Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS **0606/13**

Paper 1 **May/June 2022**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 80

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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2022 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **9** printed pages.

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.

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.

Maths-Specific Marking Principles	
1	Unless a particular method has been specified in the question, full marks may be awarded for any correct method. However, if a calculation is required then no marks will be awarded for a scale drawing.
2	Unless specified in the question, answers may be given as fractions, decimals or in standard form. Ignore superfluous zeros, provided that the degree of accuracy is not affected.
3	Allow alternative conventions for notation if used consistently throughout the paper, e.g. commas being used as decimal points.
4	Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, e.g. wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored (isw).
5	Where a candidate has misread a number in the question and used that value consistently throughout, provided that number does not alter the difficulty or the method required, award all marks earned and deduct just 1 mark for the misread.
6	Recovery within working is allowed, e.g. a notation error in the working where the following line of working makes the candidate's intent clear.

MARK SCHEME NOTES

The following notes are intended to aid interpretation of mark schemes in general, but individual mark schemes may include marks awarded for specific reasons outside the scope of these notes.

Types of mark

M Method marks, awarded for a valid method applied to the problem.

A Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. For accuracy marks to be given, the associated Method mark must be 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 in principle independent unless the scheme specifically says otherwise; and similarly where there are several B marks allocated. The notation '**dep**' is used to indicate that a particular M or B mark is dependent on an earlier mark in the scheme.

Abbreviations

awrt answers which round to
cao correct answer only
dep dependent
FT follow through after error
isw ignore subsequent working
nfww not from wrong working
oe or equivalent
rot rounded or truncated
SC Special Case
soi seen or implied

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(a)	$243x^{10} - 45x^7 + \frac{10}{3}x^4$	**3**	**B1** for $243x^{10}$ **B1** for $-45x^7$ **B1** for $\frac{10}{3}x^4$
1(b)	$\left(1+\frac{1}{x^3}\right)^2 = 1+\frac{2}{x^3}+\frac{1}{x^6}$ oe	**B1**	
	Coefficient of term in x^4 $= 243-(2\times 45)+\frac{10}{3}$	**M1**	For *their* $243 + 2\times$ *their* $(-45) +$ *their* $\frac{10}{3}$ Must have 3 terms
	$\frac{469}{3}$ oe	**A1**	
2(a)	$\cos BOA = \frac{7}{32}$ or $\sin\frac{BOA}{2} = \frac{5}{8}$	**M1**	
	$BOA = 1.350(263...)$ $BOA = 1.35$ (correct to 2 dp)	**A1**	Must see detail of extra decimal places to justify 2 dp answer
2(b)	$8\theta = 18$	**M1**	
	$\theta = 2.25$	**A1**	
2(c)	$\angle AOC = 2\pi - 2.25 - 1.35...$ (2.683)	**M1**	For use of $2\pi -$ *their*$(b) - 1.35...$
	Area = $\frac{1}{2}64($*their* $2.683..)$	**M1**	For use of sector area formula
	85.9 or 85.8	**A1**	Allow awrt 85.9
	Alternative Area = $64\pi - \left(\frac{1}{2}\times 64\times 1.35...\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2}\times 64\times 2.683\right)$	**(2)**	**M1** for a correct plan **M1** for one correct use of sector area formula
	85.9 or 85.8	**(A1)**	Allow awrt 85.9 or 85.8

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)	$\left(2e^{3x}-5\right)\left(e^{3x}+1\right)=0$	**M1**	For attempt to solve a 3-term quadratic equation in e^{3x}, or using an appropriate substitution. May also be implied by correct use of quadratic formula
	$x=\frac{1}{3}\ln\frac{5}{2}$	**2**	**Dep M1** for a correct attempt to obtain x = … **A1** cao with negative root discounted.
3(b)	$e^{-x-7-7y}=e^{-2}$	**M1**	For correct attempt to deal with powers of e
	$x+7y=-5$	**A1**	
	$x^2+5x-126=0$ or $7y^2+5y-18=0$	**M1**	**Dep** for attempt to obtain a 3-term quadratic equation equated to zero in either x or y
	$x=-14,\ \ x=9$	**A1**	For both
	$y=\frac{9}{7},\ \ y=-2$	**A1**	For both
4(a)	Intercept = –2 soi	**B1**	
	$e^{4y}=\frac{2}{5}x-2$	**M1**	For attempt at straight line equation with *their* intercept
	$y=\frac{1}{4}\ln\left(\frac{2}{5}x-2\right)$ oe	**A1**	
4(b)	$y=\frac{1}{4}\ln 16$	**M1**	**Dep** on **M1** in part (a)
	$y=\ln 2$	**A1**	
4(c)	$x>5$	**1**	
5(a)	Acceleration $=18\cos 3t$	**2**	**B1** for $k\cos 3t$, $k\neq 2,\ k>0$
	$\cos 3t=-\frac{1}{2}$ oe	**M1**	For attempt to solve *their* $\cos 3t=-\frac{1}{2}$ to obtain a value for t
	$t=\frac{2\pi}{9}$ or 0.698	**A1**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(b)	$-2\cos 3t \quad (+c)$	**2**	**B1** for $k\cos 3t$, $k \neq 18$, $k < 0$
	Displacement $= 2 - 2\cos 3t$	**M1**	For attempt to find value of c
	2.92	**A1**	
	Alternative $-2\cos 3t$	**(2)**	**B1** for $k\cos 3t$, $k \neq 18$, $k < 0$
	$\left[-2\cos 3t\right]_0^{5.6}$ $= \left(-2\cos 16.8\right) - \left(-2\right)$	**(M1)**	For correct application of limits using *their* $k\cos 3t$, $k \neq 18$, $k < 0$
	2.92	**(A1)**	
6(a)	<table><tr><th>Expression</th><th>Function notation</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>g″</td></tr><tr><td>$4x$</td><td>f′</td></tr><tr><td>$8x^2 + 8x + 2$</td><td>fg</td></tr><tr><td>$4x + 3$</td><td>g^2</td></tr><tr><td>$\frac{x-1}{2}$</td><td>g^{-1}</td></tr></table>	**5**	**B1** for each one correct
6(b)(i)	$a = 1$	**B1**	
6(b)(ii)	$\mathrm{h}(x) \geqslant 3$	**B1**	
6(b)(iii)	$x = (y-1)^2 + 3$ $y = 1 + \sqrt{x-3}$	**M1**	For a correct attempt to find the inverse, allow one sign error
	$\mathrm{h}^{-1}(x) = 1 + \sqrt{x-3}$	**A1**	Must be using correct notation
	$x \geqslant 3$	**B1**	Must be using correct notation

