MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2010 question paper

for the guidance of teachers

9231 FURTHER MATHEMATICS

9231/22

Paper 22, 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.

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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 √ 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 √" 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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Question Number	Mark S	cheme Details			Part Mark	Total
1	Relate A Relate a State or	or ω^2 from $2\pi/T$: <i>F</i> to acceleration: acceleration to ω and <i>x</i> : <i>t</i> use value of <i>x</i> giving max of <i>F</i> [or d^2x/dt^2] we maximum F_{max} of <i>F</i> :	$\omega = 2\pi / 0.5 [= 4\pi = 12.57]$ $F = 0.2 d^{2}x/dt^{2}$ $d^{2}x/dt^{2} = [-]\omega^{2}x$: Maximum when $x = [\pm] 0.3$ $0.2 (4\pi)^{2} 0.3 = 0.96\pi^{2} \text{ or } 9.47$	B1 M1 M1 M1 A1	5	[5]
2	Find P: Resolve Resolve	e vertically for friction <i>F</i> at <i>A</i> ($\sqrt{\text{ on } P}$): e horizontally for reaction <i>R</i> at <i>A</i> ($\sqrt{\text{ on } P}$):	$R = P \sin 30^\circ = W \sqrt{3/4} \ or \ 0433W$		3	[7]
		$\leq \mu R$ to find values of μ :	$\mu \ge 1/\sqrt{3} \text{ or } \mu \ge 0.577$	B1	4	[7]
3	Use Ne Solve fo Find rel	nservation of momentum: wton's law of restitution: or v_A and v_B : bound speed of <i>B</i> after collision with barrier: <i>R</i> : Find time for <i>B</i> to colln. at <i>d</i> from barrier: Find time for <i>A</i> to same collision: Equate times and solve for <i>d</i> : Find dist. <i>A</i> moves in time t_1 :		B1 B1 M1 A1 M1 B1 B1 M1 A1 (B1)	5	
		Find t_2 from both A and B: Equate times and solve for d:	$t_2 = (a - s_A - d) / v_A, t_2 = d / w_B$ 2(2a/3 - d)/u = 4d/3u, d = 2a/5 (1)	(B1)	4	
	MR:	Taking $v_A - v_B = -\frac{1}{2} u$ gives: or taking $v_A - v_B = -e u$ gives:	$v_{A} = 5u/8, v_{B} = 9u/8, w_{B} = 9u/16$ $t_{1} = 8a/9u, t_{2} = 64a/171u, d = 4a$ $v_{A} = (3 - e)u/4, v_{B} = 3(e + 1)u/4$ $w_{B} = 3(e + 1)u/8, t_{1} = 4a/3(e + 1)u/4$ $t_{2} = 32ea/3(e + 1)(e + 9)u$ d = 4ea/(e + 9)			[9]
4 (i)	Equate	tangential speeds to find ω_B :	$0.5 \omega_A = 0.3 \omega_B$, $\omega_B = 5/3$ [rad s ⁻¹]	M1 A1	2	
(ii)	Find rad Combir	ngential acceleration, $r d^2 \theta/dt^2$: dial acceleration, $r (d\theta/dt)^2$: ne to give mag. of acceln: gle made with <i>PA</i> (A.E.F.):	$0.5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 0.25$ $0.5 \times 1^{2} = 0.5$ $\sqrt{(0.25^{2} + 0.5^{2})}$ $= \sqrt{5/4} \text{ or } 0.559 \text{ [m s}^{-2}\text{]}$ $\tan^{-1} (0.25/0.5)$ $= 0.464 \text{ rad or } 26.6^{\circ}$	M1 A1 B1 M1 A1 M1 A1	7	[9]

