

DULWICH COLLEGE SHANGHAI

ADDITIONAL MATHS
MATRICES AND COORDINATE GEOMETRY

TIME 50 MINS

MARK SCHEME

0606/11/M/J/11

<p>1) (a) AB, AC</p> <p>(b) Either: $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{X} \begin{pmatrix} -12x + 3y & 6 \\ -7x + 3y & 6 \end{pmatrix}$</p> $\begin{pmatrix} 2x & 3y \\ x & 4y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -52x + 18y & 36 \\ -71x + 24y & 48 \end{pmatrix}$ <p>leading to $y = 12$ and $x = 4$</p> <p>Or</p> $\frac{1}{10-12} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} -12x + 3y & 6 \\ -7x + 3y & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ $-\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 6x & -y \\ -4x & -y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -12x + 3y & 6 \\ -7x + 3y & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ <p>leading to $y = 12$ and $x = 4$</p>	<p>B2,1,0</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1A1 M1 A1A1</p> <p>B1 B1</p> <p>M1 M1 A1A1</p> <p>[8]</p>	<p>-1 each one incorrect or extra</p> <p>M1 for pre-multiplying by X M1 for multiplication of matrices</p> <p>A1 for correct product M1 for equating like elements</p> <p>B1 for determinant for inverse B1 for 'matrix part' of inverse</p> <p>M1 for multiplication of matrices M1 for equating like elements</p>
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<p>2) Grad of $AB = -2$, perp grad = $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Eqn of perp $y - 15 = \frac{1}{2}(x + 2)$</p> <p>$C(0, 16)$</p> <p>Area = $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{125} \sqrt{5}$</p> <p>= 12.5</p> <p>(or $\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 15 & 5 & 16 & 15 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}(38 - 13)$)</p>	<p>B1M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[6]</p>	<p>B1 for grad AB M1 use of $m_1 m_2 = -1$</p> <p>M1 for correct attempt to find the equation of AC and hence to find C</p> <p>M1 for a valid method to find area</p>
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3)

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<p>3 (i) $\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$</p> $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{I})^{-1} = \frac{1}{20} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ <p>(ii) $\mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{I})^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ evaluated to matrix with 2 entries</p> $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$	<p>B1</p> <p>B1 + B1√</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 [5]</p>
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4)

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<p>6 Eliminates y (or x) $x^2 + 3x - 10 = 0$ (or $y^2 + 27y + 72 = 0$) oe</p> <p>Factorises 3 term quadratic or solves using formula $x = -5$ and 2 (or $y = -24$ and -3) $y = -24$ and -3 (or $x = -5$ and 2)</p> <p>Uses Pythagoras 22.1 or $\sqrt{490}$ or $7\sqrt{10}$</p>	<p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1 A1√</p> <p>M1 A1 [7]</p>
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5)

0606/13/O/N/11

<p>3 (i) $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 8 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$</p> <p>(ii) $M = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 8 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$</p> <p>$= \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} -8 & -17 \\ 16 & 44 \end{pmatrix}$</p>	<p>B2, 1, 0 -1 each error</p> <p>M1 M1 for pre-multiplication DM1 DM1 for attempt to multiply matrices, at least one element correct</p> <p>A1 A1 all correct [5]</p>
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6)

0606/21/O/N/11

$$m_{AB} = 2$$

Uses $m_1 m_2 = -1$ and point A

$$AD: y - 4 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 1) \text{ or } x + 2y = 9 \text{ or } y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{9}{2}$$

$$CD: y - 13 = 2(x - 13) \text{ or } y = 2x - 13$$

Solve equation AD with equation CD

(7,1)

B1

M1

A1

B1

M1

A1

[6]

7)

0606/22/M/J/12

<p>4 (i) $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ or transpose</p> <p>$+ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ or transpose</p> <p>(ii) $\begin{pmatrix} 30 \\ 26 \end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix} 40 \\ 56 \end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix} 30 \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 40 \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ 26 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ 56 \end{pmatrix}$ from correct part (i)</p> <p>Claire 70 and Denise 82</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1+B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p>
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