

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series

0606 ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS

0606/21

Paper 2, maximum raw mark 80

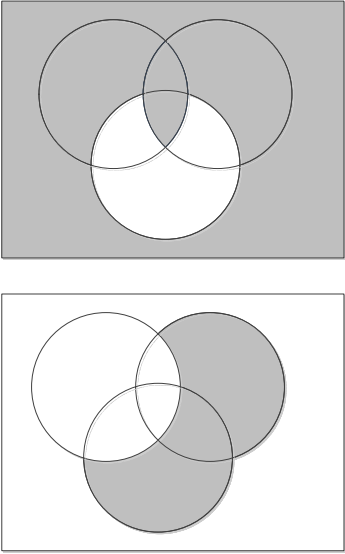
This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, 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 October/November 2014 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014	0606	21

<p>1 (a)</p>  <p>(b)</p> <p>No. in H only = $50 - x$; No in F only = $60 - x$ Sum: $50 - x + 60 - x + x + 30 - 2x = 98$</p> <p>$x = 14$</p>		<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1 M1 A1</p>	<p>Both written or on diagram Add at least 3 terms each with x involved and equate to 98 so</p>
<p>2</p>	$9x^2 + 2x - 1 < (x + 1)^2$ $8x^2 < 2 \text{ oe isw}$ $-\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>Expand and collect terms</p>
<p>3</p>	$\log_2(x + 3) = \log_2 y + 2 \rightarrow x + 3 = 4y$ $\log_2(x + y) = 3 \rightarrow x + y = 8$ $x + 3 = 4(8 - x)$ $5x = 29 \rightarrow x = 5.8, \text{ oe}$ $y = 2.2 \text{ oe}$	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>Eliminate y or x from two linear three term equations</p>

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014	0606	21

4	(i)	$f(37) = 3$ or $gf(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x-1}-3-2}{2(\sqrt{x-1}-3)-3}$ $gf(37) = \frac{3-2}{6-3} = \frac{1}{3}$	B1	
	(ii)	$y = \sqrt{x-1}-3 \rightarrow (y+3)^2 = x-1$ $(x+3)^2 + 1 = f^{-1}(x)$ oe isw	M1 A1	Rearrange and square in any order Interchange x and y and complete
	(iii)	$y = \frac{x-2}{2x-3}$ $2xy - 3y = x - 2 \rightarrow 2xy - x = 3y - 2$ $\frac{3x-2}{2x-1} = g^{-1}(x)$ oe	M1 A1	Multiply and collect like terms Interchange and complete Mark final answer
5	(i)	$B = 900$	B1	
	(ii)	$B = 500 + 400e^2 = 3455$ or 3456 or 3460	B1	3455.6 scores B0
	(iii)	$\left(\frac{dB}{dt}\right) 80e^{0.2t}$ $t = 10 \rightarrow \frac{dB}{dt} = 80e^2 = 591$ (/day)	B1 B1	awrt
	(iv)	$10000 = 500 + 400e^{0.2t} \rightarrow e^{0.2t} = (23.75)$ $0.2t = \ln 23.75$ $t = 15.8$ (days)	M1 DM1 A1	$e^{0.2t} = k$ take logs: $0.2t = \ln k$ awrt

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014	0606	21

<p>6 (i)</p> <p>$(x+2)^2 + x^2 = 10$ $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow (x+3)(x-1) = 0$ Points (1, 3), (-3, -1) isw</p> <p>or elimination of x leads to $y^2 - 2y - 3 = 0$, then as above</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>$m^2x^2 + 10mx + 25 + x^2 = 10$ $(m^2 + 1)x^2 + 10mx + 15 = 0$ $b^2 - 4ac = (0)^2 \rightarrow 100m^2 - 60(m^2 + 1) = 0$ $m = \pm\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$ oe isw</p> <p>Alternative solution: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{10-x^2}}$ or $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}$ Result: $y^2 = x^2 + 5y$ after inserted in $y = mx + 5$ Attempt to solve with $x^2 + y^2 = 10$ $y = 2, x = \pm\sqrt{6}$ $m = \pm\frac{3}{\sqrt{6}}$ oe</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>3 term quadratic with attempt to solve both x or a pair both y or second pair</p> <p>attempt to use discriminant on three term quadratic. Allow unsimplified cao \pm is required</p> <p>allow unsimplified</p> <p>Eliminate x or y both</p>
<p>7 (i)</p> <p>$v = 2\cos t + 1$</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>$2\cos t + 1 = 0$</p> <p>$t = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ or 2.09</p> <p>(iii)</p> <p>$t = \frac{2\pi}{3} \rightarrow x = 2\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + \frac{2\pi}{3} = 3.83\text{ m}$</p> <p>$a = -2\sin t$</p> <p>$t = \frac{2\pi}{3} a = -\sqrt{3} = -\frac{1.73}{4}\text{ ms}^{-2}$</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1ft</p> <p>DB1ft</p>	<p>mark final answer</p> <p>equate their v to zero (must be a differential) and attempt to solve to find an angle awrt</p> <p>awrt</p> <p>ft <i>their</i> v (2nd differential)</p> <p>ft using <i>their</i> angle t in correct a awrt</p>
<p>8 (i)</p> <p>$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(2+x^2) \times 2x - x^2 \times 2x}{(2+x^2)^2} = \frac{4x}{(2+x^2)^2}$</p> <p>$k = 4$</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>$\int \frac{x}{(2+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{x^2}{2+x^2} + (c)$ isw</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p>	<p>apply quotient or product rule unsimplified</p> <p>$k=4$ does not need to be specifically identified</p> <p>$\frac{1}{\text{their } k} \times$ original function</p>

