GradeMax

Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

MATHEMATICS **9709/11**

Paper 1 **May/June 2019**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 75

Published

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 International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

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GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

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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 FT 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/OE Any Equivalent Form (of answer is equally acceptable) / Or Equivalent

AG Answer Given on the question paper (so extra checking is needed to ensure that the detailed working leading to the result is valid)

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

SOI Seen or implied

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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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(i)	Ind term $= (2x)^3 \times \left(\frac{k}{x}\right)^3 \times {}_6C_3$	**B2,1,0**	Term must be isolated
	$= 540 \rightarrow k = 1½$	**B1**	
		3	
1(ii)	Term, in x^2 is $(2x)^4 \times \left(\frac{k}{x}\right)^2 \times {}_6C_2$	**B1**	All correct – even if k incorrect.
	$15 \times 16 \times k^2 = 540$ (or $540x^2$)	**B1**	**FT** For $240k^2$ or $240k^2x^2$
		2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(i)	Eliminates x or $y \rightarrow\ y^2 - 4y + c - 3 = 0$ or $x^2 + (2c - 16)x + c^2 - 48 = 0$	**M1**	Eliminates x or y completely to a quadratic
	Uses $b^2 = 4ac\ \rightarrow 4c - 28 = 0$	**M1**	Uses discriminant = 0. (c the only variable) Any valid method (may be seen in part **(i)**)
	$c = 7$	**A1**	
	Alternative method for question 2(i)		
	$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{(x+3)}} = \frac{1}{4}$	**M1**	
	Solving	**M1**	
	$c = 7$	**A1**	
		3	
2(ii)	Uses $c = 7$, $y^2 - 4y + 4 = 0$	**M1**	Ignore (1,–2), c=-9
	(1, 2)	**A1**	
		2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	Uses $A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$	**M1**	Uses area formula.
	$\theta = \dfrac{2A}{r^2}$	**A1**	
	$P = r + r + r\theta$	**B1**	
	$P = 2r + \dfrac{2A}{r}$	**A1**	Correct simplified expression for P.
		4	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(i)	Gradient of $AB = -½ \rightarrow$ Gradient of $BC = 2$	**M1**	Use of $m_1.m_2 = -1$ for correct lines
	Forms equation in h $\dfrac{3h-2}{h} = 2$	**M1**	Uses normal line equation or gradients for h.
	$h = 2$	**A1**	
	Alternative method for question 4(i)		
	Vectors AB.BC=0	**M1**	Use of vectors AB and BC
	Solving	**M1**	
	$h = 2$	**A1**	
	Alternative method for question 4(i)		
	Use of Pythagoras to find 3 lengths	**M1**	
	Solving	**M1**	
	$h = 2$	**A1**	
		3	
4(ii)	y coordinate of D is 6, (3 × 'their' h) $\dfrac{6-0}{x-4} = 2 \rightarrow x = 7 \rightarrow D\ (7, 6)$	**B1**	**FT**
	Vectors: AD.AB=0	**M1 A1**	Must use y = 6 Realises the y values of C and D are equal. Uses gradient or line equation to find x.
		3	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(i)	$-2(x-3)^2+15$ $(a=-3,\ b=15)$	**B1 B1**	Or seen as $a=-3$, $b=15$ B1 for each value
		2	
5(ii)	$(f(x) \leqslant)\ 15$	**B1**	**FT** for $(\leqslant)$ their "b" Don't accept (3,15) alone
		1	
5(iii)	$gf(x) = 2(-2x^2+12x-3)+5 = -4x^2+24x-6+5$	**B1**	
	$gf(x)+1=0 \rightarrow -4x^2+24x=0$	**M1**	
	$x = 0$ or 6	**A1**	Forms and attempts to solve a quadratic Both answers given.
		3	

