



MARKSCHEME

May 2013

MATHEMATICS

Standard Level

Paper 1

*This markscheme is **confidential** and for the exclusive use of examiners in this examination session.*

*It is the property of the International Baccalaureate and must **not** be reproduced or distributed to any other person without the authorization of the IB Assessment Centre.*

Instructions to Examiners

Abbreviations

- M** Marks awarded for attempting to use a correct **Method**; working must be seen.
- (M)** Marks awarded for **Method**; may be implied by **correct** subsequent working.
- A** Marks awarded for an **Answer** or for **Accuracy**; often dependent on preceding **M** marks.
- (A)** Marks awarded for an **Answer** or for **Accuracy**; may be implied by **correct** subsequent working.
- R** Marks awarded for clear **Reasoning**.
- N** Marks awarded for **correct** answers if **no** working shown.
- AG** Answer given in the question and so no marks are awarded.

Using the markscheme

1 General

Mark according to scoris instructions and the document “**Mathematics SL: Guidance for e-marking May 2013**”. It is **essential** that you read this document before you start marking. In particular, please note the following. Marks must be recorded using the annotation stamps, using the new scoris tool. Please check that you are entering marks for the right question.

- If a part is **completely correct**, (and gains all the “must be seen” marks), use the ticks with numbers to stamp full marks.
- If a part is completely wrong, stamp **A0** by the final answer.
- If a part gains anything else, it **must** be recorded using **all** the annotations.

All the marks will be added and recorded by scoris.

2 Method and Answer/Accuracy marks

- Do **not** automatically award full marks for a correct answer; all working **must** be checked, and marks awarded according to the markscheme.
- It is generally not possible to award **M0** followed by **A1**, as **A** mark(s) depend on the preceding **M** mark(s), if any. An exception to this rule is when work for **M1** is missing, as opposed to incorrect (see point 4).
- Where **M** and **A** marks are noted on the same line, *eg M1A1*, this usually means **M1** for an **attempt** to use an appropriate method (*eg* substitution into a formula) and **A1** for using the **correct** values.
- Where there are two or more **A** marks on the same line, they may be awarded independently; so if the first value is incorrect, but the next two are correct, award **A0A1A1**.
- Where the markscheme specifies **(M2)**, **N3**, *etc.*, do **not** split the marks, unless there is a note.
- Once a correct answer to a question or part-question is seen, ignore further working.
- Most **M** marks are for a **valid** method, ie a method which can lead to the answer: it must indicate some form of progress towards the answer.
- **A** marks are often dependent on the **R** mark being awarded for justification for the **A** mark, in which case it is not possible to award **A1R0**. Hence the **A1** is not awarded for a correct answer if no justification or the wrong justification is given.

3 *N* marks

If **no** working shown, award *N* marks for **correct** answers. In this case, ignore mark breakdown (*M*, *A*, *R*).

- Do **not** award a mixture of *N* and other marks.
- There may be fewer *N* marks available than the total of *M*, *A* and *R* marks; this is deliberate as it penalizes candidates for not following the instruction to show their working.
- There may not be a direct relationship between the *N* marks and the implied marks. There are times when all the marks are implied, but the *N* marks are not the full marks: this indicates that we want to see some of the working, without specifying what.
- For consistency within the markscheme, *N* marks are noted for every part, even when these match the mark breakdown.
- If a candidate has incorrect working, which somehow results in a correct answer, do **not** award the *N* marks for this correct answer. However, if the candidate has indicated (usually by crossing out) that the working is to be ignored, award the *N* marks for the correct answer.

4 Implied and must be seen marks

Implied marks appear in **brackets** eg (*MI*).

