

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series

9231 FURTHER MATHEMATICS

9231/21

Paper 2, maximum raw mark 100

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Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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Question Number	Mark Scheme Details	Part Mark	Total
1	<p>Find 3 independent equations for T, R_A, R_B:</p> <p>Resolve horizontally: $R_B = T \cos \alpha$ M1 A1</p> <p>Resolve vertically: $R_A = W + T \sin \alpha$ M1 A1</p> <p>Take moments about A: (a may be omitted from moment eqns) $R_B 3a \sin \theta = W (3a/2) \cos \theta$ $+ T a (\sin \alpha \cos \theta + \cos \alpha \sin \theta)$ <i>or</i> $+ T a \sin (\alpha + \theta)$ <i>or</i> $+ T 3a \cos \theta \sin \alpha$ M1 A1</p> <p>Take moments about B: $R_A 3a \cos \theta = W (3a/2) \cos \theta$ $+ T 2a (\sin \alpha \cos \theta + \cos \alpha \sin \theta)$ <i>or</i> $+ T 2a \sin (\alpha + \theta)$ <i>or</i> $+ T 3a \sin \theta \cos \alpha$ (M1 A1)</p> <p>Take moments about C: $R_A a \cos \theta + W (a/2) \cos \theta$ $= R_B 2a \sin \theta$ (M1 A1)</p> <p>Take moments about D: $R_A 3a \cos \theta - W (3a/2) \cos \theta$ $= R_B 3a \sin \theta$ (M1 A1)</p> <p>Solve for T, R_A, R_B (AEF in W and α): $T = W / 2 \sin \alpha$ <i>or</i> $\frac{1}{2}W \operatorname{cosec} \alpha$ B1 $R_A = 3W / 2$ B1 $R_B = W / 2 \tan \alpha$ <i>or</i> $\frac{1}{2}W \cot \alpha$ B1</p>	9	9
2	<p>For A & B use conservation of momentum, e.g.: $2mv_A + mv_B = 2mu$ (allow $2v_A + v_B = 2u$) M1</p> <p>Use Newton's law of restitution (consistent signs): $v_B - v_A = eu$ M1</p> <p>Combine to find v_A and v_B: $v_A = (2 - e)u/3, v_B = 2(1 + e)u/3$ A1, A1</p> <p>Find e from $v_A = v_B'$ with $v_B' = [-] 0.4 v_B$: $(2 - e) = 0.8(1 + e), e = 2/3$ M1 A1</p> <p><i>EITHER</i>: Equate times in terms of reqd. distance x: $(d - x)/v_A = d/v_B + x/v_B'$ (AEF) M1 A1 [speeds need not be found: $v_A = v_B' = 4u/9, v_B = 10u/9$ Use $v_A = v_B' = 0.4 v_B$ to solve for x: $d - x = 0.4 d + x, x = 0.3 d$ M1 A1</p> <p><i>OR</i>: Find dist. moved by A when B reaches wall: $d_A = (d/v_B) v_A = 0.4 d$ (M1 A1) Find reqd. distance x: $x = \frac{1}{2}(d - d_A) = 0.3 d$ (M1 A1)</p>	4 2 4	10

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3	Find k by equating equilibrium tensions: (vertical motion can earn M1 only)	$mg(a/2)/a = 2mg(3a/2 - ka)/ka$ $1/2 = 3/k - 2, \quad k = 6/5 \text{ or } 1.2$	M1 A1 A1	3
	Apply Newton's law at general point, e.g.: (lose A1 for each incorrect term)	$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -mg(a/2 + x)/a$ $+ 2mg(3a/2 - ka - x)/ka$ or $m \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = +mg(a/2 - y)/a$ $- 2mg(3a/2 - ka + y)/ka$	M1 A2	
	Simplify to give standard SHM eqn, e.g.: S.R.: B1 if no derivation (max 2/5)	$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = - (1 + 2/k)gx/a$ $= - 8gx/3a$	A1	5
	State or find period using $2\pi/\omega$ with $\omega = \sqrt{(8g/3a)}$: $T = 2\pi\sqrt{(3a/8g)}$ or $\pi\sqrt{(3a/2g)}$ (\sqrt on ω)	or $3.85\sqrt{(a/g)}$ or $1.22\sqrt{a}$ [s]	B1 ⁴	
	Substitute values in $v^2 = \omega^2(x_0^2 - x^2)$:	$0.7^2 = (8g/3a)\{(0.2a)^2 - (0.05a)^2\}$	M1 A1	
	Solve to find numerical value of a :	$0.49 = (8g/3) \times 0.0375a, \quad a = 0.49$	A1	3

