UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2011 question paper

for the guidance of teachers

9709 MATHEMATICS

9709/11 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 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 2011 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 √ 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 $^7C_2\, x^5 \left(\dfrac{2}{x^2}\right)^2$ SOI and leading to final answer	B2	B1 for 2/3 parts correct leading to ans.
84 or 84x as final answer	B1 [3]	If no answer; 84x seen scores B2, else $^7C_2\, x^5 \left(\dfrac{2}{x^2}\right)^2$ scores SCB1 only
2 $\left(\dfrac{dv}{dr}=\right)4\pi r^2$	M1	
$= 4\pi \times 10^2$	A1	SOI at any point
$\dfrac{dr}{dt} = \dfrac{dv}{dt} \Big/ \dfrac{dv}{dr}$ **OE** used	M1	Correct link between differentials with $\dfrac{dr}{dt}$ finally as subject
$\dfrac{50}{4\pi \times 10^2} = \dfrac{1}{8\pi}$ or 0.0398	A1 [4]	Allow $\dfrac{50}{400\pi}$. Non-calculus methods $\dfrac{0}{4}$
3 **(i)** Correct shape – touching positive x-axis	B1 [1]	Ignore intersections with axes
(ii) $(\pi)\int (x-2)^4 \mathrm{d}x$	M1	Use $(\pi)\int y^2 \mathrm{d}x$ & attempt integrate but expansion before integn needs 5 terms
$(\pi)\left[\dfrac{(x-2)^5}{5}\right]$	A1	
$(\pi)[0-(-32)/5)]$	M1	Use of limits 0, 2 on *their* $(\pi)\int y^2 \mathrm{d}x$
$\dfrac{32\pi}{5}$ or 6.4π	A1 [4]	cao Rotation about y-axis max 1/5
4 **(i)** $\overrightarrow{CP} = -6\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}$	B1	
$\overrightarrow{CQ} = -6\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$	B1 [2]	
(ii) Scalar product = 36 + 36 − 6	M1	Use of $x_1x_2 + y_1y_2 + z_1z_2$
$66 = \lvert\overrightarrow{CP}\rvert\lvert\overrightarrow{CQ}\rvert \cos\theta$	M1	Linking everything correctly
$\lvert\overrightarrow{CP}\rvert = \sqrt{76}$, $\lvert\overrightarrow{CQ}\rvert = \sqrt{81}$	M1	Correct magnitude for either
Angle PCQ = 32.7° (or 0.571 rad)	A1 [4]	cao 147.3° converted to 32.7° gets A0

5 **(i)** $\dfrac{2\sin^2\theta\sin^2\theta}{1-\sin^2\theta} = 1$	M1	Equation as function of sin θ
$2\sin^4\theta + \sin^2\theta - 1 = 0$ **AG**	A1 [2]	
(ii) $(2\sin^2\theta - 1)(\sin^2\theta + 1) = 0$	M1	Or use formula on quadratic in $\sin^2\theta$
$\sin\theta = \dfrac{(\pm)1}{\sqrt{2}}$	A1	
$\theta =$ 45°, 135°	A1	
$\theta =$ 225°, 315°	A1 [4]	Provided no excess solutions in range
6 **(i)** $z = 3x + 2\left(\dfrac{600}{x}\right)$ or $x\dfrac{(z-3x)}{2} = 600$ OE $\rightarrow$ **AG**	B1 [1]	
(ii) $\dfrac{dz}{dx} = 3 - \dfrac{1200}{x^2}$ or $\dfrac{dz}{dy} = 2 - \dfrac{1800}{y^2}$	B1	
$= 0 \rightarrow x = 20$ or $= 0 \rightarrow y = 30$	M1A1	Set to 0 & attempt to solve. Allow ±20
$z = 60 + \dfrac{120}{20} = 120$	A1√	Ft from *their x* provided positive Or other valid method
$\dfrac{d^2z}{dx^2} = \dfrac{2400}{x^3}$	B1√	Dep. on $\dfrac{d^2z}{dx^2} = \dfrac{k}{x^3}$ $(k > 0)$ or other valid method.
$> 0 \Rightarrow$ minimum	B1 [6]	
7 **(i)** $\dfrac{3(1+2x)^{-1}}{-1} + (c)$	B1	
$y = \dfrac{3(1+2x)^{-1}}{-2} + (c)$	B1(indep)	Division by 2 $y =$ necessary
Sub (1, (1/2))	M1	Dependent on c present
$\dfrac{1}{2} = \dfrac{3}{-6} + c \Rightarrow c = 1$	A1 [4]	Use of $y = mx + c$ etc. gets 0/4
(ii) $(1 + 2x)^2(>)9$ or $4x^2 + 4x - 8(>)0$ **OE**	M1	
1, –2	A1	
$x > 1, x < -2$ ISW	A1 [3]	
8 **(i)** 1000, 2000, 3000... or 50, 100, 150...	M1	Recognise series, correct *a/d* (or 3 terms)
$\dfrac{40}{2(1000+40000)}$ or $\dfrac{40}{2(2000+39000)}$	M1	Correct use of formula
× 5% of attempt at valid sum	M1	Can be awarded in either **(i)** or **(ii)**
41000	A1 [4]	cao
(ii) 1000, 1000 × 1.1, 1000 × 1.1^2 + ... or with $a = 50$	M1	Recognise series, correct *a/r* (or 3 terms)
$\dfrac{1000(1.1^{40} - 1)}{1.1 - 1}$	M1	Correct use of formula. Allow e.g. $r = 0.1$
22100	A1 [3]	Or answers rounding to this

