

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2010 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

0606 ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS

0606/11

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 \checkmark 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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<p>1 (i) $a = -12, b = -4$</p> <p>(ii) -4</p>	<p>B1, B1 [2]</p> <p>√ B1 [1]</p>	<p>B1 for each</p> <p>Follow through on their y value</p>
<p>2 (i) Graphs</p> <p>(ii) 3</p>	<p>B1 B1 [2]</p> <p>√ B1 [1]</p>	<p>B1 for one correct curve B1 for a second correct curve consistent with the first curve</p> <p>Follow through on number of clear points of intersection</p>
<p>3 $\frac{\cos x(1 + \sin x) + \cos x(1 - \sin x)}{1 - \sin^2 x}$</p> <p>$\frac{2 \cos x}{\cos^2 x}$</p> <p>$2 \sec x$</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>DM1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 [4]</p>	<p>M1 for attempt to get in terms of a single fraction</p> <p>DM1 simplifying numerator</p> <p>M1 simplifying denominator</p>
<p>4 $x = -1$ or 7 or $-\frac{1}{2}$ seen</p> <p>Either $(x+1)(2x^2 - 13x - 7)$</p> <p>or $(x-7)(2x^2 + 3x + 1)$</p> <p>or $(2x+1)(x^2 - 6x - 7)$</p> <p>leading to $(x+1)(x-7)(2x+1)$</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>DM1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>DM1, A1 [5]</p>	<p>M1 for attempt to find a root</p> <p>DM1 for attempt to obtain quadratic factor</p> <p>A1 correct quadratic factor</p> <p>DM1 attempt to factorise quadratic factor</p>
<p>5 (i) $a = \pi + \frac{\pi}{3}, a = \frac{4\pi}{3}$</p> <p>(ii) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \cos x + 2 \sin x$</p> <p>at $P, \frac{dy}{dx} = 2, \Rightarrow$ grad of normal $= -\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>normal: $y - \frac{4\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$</p> <p>$\left(2y = \frac{19\pi}{6} - x\right)$</p>	<p>B1 [1]</p> <p>M1, A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1, A1 [5]</p>	<p>Must be in terms of π</p> <p>M1 for attempt to differentiate a product</p> <p>M1 for $m_1 m_2 = -1$, must have used differentiation</p> <p>M1 for attempt at a normal equation, must have used differentiation, allow unsimplified</p>

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<p>6 (i) $64 - 960x + 6000x^2$</p> <p>(ii) $1 \times (\text{their } x \text{ term}) + \frac{10}{2} \times (\text{their } 64)$ $-960 + 320$ $= -640$</p>	<p>B1, B1, B1 [3]</p> <p>M1</p> <p>B1 A1 [3]</p>	<p>B1 for each correct term, allow 2^6</p> <p>M1 for 2 terms</p> <p>B1 for $\frac{10}{2}$ or 5</p>
<p>7 (a) (i) $x = 30^\circ, 150^\circ$</p> <p>(ii) $x - 30^\circ = 120^\circ, 240^\circ$ $x = 150^\circ, 270^\circ$ $A \cup B = \{30^\circ, 150^\circ, 270^\circ\}$</p> <p>(b) $\cos 3x = \pm 1$ or $\tan 3x = 0$ $3x = 0^\circ, 180^\circ, 360^\circ, 540^\circ$ $x = 0^\circ, 60^\circ, 120^\circ, 180^\circ$ $n(C) = 4$</p>	<p>B1, B1 [2]</p> <p>B1 $\sqrt{B1}$ [2]</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 $\sqrt{B1}$ [3]</p>	<p>B1 for each</p> <p>B1 for $x = 150^\circ, 270^\circ$ only Follow through on their A and B</p> <p>M1 for dealing with sec and $3x$</p> <p>A1 for all solutions correct Follow through on their number of solutions</p>
<p>8 (i) and (ii) Gradient $= -0.5$ Use of ratios or $\ln y = -0.5 \ln x + c$ $\ln y = 6.8$ $\ln y = b \ln x + \ln A$ $A = e^{(\text{their } 6.8)}$ $A = 898, b = -0.5$</p>	<p>M1 M1 A1 B1 M1 A1, A1 [7]</p>	<p>M1 for attempt at gradient M1 for attempt at y intercept A1 for $\ln y = 6.8$ B1 for $\ln y = b \ln x + \ln A$ M1 for use of e A1 for A and A1 for b</p>
<p>9 (i) $A = x^2, \Rightarrow \frac{dA}{dx} = 2x$</p> <p>(ii) When $x = 5, \frac{dA}{dx} = 10$ $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{0.003}{10}$ $= 0.0003$</p> <p>(iii) $V = 4x^3, \frac{dV}{dx} = 12x^2$ $\frac{dV}{dt} = 12x^2 \times 0.0003$ $= 0.09$</p>	<p>B1 [1]</p> <p>$\sqrt{B1}$</p> <p>M1 A1 [3]</p> <p>B1, B1</p> <p>M1 A1 [4]</p>	<p>Follow through on their $\frac{dA}{dx}$</p> <p>M1 for $0.003 \div \text{their } 10$</p> <p>B1 for each</p>