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014	0606	21

9	$(a + 3\sqrt{5})^2 = a^2 + 3\sqrt{5}a + 3\sqrt{5}a + 45 \text{ oe}$ <p>Equate: $a^2 + a + 45 = 51$ and $6a - b = 0$</p> $(a + 3)(a - 2) = 0$ <p>$a = -3, 2$ $b = -18, 12$</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1 B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 A1</p>	<p>anywhere</p> <p>Attempt to solve three term quadratic with integer coefficients obtained by equating coeffs Both <i>as</i> correct or one correct pair Both <i>bs</i> correct</p>
10 (i)	$\operatorname{sexcosec}x = \frac{1}{\cos x \sin x}$ $\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$ <p>LHS = $\frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos x \sin x}$ oe</p> $= \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x \sin x} = \tan x \quad \text{AG}$	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1ft</p> <p>B1</p>	<p>anywhere</p> <p>anywhere</p> <p>correct addition of <i>their</i> terms</p> <p>use of identity and cancel</p>
(ii)	$3 \cot x - \cot x = \tan x \rightarrow 2 \cot x = \tan x$ <p>$\tan^2 x = 2$ oe $x = 54.7, 125.3, 234.7, 305.3$</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1 A1 A1</p>	<p>equate and collect like terms, allow sign errors</p> <p>2 values only 2 more values. awrt</p>
11 (i)	<p>Area of sector = $\frac{1}{2} \times x^2 \times 0.8 (= 0.4x^2 \text{ cm}^2)$</p> <p>$SR = 5 \sin 0.8 (= 3.59)$ or $OR = 5 \cos 0.8 (= 3.48)$</p> <p>Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \cos 0.8 \times 5 \sin 0.8 = 6.247 \text{ cm}^2$ $0.08x^2 = 6.247$ $x = 8.837 \text{ cm} \quad \text{AG}$</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>anywhere</p> <p>SR may be seen in stated $\frac{1}{2}ab \sin C$</p> <p>insert correct terms into correct area formulae</p>
(ii)	<p>$SQ = 8.84 - 5 (= 3.84 \text{ cm})$ $PR = 8.84 - 5 \cos 0.8 (= 5.35 \text{ or } 5.36 \text{ cm})$ $PQ = 8.84 \times 0.8 (= 7.07 \text{ cm})$ Perimeter = 19.84 to 19.86 cm or rounded to 19.8 or 19.9</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p>	<p>two lengths from SQ, PR, PQ awrt</p> <p>third length awrt sum</p>
(iii)	<p>Area $PQSR = 4 \times 6.247$ $= 25 \text{ cm}^2$</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>24.95 to 25</p>

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014	0606	21

12 (i)	$f(2) = 3(2^3) - 14(2^2) + 32 = 0$ Or complete long division	B1	
(ii)	$f(x) = (x-2)(3x^2 - 8x - 16)$ $f(x) = (x-2)(x-4)(3x+4)$	M1 A1 M1 A1	$3x^2$ and 16 8x and correct signs Factorise three term quadratic
(iii)	$x = 2, 4$	B1	
(iv)	$\int 3x - 14 + \frac{32}{x^2} dx = 1.5x^2 - 14x - \frac{32}{x} (+ c)$ Area = $\left[1.5x^2 - 14x - \frac{32}{x} \right]_2^4$ $= (-) 2$	B1 B1 M1 A1	first 2 terms third term correct unsimplified Limits of 2 and 4 and subtract