9 **(i)**	$AS = r\tan\theta$	M1	Or $(AB) = 2r\tan\theta$ or $(AO) = \dfrac{r}{\cos\theta}$
	Area $OAB = r^2\tan\theta$ or $(OAS) = \frac{1}{2}r^2\tan\theta$	A1	
	Area of sector = $\frac{1}{2}r^2 \times 2\theta\ (= r^2\theta)$	B1	Or $OAB = \dfrac{1}{2}\dfrac{r^2}{\cos 2\theta}\sin 2\theta$
	Shaded area = $r^2(\tan\theta - \theta)$ **OE**	A1 [4]	Or area sector $(OPS) = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$ Allow e.g. $r^2\tan\theta - \frac{1}{2}r^2 2\theta$
(ii)	$\cos\dfrac{\pi}{3} = \dfrac{6}{OA} \Rightarrow OA = 12$	M1	
	$AP = 6$	A1	
	$AS = 6\tan\dfrac{\pi}{3} (\Rightarrow AB = 12\sqrt{3})$	B1	
	Arc $(PST) = 12\dfrac{\pi}{3}$	B1	Or arc $(PS) = 6\dfrac{\pi}{3}$ or arc $(ST) = 6\dfrac{\pi}{3}$
	Perimeter = $12 + 12\sqrt{3} + 4\pi$	A1 [5]	Allow unsimplified 4π
10 **(i)**	$2(x-1)^2 - 1$ *OR* $a = 2, b = -1, c = -1$	B1, B1, B1	
	$A = (1, -1)$	B1√ [4]	Allow alt. method for final mark
(ii)	$2x^2 - 5x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow (2x+1)(x-3) = 0$ **OE** in y	M1, M1	Complete elim & simplify, attempt soln.
	$x = -\frac{1}{2},\ y = 3\frac{1}{2}$	A1 [3]	Additional (3, 7) not penalised
(iii)	Mid-point of AP = (2, 3)	B1√	Follow through on *their A*
	Gradient of line = $\dfrac{1}{2} \Big/ \dfrac{-5}{2} = \dfrac{-1}{5}$	B1	
	Equation is $y - 3 = \dfrac{-1}{5}(x-2)$ **OE**	B1 [3]	Or $y - 3\frac{1}{2} = -\dfrac{1}{5(x+\frac{1}{2})}$
11 **(i)**	$\text{fg}(x) = 2x^2 - 3$, $\text{gf}(x) = 4x^2 + 4x - 1$	B1, B1 [2]	fg & gf clearly transposed gets B0B0
(ii)	$2a^2 - 3 = 4a^2 + 4a - 1 \Rightarrow 2a^2 + 4a + 2 = 0$	M1	Dep. quadratic. Allow x for all 3 marks
	$(a+1)^2 = 0$	M1	Allow marks in **(ii)** if transposed in **(i)**
	$a = -1$	A1 [3]	
(iii)	$b^2 - b - 2 = 0 \to (b+1)(b-2) = 0$	M1	Allow in terms of x for M1 only
	$b = 2$ Allow $b = -1$ in addition	A1 [2]	Correct answer without working B2
(iv)	$\text{f}^{-1}(x) = \dfrac{1}{2}(x-1)$	B1	
	$\text{f}^{-1}\text{g}(x) = \dfrac{1}{2}(x^2 - 3)$	B1√ [2]	Must be simplified. Ft from *their* f^{-1}
(v)	$x = (\pm)\sqrt{y+2}$	M1	
	$\text{h}^{-1}(x) = -\sqrt{x+2}$	A1 [2]	