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Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

9709 MATHEMATICS

9709/21 Paper 2 maximum raw mark 50

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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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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 √" 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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	Cambridge International AS Level – May/June 2015	9709	21

1 **(i)** State or imply equation $(3x+4)^2 = (3x-11)^2$ or $3x+4 = -(3x-11)$ B1

Attempt solution of 'quadratic' equation or linear equation M1

Obtain $x = \frac{7}{6}$ or equivalent (and no other solutions) A1 [3]

(ii) Use logarithms to solve equation of form 2^y = their answer to (i) (must be + ve) M1

Obtain 0.222 (and no other solutions) A1 [2]

2 State or imply that $\ln y = \ln A + p(x-1)$ B1

Equate gradient to p or obtain two equations for $\ln A$ and p M1

Obtain $p = 0.44$ A1

Substitute values correctly, to find value of $\ln A$ DM1

Obtain $A = 3.2$ A1 [5]

Alternative:

Obtain an equation either $e^{1.6} = Ae^p$ or $e^{2.92} = Ae^{4p}$ M1

Obtain both equations correctly A1

Solve to obtain $p = 0.44$ A1

Substitute value correctly to find A DM1

Obtain $A = 3.2$ A1 [5]

3 Differentiate to obtain form $p\cos x + q\sin 2x$ or equivalent M1

Obtain correct $6\cos x + 4\sin 2x$ or equivalent A1

Substitute $\frac{1}{6}\pi$ to obtain derivative equal to $5\sqrt{3}$ or 8.66 A1

Form equation of tangent (not normal) using numerical value of gradient obtained by differentiation M1

Obtain $y = 8.66x - 2.53$ cao A1 [5]

4 **(i)** Substitute $x = -2$ in $f(x)$ and equate to zero to obtain $-8 + 4a + b = 0$ or equiv B1

Substitute $x = -1$ in $g(x)$ and equate to -18 M1

Obtain $-1 + b - a = -18$ or equivalent A1

Solve a pair of linear equations for a or b DM1

Obtain $a = 5$, $b = -12$ A1 [5]

(ii) Simplify $g(x) - f(x)$ to obtain form $kx^2 + c$ where $k < 0$ M1

Obtain $-17x^2 + 7$ and state 7, following their value of c A1√ [2]

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5 **(i)** Obtain integral of form $ke^{\frac{1}{2}x} + mx$ M1

Obtain correct $6e^{\frac{1}{2}x} + x$ A1

Apply limits and obtain correct $6e^{\frac{1}{2}a} + a - 6$ A1

Equate to 10 and introduce natural logarithm correctly DM1

Obtain given answer $a = 2\ln\left(\frac{16-a}{6}\right)$ correctly A1 [5]

(ii) Use the iterative formula correctly at least once M1

Obtain final answer 1.732 A1

Show sufficient iterations to justify accuracy to 3 d.p. or show sign change in interval (1.7315, 1.7325) A1 [3]

6 **(i)** State or imply $\text{cosec}\, 2\theta = \dfrac{1}{\sin 2\theta}$ B1

Express left-hand side in terms of $\sin\theta$ and $\cos\theta$ M1

Obtain given answer $\sec^2\theta$ correctly A1 [3]

(ii) **(a)** State or imply $\cos\theta = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ or $\tan\theta = 2$ at least B1

Obtain 1.11 or awrt 1.11, allow 0.353π B1

Obtain 2.03 or awrt 2.03 , allow 0.648π and no other values between 0 and π B1 [3]

(b) State integrand as $\sec^2 2x$ B1

Integrate to obtain expression of form $k\tan mx$ M1

Obtain correct $\frac{1}{2}\tan 2x$ A1

Obtain $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$ or exact equivalent A1 [4]

7 **(i)** Obtain $3y^2\dfrac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$ as derivative of y^3 B1

Obtain $4y + 4x\dfrac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$ as derivative of $4xy$ B1

Equate derivative of left-hand side to zero and solve for $\dfrac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$, must be from implicit differentiation M1

Confirm given answer $\dfrac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\dfrac{4y}{3y^2 + 4x}$ correctly A1 [4]

(ii) State or imply $y = 0$ B1

Substitute in equation of curve and show contradiction B1 [2]

(iii) State or imply $3y^2 + 4x = 0$ B1

Eliminate one variable from equation of curve using $3y^2 + 4x = 0$ M1

Obtain $y = -2$ A1

Obtain $x = -3$ A1 [4]

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