- Implied marks can only be awarded if **correct** work is seen or if implied in subsequent working (a correct final answer does not necessarily mean that the implied marks are all awarded). There are questions where some working is required, but as it is accepted that not everyone will write the same steps, all the marks are implied, but the *N* marks are not the full marks for the question.
- Normally the correct work is seen or implied in the next line.
- Where there is an (*MI*) followed by *AI* for each correct answer, if no working shown, one correct answer is sufficient evidence to award the (*MI*). An exception to this is where at least one numerical final answer is not given to the correct three significant figures (see the accuracy booklet).

Must be seen marks appear without **brackets** eg *MI*.

- Must be seen marks can only be awarded if **correct** work is seen.
- If a must be seen mark is not awarded because work is missing (as opposed to *M0* or *A0* for incorrect work) all subsequent marks may be awarded if appropriate.

5 Follow through marks (only applied after an error is made)

Follow through (**FT**) marks are awarded where an incorrect answer from one **part** of a question is used correctly in **subsequent** part(s) or subpart(s). Usually, to award **FT** marks, **there must be working present** and not just a final answer based on an incorrect answer to a previous part. However, if the only marks awarded in a subpart are for the **final** answer, then **FT** marks should be awarded if appropriate. Examiners are expected to check student work in order to award **FT** marks where appropriate.

- Within a question part, once an **error** is made, no further *A* marks can be awarded for work which uses the error, but *M* marks may be awarded if appropriate. (However, as noted above, if an *A* mark is not awarded because work is missing, all subsequent marks may be awarded if appropriate)
- Exceptions to this rule will be explicitly noted on the markscheme.
- If the question becomes much simpler because of an error then use discretion to award fewer **FT** marks.
- If the error leads to an inappropriate value (eg probability greater than 1, use of $r > 1$ for the sum of an infinite GP, $\sin \theta = 1.5$, non integer value where integer required), do not award the mark(s) for the final answer(s).
- The markscheme may use the word “**their**” in a description, to indicate that candidates may be using an incorrect value.

- If a candidate makes an error in one part, but gets the correct answer(s) to subsequent part(s), award marks as appropriate, unless the question says hence. It is often possible to use a different approach in subsequent parts that does not depend on the answer to previous parts.
- In a “show that” question, if an error in a previous subpart leads to not showing the required answer, do not award the final **AI**. Note that if the error occurs within the same subpart, the **FT** rules may result in further loss of marks.
- Where there are anticipated common errors, the **FT** answers are often noted on the markscheme, to help examiners. It should be stressed that these are not the only **FT** answers accepted, neither should *N* marks be awarded for these answers.

6 Mis-read

*If a candidate incorrectly copies information from the question, this is a mis-read (**MR**). A candidate should be penalized only once for a particular mis-read. Use the **MR** stamp to indicate that this is a misread. Do not award the first mark in the question, even if this is an **M** mark, but award all others (if appropriate) so that the candidate only loses one mark for the misread.*

- If the question becomes much simpler because of the **MR**, then use discretion to award fewer marks.
- If the **MR** leads to an inappropriate value (eg probability greater than 1, use of $r > 1$ for the sum of an infinite GP, $\sin \theta = 1.5$, non integer value where integer required), do not award the mark(s) for the final answer(s).
- Miscopying of candidates’ own work does **not** constitute a misread, it is an error.

7 Discretionary marks (*d*)

*An examiner uses discretion to award a mark on the rare occasions when the markscheme does not cover the work seen. In such cases the annotation **DM** should be used and a brief **note** written next to the mark explaining this decision.*

8 Alternative methods

Candidates will sometimes use methods other than those in the markscheme. Unless the question specifies a method, other correct methods should be marked in line with the markscheme. If in doubt, contact your team leader for advice.

- Alternative methods for complete questions are indicated by **METHOD 1**, **METHOD 2**, etc.
- Alternative solutions for part-questions are indicated by **EITHER . . . OR**.
- Where possible, alignment will also be used to assist examiners in identifying where these alternatives start and finish.

