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 2012 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.
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**  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.
1 State or imply \( \ln e = 1 \)  
Apply at least one logarithm law for product or quotient correctly (or exponential equivalent)  
Obtain \( x + 5 = e x \) or equivalent and hence \( \frac{5}{e - 1} \)  
\[ A1 \] \[ 3 \]

2 (i) State or imply \( R = 25 \)  
Use correct trigonometric formula to find \( \alpha \)  
Obtain \( 16.26^\circ \) with no errors seen  
\[ A1 \] \[ 3 \]

(ii) Evaluate \( \sin^{-1} \frac{17}{R} \)  
(\( = 42.84\ldots^\circ \))  
Obtain answer \( 59.1^\circ \)  
\[ A1 \] \[ 2 \]

3 (i) **Either** Use correct quotient rule or equivalent to obtain  
\[
\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{4(2t+3) - 8t}{(2t+3)^2} \quad \text{or equivalent}
\]
Obtain \( \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{4}{2t+3} \) or equivalent  
\[ B1 \]

Use \( \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} \) or equivalent  
\[ M1 \]

Obtain \( \frac{1}{3}(2t+3) \) or similarly simplified equivalent  
\[ A1 \] \[ 4 \]

Or  
Express \( t \) in terms of \( x \) or \( y \) e.g. \( t = \frac{3x}{4-2x} \)  
Obtain Cartesian equation e.g. \( y = 2 \ln \left( \frac{6}{2-x} \right) \)  
\[ B1 \]

Differentiate and obtain \( \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{2-x} \)  
\[ M1 \]

Obtain \( \frac{1}{3}(2t+3) \) or similarly simplified equivalent  
\[ A1 \] \[ 4 \]

(ii) Obtain \( 2t = 3 \) or \( t = \frac{3}{2} \)  
Substitute in expression for \( \frac{dy}{dx} \) and obtain 2  
\[ B1 \] \[ 2 \]
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Mark Scheme</th>
<th>Syllabus</th>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Separate variables correctly and integrate one side</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>9709</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obtain ( \ln y = \ldots ) or equivalent</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>33</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Obtain ( 3 \ln (x^2 + 4) ) or equivalent</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Evaluate a constant or use ( x = 0, y = 32 ) as limits in a solution</td>
<td>M1</td>
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<td>containing terms ( a \ln y ) and ( b \ln (x^2 + 4) )</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Obtain ( \ln y = 3 \ln (x^2 + 4) + \ln 32 - 3 \ln 4 ) or equivalent</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obtain ( y = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 4) ) or equivalent</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>(i) Either</td>
<td>M1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Use correct product rule</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Obtain ( 3e^{-2x} - 6xe^{-2x} ) or equivalent</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Substitute ( - \frac{1}{2} ) and obtain 6e</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Or</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Take ln of both sides and use implicit differentiation correctly</td>
<td>M1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Obtain ( \frac{dy}{dx} = y \left( \frac{1}{x} - 2 \right) ) or equivalent</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Substitute ( - \frac{1}{2} ) and obtain 6e</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(ii) Use integration by parts to reach ( kxe^{-2x} \pm \int k e^{-2x} , dx )</td>
<td>M1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obtain ( - \frac{3}{2} xe^{-2x} + \int \frac{3}{2} e^{-2x} , dx ) or equivalent</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obtain ( - \frac{3}{2} xe^{-2x} - \frac{3}{4} e^{-2x} ) or equivalent</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Substitute correct limits correctly</td>
<td>DM1</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Obtain ( - \frac{3}{4} ) with no errors or inexact work seen</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td></td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>(i) Find ( y ) for ( x = -2 )</td>
<td>M1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Obtain 0 and conclude that ( \alpha = -2 )</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(ii) Either</td>
<td>M1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Find cubic factor by division or inspection or equivalent</td>
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<td>Obtain ( x^3 + 2x - 8 )</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rearrange to confirm given equation ( x = \sqrt[3]{8 - 2x} )</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<td>Or</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Derive cubic factor from given equation and form product with ( (x - \alpha) )</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>( (x + 2)(x^3 + 2x - 8) )</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Obtain quartic ( x^4 + 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x - 16 ) (( = 0))</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<td>Or</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Derive cubic factor from given equation and divide the quartic by the cubic</td>
<td>M1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( (x^4 + 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x - 16) ÷ (x^3 + 2x - 8) )</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Obtain correct quotient and zero remainder</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td></td>
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<td>(iii) Use the given iterative formula correctly at least once</td>
<td>M1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Obtain final answer 1.67</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Show sufficient iterations to at least 4 d.p. to justify answer 1.67 to 2 d.p. or show</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>there is a change of sign in interval (1.665, 1.675)</td>
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</table>
7 (i) State or imply \( du = 2\cos 2x \, dx \) or equivalent  
Express integrand in terms of \( u \) and \( du \)  
Obtain \( \int \frac{1}{2}u^3(1-u^2) \, du \) or equivalent  
Integration to obtain an integral of the form \( k_1u^4 + k_2u^6, k_1, k_2 \neq 0 \)  
Use limits 0 and 1 or (if reverting to \( x \)) 0 and \( \frac{1}{4}\pi \) correctly  
Obtain \( \frac{1}{24} \), or equivalent A1 [6]  
(ii) Use 40 and upper limit from part (i) in appropriate calculation  
Obtain \( k = 10 \) with no errors seen A1 [2]  

