

# **CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

GCE Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

## **MARK SCHEME for the November 2004 question papers**

### **9709 MATHEMATICS**

**9709/01 – Paper 1, maximum raw mark 75**

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the *Report on the Examination*.

- CIE will not enter into discussion or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the November 2004 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Level syllabuses.



**Grade thresholds** taken for Syllabus 9709 (Mathematics) in the November 2004 examination.

	maximum mark available	minimum mark required for grade:		
		A	B	E
Component 1	75	65	58	33

The thresholds (minimum marks) for Grades C and D are normally set by dividing the mark range between the B and the E thresholds into three. For example, if the difference between the B and the E threshold is 24 marks, the C threshold is set 8 marks below the B threshold and the D threshold is set another 8 marks down. If dividing the interval by three results in a fraction of a mark, then the threshold is normally rounded down.



## 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  $\surd$  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.

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 $\sqrt{}$ " 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.



**November 2004**

**GCE A AND AS LEVEL**

**MARK SCHEME**

**MAXIMUM MARK: 75**


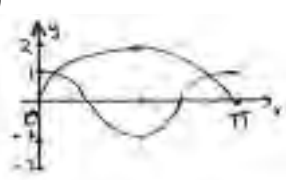
**SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 9709/01**

**MATHEMATICS**



**UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE**  
**International Examinations**

Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE AS/A LEVEL EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER 2004	9709	1

<p><b>1</b> <math>(3x-2/x)^5</math>  Required term has <math>{}_5C_2</math> or <math>{}_5C_3 = 10</math>  Also has <math>3^3</math> and <math>2^2</math>  → 1080</p>	<p>B1  B1 B1  B1  <b>[4]</b></p>	<p>Needs 10 or implied by answers.  Can be implied or in the expansion  Co. If all expansion given, gets <math>\frac{3}{4}</math>  unless the required term is isolated  from the expansion – or ringed etc.</p>
<p><b>2 (i)</b> 81, 54, 36 <math>r = 54/81</math> or <math>36/54</math>  <math>S_{10} = 81(1 - \frac{2}{3}^{10}) \div (1 - \frac{2}{3})</math>  → 239</p> <p><b>(ii)</b> <math>n = (180 - 25) \div 5 + 1 = 32</math>  Use of any <math>S_n</math> formula  → 3280</p>	<p>B1  M1  A1  <b>[3]</b></p> <p>B1  M1  A1  <b>[3]</b></p>	<p>Value of <math>r</math> – unsimplified – allow 0.66  Correct formula – power 10 and used  Co. More than 3 s.f. ok, but needs 238.8</p> <p>31 gets M0  Correct formula – not for <math>n = 25, 5, 180</math>  Co</p>
<p><b>3</b> <math>\tan 60 = BC \div 6</math>  <math>BC = 6\sqrt{3}</math></p> <p>Area = <math>\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times \text{“BC”} = \frac{1}{2} \times 6^2 \times \pi/3</math></p>  <p>→ <math>18\sqrt{3} - 6\pi</math></p>	<p>M1  A1</p> <p>M1  M1  A1  <b>[5]</b></p>	<p>Use of <math>\tan = \text{opp} \div \text{adj}</math>  In this form somewhere with <math>\sqrt{3}</math></p> <p>Area of triangle as <math>\frac{1}{2}bh</math> or <math>\frac{1}{2}ab\sin C</math>  Area of Sector.  Co. (Must be in this form, not  decimals). No <math>\sqrt{3}</math>, max 3 out of 5.</p>
<p><b>4 (i)</b></p>  <p><b>(ii)</b> → 2 points of intersection.</p>	<p>B1  B1  B1  B1  <b>[4]</b></p> <p>B1✓  <b>[1]</b></p>	<p>Mark two graphs independently.  Half a cycle – all above axis for 0 to <math>\pi</math>.  2 shown as the max with <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> cycle only.  One whole cycle for 0 to <math>\pi</math>  –1 to 1 shown with one cycle only.  Providing 2 trig graphs used.  (ignore other half if 0 to <math>2\pi</math> used)</p>
<p><b>5 (i)</b> <math>x^2 - 4x + 7 = 9 - 3x \rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0</math>  Solution of this <math>x = 2</math> or <math>-1</math>  → (2, 3) and <math>(-1, 12)</math>  Mid point is M <math>(\frac{1}{2}, 7\frac{1}{2})</math></p> <p><b>(ii)</b> <math>dy/dx = 2x - 4</math>  Equate to <math>m</math> of line <math>(-3)</math> + solution  → <math>(\frac{1}{2}, 5\frac{1}{4})</math></p> <p><b>(iii)</b> Distance = <math>2\frac{1}{4}</math></p>	<p>M1  DM1  A1  A1  <b>[4]</b></p> <p>B1  M1  A1  <b>[3]</b></p> <p>B1✓  <b>[1]</b></p>	<p>Complete elimination of <math>y</math> (or <math>x</math>)  Correct solution of eqn = 0.  All 4 values needed.  Beware fortuitous ans. Answer given.</p> <p>Co  Equates <math>dy/dx</math> to constant <math>m</math>, <math>m \neq 0</math>.  Must have calculus – not for perp <math>m</math>.  Co</p> <p>For distance between “his” points.</p>