9 Alternative forms

*Unless the question specifies otherwise, **accept** equivalent forms.*

- As this is an international examination, accept all alternative forms of **notation**.
- In the markscheme, equivalent **numerical** and **algebraic** forms will generally be written in brackets immediately following the answer.
- In the markscheme, **simplified** answers, (which candidates often do not write in examinations), will generally appear in brackets. Marks should be awarded for either the form preceding the bracket or the form in brackets (if it is seen).

10 Accuracy of Answers

If the level of accuracy is specified in the question, a mark will be allocated for giving the final answer to the required accuracy. When this is not specified in the question, all numerical answers should be given exactly or correct to three significant figures

Candidates should NO LONGER be penalized for an accuracy error (AP). Examiners should award marks according to the rules given in these instructions and the markscheme. Accuracy is not the same as correctness – an incorrect value does not achieve relevant A marks. It is only final answers which may lose marks for accuracy errors, not intermediate values. Please check work carefully for FT. Further information on which answers are accepted is given in a separate booklet, along with examples. It is essential that you read this carefully, as there are a number of changes.

Do not accept unfinished numerical final answers such as $3/0.1$ (unless otherwise stated). As a rule, numerical answers with more than one part (such as fractions) should be given using integers (eg $6/8$). Calculations which lead to integers should be completed, with the exception of fractions which are not whole numbers.

Clarification of intermediate values accuracy instructions

Intermediate values do not need to be given to the correct three significant figures. If candidates work with **any** rounded values, this could lead to an incorrect answer, in which case award **A0** for the final answer. However, do not penalise inaccurate intermediate values that lead to an acceptable final answer.

11 Calculators

No calculator is allowed. The use of any calculator on paper 1 is malpractice, and will result in no grade awarded. If you see work that suggests a candidate has used any calculator, please follow the procedures for malpractice. Examples: finding an angle, given a trig ratio of 0.4235.

12 Style

The markscheme aims to present answers using good communication, eg if the question asks to find the value of k , the markscheme will say $k = 3$, but the marks will be for the correct value 3 – there is usually no need for the “ $k =$ ”. In these cases, it is also usually acceptable to have another variable, as long as there is no ambiguity in the question, eg if the question asks to find the value of p and of q , then the student answer needs to be clear. Generally, the only situation where the full answer is required is in a question which asks for equations – in this case the markscheme will say “must be an equation”.

The markscheme often uses words to describe what the marks are for, followed by examples, using the eg notation. These examples are not exhaustive, and examiners should check what candidates have written, to see if they satisfy the description. Where these marks are M marks, the examples may include ones using poor notation, to indicate what is acceptable. A valid method is one which will allow candidate to proceed to the next step eg if a quadratic function is given in factorised form, and the question asks for the zeroes, then multiplying the factors does not necessarily help to find the zeros, and would not on its own count as a valid method.

13 Candidate work

If a candidate has drawn a line through work on their examination script, or in some other way crossed out their work, do not award any marks for that work.

14. Diagrams

The notes on how to allocate marks for sketches usually refer to passing through particular points or having certain features. These marks can only be awarded if the sketch is approximately the correct shape. All values given will be an approximate guide to where these points/features occur. In some questions, the first **AI** is for the shape, in others, the marks are only for the points and/or features. In both cases, unless the shape is approximately correct, no marks can be awarded (unless otherwise stated). However, if the graph is based on previous calculations, **FT** marks should be awarded if appropriate.

SECTION A

1. (a) interchanging x and y (seen anywhere) (M1)
eg $x = 4y - 2$
- evidence of correct manipulation (A1)
eg $x + 2 = 4y$
- $$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+2}{4} \left(\text{accept } y = \frac{x+2}{4}, \frac{x+2}{4}, f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad \begin{array}{ll} \text{A1} & \text{N2} \end{array}$$
- [3 marks]
- (b) **METHOD 1**
- attempt to substitute 1 into $g(x)$ (M1)
eg $g(1) = -2 \times 1^2 + 8$
- $g(1) = 6$ (A1)
 $f(6) = 22$ A1 N3
- METHOD 2**
- attempt to form composite function (in any order) (M1)
eg $(f \circ g)(x) = 4(-2x^2 + 8) - 2 \quad (= -8x^2 + 30)$
- correct substitution (A1)
eg $(f \circ g)(1) = 4(-2 \times 1^2 + 8) - 2, -8 + 30$
- $f(6) = 22$ A1 N3
- [3 marks]
- Total [6 marks]**

