

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series

4037 ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS

4037/12

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 should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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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)	$n(A \cap B) = 5$	B1											
	(ii)	$n(A) = 16$	B1											
	(iii)	$n(B' \cap A)$	B1											
2	(i)	$6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 = 360$ or ${}^6P_4 = 360$	B1	B1 unsimplified/evaluated										
	(ii)	<table border="1"><tr><td>Position</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Number of ways</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	Position	1	2	3	4	Number of ways	5	4	3	1		
	Position	1	2	3	4									
	Number of ways	5	4	3	1									
		or $\frac{1}{6}$ (i) or 5P_3 or ${}^5C_3 \times {}^6C_1$ Number of 4 digit numbers = 60	M1 A1	M1 for a correct attempt unsimplified										
(iii)	<table border="1"><tr><td>Position</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Number of ways</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	Position	1	2	3	4	Number of ways	3	4	3	1			
Position	1	2	3	4										
Number of ways	3	4	3	1										
	or ${}^3P_1 \times {}^4P_2$ Number of 4 digit numbers = 36	M1 A1	M1 for a correct attempt unsimplified											
3		EITHER												
		$1 - 2\sin\theta - 2\cos\theta + \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$	B1	B1 for correct expansion of $(1 - \cos\theta - \sin\theta)^2$										
		Use of $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$ in simplification = 0	M1 A1	M1 for use of $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$ in this form A1 must be convinced as AG										
		OR $(1 - \cos\theta - \sin\theta)^2 =$ $1 - 2\sin\theta - 2\cos\theta + \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$	[B1	B1 for correct expansion of $(1 - \cos\theta - \sin\theta)^2$										
		$= 2 - 2\sin\theta - 2\cos\theta + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$	M1	M1 for use of $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$ in this form										
	$= 2(1 - \sin\theta)(1 - \cos\theta)$	A1]	A1 for simplification and factorising											

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4	EITHER $2x^2 + kx + 2k - 6 = 0$ has no real roots $k^2 - 16k + 48 < 0$ $(k - 4)(k - 12) < 0$ Critical values 4 and 12 $4 < k < 12$ or $k > 4$ and $k < 12$	M1 DM1	M1 for attempted use of $b^2 - 4ac$ DM1 for attempt to obtain critical values from a 3 term quadratic
	OR $\left(x + \frac{k}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{k^2}{16} + k - 3 = 0$ $-\frac{k^2}{16} + k - 3 > 0$ so $k^2 - 16k + 48 < 0$	[M1]	M1 for attempting to complete the square and obtain a 3 term quadratic Then as EITHER
	OR $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x + k$ When $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$, $k = -4x$ By substitution $x^2 + 4x + 3 < 0$ leading to $x = -1$, $k = 4$ and $x = -3$, $k = 12$ $4 < k < 12$ or $k > 4$ and $k < 12$	[M1] DM1	M1 for differentiation, equating to zero and obtaining a quadratic equation in x DM1 for attempt to obtain critical values of k from a 3 term quadratic in x followed by substitution to obtain a value for k
	OR $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x + k$ When $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$, $x = -\frac{k}{4}$ leading to $k^2 - 16k + 48 < 0$	[M1]	M1 for differentiation, equating to zero and obtaining a quadratic equation in k Then as EITHER

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5	$2\left(\frac{15-4y}{3}\right)y=9 \text{ or } 2x\left(\frac{15-3x}{4}\right)=9$ $8y^2 - 30y + 27 = 0 \text{ or } 3x^2 - 15x + 18 = 0$ $(4y-9)(2y-3)=0 \text{ or } (x-3)(x-2)=0$ $x=2, y=\frac{9}{4} \text{ and } x=3, y=\frac{3}{2}$ $AB^2 = 1^2 + (0.75)^2, AB = 1.25$	M1 DM1 A1, A1 M1, A1	M1 for attempt to obtain equation in one variable DM1 for attempt to solve a 3 term quadratic in that variable A1 for each 'pair', x values must be simplified to single integer form M1 for a correct attempt to find AB, must have non zero differences and be using points calculated previously.
6	$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3\sec^2 x$ When $x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = 6$ $y = 5$ Perpendicular gradient = $-\frac{1}{6}$ Equation of normal $y + 5 = -\frac{1}{6}\left(x - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$ When $x = 0$, $y = \frac{\pi}{8} - 5$ o.e. or -4.61 or -4.6 but not -4.60	B1 B1 B1 M1 M1 A1	B1 for $3\sec^2 x$ B1 for $\frac{dy}{dx} = 6$, may be implied by later work B1 for y M1 for perpendicular gradient from $\frac{dy}{dx}$ M1 for attempt at the normal using <i>their</i> y value correctly and $x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ and substitution of $x = 0$ A1 for obtaining y value