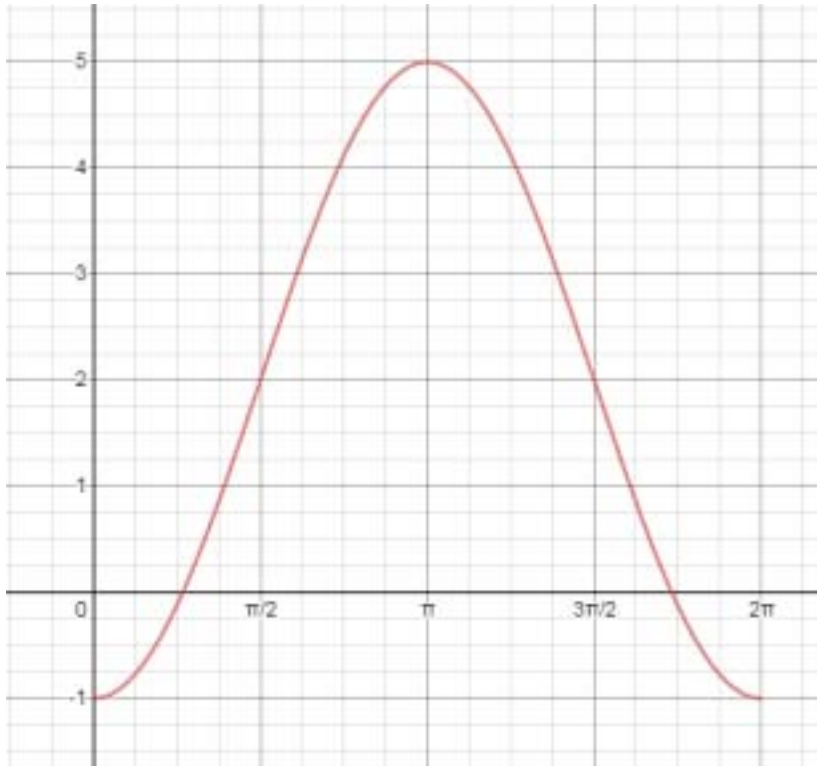
Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(i)	$\text{LHS} = \left(\frac{1}{c}-\frac{s}{c}\right)^2 = \frac{(1-s)(1-s)}{c^2} = \frac{(1-s)(1-s)}{1-s^2}$	**B1**	Expresses tan in terms of sin and cos
		B1	correctly $1-s^2$ as the denominator
	$= \frac{(1-s)(1-s)}{(1-s)(1+s)}$	**M1**	Factors and correct cancelling www
	$\frac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x}$ AG	**A1**	
		4	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(ii)	Uses part **(i)** to obtain $\frac{1-\sin 2x}{1+\sin 2x} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \sin 2x = ½$	**M1**	Realises use of $2x$ and makes $\sin 2x$ the subject
	$x = \frac{\pi}{12}$	**A1**	Allow decimal (0.262)
	(or) $x = \frac{5\pi}{12}$	**A1**	**FT** for ½π – 1st answer. Allow decimal (1.31) $\frac{\pi}{12}$ and $\frac{5\pi}{12}$ only, and no others in range. SC $\sin x = ½ \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}\ \frac{5\pi}{6}$ B1
		3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7(i)	$\overrightarrow{AM} = 1.5\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + 5\mathbf{k}$ $\overrightarrow{GM} = 6.5\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j} - 5\mathbf{k}$	**B3,2,1**	Loses 1 mark for each error.
		3	
7(ii)	$\overrightarrow{AM} . \overrightarrow{GM} = 9.75 - 16 - 25 = -31.25$	**M1**	Use of $x_1x_2 + y_1y_2 + z_1z_2$ on AM and GM
	$\overrightarrow{AM} . \overrightarrow{GM} = \sqrt{(1.5^2+4^2+5^2)} \times \sqrt{(6.5^2+4^2+5^2)} \cos GMA$	**M1 M1**	M1 for product of 2 modulii M1 all correctly connected
	Equating → Angle $GMA = 121°$	**A1**	
		4	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8(a)	$ar^2 = 48$, $ar^3 = 32$, r = ⅔ **or** $a = 108$	**M1**	Solution of the 2 eqns to give r (or a). A1 (both)
	r = ⅔ **and** $a = 108$	**A1**	
	$S\infty = \dfrac{108}{\frac{1}{3}} = 324$	**A1**	**FT** Needs correct formula and r between −1 and 1.
		3	
8(b)	Scheme A $a = 2.50$, $d = 0.16$ $S_n = 12(5 + 23\times0.16)$	**M1**	Correct use of either AP S_n formula.
	$S_n = 104$ tonnes.	**A1**	
	Scheme B $a = 2.50$, $r = 1.06$	**B1**	Correct value of r used in GP.
	$= \dfrac{2.5\left(1.06^{24} - 1\right)}{1.06 - 1}$	**M1**	Correct use of either S_n formula.
	$S_n = 127$ tonnes.	**A1**	
		5	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9(i)	$-1 \leqslant f(x) \leqslant 5$ or [–1, 5] (may use y or f instead of f(x))	**B1 B1**	$-1 < f(x) \leqslant 5$ or $-1 \leqslant x \leqslant 5$ or (–1,5) or [5,–1] B1 only
		2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9(ii)		***B1**	Start and end at –ve y, symmetrical, centre +ve.