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7(a)	$\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{\left((x+5)\times\frac{3}{2}\times 2(2x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}-(2x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)}{(x+5)^2}$	**3**	**B1** for $\frac{3}{2}\times 2(2x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ oe **M1** for attempt to differentiate a quotient or product **A1** for all terms other than $\frac{3}{2}\times 2(2x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ correct
	$\frac{(2x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(x+5)^2}(x+14)$	**A1**	
7(b)	When $\frac{dy}{dx}=0$, $x=-14$ and $x=-0.5$ but $x\geqslant 0$ so no stationary point	**B1**	FT on *their* $(x+14)$
7(c)	$\frac{5\sqrt{3}p}{12}$, $\frac{15\sqrt{3}p}{36}$ or $0.722p$	**2**	**M1** for calculation of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ when $x=1$ and multiplication by p
7(d)	$\frac{25\sqrt{3}}{24}$ or 1.80 oe	**2**	**M1** for multiplication of *their* $\frac{dy}{dx}$ calculated in **(c)** by 2.5, must be numeric
8(a)(i)	17640	**B1**	
8(a)(ii)	Ends in a 5: 2160 or ${}^6P_1\times{}^6P_4$	**B1**	
	Ends in a 0 : 2520 or ${}^7P_1\times{}^6P_4$	**B1**	
	4680	**B1**	
8(a)(iii)	Starts with 85 : 360 Starts with 86 : 360 Starts with 87 : 360 Starts with 89: 360 oe 1440 or $4\times{}^6P_4$	**B1**	
	Starts with 9 : 2520 or ${}^7P_5$	**B1**	
	3960	**B1**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8(b)	With brothers : 126 or ${}^{9}C_{5}$	**B1**	
	Without brothers : 9 or ${}^{9}C_{8}$	**B1**	
	135	**B1**	
9(a)	$\sin^2\left(2\phi-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)=\frac{3}{4}$ soi	**B1**	
	$\phi=\frac{\pi}{3},\ \frac{\pi}{2},\ \frac{5\pi}{6}$	**3**	**M1** for a correct method of solution, may be implied by one correct solution. **A1** for a second correct solution **A1** for a third correct solution and no extra solutions within the range
9(b)	$\cot^2\theta=\frac{1}{y+1}$	**B1**	
	Attempt to use $\cot^2\theta+1=\text{cosec}^2\theta$	**M1**	For attempt to eliminate θ
	$y=\frac{1}{2x-2}-1$ oe	**2**	**Dep M1** for attempt to rearrange to obtain the required form
	Alternative $\frac{1}{\sin^2\theta}=2x-1$ **and** $y+1=\frac{\sin^2\theta}{\cos^2\theta}$	**(B1)**	
	$y+1=\frac{\frac{1}{2x-1}}{1-\frac{1}{2x-1}}$ oe	**(M1)**	For attempt to eliminate θ
	$y=\frac{1}{2x-2}-1$ oe	**(2)**	**Dep M1** for attempt to rearrange to obtain the required form
10(a)	$\frac{6(x+1)^2+4(2+3x)-2(2+3x)(x+1)}{(2+3x)(x+1)^2}$	**M1**	For dealing with the fractions, allow an extra $(x+1)$ in each of the terms in the numerator and in the denominator Allow one sign error
	$\frac{(14x+10)}{(2x+3)(x+1)^2}$	**A1**	**AG** - Must have sufficient evidence of expansion and simplification to obtain the given answer

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
10(b)	$\left[2\ln(2x+3)-\frac{4}{(x+1)}-2\ln(x+1)\right]$	**3**	**B1** for each term, must have the correct signs with each term Must be using part (a)
	$\left(2\ln 8-\frac{4}{3}-2\ln 3\right)-(2\ln 2-4)$	**M1**	**Dep** on at least one log term in *their* integral, for use of limits
	$\frac{8}{3}+\ln\frac{16}{9}$	**2**	**A1** for $\ln\frac{16}{9}$ **A1** for $\frac{8}{3}$