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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<p><b>6 (i)</b> <math>5s^2 + 3c^2 = 5s^2 + 3(1 - s^2)</math>  <math>\rightarrow 3 + 2\sin^2 x</math> <math>a = 3, b = 2</math></p> <p><b>(ii)</b> <math>3 + 2s^2 = 7s</math>  Sets to 0 and solves.  <math>s = \frac{1}{2}</math> or <math>s = 3</math>  Only values are <math>\pi/6</math> and <math>5\pi/6</math></p> <p><b>(iii)</b> Minimum value = “a” = 3  Maximum value is “a + b” = 5</p> <p>Range <math>3 \leq f(x) \leq 5</math></p>	<p>M1 A1 <b>[2]</b></p> <p>M1 A1A1√ <b>[3]</b></p> <p>B1√B1√ <b>[2]</b></p>	<p>Use of <math>s^2 + c^2 = 1</math>  <math>3 + 2\sin^2 x</math> gets both marks.</p> <p>Sets to 0 + correct method of soln.</p> <p>Co for one value. Other <math>\pi = “1^{st}”</math>  (If degrees, give A0, A1√ for 180 –)</p> <p>For his “a” and “a+b”. Condone &lt;.  Allow 3 and 5 on their own.</p>
<p><b>7</b> <math>dy/dx = 6/\sqrt{4x - 3}</math> <math>P(3, 3)</math></p> <p><b>(i)</b> <math>x = 3, m = 2</math>. Perpendicular <math>m = -\frac{1}{2}</math>  <math>\rightarrow y - 3 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 3) \rightarrow x + 2y = 9</math></p> <p><b>(ii)</b> <math>\int \rightarrow 6(4x - 3)^{\frac{1}{2}} \div \frac{1}{2} \div 4</math>  <math>y = 3(4x - 3) + c</math>  Uses <math>(3, 3) \rightarrow c = -6</math></p>	<p>M1 M1 A1 <b>[3]</b></p> <p>M1 A1 M1 A1 <b>[4]</b></p>	<p>Use of <math>m_1 m_2 = -1</math> even if algebraic</p> <p>Correct form of line eqn or <math>y = mx + c</math>  Needs putting as <math>x + 2y = 9</math> for A mark.  (tangent gets 0/3).</p> <p>M1 for <math>(4x - 3)^k \div k</math>. A1 for <math>k = \frac{1}{2}</math> and <math>\div 4</math></p> <p>Using <math>(3, 3)</math> to find <math>c</math> only after attempt at integration.</p> <p>Allow full marks once <math>-6</math> obtained.</p>
<p><b>8 (i)</b> <math>(i + 7j + 2k) \cdot (-5i + 5j + 6k)</math>  <math>\rightarrow -5 + 35 + 12 = 42</math>  <math>42 = \sqrt{54} \sqrt{86} \cos \theta</math>  <math>\rightarrow \text{angle AOB} = 0.907</math></p> <p><b>(ii)</b> <math>BC = \frac{1}{2}(b - a) = -3i - j + 2k</math></p> <p><math>OC = OB + BC = -5i + 5j + 6k - 3i - j + 2k = -8i + 4j + 8k</math></p> <p>Unit Vector = <math>(-8i + 4j + 8k) \div 12</math></p>	<p>M1 M1 M1 A1 <b>[4]</b></p> <p>M1 A1 M1A1√ <b>[4]</b></p>	<p>Use of <math>\rightarrow x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 + z_1 z_2</math>  Modulus used in dot product  Everything linked correctly  Accept if more accuracy given. Must be radians.</p> <p><b>[4]</b> Any combination of <b>OA/AO OB/BO</b> is ok for the three M1 marks.  If <b>AB</b> used with <b>OA/OB</b> max M1 M1</p> <p>Could be from <b>OA + AC</b>  Correct only.</p> <p>Knowing to divide by length of vector.  (leaving as <math>\sqrt{\phantom{x}}</math> is acceptable for both marks)</p>