2. (a) evidence of multiplying matrices \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} (in any order), (may be seen in (b)) (M1)
 eg $1 \times 2 + 2 \times 1$, row times column, one correct value in the first row
 evidence of correct multiplication (\mathbf{AB} may be seen in (b)) (A1)
 eg $2 + 2 (= p)$, $\mathbf{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1+2q \\ 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

 $p = 4$ A1 N2
[3 marks]
- (b) correct equation for q (A1)
 eg $1 + 2q = -1$, $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1+2q \\ 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

 working towards solving equation (A1)
 eg $2q = -2$

 $q = -1$ A1 N2
[3 marks]
- Total [6 marks]**

3. (a) **METHOD 1**

evidence of correct formula (M1)

eg $\log u^n = n \log u$, $2 \log_3 p$

$\log_3(p^2) = 12$ AI N2

METHOD 2

valid method using $p = 3^6$ (M1)

eg $\log_3(3^6)^2$, $\log 3^{12}$, $12 \log_3 3$

$\log_3(p^2) = 12$ AI N2
[2 marks]

(b) **METHOD 1**

evidence of correct formula (M1)

eg $\log\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = \log p - \log q$, $6 - 7$

$\log_3\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = -1$ AI N2

METHOD 2

valid method using $p = 3^6$ and $q = 3^7$ (M1)

eg $\log_3\left(\frac{3^6}{3^7}\right)$, $\log 3^{-1}$, $-\log_3 3$

$\log_3\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = -1$ AI N2
[2 marks]

(c) **METHOD 1**

evidence of correct formula (M1)

eg $\log_3 uv = \log_3 u + \log_3 v$, $\log 9 + \log p$

$\log_3 9 = 2$ (may be seen in expression) AI
eg $2 + \log p$

$\log_3(9p) = 8$ AI N2

METHOD 2

valid method using $p = 3^6$ (M1)

eg $\log_3(9 \times 3^6)$, $\log_3(3^2 \times 3^6)$

correct working AI

eg $\log_3 9 + \log_3 3^6$, $\log_3 3^8$

$\log_3(9p) = 8$ AI N2
[3 marks]

Total [7 marks]

4. (a) (i) $f(2) = 3$

A1

N1

(ii) $f^{-1}(-1) = 0$

A2

N2

[3 marks]

(b) **EITHER**

attempt to draw $y = x$ on grid

(M1)

OR

attempt to reverse x and y coordinates

(M1)

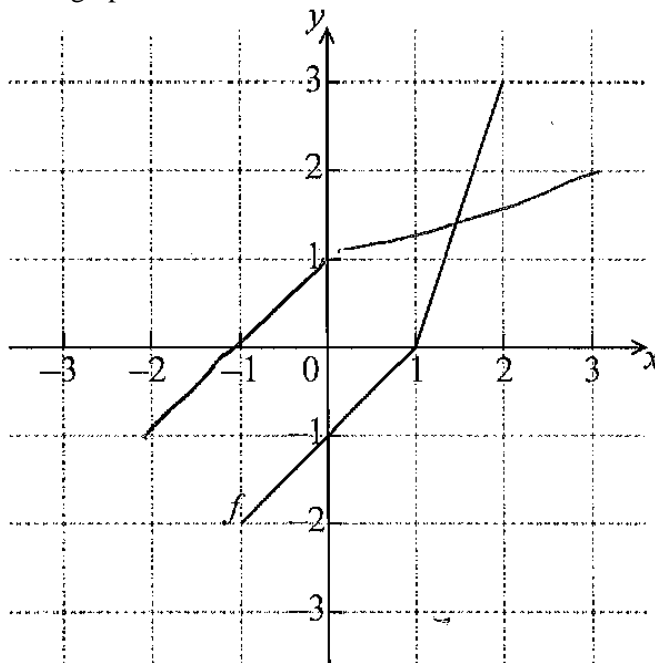
eg writing or plotting **at least two** of the points
 $(-2, -1)$, $(-1, 0)$, $(0, 1)$, $(3, 2)$