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4	<i>EITHER:</i> Find tension at top from $F = ma$ vertically: $T = mu^2/a - mg$ B1	2	13
	<i>OR:</i> Use energy at e.g. θ to upward vertical: $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}mu^2 + mga(1 - \cos \theta)$ Find tension T by using $F = ma$ radially: $T = mv^2/a - mg \cos \theta$ Eliminate v^2 : $= mu^2/a + mg(2 - 3 \cos \theta)$ Find T at top by taking $\theta = 0$: $T = mu^2/a - mg$ (B1)		
	Find u_{\min} by requiring $T \geq 0$ at top [$T > 0$]: $u^2/a - g \geq 0$ so $u_{\min} = \sqrt{ag}$ A.G. B1		
	Find v at bottom from conservation of energy: $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}mu^2 + mg \times 2a$ $v^2 = ag + 4ag, v = \sqrt{5ag}$ M1 A1		
	Find new speed V from conservation of momentum: $m'V = mv$ with $m' = m + \frac{1}{4}m$ M1 $V = 4v/5 = 4\sqrt{ag/5}$ or $(4/5)\sqrt{5ag}$ AEF A1		
	Find w^2 at angle θ from conservation of energy: $\frac{1}{2}m'w^2 = \frac{1}{2}m'V^2 - m'ga(1 + \cos \theta)$ (condone m instead of m' here since cancels out) $[w^2 = ag(6/5 - 2 \cos \theta)]$ M1 A1		
	S.R. Invalid energy method (max 2/5): [gives $T' = (5mg/4)(2 - 3 \cos \theta)$] $\frac{1}{2}m'w^2 = \frac{1}{2}mu^2 + mga(1 - \cos \theta) - \frac{1}{4}mga(1 + \cos \theta)$ (B1)		
	Find tension T' there by using $F = ma$ radially: $T' = m'w^2/a - m'g \cos \theta$ B1		
	Eliminate w^2 : $= m'V^2/a - m'g(2 + 3 \cos \theta)$ A1		
	Substitute for m' and V : $= (5mg/4)(6/5 - 3 \cos \theta)$ AEF or $3mg/2 - (15/4)mg \cos \theta$ A1		
	Find $\cos \theta$ when string becomes slack from $T' = 0$: $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{3} \times 6/5 = 2/5$ or 0.4 M1 A1 S.R. Allow if found from $T' = mg(6/5 - 3 \cos \theta)$		
	5		
Find confidence interval (allow z in place of t) e.g.: $22.28 \pm t\sqrt{(0.458 / 10)}$ M1 A1			
Use of correct tabular value: $t_{9, 0.975} = 2.26[2]$ A1			
Evaluate C.I. correct to 3 s.f.: $22.3 \pm 0.48[4]$ or $[21.8, 22.8]$ A1			

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6	Find prob. p of head from mean = $2 \times$ variance: $1/p = 2 \times (1-p)/p^2$, $p = 2/3$ A.G. M1 A1	2	8
(i)	Find $P(X=4)$ (denoting $1-p$ by q [= $1/3$]): $P(X=4) = q^3 \times p$ $= 2/81$ or 0.0247 B1	1	
(ii)	Find or state $P(X > 4)$: $P(X > 4) [= 1 - (1 + q + q^2 + q^3) \times p$ $= 1 - (1 - q^4)] = q^4$ $= 1/81$ or 0.0123 M1 A1	2	
(iii)	Formulate condition for N : Take logs (any base) to give bound for N : Find N_{\min} : ($N < 6.29$ or $N = 6.29$ earns M2 A0) $1 - q^N > 0.999$, $[(1/3)^N < 0.001]$ M1 $N > \log 0.001 / \log 1/3$ M1 $N > 6.29$, $N_{\min} = 7$ A1	3	
7	Find $F(x)$ for $1 \leq x \leq 4$: $F(x) = (x^3 - 1)/63$ B1	5	
	Find $G(y)$ from $Y = X^2$ for $1 \leq x \leq 4$: (result may be stated) $G(y) = P(Y < y) = P(X^2 < y)$ $= P(X < y^{1/2}) = F(y^{1/2})$ $= (y^{3/2} - 1)/63$ M1 A1		
	Find $g(y)$ for corresponding range of y : $g(y) = y^{1/2}/42$ A.G. A1		
	Find or state corresponding range of y : $1 \leq y \leq 16$ A.G. B1		
(i)	Find median value m of Y : $(m^{3/2} - 1)/63 = 1/2$ $m = 32.5^{2/3} = 10.2$ M1 A1	2	
(ii)	Find $E(Y)$ [or equivalently $E(X^2)$]: $E(Y) = \int y g(y) dy = \int y^{3/2} dy / 42$ $= [y^{5/2}]_1^{16} / 105 = 1023/105$ $= 341/35$ or 9.74 M1 A1	2	9

