

## CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

### MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

#### **9709 MATHEMATICS**

**9709/12**

Paper 1, maximum raw mark 75

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 May/June 2015 series for most Cambridge IGCSE<sup>®</sup>, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

® IGCSE is the registered trademark of Cambridge International Examinations.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – May/June 2015	9709	12

## **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.

<b>Page 3</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>Cambridge International AS/A Level – May/June 2015</b>	<b>9709</b>	<b>12</b>

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.

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – May/June 2015	9709	12

1	$f'(x) = 5 - 2x^2$ and $(3, 5)$ $f(x) = 5x - \frac{2x^3}{3} (+c)$ Uses $(3, 5)$ $\rightarrow c = 8$	B1 M1 A1 [3]	For integral Uses the point in an integral co
2	Radius of semicircle = $\frac{1}{2}AB = r\sin\theta$ Area of semicircle = $\frac{1}{2}\pi r^2\sin^2\theta = A_1$ Shaded area = semicircle – segment $= A_1 - \frac{1}{2}r^2 2\theta + \frac{1}{2}r^2\sin 2\theta$	B1 B1✓ B1B1 [4]	aef Uses $\frac{1}{2}\pi r^2$ with $r = f(\theta)$ B1 (–sector), B1 for + (triangle)
3 (i)	$(2-x)^6$ Coeff of $x^2$ is 240 Coeff of $x^3$ is $-20 \times 8 = -160$	B1 B2,1 [3]	co B1 for +160
(ii)	$(3x+1)(2-x)^6$ Product needs exactly 2 terms $\rightarrow 720 - 160 = 560$	M1 A1✓ [2]	3 × their 240 + their -160 ✓ for candidate's answers.
4	$u = 2x(y-x)$ and $x+3y=12$ , $u = 2x\left(\frac{12-x}{3} - x\right)$ $= 8x - \frac{8x^2}{3}$ $\frac{du}{dx} = 8 - \frac{16x}{3}$ $= 0$ when $x = 1\frac{1}{2}$ $\rightarrow (y = 3\frac{1}{2})$ $\rightarrow u = 6$	M1 A1  M1 A1 A1 [5]	Expresses $u$ in terms of $x$  Differentiate candidate's quadratic, sets to 0 + attempt to find $x$ , or other valid method Complete method that leads to $u$ Co
5 (i)	$\frac{\sin\theta - \cos\theta}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}$ Divides top and bottom by $\cos\theta$ $\rightarrow \frac{t-1}{t+1}$	B1 [1]	Answer given.
(ii)	$\frac{\sin\theta - \cos\theta}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta} = \frac{1}{6}\tan\theta$ $\rightarrow \frac{t-1}{t+1} = \frac{t}{6}$ $\rightarrow t^2 - 5t + 6 = 0$ $\rightarrow t = 2$ or $t = 3$ $\rightarrow \theta = 63.4^\circ$ or $71.6^\circ$	B1 M1 A1 A1 [4]	Using the identity. Forms a 3 term quadratic with terms all on same side. co co

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – May/June 2015	9709	12

6	$h = 60(1 - \cos kt)$  <b>(i)</b> Max $h$ when $\cos = -1 \rightarrow 120$  <b>(ii)</b> $h = 0$ and $t = 30$ , or $h = 120$ and $t = 15$ $\rightarrow \cos 30k = 1$ or $\cos 15k = -1$ $\rightarrow 30k = 2\pi$ or $15k = \pi$ $\rightarrow k = \frac{2\pi}{30} = \frac{\pi}{15}$  <b>(iii)</b> $90 = 60(1 - \cos kt)$ $\rightarrow \cos kt = \frac{-30}{60} = -0.5$ $\rightarrow kt = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ or $\rightarrow kt = \frac{4\pi}{3}$  $\rightarrow$ Either $t = 10$ or $20$ or both $\rightarrow t = 10$ minutes	B1 [1]  M1  A1 [2]  B1  B1 [3]	Co  Substituting a correct pair of values into the equation.  co ag  co – but there must be evidence of correct subtraction.
7	$A(4, 6), B(10, 2).$  <b>(i)</b> $M = (7, 4)$ $m$ of $AB = -\frac{2}{3}$ $m$ of perpendicular $= \frac{3}{2}$ $\rightarrow y - 4 = \frac{3}{2}(x - 7)$  <b>(ii)</b> Eqn of line parallel to $AB$ through $(3, 11)$ $\rightarrow y - 11 = -\frac{2}{3}(x - 3)$ Sim eqns $\rightarrow C(9, 7)$	B1 B1  M1 A1 [4]  M1 DM1A1 [3]	co co  Use of $m_1 m_2 = -1$ & their midpoint in the equation of a line. co  Needs to use $m$ of $AB$ Must be using their correct lines. Co
8	<b>(a)</b> 1st, 2nd, $n$ th are 56, 53 and $-22$ $a = 56, d = -3$ $-22 = 56 + (n - 1)(-3)$ $\rightarrow n = 27$ $S_{27} = \frac{27}{2}(112 + 26(-3))$ $\rightarrow 459$  <b>(b)</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> are $2k + 6, 2k$ and $k + 2$ .  <b>(i)</b> Either $\frac{2k}{2k+6} = \frac{k+2}{2k}$ or uses $a, r$ and eliminates $\rightarrow 2k^2 - 10k - 12 = 0$ $\rightarrow k = 6$	M1 A1 M1 A1 [4]  M1 DM1 A1 [3]	Uses correct $u_n$ formula. co Needs positive integer $n$ Co  Correct method for equation in $k$ . Forms quad. or cubic equation with no brackets or fractions. Co