THEN

correct graph

A2

N3



[3 marks]

Total [6 marks]

5. (a) valid approach to find p (M1)

eg amplitude = $\frac{\text{max} - \text{min}}{2}$, $p = 6$

$p = 3$

A1 N2
[2 marks]

- (b) valid approach to find q (M1)

eg period = 4, $q = \frac{2\pi}{\text{period}}$

$q = \frac{\pi}{2}$

A1 N2
[2 marks]

- (c) valid approach to find r (M1)

eg axis = $\frac{\text{max} + \text{min}}{2}$, sketch of horizontal axis, $f(0)$

$r = 2$

A1 N2
[2 marks]

Total [6 marks]

6. evidence of antidifferentiation (M1)

eg $\int (6e^{2t} + t)$

$s = 3e^{2t} + \frac{t^2}{2} + C$

A2A1

Note: Award A2 for $3e^{2t}$, A1 for $\frac{t^2}{2}$.

attempt to substitute (0, 10) into **their** integrated expression (even if C is missing) (M1)

correct working (A1)

eg $10 = 3 + C$, $C = 7$

$s = 3e^{2t} + \frac{t^2}{2} + 7$

A1 N6

Note: Exception to the **FT** rule. If working shown, allow full **FT** on incorrect integration which must involve a power of e .

[7 marks]

7. (a) attempt to find quarter circle area (M1)

$$eg \quad \frac{1}{4}(4\pi), \frac{\pi r^2}{4}, \int_0^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$$

$$\text{area of region} = \pi \quad \text{span style="float: right;">(A1)}$$

$$\int_0^2 f(x) dx = -\pi \quad \text{span style="float: right;">A2 \quad N3}$$

[4 marks]

- (b) attempted set up with both regions (M1)

$$eg \quad \text{shaded area} - \text{quarter circle}, 3\pi - \pi, 3\pi - \int_0^2 f = \int_2^6 f$$

$$\int_2^6 f(x) dx = 2\pi \quad \text{span style="float: right;">A2 \quad N2}$$

[3 marks]

Total [7 marks]

SECTION B

8. (a) attempt to find p (M1)
 eg $120 - 70, 50 + 20 + x = 120$

 $p = 50$ A1 N2

 attempt to find q (M1)
 eg $180 - 20, 200 - 20 - 20$

 $q = 160$ A1 N2
[4 marks]
- (b) (i) $\frac{70}{200} \left(= \frac{7}{20} \right)$ A1 N1

 (ii) valid approach (M1)
 eg $20 + 20, 200 - 160$

 $\frac{40}{200} \left(= \frac{1}{5} \right)$ A1 N2
[3 marks]
- (c) (i) attempt to find number of girls (M1)
 eg $0.4, \frac{40}{100} \times 200$

 80 are not selected A1 N2

 (ii) 120 are selected (A1)
 $x = 20$ A1 N2
[4 marks]
- (d) (i) 30 given second chance A1 N1

 (ii) 20 took less than 20 minutes (A1)

 attempt to find **their** selected total (may be seen in % calculation) (M1)
 eg $120 + 20 (=140), 120 + \text{their answer from (d)(i)}$

 70 (%) A1 N3
[4 marks]

Total [15 marks]

9. (a) $f'(x) = \cos x + x - 2$

AIAIAI

N3

Note: Award *A1* for each term.

