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.
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 $\nabla$ 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.
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.
1 State or imply \[4 - 2^x = -10\] and 10
Use correct method for solving equation of form \(2^x = a\)
Obtain 3.81

2 (i) Either Obtain correct (ununsimplified) version of \(x\) or \(x^2\) term from \((1 - 4x)^{1/2}\)
Obtain \(1 + 2x\)
Obtain \(+ 6x^2\)
Or Differentiate and evaluate \(f(0)\) and \(f'(0)\) where \(f'(x) = k(1 - 4x)^{-1/2}\)
Obtain \(1 + 2x\)
Obtain \(+ 6x^2\)

(ii) Combine both \(x^2\) terms from product of \(1 + 2x\) and answer from part (i)
Obtain 5

3 (i) Substitute \(x = 2\) and equate to zero, or divide by \(x - 2\) and equate constant remainder to zero, or equivalent
Obtain \(a = 4\)

(ii) (a) Find further (quadratic or linear) factor by division, inspection or factor theorem or equivalent
Obtain \(x^2 + 2x - 8\) or \(x + 4\)
State \((x - 2)^2(x + 4)\) or equivalent

(b) State any two of the four (or six) roots
State all roots \((\pm \sqrt{2}, \pm 2i)\), provided two are purely imaginary

4 (i) Either Expand \((1 + 2i)^2\) to obtain \(-3 + 4i\) or unsimplified equivalent
Multiply numerator and denominator by \(2 - i\)
Obtain correct numerator \(-2 + 11i\) or correct denominator 5
Obtain \(-\frac{2}{5} + \frac{11}{5}i\) or equivalent
Or Expand \((1 + 2i)^2\) to obtain \(-3 + 4i\) or unsimplified equivalent
Obtain two equations in \(x\) and \(y\) and solve for \(x\) or \(y\)
Obtain final answer \(x = -\frac{2}{5}\)
Obtain final answer \(y = \frac{11}{5}\)

(ii) Draw a circle
Show centre at relatively correct position, following their \(u\)
Draw circle passing through the origin
5 (i) Differentiate to obtain \( 4 \cos \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 \frac{1}{2}x \) \[ \text{B1} \]

Equate to zero and find value of \( \cos \frac{1}{2}x \) \[ \text{M1} \]

Obtain \( \cos \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{1}{2} \) and confirm \( \alpha = \frac{2}{3} \pi \) \[ \text{A1} \] [3]

(ii) Integrate to obtain \( -16 \cos \frac{1}{2}x \) \[ \text{B1} \]

\[ \ldots + 2 \ln \cos \frac{1}{2}x \] or equivalent \[ \text{B1} \]

Using limits 0 and \( \frac{2}{3} \pi \) in \( a \cos \frac{1}{2}x + b \ln \cos \frac{1}{2}x \) \[ \text{M1} \]

Obtain \( 8 + 2 \ln \frac{1}{2} \) or exact equivalent \[ \text{A1} \] [4]

6 (i) Obtain \( 2y \frac{dy}{dx} \) as derivative of \( y^2 \) \[ \text{B1} \]

Obtain \( -4y - 4x \frac{dy}{dx} \) as derivative of \(-4xy\) \[ \text{B1} \]

Substitute \( x = 2 \) and \( y = -3 \) and find value of \( \frac{dy}{dx} \) \[ \text{M1} \]

(dependent on at least one B1 being earned and \( \frac{d(45)}{dx} = 0 \))

Obtain \( \frac{12}{7} \) or equivalent \[ \text{A1} \] [4]

(ii) Substitute \( \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 \) in an expression involving \( \frac{dy}{dx}, x \) and \( y \) and obtain \( ay = bx \) \[ \text{M1} \]

Obtain \( y = x \) or equivalent \[ \text{A1} \]

Uses \( y = x \) in original equation and demonstrate contradiction \[ \text{A1} \] [3]

