CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

0606 ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS

0606/23 Paper 2 (Paper 2), maximum raw mark 80

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Abbreviations

awrt answers which round to cao correct answer only

dep dependent

FT follow through after error isw ignore subsequent working

oe or equivalent

rot rounded or truncated

SC Special Case soi seen or implied

www without wrong working

1	(a)	$\frac{\log_3 x}{\log_3 27}$ $\frac{\log_3 x}{2}$ isw	M1 A1	Can use other interim bases if all correct but M1 when in base 3 only NOT $log_3 x \div 3$
	(b)	$\log_a 15 - \log_a 3 = \log_a 5 \text{ soi}$ $\log_a 5^3 \text{ or } \log_a a$ $\log_a y = \log_a 125a \implies y = 125a$	M1 M1 A1	
2	(a)	[f(x)=]2x-4 and $[f(x)=]-2x+4$	B1,B1	Condone $y = \dots$
	(b)	y 4 0	B1 B1 B1	correct shape; y intercept marked or seen nearby; intent to tend to $y = 3$ (i.e. not tending to or cutting x-axis)
3	(a)	$\mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 51 & -8 & 19 \\ 31 & 2 & 65 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 20 & 0 & -5 \\ 15 & -10 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$	M1	
		$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -2 & 6 \\ 4 & 3 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$	A1	Integer values
	(b) (i)	The (total) value of the stock in each of the 3 shops	B1	Must have "each" oe
	(ii)	The total value of the stock in all 3 shops	B1	Must have "total" oe

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				,
4	(i)	$\frac{PT}{8} = \tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{8}\right)$ oe	M1	$\frac{PT}{\sin\frac{3\pi}{8}} = \frac{8}{\sin\frac{\pi}{8}}$
		PT=19.3	A1	awrt 19.3
	(ii)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 8^2 \times \frac{3\pi}{4}$ oe (75.4)	M1	or $\frac{1}{2} \times 8^2 \times \frac{3\pi}{8}$
		$8\tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{8}\right) \times 8 - their \text{ sector oe } (=154.5\text{-}`75.4")$	M1	8×their PT – their sector
		79.1	A1	awrt 79.1
	(iii)	$8\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \text{ oe } (18.8)$	M1	
		$\left[6\pi + 16\tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{8}\right)\right] = 57.5$	A1	Accept 57.4 to 57.5
5	(a)	Permutation because the order matters oe	B1	
	(b) (i)	${}^{6}C_{4} + {}^{5}C_{4} + {}^{7}C_{4}$ 55	M1 A1	3 correct terms added
	(ii)	${}^{2}C_{1} \times {}^{6}C_{1} \times {}^{5}C_{1} \times {}^{7}C_{1}$ 420	M1 A1	4 correct terms multiplied
	(iii)	${}^{6}C_{3} \times {}^{2}C_{1}$ or ${}^{2}C_{2} \times {}^{5}C_{1} \times {}^{6}C_{1}$	M1	for either correct product
		summation 70	M1 A1	adding two correct products
			711	If 0 scored, then SC1for 1,1,1,0 and 0,0,2,1 seen
6	(i)	$2t^2 - 14t + 12 = 0$	M1	Can use formula, etc.
		(t-1)(t-6) oe $(t=) 1$	A1	If $t = 1$ with no working, then M1A1
	(ii)	$\int \left(2t^2 - 14t + 12\right) \mathrm{d}t$	M1	
		$(s=)\frac{2t^3}{3} - \frac{14t^2}{2} + 12t$	A2,1,0	-1 for each error or for $+c$ left in or limits introduced
	(iii)	$(a=)\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} (4t-14)$	M1	
		[4(3) - 14 =] -2 cao	A1	

