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.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2011 question papers for most
IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level
syllabuses.
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 √ 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 √” 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.
### Part 1

**1.** (i) \((2 - y)^2 = 32 - 80y + 80y^2\)

B2,1

\[-1\text{ for each error. Accept } 2^5.\]

Allow for \(y = 2x + x^2\)

Needs to consider exactly 2 terms.

CO – accept 400\(x^2\), accept full expansion if 400\(x^2\) is part of it.

(ii) \((2 - (2x - x^2))^2 = "2x - x^2" \rightarrow 80 + 320 = 400\)

M1

A1

\[3\]

\[2\]

Must be correct – unsimplified ok

Must be correct method leading to a value for \(b\)

\(\sqrt{a} \text{ and } b \text{ (3b + a - 6x) must be two term answer.}\)

### Part 2

\[f: x \mapsto 3x + a, \; g: x \mapsto b - 2x\]

\[f^2(x) = 3(3x + a) + a\]

\[f^2(2) = 18 + 4a = 10 \rightarrow a = -2\]

\[g^{-1}(x) = \frac{b - x}{2} \rightarrow \frac{b - 2}{2} = 3 \; b = 8\]

\[g(3) = 2 \rightarrow b - 6 = 2 \; b = 8\]

\[fg(x) = 3(b - 2x) + a\]

\[= 22 - 6x\]

M1

A1

\[2\]

Must be gf not fg.

\(\sqrt{a} \text{ on } a \text{ and } b \text{ (3b + a - 6x) must be two term answer.}\)

### Part 3

\[\overline{OA} = 5i + j + 2k, \; \overline{OB} = 2i + 7j + pk\]

\[(i) \; \overline{OA}, \overline{OB} = 10 + 7 + 2p\]

\[= 0 \rightarrow p = -8\frac{1}{2}\]

DM1

A1

\[3\]

\(\ldots = 0\)

\(\text{co}\)

\(\text{co (accept negative)}\)

For modulus

Scales by \(\times 28 \div \text{modulus}\).

Co – could leave as “4 × …”.

(ii) \(AB = -3i + 6j + 2k\)

Modulus = \(\sqrt{9 + 36 + 4}\)

Magnitude 28 → 28 \(\times\) unit vector → \(-12i + 24j + 8k\).

B1

M1

M1

A1

\[4\]

### Part 4

\[(i) \; y^2 + 2x = 13, \; 2y + x = 8\]

\[\rightarrow y^2 - 4y + 3 = 0, \; x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0\]

\[\rightarrow (2, 3) \text{ and } (6, 1)\]

M1

A1

DM1

A1

\[4\]

Complete elimination of \(x\) or \(y\)

\(\text{co (allow multiples) – needs 3 terms}\)

Solution of quadratic = 0

Needs all 4 coordinates.

\[\text{Co} \rightarrow \text{equating } m \text{ of line and curve}\]

\(\text{M1 x to y A1 for } k\)

(ii) Removes \(x \rightarrow y^2 + 2(k - 2y) = 13\)

Uses \(b^2 - 4ac\) on “quadratic = 0”

\[\rightarrow k = 8\frac{1}{2}\]

M1

DM1

A1

\[3\]

Complete elimination of \(x\) or \(y\).

Use of discriminant \(= 0, < 0 \text{ or } > 0\)

\(\text{Co}\)

(M1 equating \(m\) of line and curve

\(\text{M1 x to y A1 for } k\))
### Question 5

**Part (i)**

- Evidence of $\sin 30^\circ = \cos 60^\circ = 0.5$
- Other root is $150^\circ$

**Part (ii)**

- $0 \leq x < 30$ and $150 < x \leq 180$
- $(x < 30$ or $x > 150$ ok)

**Part (iii)**

- Graph showing $y = \sin x$ $(0,0), (\pi,0)$ + curve
- $y = \cos 2x$ One full cycle.
- $y = \cos 2x$ starts and finishes at $(0,1)$ and oscillates between $-1$ and $+1$.

- Do not penalise graphs from 0 to 360.

### Question 6

**Part (i)**

- $D$ to $AX = 6 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = 6\sqrt{3} + 2$
- $E$ to $AX = 10 \sin \theta$
- Equate these $\rightarrow \theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{10}$.