[3 marks]

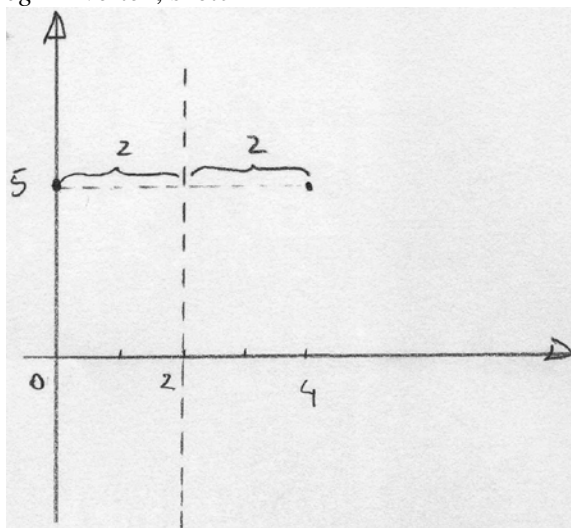
(b) recognizing $g(0) = 5$ gives the point $(0, 5)$

(R1)

recognize symmetry

(M1)

eg vertex, sketch



$g(4) = 5$

A1

N3

[3 marks]

(c) (i) $h = 2$

A1

N1

(ii) substituting into $g(x) = a(x-2)^2 + 3$ (not the vertex)

(M1)

eg $5 = a(0-2)^2 + 3$, $5 = a(4-2)^2 + 3$

working towards solution

(A1)

eg $5 = 4a + 3$, $4a = 2$

$a = \frac{1}{2}$

A1

N2

[4 marks]

continued ...

Question 9 continued

(d) $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x-2)^2 + 3 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + 5$

correct derivative of g

AIAI

eg $2 \times \frac{1}{2}(x-2), x-2$

evidence of equating both derivatives

(M1)

eg $f' = g'$

correct equation

(A1)

eg $\cos x + x - 2 = x - 2$

working towards a solution

(A1)

eg $\cos x = 0$, combining like terms

$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

A1

N0

<p>Note: Do not award final <i>A1</i> if additional values are given.</p>

[6 marks]

Total [16 marks]

10. (a) $g(3) = -18$, $f'(3) = 1$, $h''(2) = -6$ *AIAIAI* *N3*
[3 marks]
- (b) $h''(3) = 0$ *(AI)*
- valid reasoning *RI*
 eg h'' changes sign at $x = 3$, change in concavity of h at $x = 3$
- so P is a point of inflexion *AG* *N0*
[2 marks]
- (c) writing $h(3)$ as a product of $f(3)$ and $g(3)$ *AI*
 eg $f(3) \times g(3)$, $3 \times (-18)$
- $h(3) = -54$ *AI* *N1*
[2 marks]
- (d) recognising need to find derivative of h *(RI)*
 eg h' , $h'(3)$
- attempt to use the product rule (do **not** accept $h' = f' \times g'$) *(MI)*
 eg $h' = fg' + gf'$, $h'(3) = f(3) \times g'(3) + g(3) \times f'(3)$
- correct substitution *(AI)*
 eg $h'(3) = 3(-3) + (-18) \times 1$
- $h'(3) = -27$ *AI*
- attempt to find the gradient of the normal *(MI)*
 eg $-\frac{1}{m}$, $-\frac{1}{27}x$
- attempt to substitute **their** coordinates and **their** normal gradient into the equation of a line *(MI)*
 eg $-54 = \frac{1}{27}(3) + b$, $0 = \frac{1}{27}(3) + b$, $y + 54 = 27(x - 3)$, $y - 54 = \frac{1}{27}(x + 3)$
- correct equation in any form *AI* *N4*
 eg $y + 54 = \frac{1}{27}(x - 3)$, $y = \frac{1}{27}x - 54\frac{1}{9}$
- [7 marks]

Total [14 marks]