	$g(x) = 2 - 3\cos x$ for $0 \leqslant x \leqslant p$	**DB1**	Shape all ok. Curves not lines. One cycle $[0,2\pi]$ Flattens at each end.
		2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9(iii)	(greatest value of p =) π	**B1**	
		1	
9(iv)	$x = 2 - 3\cos x \rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{3}(2 - x)$	**M1**	Attempt at cos$x$ the subject. Use of cos^{-1}
	$g^{-1}(x) = \cos^{-1}\frac{2-x}{3}$ (may use 'y =')	**A1**	Must be a function of x,
		2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
10(i)	integrating $\rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 - 5x\ (+c)$	**B1**	
	= 0 when $x = 3$	**M1**	Uses the point to find c after $\int = 0$.
	$c = 6$	**A1**	
	integrating again $\rightarrow y = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{5x^2}{2} + 6x \quad (+d)$	**B1**	**FT** Integration again FT if a numerical constant term is present.
	use of (3, 6)	**M1**	Uses the point to find d after $\int = 0$.
	$d = 1\frac{1}{2}$	**A1**	
		6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
10(ii)	$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \rightarrow x = 2$	**B1**	
		1	
10(iii)	$x = 3$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 1$ and/or +ve Minimum. $x = 2$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -1$ and/or −ve Maximum	**B1**	www
	May use shape of '$+x^3$' curve or change in sign of $\frac{dy}{dx}$	**B1**	www SC: $x = 3$, minimum, $x = 2$, maximum, B1
		2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11(i)	$3 \times -½ \times (1 + 4x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$	**B1**	
	$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3 \times -½ \times (1 + 4x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times 4$	**B1**	Must have '× 4'
	If $x = 2$, $m = -\frac{2}{9}$, Perpendicular gradient $= \frac{9}{2}$	**M1**	Use of $m_1.m_2 = -1$
	Equation of normal is $y - 1 = \frac{9}{2}(x - 2)$	**M1**	Correct use of line eqn (could use y=0 here)
	Put $y = 0$ or on the line before $\rightarrow \frac{16}{9}$	**A1**	AG
		5	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11(ii)	Area under the curve = $\int_0^2 \frac{3}{\sqrt{1+4x}}\,dx = \frac{3\sqrt{1+4x}}{\frac{1}{2}} \div 4$	**B1 B1**	Correct without '÷4'. For 2nd B1, ÷4'.
	Use of limits 0 to 2 → 4½ − 1½	**M1**	Use of correct limits in an integral.
	3	**A1**	
	Area of the triangle = ½ × 1 × $\frac{2}{9} = \frac{1}{9}$ or attempt to find $\int_{16/9}^{2}\left(\frac{9}{2}x-8\right)dx$	**M1**	Any correct method.
	Shaded area = $3 - \frac{1}{9} = 2\frac{8}{9}$	**A1**	
		6	

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