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7	(i)	$f(-2)$ leads to $68 = b - 2a$	M1	attempt at $f(-2) = 0$ allow unsimplified
		$f(1)$ leads to $26 = a + b$	M1	attempt at $f(1) = 27$ allow unsimplified
		$a = -14, b = 40$	A1, B1	A1 for $b = 40$, B1 for $a = -14$
	(ii)	$f(x) = (x + 2)(6x^2 - 17x + 20)$	B2, 1, 0	-1 each error
	(iii)	$6x^2 - 17x + 20 = 0$ has no real roots	B1	B1 for dealing with quadratic factor either by use of formula, completing the square or use of $b^2 - 4ac$ to show that there are no real solutions
		$x = -2$	B1	
8	(a) (i)	$\begin{pmatrix} 22 & -2 \\ -3 & 31 \end{pmatrix}$	B2, 1, 0	-1 each element error
	(ii)	$\begin{pmatrix} 16 & 6 \\ 9 & -11 \end{pmatrix}$	B2, 1, 0	-1 each element error
	(b) (i)	$\frac{1}{18+9} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 9 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$	B1, B1	B1 for $\frac{1}{\text{determinant}}$ (allow unsimplified), B1 for matrix
	(ii)	$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{27} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 9 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1.5 \end{pmatrix},$ $= \frac{1}{27} \begin{pmatrix} 13.5 \\ 54 \end{pmatrix}$ $x = 0.5, y = 2$	M1 A1, A1	M1 for correct use of inverse matrix, including correct multiplication to solve equation A1 for each

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9	(i)	$\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}x\right)^n = 1 + n\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2$	B1, B1	B1 for 1 + second term, B1 for 3rd term Allow unsimplified
	(ii)	$(1-x)\left(1 + n\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)$	M1	dealing with 2 terms involving x^2
		Multiply x and $\frac{n}{2}x$ to get $\frac{n}{2}(x^2)$	DM1	attempt to obtain one term
		Multiply 1 and $\frac{n(n-1)x^2}{8}$ or $\frac{n(n-1)x^2}{4}$	DM1	attempt to obtain a second term
		$\frac{n^2 - n}{8} - \frac{n}{2} = \frac{25}{4}$ $n^2 - 5n - 50 = 0$ $n = 10$	A1 A1	correct quadratic equation A1 for $n = 10$ only
10	(a) (i)	$\frac{1}{3}(2x-5)^{\frac{3}{2}}$	B1, B1	B1 for $k(2x-5)^{\frac{3}{2}}$, B1 for $\frac{1}{3}(2x-5)^{\frac{3}{2}}$
	(ii)	$\frac{125}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{124}{3}$ Allow awrt 41.3	M1, A1	M1 for correct use of limits
	(b) (i)	$x^3 \frac{1}{x} + 3x^2 \ln x$	B1, B1	B1 for each term, allow unsimplified
	(ii)	$\int 3x^2 \ln x dx = x^3 \ln x - \int x^2 dx$ o.e. $\int x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3}$ or	M1 A1	for a use of answer to (i) A1 for integrating x^2 or dividing by 3
		$\int x^2 \ln x dx = \frac{1}{3}\left(x^3 \ln x - \int x^2 dx\right)$ o.e. $\int x^2 \ln x dx = \frac{1}{3}\left(x^3 \ln x - \frac{x^3}{3}\right) (+c)$	A1	

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11	(a) $\cos 2x + \frac{2}{\cos 2x} + 3 = 0$ leading to $\cos^2 2x + 3 \cos 2x + 2 = 0$ $2 \sec^2 2x + 3 \sec 2x + 1 = 0$ $(\cos 2x + 2)(\cos 2x + 1) = 0$ or $(2 \sec 2x + 1)(\sec 2x + 1) = 0$ leading to $\cos 2x = -1$ or $\sec 2x = -1$ only $2x = 180^\circ, 540^\circ$ $x = 90^\circ, 270^\circ$	M1 A1 M1 A1, A1	dealing with sec or cos simplification to correct 3 term quadratic in $\sec 2x$ or $\cos 2x$ (does not have to be equated to zero) attempt to solve a 3 term quadratic, must obtain solutions in terms of $\cos 2x$
	(b) $\sin^2 \left(y - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ so}$ $\sin \left(y - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\left(y - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}$ $y = \frac{5\pi}{12}, \frac{11\pi}{12}$ Allow awrt 1.31, 2.88	M1 DM1 A1, A1	division by 2 and square root correct order of operation and attempt to solve
12	(i) $\frac{dy}{dt} = 36 - 6t$ When $\frac{dy}{dt} = 0, t = 6$	M1 A1	attempt to differentiate and equate to zero
	(ii) When $v = 0, t = 12$	M1, A1	M1 for equating v to zero and attempt to solve
	(iii) $s = 18t^2 - t^3 (+c)$ When $t = 12, s = 864$	M1, A1	M1 for a correct attempt to integrate at least one term, allow unsimplified A1 for all correct A1 for $s = 864$
	(iv) When $s = 0, t = 18$ $v = -324$ So speed is 324	M1 √A1 DM1	M1 for substitution of $s = 0$ into <i>their</i> s equation √A1 on <i>their</i> s DM1 for substitution of <i>their</i> t back into v equation A1 for 324 only