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8	<p>Find mean of sample data [for use in Poisson distn.]: $\lambda = 220/100 = 2.2$ B1</p> <p>State (at least) null hypothesis (AEF): H_0: Poisson distn. fits data or $\lambda = 2.2$ B1</p> <p>Find expected values $100\lambda^r e^{-\lambda}/r!$ (to 1 d.p.): (ignore incorrect final value here for M1) 11.080 24.377 26.814 19.664 10.8151 4.759 2.491 M1 A1</p> <p>Combine last two cells so that exp. value ≥ 5: O_i: 3 E_i: 7.25 M1*</p> <p>Calculate value of χ^2 (to 2 d.p.; A1 dep M1*): (allow 7.95 if 1 d.p. exp.values used) $\chi^2 = 0.076 + 2.879 + 0.653 + 1.448$ $+ 0.441 + 2.491$ $= 7.99$ M1 A1</p> <p>State or use consistent tabular value (to 3 s.f.): 5 cells: $\chi_{3,0.95}^2 = 7.815$ 6 cells: $\chi_{4,0.95}^2 = 9.488$ (correct) 7 cells: $\chi_{5,0.95}^2 = 11.07$ B1</p> <p>State or imply valid method for conclusion e.g.: Accept H_0 if $\chi^2 <$ tabular value M1</p> <p>Conclusion (AEF, requires both values correct): Distn fits or $\lambda = 2.2$ A1 Not combining cells [so $\chi^2 = 8.64$] can earn B1 B1 M1 A1 M0 M1 B1 M1 (max 7)</p>	10	10
9	<p>Calculate gradient b_1 in $y - \bar{y} = b_1(x - \bar{x})$: $S_{xy} = 24\,879 - 472 \times 400/8$ $= 1\,279$ $S_{xx} = 29\,950 - 472^2/8 = 2\,102$ $b_1 = S_{xy} / S_{xx} = 0.6085$ (3 s.f.) M1 A1</p> <p>Find regression line of y on x: $y = 400/8 + b_1(x - 472/8)$ M1 A1 $= 50 + 0.6085(x - 59)$ $= 0.6085x + 14.1$</p> <p>Find y when $x = 72$: $= 57.9$ or 58</p> <p>Allow use of regression line of x on y (since neither variable clearly independent): $S_{yy} = 21\,226 - 400^2/8 = 1\,226$ $b_2 = S_{xy} / S_{yy} = 1.043$ (M1 A1) $x = 472/8 + b_2(y - 400/8)$ (M1 A1) $= 1.043y + 6.85$ $Y = 62.5$ or 62 (A1)</p>	5	

