

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2009 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

0606 ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS

0606/01

Paper 1, maximum raw mark 80

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 Accuracy 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.

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The following abbreviations may be used in a mark scheme or used on the scripts:

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)
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)

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.
OW –1,2	This is deducted from A or B marks when essential working is omitted.
PA –1	This is deducted from A or B marks in the case of premature approximation.
S –1	Occasionally used for persistent slackness – usually discussed at a meeting.
EX –1	Applied to A or B marks when extra solutions are offered to a particular equation. Again, this is usually discussed at the meeting.

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1 (i) $2a^3 - 7a^2 + 7a^2 + 16 = 0$ leading to $a^3 = -8$, $a = -2$ (ii) $2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 - 7\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 14\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 16$ $= 21$	M1 A1 [2] M1 A1 [2]	M1 for use of $x = a$ and equated to zero, maybe implied M1 for substitution of $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ into their expression or $f(x)$
2 (i) $\begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 43 \\ 32 \\ 35 \\ 22 \end{pmatrix}$ (ii)	B1, B1 [2] B2, 1, 0 [2]	B1 for each matrix, must be in correct order –1 for each error
3 $4(2k + 1)^2 = 4(k + 2)$ $4k^2 + 3k - 1 = 0$ leading to $k = \frac{1}{4}, -1$	M1 A1 M1 A1 [4]	M1 for use of '$b^2 - 4ac$' Correct quadratic expression M1 for correct attempt at solution A1 for both values
4 $(13 - 3y)^2 + 3y^2 = 43$ (or $x^2 + \frac{(13 - x)^2}{3} = 43$) $6(2y^2 - 13y + 21) = 0$ (or $2(2x^2 - 13x + 20) = 0$) $(2y - 7)(y - 3) = 0$ (or $(2x - 5)(x - 4) = 0$) $y = 3$ or $\frac{7}{2} \left(x = \frac{5}{2} \text{ or } 4 \right)$ (or $x = 4$ or $\frac{5}{2} \left(y = \frac{7}{2} \text{ or } 3 \right)$)	M1 A1 DM1 A1, A1 [5]	M1 for eliminating one variable A1 for correct quadratic DM1 for correct attempt at solving quadratic A1 for each correct pair
5 (i) $(3 + \sqrt{2})^2 + (3 - \sqrt{2})^2 = 22$ $AC = \sqrt{22}$ (ii) $\tan A = \frac{3 - \sqrt{2}}{3 + \sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{(3 - \sqrt{2})(3 - \sqrt{2})}{(3 + \sqrt{2})(3 - \sqrt{2})} = \frac{11 - 6\sqrt{2}}{7}$	M1 A1 [2] M1 M1, A1 [3]	M1 for use of Pythagoras Use of decimals M1, A0 M1 for correct ratio M1 for rationalising 2 term denominator

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6 (i) $3x^2 - 10x - 8 = 0$ $(3x + 2)(x - 4) = 0$ critical values $-\frac{2}{3}, 4$ $A = \{x : -\frac{2}{3} \leq x \leq 4\}$ (ii) $B = \{x : x \geq 3\}$ $A \cap B = \{x : 3 \leq x \leq 4\}$	M1 A1 $\sqrt{A1}$ [3] B1 B1 [2]	M1 for attempt to solve quadratic A1 for critical values Follow through on their critical values. B1 for values of x that define B. B1 (beware of fortuitous answers)
7 (i) ${}^{13}C_8 = 1287$ (ii) 7 teachers, 1 student : 6 6 teachers, 2 students ${}^7C_6 \times {}^6C_2 : 105$ 5 teachers, 3 students ${}^7C_5 \times {}^6C_3 : 420$ 531	M1, A1 [2] B1 B1 B1 B1 [4]	M1 for correct C notation
8 (i) When $t = 0, N = 1000$ (ii) $\frac{dN}{dt} = -1000ke^{-kt}$ when $t = 0, \frac{dN}{dt} = -20$ leading to $k = \frac{1}{50}$ (iii) $500 = 1000e^{-kt}$ $t = -50 \ln \frac{1}{2}$ leading to 34.7 mins	B1 [1] M1 DM1 A1 [3] M1 M1 A1 [3]	M1 for differentiation DM1 for use of $\frac{dN}{dt} = \pm 20$ M1 for attempt to formulate equation using half life M1 for a correct attempt at solution (beware of fortuitous answers)
9 (i) $20 \times -2(1 - 2x)^{19}$ (ii) $x^2 \frac{1}{2} + 2x \ln x$ ISW (iii) $\frac{x(2 \sec^2(2x + 1)) - \tan(2x + 1)}{x^2}$ ISW	B1, B1 [2] M1 B1 A1 [3] M1 B1 A1 [3]	B1 for 20 and $(1 - 2x)^{19}$ B1 for -2 provided $(1 - 2x)^{19}$ is present M1 for attempt to differentiate a product. B1 for $\frac{1}{x}$ A1 all other terms correct M1 for attempt to differentiate a quotient. B1 for differentiation of $\tan(2x + 1)$ A1 all other terms correct

