

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2011 question paper  
for the guidance of teachers**

**9231 FURTHER MATHEMATICS**

**9231/23**

Paper 2, maximum raw mark 100

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- Cambridge will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

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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  $\checkmark$  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 $\sqrt{}$ " 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.

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<b>1</b>	Find tangential acceleration: $2t = 8$ B1 Find radial acceleration: $(4^2 - 12)^2/2 = 8$ B1 Combine to give magnitude of acceleration: $\sqrt{(8^2 + 8^2)} = 8\sqrt{2}$ or $11.3 \text{ [ms}^{-2}\text{]}$ M1 A1	4	<b>[4]</b>
<b>2</b>	Apply $v^2 = \omega^2 (A^2 - x^2)$ at first point: $V^2 = \omega^2 (A^2 - 5^2)$ B1 Apply $v^2 = \omega^2 (A^2 - x^2)$ at second point: $(9/25)V^2 = \omega^2 (A^2 - 9^2)$ B1 Combine to find amplitude $A$ : $25(A^2 - 81) = 9(A^2 - 25)$ <b>A.G.</b> $16A^2 = 25 \times 72, A = 15\sqrt{2}/2$ M1 A1  Find $\omega$ using $v_{\max} = \omega A$ : $\omega = (3\sqrt{2})/(15\sqrt{2}/2) = 2/5$ M1 Find $V$ using one of earlier eqns: $V^2 = (4/25)(225/2 - 25) = 14$ $V = \sqrt{14}$ or $3.74$ M1 A1	4  3	<b>[7]</b>
<b>3 (i)</b>	Use conservation of energy: $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}mu^2 - mga(1 + \cos \theta)$ B1 $[v^2 = 2ag(1 - \cos \theta)]$ Equate radial forces [may imply $R = 0$ ]: $mv^2/a = mg \cos \theta + R$ M1 Take $R = 0$ when contact lost: $mv^2/a = mg \cos \theta$ [ $v^2 = ag \cos \theta$ ] A1 Eliminate $v^2$ and replace $u^2$ by $4ag$ : $4mg - 2mg(1 + \cos \theta) = mg \cos \theta$ M1 Solve for $\cos \theta$ : $\cos \theta = 2/3$ <b>A.G.</b> A1	5	<b>[9]</b>
<b>(ii)</b>	Find further height $h_2$ risen: $h_2 = v^2 \sin^2 \theta / 2g$ M1 Substitute for $v$ and $\theta$ : $= (2ag/3)(5/9)/2g = 5a/27$ M1 A1 Find total height risen above centre $O$ : $a \cos \theta + h_2 = 23a/27$ B1	4	
<b>4</b>	Use conservation of momentum: $3mv_Q = mu + 3kmu$ M1 A1 Use Newton's law of restitution: $v_Q = e(u - ku)$ M1 A1 Eliminate $v_Q$ to find $e$ : $e = (3k + 1)/3(1 - k)$ <b>A.G.</b> M1 A1  Relate K.E. after and before collision: $\frac{1}{2}3mv_Q^2 = \frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{2}m(u^2 + 3k^2u^2)$ M1 A1 Replace $v_Q$ by $\frac{1}{3}(1 + 3k)u$ and rearrange: $(1 + 3k)^2 = 2(1 + 3k^2)$ $3k^2 + 6k - 1 = 0$ M1 A1 Find root $k$ with $0 < k < 1$ : <b>A.G.</b> $k = (-6 + \sqrt{48})/6 = \frac{1}{3}(2\sqrt{3} - 3)$ A1 (Simply substituting given $k$ earns M1 A0 A1)	6  5	<b>[11]</b>
<b>5</b>	Find MI of sphere about diameter: $I_C = (2/5)3M(2a)^2$ [= $24Ma^2/5$ ] M1 Find MI of sphere about axis through $O$ : $I_C + 3Ma^2$ [= $39Ma^2/5$ ] M1 Find MI of particle about axis through $O$ : $M(3a)^2$ [= $45Ma^2/5$ ] B1 Sum to find MI of system about $O$ : $I = 84Ma^2/5$ <b>A.G.</b> A1	4	
<b>(i)</b>	State eqn of motion (A.E.F.): $I d^2\theta/dt^2 = -3Mga \sin \theta - Mg3a \sin \theta$ M1 A1 Put $\sin \theta \approx \theta$ (implied by using SHM): $I d^2\theta/dt^2 = -6Mga \theta$ M1 [ $d^2\theta/dt^2 = -(5g/14a) \theta$ ] Find approx. period $T$ from SHM formula: $T = 2\pi/\sqrt{(6Mga/(84Ma^2/5))}$ (A.E.F.) $= 2\pi\sqrt{(14a/5g)}$ or $10.5\sqrt{(a/g)}$ M1 A1	5	
<b>(ii)</b>	Use appropriate SHM formula: $\theta = \alpha \cos \omega t$ M1 Find time $t$ to $\theta = \frac{1}{2}\alpha$ : $t = (1/\omega) \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = (1/\omega)(\pi/3)$ $= (\pi/3)\sqrt{(14a/5g)}$ M1 A1	3	