7 Separate variables correctly and attempt integration on at least one side \[ \text{M1} \]

Obtain \( \frac{1}{3} y^3 \) or equivalent on left-hand side \[ \text{A1} \]

Use integration by parts on right-hand side (as far as \( a x e^{3x} + \int b e^{3x} \ dx \)) \[ \text{M1} \]

Obtain or imply \( 2xe^{3x} + \int 2e^{3x} \ dx \) or equivalent \[ \text{A1} \]

Obtain \( 2xe^{3x} - \frac{2}{3} e^{3x} \) \[ \text{A1} \]

Substitute \( x = 0, y = 2 \) in an expression containing terms \( A y^3, B x e^{3x}, C e^{3x} \), where \( ABC \neq 0 \), and find the value of \( c \) \[ \text{M1} \]

Obtain \( \frac{1}{3} y^3 = 2xe^{3x} - \frac{2}{3} e^{3x} + \frac{10}{3} \) or equivalent \[ \text{A1} \]

Substitute \( x = 0.5 \) to obtain \( y = 2.44 \) \[ \text{A1} \] [8]
8 (i) Either

Obtain \[ \pm \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -15 \end{pmatrix} \] for vector \( PA \) (where \( A \) is point on line) or equivalent \( \text{B1} \)

Use scalar product to find cosine of angle between \( PA \) and line \( \text{M1} \)

Obtain \[ \frac{42}{\sqrt{14 \times 230}} \] or equivalent \( \text{A1} \)

Use trigonometry to obtain \( \sqrt{104} \) or 10.2 or equivalent \( \text{A1} \)

Or 1

Obtain \[ \pm \begin{pmatrix} 2n+2 \\ n-1 \\ 3n-15 \end{pmatrix} \] for \( PN \) (where \( N \) is foot of perpendicular) \( \text{B1} \)

Equate scalar product of \( PN \) and line direction to zero \( \text{A1} \)

Or equate derivative of \( PN \) to zero \( \text{M1} \)

Or use Pythagoras’ theorem in triangle \( PNA \) to form equation in \( n \) \( \text{M1} \)

Solve equation and obtain \( n = 3 \) \( \text{A1} \)

Obtain \( \sqrt{104} \) or 10.2 or equivalent \( \text{A1} \)

Or 2

Obtain \[ \pm \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -15 \end{pmatrix} \] for vector \( PA \) (where \( A \) is point on line) \( \text{B1} \)

Evaluate vector product of \( PA \) and line direction \( \text{M1} \)

Obtain \( \pm \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -36 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \) \( \text{A1} \)

Divide modulus of this by modulus of line direction and obtain \( \sqrt{104} \) or 10.2 or equivalent \( \text{A1} \)

Or 3

Obtain \[ \pm \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -15 \end{pmatrix} \] for vector \( PA \) (where \( A \) is point on line) \( \text{B1} \)

Evaluate scalar product of \( PA \) and line direction to obtain distance \( AN \) \( \text{M1} \)

Obtain \( 3\sqrt{14} \) or equivalent \( \text{A1} \)

Use Pythagoras’ theorem in triangle \( PNA \) and obtain \( \sqrt{104} \) or 10.2 or equivalent \( \text{A1} \)

Or 4

Obtain \[ \pm \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -15 \end{pmatrix} \] for vector \( PA \) (where \( A \) is point on line) \( \text{B1} \)

Use a second point \( B \) on line and use cosine rule in triangle \( ABP \) to find angle \( A \) or angle \( B \) or use vector product to find area of triangle \( \text{M1} \)

Obtain correct answer (angle \( A = 42.25 \ldots \)) \( \text{A1} \)

Use trigonometry to obtain \( \sqrt{104} \) or 10.2 or equivalent \( \text{A1} \) [4]
(ii) Either

Use scalar product to obtain a relevant equation in $a, b, c$, e.g. $2a + b + 3c = 0$ or $2a - b - 15c = 0$ M1

