UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced/Advanced Subsidiary Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2006 question paper

9709 MATHEMATICS

9709/02

Paper 2

Maximum raw mark 50

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*.

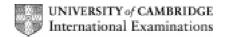
All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

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

The minimum marks in these components needed for various grades were previously published with these mark schemes, but are now instead included in the Report on the Examination for this session.

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

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2006 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



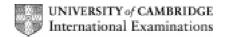
Mark Scheme Notes

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 Ar	ny Equiva	lent Form (of answer is ed	qually acceptable)
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- 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.



	age 1		iiabus	Pape	
		GCE A/AS LEVEL – May/June 2006	709	02	
	EITHER:	State or imply non-modular inequality $(2x-7)^2 > 3^2$, or corresponding equation		MI	
		Obtain critical values 2 and 5		A1	
	OB	State correct answer $x < 2$, $x > 5$	em 9	AI	
	OR:	State one critical value, e.g. $x = 5$, by solving a linear equation (or inequality) or frographical method or by inspection	an a	B1	
		State the other critical value correctly		BI	
		State correct answer $x < 2, x > 5$		Bl	
1	(i) Use tr	ig formulae to express LHS in terms of cos x and sin x		MI	
	Use of Obtain	orrect exact values of cos 60°, sin 60°, etc n given answer		MI AI	
	(ii) State	or imply answer is $\cos^{-1}(1/\sqrt{3})$		MI	
	Obtai	n answer 54.7°		A1	2
3	State corr	ect derivative 1 – 2sin x		ВІ	
		erivative to zero and solve for x		M1	
	Obtain an	iswer $x = \frac{1}{6}\pi$		A1	
		an appropriate method for determining the nature of a stationary point		MI	
		$t = \frac{1}{6}\pi$ is a maximum with no errors seen		A1	
	Obtain se	cond answer $x = \frac{5}{6}\pi$ in range		A1V	
		s is a minimum point		AI√	
	[f.t. is on	the incorrect derivative $1 + 2\sin x$.]			
4	(i) Subst	titute $x = 1$ or $x = -2$ and equate to zero		M1	
	Obta	in a correct equation, e.g. $a + b - 5 = 0$		A1	
		in a second correct equation, e.g. $-8a + 4b + 4 = 0$		A1	
		e a relevant pair of equations for a or for b		MI AI	
	(it) Sub-	in $a = 2$ and $b = 3$ stitute for a and b and either divide by $(x - 1)(x + 2)$ or attempt third factor by inspection	in	MI	
		ain answer $2x + 1$		Al	
5	(i) State	$2y \frac{dy}{dx}$ as the derivative of y^2		В1	
(ii	State	$2y + 2x \frac{dy}{dx}$, or equivalent, as derivative of $2xy$		В1	
	Equat	e attempted derivative of LHS to zero and set $\frac{dy}{dx}$ equal to zero		Ml	
	Obtain [The l	n given relation $y = -3x$ correctly M1 is dependent on at least one B1 being earned earlier.]		Al	
	(ii) Carry	out complete method for finding x^2 or y^2		MI	
		$x^2 = 1$ or $y^2 = 9$		AI	
		mawy			
		n point (1, -3)		A1	

Mark Scheme

Syllabus

Paper

Page	e 2	Mark Scheme Syllabus GCE A/AS LEVEL – May/June 2006 9709		Paper 02	
(i)	Make recognizable sketch of an appropriate exponential curve, e.g. $y = 9e^{-2x}$ Sketch the appropriate second curve, e.g. $y = x$ correctly and justify the given statement				2
(ii)	Consider s	ign of $x - 9e^{-2x}$ at $x = 1$ and $x = 2$, or equivalent the argument correctly with appropriate calculations		M1 A1	2
(iii)	State or im	ply the equation $x = \frac{1}{2} (\ln 9 - \ln x)$		B1	
	Rearrange Use the ite Obtain fin	this in the form given in part (i), or work vice versa rative formula correctly at least once all answer $x = 1.07$		B1 M1 A1	2
		cient iterations to justify its accuracy to 2 d.p. or show there is .065, 1.075)	a sign change in the	A1	3
(i)		rivative of the form $\frac{k}{2x+3}$, where $k=2$ or $k=1$ rrect derivative $\frac{2}{2x+3}$		M1 A1	2
(ii)		2x+3 finite integral of the form $m \ln(2x+3)$		MI+	
7.30	Use limits			M1(de	-
(iii)	Carry out	ven answer division method reaching a linear quotient and constant rema otient $2x + 1$	inder	A1 M1 A1	3
		mainder -3		A1	3
(iv)	Attempt in	ntegration of an integrand of the form $ax + b + \frac{c}{2x + 3}$		M1	
	Obtain in	definite integral $x^2 + x - \frac{3}{2} \ln(2x + 3)$		A1	
	Substitute [The f.t. r	limits and obtain given answer mark is also available if the indefinite integral of the third term is stated to be $c \ln 3$.]	is omitted but its definite	A1	3