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6	Integrate to find $F(x)$ for $1 \leq x \leq 3$ : State $F(x)$ for other intervals of $x$ :	$F(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x-1)$ B1 $0 (x < 1), 1 (x > 3)$ B1	2
	(i) Relate dist. fn. $G(y)$ of $Y$ to $X$ : (working may be omitted) Differentiate to find $g(y)$ :	$G(y) = P(Y < y) = P(X^3 < y)$ $= P(X < y^{1/3}) = F(y^{1/3})$ $= \frac{1}{2}(y^{1/3} - 1)$ M1 A1 $g(y) = y^{-2/3}/6 (1 \leq y \leq 27)$ $[= 0 \text{ otherwise}]$ B1	3
	(ii) Find expected value of $Y$ (or $X^3$ ): Find variance of $Y$ :	$E(Y) = \int_1^{27} y (y^{-2/3}/6) dy$ $= [y^{4/3}/8]_1^{27} \text{ or } [x^4/8]_1^3$ $= (81 - 1)/8 = 10$ B1 $E(Y^2) = \int_1^{27} y^2 (y^{-2/3}/6) dy$ $= [y^{7/3}/14]_1^{27} \text{ or } [x^7/14]_1^3$ $= (2187 - 1)/14 = 1093/7$ $\text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - 10^2$ $= 393/7 \text{ or } 56.1[4]$ M1 A1	3
			[8]
7	State or find value of $\lambda$ : Find $p = P(T \geq 1000)$ :	$\lambda = 1/2000 \text{ or } 0.0005$ B1 $1 - \int_0^{1000} \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt = 1 + [e^{-\lambda t}]_0^{1000}$ $= e^{-0.5} = 0.607$ M1 A1	3
	Find $P(N = 1)$ where $N$ of the 6 bulbs have $T < 1000$ : Hence find $P(N \leq 1)$ :	$P(N = 1) = 6 p^5 (1-p) [= 0.194]$ B1 $P(N \leq 1) = P(N = 1) + p^6 = 0.244$ M1 A1	3
	Formulate inequality for new $\lambda$ :	$0.001 > \int_0^4 \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt$ M1 $= [-e^{-\lambda t}]_0^4 = 1 - e^{-4\lambda}$ A1 $-4\lambda > \ln 0.999$ A1	
	Find minimum mean from $1/\lambda$ :	$1/\lambda > -4/\ln 0.999$ , min is 4000 M1 A1	5
			[11]
8	(i) Find value of $k$ by integrating $f(x)$ : State and evaluate expression for $a$ : <b>A.G.</b> Find $b$ and $c$ : ( <b>MR</b> : $f(x)$ as distn. of table: max 3/4)	$[\frac{1}{3}kx^3]_0^6 = 1, k = 3/6^3 = 1/72$ B1 $a = 216 [\frac{1}{3}kx^3]_2^3 = 3^3 - 2^3 = 19$ B1 $b = 216 [\frac{1}{3}kx^3]_3^4 = 37,$ $c = 216 [\frac{1}{3}kx^3]_4^5 \text{ or } 216 - 155 = 61$ M1 A1	4
	(ii) State (at least) null hypothesis: Combine first 2 cells since exp. value $< 5$ :	$H_0: f(x)$ fits data (A.E.F.) B1 $O: \quad 4 \dots$ $E: \quad 8 \dots$ B1	
	Calculate $\chi^2$ (to 2 dp): Compare consistent tabular value (to 2 dp): [or if 3 or 0 cells combined:	$\chi^2 = 6.69[4]$ M1 *A1 $\chi_{4,0.9}^2 = 7.779$ $\chi_{3,0.9}^2 = 6.251, \chi_{5,0.9}^2 = 9.236$ *B1	
	Valid method for reaching conclusion: Conclusion (A.E.F., dep *A1, *B1):	Accept $H_0$ if $\chi^2 < \text{tabular value}$ M1 $6.69 < 7.78$ so $f(x)$ does fit A1	7
			[11]