State two correct equations in $a, b$ and $c$ A1\[a^1\]

Solve simultaneous equations to obtain one ratio M1

Obtain $a : b : c = -3 : 9 : -1$ or equivalent A1

Obtain equation $-3x + 9y - z = 28$ or equivalent A1

Or 1

Calculate vector product of two of

\[
\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} -15 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}
\]

or equiv M1

Obtain two correct components of the product A1\[a^1\]

Obtain correct

\[
\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 9 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}
\]

or equivalent A1

Substitute in $-3x + 9y - z = d$ to find $d$ or equivalent M1

Obtain equation $-3x + 9y - z = 28$ or equivalent A1

Or 2

Form a two-parameter equation of the plane M1

Obtain $\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -15 \end{pmatrix}$ or equivalent A1\[a^1\]

State three equations in $x, y, z, s, t$ A1

Eliminate $s$ and $t$ M1

Obtain equation $3x - 9y + z = -28$ or equivalent A1 [5]

9 State or imply form $A + \frac{B}{2x+1} + \frac{C}{x+2}$ B1

State or obtain $A = 2$ B1

Use correct method for finding $B$ or $C$ M1

Obtain $B = 1$ A1

Obtain $C = -3$ A1

Obtain $2x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x+1) - 3\ln(x+2)$ [Deduct B1\[a^1\] for each error or omission] B3\[a^3\]

Substitute limits in expression containing $a\ln(2x+1) + b\ln(x+2)$ M1

Show full and exact working to confirm that $8 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 9 - 3\ln 6 + 3\ln 2$, or an equivalent expression, simplifies to given result $8 - \ln 9$ A1 [10]

[SR: If $A$ omitted from the form of fractions, give $B0B0M1A0A0$ in (i); $B0B0B1B1B1M1A0$ in (ii).]

[SR: For a solution starting with $\frac{M}{2x+1} + \frac{Nx}{x+2}$ or $\frac{Px}{2x+1} + \frac{Q}{x+2}$, give $B0B0M1A0A0$ in (i); B1\[a^1\]B1\[a^1\]B1\[a^1\]B1\[a^1\] if recover correct form, $M1A0$ in (ii).]

[SR: For a solution starting with $\frac{B}{2x+1} + \frac{Dx+E}{x+2}$, give $M1A1$ for one of $B = 1, D = 2, E = 1$ and $A1$ for the other two constants; then give $B1B1$ for $A = 2, C = -3$.]

[SR: For a solution starting with $\frac{Fx+G}{2x+1} + \frac{C}{x+2}$, give $M1A1$ for one of $C = -3, F = 4, G = 3$ and $A1$ for the other constants or constant; then give $B1B1$ for $A = 2, B = 1$.]
10 (i) Use correct identity for $\tan 2x$ and obtains $at^4 + bt^3 + ct^2 + dt = 0$, where $b$ may be zero. 
Obtain correct horizontal equation, e.g. $4t + 5t^2 - 5t^4 = 0$ A1 
Obtain $kt(t^3 + et + f) = 0$ or equivalent M1 
Confirm given results $t = 0$ and $t = \sqrt{3} + 0.8$ A1 [4]

(ii) Consider sign of $t - \sqrt{3} + 0.8$ at 1.2 and 1.3 or equivalent M1 
Justify the given statement with correct calculations (–0.06 and 0.02) A1 [2]

(iii) Use the iterative formula correctly at least once with $1.2 < t_n < 1.3$ M1 
Obtain final answer 1.276 A1 
Show sufficient iterations to justify answer or show there is a change of sign in interval (1.2755, 1.2765) A1 [3]

(iv) Evaluate $\tan^{-1}$ (answer from part (iii)) to obtain at least one value M1 
Obtain $-2.24$ and 0.906 A1 
State $-\pi$, 0 and $\pi$ B1 [3] 
[SR If A0, B0, allow B1 for any 3 roots]