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5	Find extension and apply Hooke's Law:	$T = \frac{1}{2}mg(a / \sin\beta) / a \qquad M1$		
	Development in the former stictor	$= mg/2\sin\beta \qquad A1$		
	Resolve vertically for particle:	$mg = 2T \cos \beta \left[T = mg / 2 \cos \beta\right] \qquad B1$	4	
	Equate two expressions for <i>T</i> : Use Newton's Law for vertical motion (A.E.F.):	$\sin \beta = \cos \beta, \ \beta = \frac{1}{4\pi} \text{A.G.} \qquad B1$ $m \ d^2 x/dt^2 = mg - 2T' \cos \beta'$	4	
	Use Newton's Law for vertical motion (A.E.F.):	$m d x/dt = mg - 2T \cos \beta$ $= mg - (mg / \sin \beta') \cos \beta' \qquad M1 A1$		
	Simplify:	$\frac{-mg}{d^2x/dt^2} = g - g(\frac{1}{2}a + x) / \frac{1}{2}a$		
	Simpiny.	=-2gx/a A.G. A1	3	
	Use $v = A\omega$ to find amplitude A of motion:	$A = \sqrt{(ag)} \sqrt{(2g/a)} = a/\sqrt{2} $ M1 A1		
	Hence show particle reaches pins:	$a/\sqrt{2} > a/2$ A1		
	Use $x = A \sin \omega t$ to find time t :	$t = (\sin^{-1}(-\frac{1}{2}a/A))/\omega$		
		$or \frac{1}{2}T + (\sin^{-1}(\frac{1}{2}a/A))/\omega$ M1		
		$=(\sin^{-1}(-1/\sqrt{2}))/\sqrt{(2g/a)}$		
		or $(\pi + \sin^{-1}(1/\sqrt{2})) / \sqrt{(2g/a)}$ A1		
	Simplify (A.E.F.):	$=(5\pi/4)\sqrt{(a/2g)} \text{ or } 0.878\sqrt{a}$ A1	6	[13]
6	Find relation for median <i>M</i> :	$\log_{10} M = 1.5$ M1 A1		
-	Evaluate <i>M</i> :	$M = 10^{1.5} = 31.6$ A1	3	
	Relate $P(X \ge 50)$ to Normal distribution:	$P(X \ge 50) = P(\log X \ge \log 50)$	5	
		$= 1 - \Phi((\log 50 - 1.5) / 0.2) $ M1		
	$[\log 50 = 1.699]$	$= 1 - \Phi(0.995) = 0.160 $ A1	2	[5]
7	Relate $P(X \le 2 \le 4X)$ to $F(x)$: Evaluate:	$= P(\frac{1}{2} \le X \le 2) = F(2) - F(\frac{1}{2}) $ M1 A1 = $(1 - e^{-1}) - (1 - e^{-\frac{1}{4}})$		
		= 0.632 - 0.221 = 0.411 A1	3	
	<i>EITHER:</i> State $E(X)$ or find using $f(x)$ for $x > 0$:	$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}$, $E(X) = 2$ M1 A1		
	Find width of interval $(X, 4X)$:	$E(3X) = 3 \times E(X) = 6$ M1 A1		
	<i>OR:</i> Find $f(y)$ for $Y = 4X - X$:	$F(y) = P(X < y/3) = 1 - e^{-y/6}$		
		$f(y) = e^{-y/6}/6$ (M1 A1)		
	Find width of interval $(X, 4X)$:	$E(Y) = \int y(e^{-y/6}/6) dy = 6$ (M1 A1)	4	[7]
8	State assumptions (A.E.F.):	Equal variances B1		
		Normal populations B1		
	Find difference in sample means to 2 dp, e.g.:	$\overline{x}_{A} - \overline{x}_{B} = 21.417 - 25.75 = -4.33$ B1		
	Estimate common population variance:	$s^2 = (5629 - 257^2/12)$		
		$+5359 - 206^{2}/8) / 18$		
		= (124.9 + 54.5)/18		
		$= 9.968 \text{ or } 3.157^2 (3 \text{ sf})$ M1 A1		
	Use of correct tabular <i>t</i> value:	$t_{18, 0.975} = 2.101$ (to 3 sf) B1		
	Find confidence interval for e.g. $\mu_A - \mu_B$:	$x_A - x_B \pm ts \sqrt{(1/12 + 1/8)}$ M1		
	Evaluate:	$-4.33 \pm 3.03 \text{ or } [-7.36, -1.31]$ A1*	8	
	State reason and conclusion (A.E.F.): (dep *A1 apart from rounding)	Interval does not include zero so statement not supported B1	1	101
	(ucp AT apart from founding)	so statement not supported B1		[9]