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<p>10 (i) $\tan \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{4}{PA}, PA = 4\sqrt{3}$ $PB = \frac{4}{\sin \frac{\pi}{6}} + 4, PB = 12$ allow equivalent methods</p> <p>(ii) Sector area = $\frac{1}{2}12^2 \times \frac{\pi}{3}$ Area of kite = $2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 4\sqrt{3} \times 4$ Shaded area = 47.7</p> <p>(iii) $P = \left(12 \times \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 2(12 - 4\sqrt{3}) + 2(4)$ = 30.7</p>	<p>B1 B1 [2]</p> <p>√ B1 M1, A1 A1 [4]</p> <p>B1, B1, B1 B1 [4]</p>	<p>B1 for PA (answer given) B1 for PB (answer given)</p> <p>√ B1 sector area, ft on their PB M1 for attempt to find area of kite or appropriate triangle</p> <p>B1 for each of the 3 terms B1 for final answer</p>
<p>11 (i) $2(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}(+c)$</p> <p>(ii) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2\sqrt{1+x} - 2x \frac{1}{2}(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{1+x}$ $= \frac{2}{(\sqrt{1+x})} - \frac{x}{(\sqrt{1+x})^3}$</p> <p>(iii) $\int \frac{x}{(\sqrt{1+x})^3} dx = \int \frac{2}{(\sqrt{1+x})} dx - \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+x}}$ $= 4\sqrt{1+x} - \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+x}} (+c)$ $\int_0^3 \frac{x}{(\sqrt{1+x})^3} dx = (8-3) - (4), = 1$</p>	<p>M1, A1 [2]</p> <p>M1 A2, 1, 0 A1 [4]</p> <p>M1 A1 M1, A1 [4]</p>	<p>M1 for $(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, A1 for 2</p> <p>M1 attempt at differentiation –1 each error A1 all correct</p> <p>M1 for idea of using (ii) ‘in reverse’ A1 all correct M1 for attempt evaluation</p>

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<p>12 EITHER</p> <p>(i) $y = \frac{4x^3}{3} - 9x(+c)$ when $x = 3, y = 1$, so $c = -8$</p> <p>(ii) $4x^2 - 9 = 0$, leads to $x = \pm 1.5$ Points $(1.5, -17), (-1.5, 1)$</p> <p>(iii) Midpoint AB: $(0, -8)$ Gradient of AB = -6, perp grad = $\frac{1}{6}$ Equation: $x - 6y = 48$</p>	<p>M1, A1</p> <p>M1, A1 [4]</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1, A1 [3]</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1, A1 [4]</p>	<p>M1 for attempt to integrate</p> <p>M1 for attempt to find c</p> <p>M1 for attempt to solve $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$</p> <p>A1 for each pair</p> <p>M1 for attempt to find midpoint</p> <p>M1 for attempt to find grad of perp</p> <p>M1 must be working with perp</p>
<p>12 OR</p> <p>(i) $50 = A + B$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2Ae^{2x} - Be^{-x}$ $-20 = 2A - B$ leads to $A = 10$ and $B = 40$</p> <p>(ii) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 20e^{2x} - 40e^{-x}$, $20e^{2x} = 40e^{-x}$ $e^{3x} = 2$ $x = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2$ or 0.231 $y = 47.6$</p> <p>(iii) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 40e^{2x} + 40e^{-x}$ Always +ve, so min</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>DM1</p> <p>A1 [5]</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 [4]</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 [2]</p>	<p>M1 for attempt to differentiate A1 all correct DM1 for attempt to solve equations.</p> <p>M1 for equating to zero and attempt at solution M1 for dealing with exponentials M1 for attempt to obtain x</p> <p>A1 for both</p> <p>M1 for attempt at second derivative or other valid method A1 for a correct conclusion</p>