431)	A1	**3**	Correct answer
4	**(i)** $(3 \times 59 + 8 \times 67 + 15.5 \times 38 + 25.5 \times 18 + 40.5 \times 11)/193$	M1		Attempt to calculate the mean using midpoints not ends, with frequencies, can be implied
	$= 11.4$	A1		Correct mean
	$\sigma^2 = (3^2 \times 59 + 8^2 \times 67 + \ldots)/193 - (11.43..)^2$	M1		Using $\Sigma x^2 f$ with mean^2 subtracted numerically, can be implied
	$\sigma = 9.78$ or 9.79	A1	**4**	Correct answer, method marks can be implied

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(ii)	fd = 11.8, 13.4, 3.8, 1.8, 0.55  	M1 A1 B1 B1 B1	**5**	Attempt at frequency density or scaling Correct heights seen on graph Bar lines correctly located at 5.5, 10.5, 20.5 and 30.5, no gaps, their scale which may be non-linear correct widths of bars, independent of bar lines Both axes uniform, from at least 0 to 14 if fd and 0.5 to 50.5, and labelled (fd or freq per 5% and % meat or % or meat)
5 **(i)**	$\Phi\left(\frac{84.5-82}{\sqrt{126}}\right) \Phi\left[\frac{83.5-82}{\sqrt{126}}\right]$ $= \Phi(0.2227) - \Phi(0.1336)$ $= 0.5883 - 0.5533$ $= 0.0350$	M1 M1 A1	**3**	Standardising using 83.5 or 84.5, must have square root Subtracting two probabilities, both > 0.5 or both < 0.5 Correct answer
(ii)	$P(x > 87) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{87-82}{\sqrt{126}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(0.445)$ $= 1 - 0.6718 = 0.3282$ $P(0, 1) = (0.6718)^5 + {}_5C_1 (0.3282)(0.6718)^4$ $= 0.471$	M1 A1 M1 A1	**4**	Standardising, no cc, must have square root Correct probability Any binomial term of form ${}_5C_x p^x (1-p)^{5-x}, x \neq 0$ Correct answer
(iii)	$P(x < 87) = 0.6718$ $P(x < k) = 0.9718$ $z = 1.908$ or 1.909 $1.909 = \pm\frac{k-82}{\sqrt{126}}$ $k = 103$	M1 M1 A1 M1 A1	**5**	Finding $P(x < 87)$, value > 0.5 Adding 0.3 to their 0.6718 or equivalent Correct z Equation with k, 82 or 81.5 or 82.5, $\sqrt{126}$, and a z-value Correct answer rounding to 103
6 **(a)**	twins in: ${}_6C_2$ twins out: ${}_5C_2 \times {}_6C_2$ Total = 15 + 150 = 165 OR all: ${}_7C_2 \times {}_6C_2$ one twin: $2 \times {}_5C_1 \times {}_6C_2$ Total = 315 − 150 = 165	B1 M1 A1 B1 M1 A1	**3**	${}_6C_2$ alone or ${}_5C_2$ multiplied seen or implied Summing two cases Correct final answer ${}_7C_2 \times {}_6C_2$ alone or ${}_5C_1$ multiplied seen or implied $2 \times {}_5C_1 \times {}_6C_2$ seen, subtracted Correct final answer

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(b)				
(i)	ends in 2, 6 or 8: 6!/2! (= 360) ways	B1		Correct option for ending with 2 or 6 or 8.6!/2! seen anywhere, not multiplied
	ends in 4: 6! (= 720) ways	B1		Correct option for ending in 4
	Total = 3 × 360 + 720	M1		Summing 3 or 4 even options
	= 1800 ways	A1	**4**	Correct final answer
				7!/2! seen anywhere, not multiplied
	OR_1 all: 7!/2! (= 2520) ways	B1		6!/2! seen, subtracted
	ends in 1 or 7: 6!/2! (= 360) ways	B1		Subtract 2 odd options from total options
	Total = 2520 − 2 × 360	M1		Correct final answer
	= 1800	A1		
				5 seen, multiplied
	OR_2 (4_A, 4_B) final digit: 5 ways	B1		6! seen and divide by 2! at some stage
	other digits: 6! ways and ÷ by 2!	B1		Multiplying their two numbers
	Total = 5 × 360	M1		Correct final answer
	= 1800	A1		
(ii)	$5\times4\times3\times2$ or ${}_5P_4$ or ${}_5C_4\times4!$ or 5! or ${}_5P_5$ or ${}_6P_5\div6$	M1		One of these oe
	= 120 ways	A1	**2**	Correct final answer
(c)	$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^7$	M1		2/3 seen multiplied
		M1		7 probabilities multiplied together
	$=\frac{128}{2187}$ (0.0585)	A1	**3**	Correct final answer

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