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9 (i))	Valid comment on scatter diagram (A.E.F.): Approx str. line with neg. gradient B1	1	
(ii	i)	<i>EITHER:</i> Find gradient <i>b</i> directly using <i>r</i> : $b = r \sqrt{(S_{yy}/S_{xx})}$ M2 = $r \sqrt{\{(8245 - 240^2/20) / (2125 - 200^2/20)\}}$ A1 = $-0.992 \sqrt{(5365 / 125)}$		
		OR:Find S_{xy} (to 3 sf): $S_{xy} = r \sqrt{(S_{xx} \ S_{yy})} = -812.37$ (M1 A1)Find b: $b = S_{xy} / S_{xx}$ [= -812.37/125](M1 A1)		
		Evaluate b: $[= -6.499] = -6.50$ A1Find equation of regression line: $y = b(x - 10) + 12$ M1 $= 77.0 - 6.50 x$ A1	6	
(ii	ii)	Find b' using $r^2 = bb'$: [or S_{xy} / S_{yy}] $b' = -0.992^2 / 6.499 = -0.151$ M1 A1	2	[9]
10		Tabulate observed data with totals: A B C Flu 30 29 16 75 $No flu$ 148 120 157 425 178 149 173 M1		
		Find expected values: A B C (lose A1 if 1 or 2 errors; Flu 26.7 22.35 25.95 lose A1 if rounded to integers)No flu 151.3 126.65 147.05 M1 A2		
		State (at least) null hypothesis (A.E.F.): H_0 : Catching flu indep of vaccineB1Calculate value of χ^2 (to 2 dp): $\chi^2 = 7.30$ M1 A1S.R. If rounded to integers above allow (to 2 dp): $\chi^2 = 7.53$ (earns max 8/10)(B1)Compare with consistent tabular value (to 2 dp): $\chi_{2, 0.95}^2 = 5.991$ B1Valid method for reaching conclusion:Reject H_0 if $\chi^2 >$ tabular valueM1		
		Correct conclusion (A.E.F., requires correct values): Catching flu depends on vaccineA1Find proportions (or complements) for A,B,C : $0.169, 0.195, 0.092$ (to 2 dp)M1 A1Correct conclusion (A.E.F., requires correct values): C appears most effectiveA1	10 3	[13]
11 EITHF	ER	Find MI of disc about O [or A]: $I_{disc} = \frac{1}{2} 4ma^2 [= 2ma^2 \text{ or } 18ma^2]$ B1Find MI of ring about O [or A]: $I_{ring} = m(2a)^2 [= 4ma^2 \text{ or } 8ma^2]$ B1Find MI of AO about O [or BO about A]: $I_{rod} = (4/3)ma^2 [\text{ or } 22ma^2/3]$ B1Find MI of wheel about A: $I_{wheel} = 10ma^2 + 8m(2a)^2$ M1 $= 42ma^2$ A.G.A1	5	
		Find angular speed ω using energy: $\frac{1}{2} I_{wheel} \omega^2 = 8mg \times 2a \sin 30^\circ$ M1 A1 $\omega^2 = 8mga^2/21ma^2$		
		$\omega = \sqrt{(8g/21a) \text{ or } 1.95/\sqrt{a}}$ (A.E.F.) A1Find new MI about A: $I_{new} = 8ma^2 + 4m(2a)^2 = 24ma^2$ M1 A1Find reqd. angle θ using energy: $\frac{1}{2}I_{new}\omega^2 = M_{new}g \times 2a\sin\theta$ M1Find and use new mass: $M_{new} = m + 3m = 4m$ A1Substitute for $I_{new}, M_{new}, \omega^2$: $(32/7)mga = 8mga\sin\theta$ (A.E.F.) A1	3	
		Solve for θ : $\theta = \sin^{-1}(4/7) = 0.608 \text{ rad } or 34.8^{\circ}$ A1	6	[14]

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11 OR (i)	Integrate to find $F(t)$ for $t \ge 2$ [<i>c</i> needed]: Use $F(2) = 0$ to find <i>c</i> : Find $p = P(T > 5)$:	$F(t) = c - (t - 1)^{-2}$ M1 $F(t) = 1 - (t - 1)^{-2}$ A1 $p = 1 - F(5) = 1 - (1 - 4^{-2}) = 1/16$ B1	3	
(ii)	State or imply distribution: Find $P(N > E(N))$:	$P(N > n) = p (1 - p)^{n-1}$ or geometric distn. with par. p M1 $(1 - p)^{1/p} = (15/16)^{16} = 0.356$ M1 A1	3	
(iii)	Relate dist. fn. $G(y)$ of <i>Y</i> to <i>T</i> : Rearrange : Relate to dist. fn. F: Substitute expression for F: Simplify: Differentiate to find prob. density fn:	G(y) = P(Y < y) = P(1/(T-1) < y) M1 = P(T > 1 + 1/y) A1 = 1 - F(1 + 1/y) M1 = 1 - {1 - (1 + 1/y - 1) ⁻² } A1 = y ² A1 g(y) = 2y M1 A1		[14]
	Give complete statement of $g(y)$:	$g(y) = 2y \ (0 \le y \le 1), 0 \text{ otherwise}$ A1	8	[14]