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<b>9</b>	<p>Calculate sample mean: <math>\bar{d} = 2623/5 = 524.6</math> M1</p> <p>Estimate population variance using 1<sup>st</sup> sample: <math>s_1^2 = (1376081 - 2623^2/5)/4</math> M1  (allow biased here: 11.04 or 3.323<sup>2</sup>) <math>[= 13.8 \text{ or } 3.715^2]</math> M1</p> <p>Find confidence interval (allow <math>z</math> in place of <math>t</math>) e.g.: <math>524.6 \pm t \sqrt{(13.8/5)}</math> M1  (inconsistent use of 4 or 5 loses M1)</p> <p>Use of correct tabular value: <math>t_{4, 0.975} = 2.776</math> (2 d.p.) A1</p> <p>Evaluate C.I. correct to 3 s.f. (needs correct <math>s</math>, <math>t</math>): <math>524.6 \pm 4.6[1] \text{ or } [520.0, 529.2]</math> A1</p> <p>State hypotheses: <math>H_0: \mu_b = \mu_a, H_1: \mu_b \neq \mu_a</math> B1</p> <p>Estimate population variance using 2<sup>nd</sup> sample: <math>s_2^2 = (2720780 - 5216^2/10)/9</math> M1  (allow biased here: 11.44 or 3.382<sup>2</sup>) <math>[= 572/45 \text{ or } 12.711 \text{ or } 3.565^2]</math> M1</p> <p>Estimate population variance for combined sample: <math>s^2 = (4 \times 13.8 + 9 \times 12.71)/13</math> M1 A1  <math>= 848/65 \text{ or } 13.05</math> M1 A1</p> <p>Calculate value of <math>t</math> (to 2 dp): <math>t = (524.6 - 521.6)/(s \sqrt{(5^{-1} + 10^{-1})})</math> M1 *A1  <math>= 1.52</math> M1 *A1</p> <p>Compare with correct tabular <math>t</math> value: <math>t_{13, 0.95} = 1.77[1]</math> *B1</p> <p>Correct conclusion (AEF, dep *A1, *B1): No difference in means B1</p>	5	<b>[13]</b>
<b>10a</b>	<p>Take moments about <math>P</math> for system [i.e. rod]: <math>F_A h = Wa \cos \theta</math> M1 A1</p> <p>Take moments about <math>B</math> for rod: <math>F_A 2a \sin \theta + Wa \cos \theta = R_A 2a \cos \theta</math> M1 A1</p> <p>Eliminate <math>F_A</math> to give <math>R_A</math>: <math>R_A = \frac{1}{2}W + (Wa \sin \theta)/h</math> M1</p> <p>Find inequality for <math>\mu</math>: <math>\mu \geq F_A/R_A</math> M1 A1  <math>\mu \geq 2a \cos \theta/(h + 2a \sin \theta)</math> <b>A.G.</b> M1 A1</p>	7	
<b>(i)</b>	<p>Use <math>kW = T</math> to express in terms of <math>F_A</math> or <math>R_A</math>: <math>kW = F_A/\sin \theta \text{ or } (W - R_A)/\cos \theta</math> M1</p> <p>Substitute for <math>F_A</math> or <math>R_A</math>: <math>k = (a/h) \cot \theta</math> M1 A1  or <math>(\frac{1}{2} - (a/h) \sin \theta)/\cos \theta</math> M1 A1</p> <p>Substitute for <math>h</math> and <math>\theta</math>: <math>k = \sqrt{5}/6 \text{ or } 0.373</math> A1</p>	4	
<b>(ii)</b>	<p>Find horizontal component <math>N_P</math>: <math>N_P = T \sin \theta \text{ or } kW \sin \theta</math> M1</p> <p>Substitute for <math>k</math> and <math>\theta</math>: <math>(\sqrt{5}/6)(2/3)W = \sqrt{5}W/9 \text{ or } 0.248W</math> M1 A1</p>	3	<b>[14]</b>

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<b>10b (i)</b>	Use regression line or 1 <sup>st</sup> normal eqn, e.g.: $\Sigma y/5 = 2.5 \Sigma x/5 - 1.5$ B1 Use data to substitute for $\Sigma x$ and $\Sigma y$ : $11 + p + q = 2.5 \times 15 - 5 \times 1.5$ $p + q = 37.5 - 7.5 - 11 = 19$ <b>A.G.</b> M1 A1	3	
<b>(ii)</b>	Use formula for $b$ or 2 <sup>nd</sup> normal eqn: $2.5 = (32 + 2p + 6q - 15 \times 30/5) / (61 - 15^2/5)$ $or 32 + 2p + 6q = 2.5 \times 61 - 1.5 \times 15$ M2 A1 (A.E.F.) $p + 3q = 49$ (or $3q - p = 41$ ) A1 Solve any two simultaneous eqns for $p, q$ : $p = 4, q = 15$ M1 A1	6	
<b>(iii)</b>	Find correlation coefficient $r$ : $r = (32 + 2p + 6q - 15 \times 30/5) / \sqrt{\{(61 - 15^2/5)(49 + p^2 + q^2 - (11 + p + q)^2/5)\}}$ M1 $= (130 - 15 \times 30/5) / \sqrt{\{(61 - 15^2/5)(290 - 30^2/5)\}}$ A1 $or 2.5 \sqrt{\{(61 - 15^2/5) / (49 + p^2 + q^2 - (11 + p + q)^2/5)\}}$ (M1) $= 2.5 \sqrt{\{(61 - 15^2/5) / (290 - 30^2/5)\}}$ (A1) $= 40 / \sqrt{(16 \times 110)} or 2.5 \sqrt{(16/110)} = 0.953$ A1	3	
<b>(iv)</b>	(a) State eqn of actual regression line: $y = 0.25x - 1.5$ B1 (b) State new value of $r$ or say unchanged: Same value as found in (iii) B1	2	<b>[14]</b>