8 (i) State or imply general point of either line has coordinates \((5+s, 1-s, -4+3s)\) or  
\((p+2t, 4+5t, -2-4t)\)  
Solve simultaneous equations and find \( s \) and \( t \)  
Obtain \( s = 2 \) and \( t = -1 \) or equivalent in terms of \( p \)  
Substitute in third equation to find \( p = 9 \)  
State point of intersection is \((7, -1, 2)\)  

(ii) Either  
Use scalar product to obtain a relevant equation in \( a, b, c \)  
e.g. \( a-b+3c = 0 \) or \( 2a+5b-4c = 0 \)  
State two correct equations in \( a, b, c \)  
Solve simultaneous equations to obtain at least one ratio  
Obtain \( a : b : c = -11 : 10 : 7 \) or equivalent  
Obtain equation \(-11x + 10y + 7z = -73\) or equivalent with integer coefficients  
Or 1  
Calculate vector product of \( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \) and \( \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \)  
Obtain two correct components of the product  
Obtain correct \( \begin{pmatrix} -11 \\ 10 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \) or equivalent  
Substitute coordinates of a relevant point in \( \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n} = d \) to find \( d \)  
Obtain equation \(-11x + 10y + 7z = -73\) or equivalent with integer coefficients  
Or 2  
Using relevant vectors, form correctly a two-parameter equation for the plane  
Obtain \( \mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \) or equivalent  
State three equations in \( x, y, z, \lambda, \mu \)  
Eliminate \( \lambda \) and \( \mu \)  
Obtain \( 11x - 10y - 7z = 73 \) or equivalent with integer coefficients A1 [5]
9 (i) State or imply form \( \frac{A}{3-x} + \frac{Bx+C}{1+x^2} \) \( \text{B1} \)

Use relevant method to determine a constant \( \text{M1} \)

Obtain \( A = 6 \) \( \text{A1} \)

Obtain \( B = -2 \) \( \text{A1} \)

Obtain \( C = 1 \) \( \text{[5]} \)

(ii) Either

Use correct method to obtain first two terms of expansion of \((3 - x)^{-1}\) or \(\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}x\right)^{-1}\) or \(\left(1 + x^2\right)^{-1}\) \(\text{M1} \)

Obtain \( A \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{9}x^2 + \frac{1}{27}x^3\right) \) \(\text{A1} \)

Obtain \((Bx + C)(1 - x^2)\) \(\text{A1} \)

Obtain sufficient terms of the product \((Bx + C)(1 - x^2)\), \(B, C \neq 0\) and add the two expansions \(\text{M1} \)

Obtain final answer \(3 - \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{7}{9}x^2 + \frac{56}{27}x^3\) \(\text{A1} \)

Or

Use correct method to obtain first two terms of expansion of \((3 - x)^{-1}\) or \(\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}x\right)^{-1}\) or \(\left(1 + x^2\right)^{-1}\) \(\text{M1} \)

Obtain \( \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{9}x^2 + \frac{1}{27}x^3\right) \) \(\text{A1} \)

Obtain \((1 - x^2)\) \(\text{A1} \)

Obtain sufficient terms of the product of the three factors \(\text{M1} \)

Obtain final answer \(3 - \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{7}{9}x^2 + \frac{56}{27}x^3\) \(\text{A1} \) \(\text{[5]} \)

10 (a) Expand and simplify as far as \(i^2 = -8\) \(i\) or equivalent \(\text{B1} \)

Obtain first answer \(i\sqrt{8}\), or equivalent \(\text{B1} \)

Obtain second answer \(-i\sqrt{8}\), or equivalent and no others \(\text{B1} \) \(\text{[3]} \)

(b) (i) Draw circle with centre in first quadrant \(\text{M1} \)

Draw correct circle with interior shaded or indicated \(\text{A1} \) \(\text{[2]} \)

(ii) Identify ends of diameter corresponding to line through origin and centre \(\text{M1} \)

Obtain \(p = 3.66\) and \(q = 7.66\) \(\text{A1} \)

Show tangents from origin to circle \(\text{M1} \)

Evaluate \(\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}\right)\) \(\text{M1} \)

Obtain \(\alpha = \frac{1}{4}\pi - \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}\right)\) or equivalent and hence 0.424 \(\text{A1} \)

Obtain \(\beta = \frac{1}{4}\pi + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}\right)\) or equivalent and hence 1.15 \(\text{A1} \) \(\text{[6]} \)