MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2011 question paper

for the guidance of teachers

9709 MATHEMATICS

9709/21

Paper 2, 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 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 October/November 2011 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.





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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.



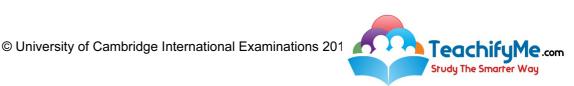
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The following abbreviations may be used in a mark scheme or used on the scripts:

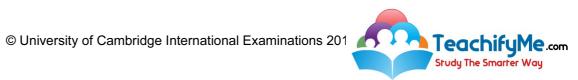
- AEF Any Equivalent Form (of answer is equally acceptable)
- AG Answer Given on the question paper (so extra checking is needed to ensure that the detailed working leading to the result is valid)
- BOD Benefit of Doubt (allowed when the validity of a solution may not be absolutely clear)
- CAO Correct 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 $\sqrt{}$ " 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	EITHER	State or imply non-modular inequality $(4 - 5x)^2 < 3^2$, or conor pair of linear equations	rresponding equat	ion M1	
		Obtain critical values $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{7}{5}$		A1	
		State correct answer $\frac{1}{5} < x < \frac{7}{5}$		A1	
	OR	State one critical value, e.g. $x = \frac{1}{5}$, by solving a linear equ	uation (or inequali	ty)	
		or from a graphical method or by inspection State the other critical value correctly		B1 B1	
		State correct answer $\frac{1}{5} < x < \frac{7}{5}$		B1	[3]
2	Integrate and	obtain term of the form $k \ln(4x + 1)$		M1	
	State correct	term $\frac{1}{2}\ln(4x+1)$		A1	
	Substitute lin			M1	
		he logarithm of a quotient or a power answer correctly		M1 A1	[5]
				711	L ^J .
5	Obtain deriva	ative of the form $k \sec^2 2x$, where $k = 1$ or $k = \frac{1}{2}$		M1	
	Use correct n	ct derivative sec ² $2x$ nethod for solving sec ² $2x = 4$		A1 M1	
		$\operatorname{er} x = \frac{1}{6}\pi \text{ (or } 0.524 \text{ radians)}$		A1	
	Obtain answe	er $x = \frac{1}{3}\pi$ (or 1.05 radians) and no others in range		A1	[5]
Ļ		cognizable solution method for quadratic in 3^x		M1	
	Obtain $3^x = 5$ Use logarithr	and $3^{x} = 2$ nic method to solve an equation of the form $3^{x} = k$, where $k > 1$	0	A1 M1	
	State answer	1.46		A1	Г. с.
	State answer	0.631		A1	[5]
5	(i) Substitu	te $x = \frac{1}{2}$ and equate to 10		M1	
		Inswer $a = -16$ show that $f(3) = 0$ or divide by $(x - 3)$ obtaining a remainder of	of zero	A1 B1	[3]
	(ii) At anv s	tage state that $x = 3$ is a solution		B1	
	Attempt	division by $(x - 3)$ reaching a partial quotient of $4x^2 + kx$		M1	
		$\begin{array}{c} \text{uadratic factor } 4x^2 - 4x - 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{array}$		A1	
		solutions $x = \frac{3}{2}$ and $x = -\frac{1}{2}$		A1	
	SC MI	A1 $$ if value of 'a' incorrect			[4]



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6	(i)		sign of $x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 3$ at $x = 0.7$ and $x = 0.8$ the argument correctly with appropriate calculations		M1 A1	[2]
	(ii)		e equation to given equation or <i>vice versa</i> 2 and $b = 5$		B1 B1	[2]
	(iii)	Obtain fir	erative formula correctly at least once hal answer 0.74 ficient iterations to justify its accuracy to 2 d.p. or show the	re is a sign change	M1 A1	
			al (0.735, 0.745)		B1	[3]
7	(i)	Obtain co	act rule to differentiate y rrect derivative in any form in t for y		M1 A1	
		Use $\frac{dy}{dx} =$	$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} \div \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}$ ven answer correctly		M1 A1	[4]
		Obtain gi	ven answer correctry		AI	[4]
	(ii)	State $t = 0$			M1	
		State that	$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ and make correct conclusion		A1	[2]
	(iii)	Substitute Obtain (e	e t = -2 into equation for x or y $e^{-6}, 4e^{-2} + 3$		M1 A1	[2]
8	(i)		evant use of the $\cos(A + B)$ formula		M1*	
			evant use of the $\cos 2A$ and $\sin 2A$ formulae		M1* A1	
			correct expression in terms of $\cos x$ and $\sin x$ $x = 1 - \cos^2 x$ to obtain an expression in terms of $\cos x$	1	A1 M1(dep*)	
			ven answer correctly		A1	[5]
	(ii)	Replace in	ntegrand by $\frac{1}{2}\cos 3x + \frac{1}{2}\cos x$, or equivalent		B1	
		Integrate,	obtaining $\frac{1}{6}\sin 3x + \frac{1}{2}\sin x$, or equivalent]	B1 + B1	
			s correctly		M1	r - 1
		Obtain gr	ven answer		A1	[5]