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	Find product moment correlation coefficient r : $r = 1\,279 / \sqrt{(2\,102 \times 1\,226)}$ <i>or</i> $\sqrt{(0.6085 \times 1.043)} = 0.797$ M1 A1* State both hypotheses (B0 for $r \dots$): $H_0: \rho = 0, H_1: \rho \neq 0$ B1 State or use correct tabular two-tail r -value: $r_{8,5\%} = 0.707$ B1* State or imply valid method for conclusion e.g.: Reject H_0 if $ r >$ tab. value (AEF) M1 Correct conclusion (AEF, dep A1*, B1*): There is non-zero correlation A1	6	11
10A	Find MI of lamina about Q : $I_{\text{lamina}} = \frac{1}{3}m\{(3a)^2 + (3a/2)^2\} + m(9a/2)^2$ M1 A1 $[= (15/4 + 81/4) ma^2 = 24 ma^2]$ State or find MI of rod about Q : $I_{\text{rod}} = (\frac{1}{3} + 1) M(3a/2)^2$ $[= 3Ma^2]$ B1 Sum to find MI of object about Q : $I_1 = 24 ma^2 + 3 Ma^2$ $= 3(8m + M) a^2$ A.G. A1	4	
	Find MI of object about mid-point of PQ : $I_2 = (15/4 + 3^2) ma^2 + \frac{1}{3} M(3a/2)^2$ $= (51/4) ma^2 + \frac{3}{4} Ma^2$ $= \frac{3}{4} (17m + M) a^2$ A.G. M1 A1	2	
	Use eqn of circular motion to find $d^2\theta/dt^2$ for axis l_1 : $[-]I_1 d^2\theta/dt^2 = mg \times (9a/2) \sin \theta + Mg \times (3a/2) \sin \theta$ M1 A1 $[= (9m/2 + 3M/2) ga \sin \theta]$ [Approximate $\sin \theta$ by θ and] find ω_1^2 in SHM eqn: $\omega_1^2 = (3m + M)g / 2(8m + M) a$ M1		
	Find period T_1 for axis l_1 from $2\pi/\omega_1$: (AEF) $T_1 = 2\pi\sqrt{\{2(8m + M) a / (3m + M)g\}}$ A1		
	Use eqn of circular motion to find $d^2\theta/dt^2$ for axis l_2 : $[-]I_2 d^2\theta/dt^2 = mg \times 3a \sin \theta$ M1 [Approximate $\sin \theta$ by θ and] find ω_2^2 in SHM eqn: $\omega_2^2 = 4mg / (17m + M) a$ M1		
	Find period T_2 for axis l_2 from $2\pi/\omega_2$: (AEF) $T_2 = 2\pi\sqrt{\{(17m + M) a / 4mg\}}$ A1		
	Verify that $T_1 = T_2$ when $m = M$: (AEF) $T_1 = 2\pi\sqrt{(18 a / 4g)} = T_2$ B1 [Taking $m = M$ throughout 2 nd part can earn: M1 A1 M1 A0 M1 M1 A0 B1 (max 6/8)]	8	14

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10B	State hypotheses (B0 for \bar{x} ...), e.g.: $H_0: \mu_X = \mu_Y, H_1: \mu_X \neq \mu_Y$	B1	9	
	State assumption (AEF): Distributions have equal variances	B1		
	Find sample means <u>and</u> estimate popln. variances: $\bar{x} = 4.2, \bar{y} = 4.8$ $s_X^2 = (180 - 42^2/10) / 9$ (allow biased here: 0.36 or 0.6 ²) $= 0.4$ or 0.6325 ² $s_Y^2 = (281.5 - 57.6^2/12) / 11$ (allow biased here: 0.4183 or 0.6468 ²) $= 0.4564$ or 251/550 or 0.6755 ²	M1		
	Estimate (pooled) common variance: (note s_X^2 and s_Y^2 not needed explicitly)	$s^2 = (9 s_X^2 + 11 s_Y^2) / 20$ (AEF) or $(180 - 42^2/10 + 281.5 - 57.6^2/12) / 20$ $= 0.431$ or 0.6565 ²		M1 A1
	Calculate value of t (to 3 s.f.):	$[-] t = (\bar{y} - \bar{x}) / s \sqrt{(1/10 + 1/12)}$ $= 2.13$		M1 A1
	State or use correct tabular t value: (or can compare $\bar{y} - \bar{x} = 0.6$ with 0.586)	$t_{20, 0.975} = 2.086$ [allow 2.09]		B1*
	Correct conclusion (AEF, \sqrt on t , dep *B1):	$t > 2.09$ so mean masses not same		B1\sqrt
	S.R. Implicitly taking s_X^2, s_Y^2 as popln. variances: (may also earn first B1 B1 M1)	$z = (\bar{y} - \bar{x}) / \sqrt{(s_X^2/10 + s_Y^2/12)}$ $= 0.6 / \sqrt{(0.078)} = 2.15$		
	Comparison with $z_{0.975}$ and conclusion: (can earn at most 5/9)	$2.15 > 1.96$ so mean masses not same		(B1)
	State hypotheses (B0 for \bar{x} ...), e.g.:	$H_0: \mu_X = 3.8, H_1: \mu_X > 3.8$ or $H_0: \mu_X = \mu_Z, H_1: \mu_X > \mu_Z$		B1
	Calculate value of t using s_X from above:	$t = (4.2 - 3.8) / (s_X/\sqrt{10}) = 2.0$		M1 A1
	State or use correct tabular t value: (or can compare 0.4 with 0.367)	$t_{9, 0.95} = 1.833$ [allow 1.83]		B1*
	Correct conclusion (A.E.F., \sqrt on t , dep *B1):	$t > 1.833$, so claim is justified or mean mass of Royals > mean mass of Crowns		B1\sqrt
			14	