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10 (i) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 9x^2 - 4x + 2$ at P grad = 7 tangent $y - 3 = 7(x - 1)$ (ii) at Q, $7x - 4 = 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x$ leading to $3x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$ $(x - 1)(3x^2 + x - 4) = 0$ $(x - 1)(3x + 4)(x - 1) = 0$ leading to $x = -\frac{4}{3}, y = -\frac{40}{3}$	M1 A1 DM1 A1 [4] M1 B1 DM1 DM1 A1 [5]	M1 for differentiation A1 for gradient = 7 and $y = 3$ DM1 for attempt to find tangent equation. M1 for equating tangent and curve equations B1 for realising $(x - 1)$ is a factor DM1 attempt to factorise cubic DM1 for attempt to solve quadratic A1 for both
11 (a) $\tan \theta + \cot \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$ $= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta}$ $= \frac{1}{\cos \theta \sin \theta}$ $= \csc \theta \sec \theta$ (b) (i) $\tan x = 3 \sin x$ $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = 3 \sin x$ $\sin x - 3 \sin x \cos x = 0$ leading to $\cos x = \frac{1}{3}, \sin x = 0$ $x = 70.5^\circ, 289.5^\circ$ and $x = 180^\circ$ (ii) $2 \cot^2 y + 3 \operatorname{cosec} y = 0$ $2(\operatorname{cosec}^2 y - 1) + 3 \operatorname{cosec} y = 0$ $2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 y + 3 \operatorname{cosec} y - 2 = 0$ $(2 \operatorname{cosec} y - 1)(\operatorname{cosec} y + 2) = 0$ leading to $\sin y = -\frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$ allow $y = 3.67, 5.76$	B1 B1 B1 [3] M1 A1√A1 B1 [4] M1 M1 M1 A1,A1 [5]	B1 for attempt to obtain one fraction B1 for use of an appropriate identity B1 for simplification Scheme follows for alternative proofs M1 for use of $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ and correct attempt to solve √A1 on their $x = 70.5^\circ$ B1 for $x = 180^\circ$ M1 for use of correct identity M1 for attempt to solve quadratic M1 for dealing with cosec/cot Scheme follows for alternative solutions

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12 EITHER (i) $\pi r^2 h = 1000$, leading to $h = \frac{1000}{\pi r^2}$ (ii) $A = 2\pi r h + 2\pi r^2$ leading to given answer $A = 2\pi r^2 + \frac{2000}{r}$ (iii) $\frac{dA}{dr} = 4\pi r - \frac{2000}{r^2}$ when $\frac{dA}{dr} = 0$, $4\pi r = \frac{2000}{r^2}$ leading to $r = 5.42$ (iv) $\frac{d^2 A}{dr^2} = 4\pi + \frac{4000}{r^3}$ + ve when $r = 5.42$ so min value $A_{\min} = 554$	M1 A1 [2] B1 A1 [2] M1 A1 DM1 A1 [4] M1 A1 B1 [3]	M1 for attempt to use volume B1 for $A = 2\pi r h + 2\pi r^2$ GIVEN ANSWER M1 for attempt to differentiate given A A1 all correct DM1 for solution = 0 M1 for second derivative method or gradient method? A1 for minimum, must be from correct work
12 OR (i) $y = x + \cos 2x$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - 2 \sin 2x$ when $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$, $\sin 2x = \frac{1}{2}$ leading to $x = \frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{12}$ (ii) Area = $\int_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{5\pi}{12}} x + \cos 2x \cdot dx$ $= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{5\pi}{12}}$ $= \frac{\pi^2}{12}$	M1 A1 DM1 DM1 A1, A1 [6] M1 A1, A1 DM1 A1 [5]	M1 for attempt to differentiate DM1 for setting to 0 and attempt to solve DM1 for correct order of operations M1 for attempt to integrate A1 for each term correct DM1 for correct use of limits – must be in radians (Trig terms cancel out)