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<p><b>9</b> <math>f: x \rightarrow 2x - a</math></p> <p>(i) <math>ff(x) = 11, 2(2x - 3) - 3 = 11</math>  [or backwards <math>2x - 3 = 11, x = 7,</math>  <math>2x - 3 = 7</math> (M1), (M1)]  <math>\rightarrow x = 5</math></p> <p>(ii) <math>2x - a = x^2 - 6x \rightarrow x^2 - 8x + a = 0</math>  Use of <math>b^2 - 4ac = 0</math>  <math>\rightarrow a = 16</math> (or inspection)</p> <p>(iii) <math>x^2 - 6x = (x - 3)^2 - 9</math>  <math>\rightarrow p = 3, q = 9</math></p> <p>(iv) <math>y = (x - 3)^2 - 9</math>  <math>x = \pm \sqrt{y + 9} + 3</math>  <math>y = h^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x + 9} + 3</math>    Domain of <math>h^{-1} = \{x: x \geq -9\}</math></p>	<p>M1 DM1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>B1 B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>DM1A1</p> <p>B1</p>	<p>M1 for putting “x” as “2x – 3”</p> <p>Everything completed to give answer.  (if –3 omitted <math>\rightarrow 4\frac{1}{4}</math>, allow M1 only)  n.b. <math>2(2x - 3) = ff(x)</math> gets M1 – not DM1  co</p> <p>[3]</p> <p>Setting up a 3-term quadratic equation  in x  Using <math>b^2 - 4ac</math> on quadratic = 0 or <math>\geq 0</math>)  Co. Can be stated from the <math>(-8x)</math>.</p> <p>[3]</p> <p>Allow if <math>(x - 3)^2 - 9</math> without p or q stated</p> <p>[2]</p> <p>Attempt to make x the subject, but only  from completing square expression  Replace y by x – sign lost for A.  Special case “ans = <math>\sqrt{y + 9} + 3</math>” allow  2/3.  Co. (allow <math>\geq -9</math> or <math>y \geq -9</math> etc.)</p> <p>[4]</p>
<p><b>10 (i)</b> <math>dy/dx = 2x - 2/x^2</math>  <math>d^2y/dx^2 = 2 + 4/x^3</math></p> <p>(ii) <math>dy/dx = 0 \quad 2x - 2/x^2 = 0</math>  <math>\rightarrow x^3 = 1 \rightarrow x = 1, y = 3</math>    If <math>x = 1, d^2y/dx^2 &gt; 0</math>, Minimum</p> <p>(iii) Vol = <math>\pi \int y^2 dx = \pi \int (x^4 + 4/x^2 + 4x) dx</math>  <math>= \pi [x^5/5 - 4/x + 2x^2]</math>    <math>[ ]_2 - [ ]_1 = 71\pi/5</math> or 44.6</p>	<p>B1 B1 B1✓</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1A1✓</p> <p>M1</p> <p>3 × A1</p> <p>DM1A1</p>	<p>For <math>-2/x^2</math> or for <math>-2x^{-2}</math>  For “2x” and for “2”  For <math>+4/x^3</math> or <math>4x^{-3}</math> or for diff. his <math>dy/dx</math>  as long as it is a negative power of x  Putting his <math>dy/dx = 0</math> and solving for x  Co  (<math>\pm 1</math> gets M1A0 but can get next M1A1)  Looking at sign of <math>d^2y/dx^2</math> or other.  ✓ for his x into his <math>d^2y/dx^2</math></p> <p>[3]</p> <p>Attempt at squaring + integration  Still gets M1 if <math>(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2</math>  For each term and <math>\pi</math>. Can get A1A1 for  above error.</p> <p>[4]</p> <p>Use of limits, “–” needed for M1. co.  (no <math>\pi</math> – loses last A1 and one of first A  marks)</p> <p>[6]</p>
<p>DM1 for quadratic. Quadratic must be set to 0.  Factors. Attempt at two brackets. Each bracket set to 0 and solved.  Formula. Correct formula. Correct use, but allow for numerical slips in <math>b^2</math> and <math>-4ac</math>.</p>		