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – May/June 2015	9709	12

	(ii) $S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r}$ with $r = \frac{2k}{2k+6}$ or $\frac{k+2}{2k}$ ( $=\frac{2}{3}$ ) $\rightarrow 54$	M1 A1 [2]	Needs attempt at $a$ and $r$ and $S_{\infty}$ Co
9	$\vec{OA} = 2\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$ and $\vec{OB} = 3\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$  (i) $\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} = 6 + 4 + 16 = 26$ $ \vec{OA}  = \sqrt{36},  \vec{OB}  = \sqrt{26}$ $\cos AOB = \frac{26}{6\sqrt{26}}$ $\rightarrow 31.8^{\circ}$  (ii) $\vec{AB} = \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\vec{OC} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + 2\vec{AB}$ or $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \vec{AB}$ $\vec{OC} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$  Unit vector $\div$ modulus $\rightarrow \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$  (iii) $ \vec{OC}  = 6,  \vec{OA}  = 6$	M1 M1 M1 A1 [4]  B1  M1   M1 A1 [4]  B1 [1]	Must be numerical at some stage Product of 2 moduli All linked correctly co  Correct link        ÷ by modulus. co  co

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – May/June 2015	9709	12

10	$y = \frac{4}{2x-1}$  <b>(i)</b> $\int \frac{16}{(2x-1)^2} dx = \frac{-16}{2x-1} \div 2$ $\text{Vol} = \pi \left[ \frac{-8}{2x-1} \right]$ with limits 1 and 2 $\rightarrow \frac{16\pi}{3}$  <b>(ii)</b> $m = \frac{1}{2} m$ of tangent = -2 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-4}{(2x-1)^2} \times 2$  Equating their $\frac{dy}{dx}$ to -2 $\rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2}$ or $-\frac{1}{2}$ $(y = 2 \text{ or } -2)$ $\rightarrow c = \frac{5}{2}$ or $-\frac{7}{2}$	B1  B1 M1 A1 [4]  M1 B1 B1  DM1 A1  A1 [6]	Correct without the $\div 2$  For the $\div 2$ even if first B1 is lost  Use of limits in a changed expression. co  Use of $m_1 m_2 = -1$  Correct without the $\times 2$ For the $\times 2$ even if first B1 is lost  co  co
11	<b>(i)</b> $f: x \mapsto 2x^2 - 6x + 5$ $2x^2 - 6x + 5 - p = 0$ has no real roots Uses $b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow 36 - 8(5 - p)$ Sets to 0 $\rightarrow p < \frac{1}{2}$  <b>(ii)</b> $2x^2 - 6x + 5 = 2\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}$  <b>(iii)</b> Range of g $\frac{1}{2} \leq g(x) \leq 13$  $h: x \mapsto 2x^2 - 6x + 5$ for $k \leq x \leq 4$  <b>(iv)</b> Smallest $k = \frac{3}{2}$  <b>(v)</b> $h(x) = 2\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}$  Order of operations $\pm \frac{1}{2}, \div 2, \sqrt{\phantom{x}}, \pm \frac{3}{2}$ $\rightarrow \text{Inverse} = \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right)}$	M1 DM1 A1 [3]  3 $\times$ B1 [3]  B1 $\nabla$ B1 [2]  B1 $\nabla$ [1]  M1 DM1 A1 [3]	Sets to 0 with $p$ on LHS. Uses discriminant. co – must be “<”, not “ $\leq$ ”.  co  $\nabla$ on <b>(ii)</b> co from sub of $x = 4$  $\nabla$ on <b>(ii)</b>  Using comp square form to try and get $x$ as subject or $y$ if transposed. Order must be correct co (without $\pm$ )