**Part (ii)**

- $\text{Arc } DX = 6.\frac{\pi}{3} \pi = 2\pi$
- $\text{Arc } EX = 10 \times 0.5464 = 5.464$
- Horizontal steps = $6\cos \frac{\pi}{3} \pi$ and $10 \cos \theta$
- $DE = 10 + 6 - 6 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \pi - 10 \cos \theta$
- Perimeter $= \text{arc } DX + \text{arc } BX + DE$
- $\rightarrow 16.20$

### Question 7

**Part (i)**

- $\frac{dy}{dx} = 5 - \frac{8}{x^2}$, Normal $3y + x = 17$
- Gradient of line $= -\frac{1}{3}$
- $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3 \rightarrow x = 2, y = 5$

**Part (ii)**

- $y = 5x + 8x^{-1} (+c)$
- Uses $(2, 5) \rightarrow c = -9$

### Mark Scheme

- **5 (i)**
  - B1 $y = \sin x$ $(0,0), (\pi,0)$ + curve
  - B1 $y = \cos 2x$ One full cycle.
  - B1 $y = \cos 2x$ starts and finishes at $(0,1)$ and oscillates between $-1$ and $+1$.
  - Do not penalise graphs from 0 to 360.

- **5 (ii)**
  - B1 co
  - B1 co

- **5 (iii)**
  - B1 B1\[2\]
  - B1 B1\[2\]
  - Condone $<$ or $\leq$ throughout

- **6 (i)**
  - B1 co Needs $-\sqrt{3} + 2$ not just $3\sqrt{3}$.
  - B1 co Correct method. ag.
  - B1 Use of decimals loses this B mark.

- **6 (ii)**
  - B1 co
  - B1 M1 Use of $s=r\theta$ radians.
  - B1 M1 Attempt at both steps needed
  - B1 M1 Full method for $DE$.
  - A1 Co – must be exactly 16.20, not more or less places.

- **7**
  - B1 co
  - M1 Use of $m_1 m_2 = -1$
  - DM1 DM1 solution. A1 co.
  - A1

- **7 (ii)**
  - B1 B1 co.co. doesn’t need $+c$.
  - M1 A1 Use of $+c$ following integration. co.
8 \[ y = \sqrt{8x - x^2} \]

(i) \[ \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}(8x - x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times (8 - 2x) \]
\[ = 0 \text{ when } x = 4. \]
\[ \rightarrow (4, 4) \]

(ii) \[ y = 0 \text{ when } x = 0 \text{ or } 8 \]
\[ \text{Vol} = \pi \int (8x - x^2)dx \]
\[ = \pi \left[ 4x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} \right] \]
\[ \rightarrow \frac{256\pi}{3} \]

9 (i) Gradient of \( AC = \frac{1}{2} \)

Gradient of \( BD = -2 \)

Eqn of \( BD \) is \( y - 6 = -2(x - 3) \)

Eqn of \( AC \) is \( y + 1 = \frac{1}{2}(x + 1) \)

Sim eqns \( \rightarrow M(5, 2) \)

Vector move – or midpoint back \( \rightarrow D(7, -2) \)

(ii) Ratio of \( AM: MC = \sqrt{45} : \sqrt{20} \)

or Vector step \( \rightarrow 3:2 \)

10 (a) \( a = -15, \ n = 25 \)

(i) Use of \( S_n \rightarrow d = 3. \)

(ii) Last term \( = a + 24d \)
\[ \rightarrow 57 \]
\[ \text{(or } 525 = \frac{1}{2} \times 25 \times (-15 + l) \rightarrow l = 57) \]

(iii) Positive terms are 3, 6, ..., 57

Either \( a = 0 \) or 3, \( n = 19 \) or 20

Use of \( S_{19} \) or \( S_{20} \)
\[ \rightarrow 570 \]

(b) \( r = 1.05 \)

(i) \( 11^{th} \text{ term} = ar^{10} = $6516 \) or $6520 \]

(ii) \[ S_{11} = \frac{4000 \times (1.05^{11} - 1)}{.05} \]
\[ = $56800 \text{ or (56827)} \]