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7	(a)	$\overrightarrow{AB} = 15\mathbf{b} - 5\mathbf{a} = 5(3\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}) \text{ or}$	B1	Any correct simplified vector
		$\overrightarrow{BC} = 24\mathbf{b} - 3\mathbf{a} - 15\mathbf{b} = 3(3\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}) \text{ or }$	B1	Any second simplified vector
		$\overrightarrow{AC} = 24\mathbf{b} - 3\mathbf{a} - 5\mathbf{a} = 8(3\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a})$		
		Comment: e.g. the vectors are scalar multiples of each other AND they have a common point (<i>A</i> , <i>B</i> or <i>C</i> as appropriate)	B1dep	Dep on both B marks being awarded.
	(b) (i)	$2\mathbf{i} + 11\mathbf{j} \text{ soi}$ $\Rightarrow \sqrt{2^2 + 11^2}$	B1	
		$\sqrt{125}$ or $5\sqrt{5}$ or 11.2 (3 s.f.) or better)	B1fT	ft their $2\mathbf{i} + 11\mathbf{j}$ (not \overrightarrow{OP} or \overrightarrow{OQ})
	(ii)	$\frac{1}{5\sqrt{5}} (2\mathbf{i} + 11\mathbf{j})$ isw	B1fT	ft their answers from (i)
	(iii)	$\frac{i-4j+3i+7j}{2}$ or $i-4j+\frac{2i+11j}{2}$ or	M1	
		$3\mathbf{i} + 7\mathbf{j} - \frac{2\mathbf{i} + 11\mathbf{j}}{2}$		
		2 i +1.5 j	A1	
8	(a) (i)	$ke^{4x+3} (+c)$ oe	M1	any constant, non-zero k
		$k = \frac{1}{4}$ oe	A1	
		•		
	(ii)	$\frac{1}{4} \left(e^{4(3)+3} - e^{4(2.5)+3} \right) \text{ or better}$	DM1	ft their integral attempt
		706650.99 = 707000 to 3 sf or better	A1	Accept $\frac{1}{4} \left(e^{15} - e^{13} \right)$
	(b) (i)	$k\sin\left(\frac{x}{-}\right)$ (+ c)	M1	any constant, non-zero k
	() ()	$k\sin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) \ (+c)$ $k=3$	A1	
	(ii)	$3\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\times\frac{1}{3}\right)-3\sin(0)$	DM1	Dep on <i>their</i> integral attempt in sin; condone omission of lower limit
		0.520944 = 0.521 to 3 sf or better	A1	Accept $3\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{18}\right)$
	(c)	$\int (x^{-2} + 2 + x^2) dx = \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + 2x + \frac{x^3}{3}$	B1 M1 A1	Expands – accept unsimplified integration of <i>their</i> 3 term expansion Fully correct
		+ <i>c</i>	B1	+c

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9	(a)	$(4x-1)(x+5) [\leqslant 0]$	M1	Solves quadratic
		critical values $\frac{1}{4}$ and -5 soi	A1	
		$-5 \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{1}{4}$	A1	Accept: $\left[-5, \frac{1}{4}\right]$; $-5 \le x$ AND $x \le 0.25$
	(b) (i)	$(x+4)^2 - 25$ or $a = 4$ and $b = -25$	B1, B1	
	(ii)	(Greatest value =) 25 $x = -4$	B1ft B1ft	Must be clear
	(iii)	9 3	B1	Correct shape with maximum in second quadrant and crossing positive and negative axes correctly All 3 intercepts correctly shown on graph
10	(i)	$\ln y = \ln(Ab^x) \implies \ln y = \ln A + \ln b^x$ $\implies \ln y = \ln A + x \ln b$	M1 A1	
	(ii)	$\ln A = 11.4 \Rightarrow A = e^{their 11.4}$	M1	condone misread of scale for M1 (11.2 only)
		A = 90000 cao $\ln b = -1$ b = 0.4 cao	A1 M1 A1	Allow awrt –1
	(iii)	$x = 2.5 \Rightarrow \ln y = 9$ $y = e^9 \text{ or } 8000 \text{ to } 1 \text{ sf}$	M1 A1	Allow awrt 8100
11	(i)	7 - x, x, 6 - x oe	B1	
		their attempt at $7-x+x+6-x+16=25$ oe	M1	
		x = 4	A1	Condone $x = 4$ for all 3 marks
	(ii)	23 - y, y, 9 - y oe	B1	or $n(A \cup C) = 48 - 16 = 32$
		48 = 30 + 25 + 15 - 7 - 6 - (their 4 + y) + their 4 oe soi	M1	or $32 = 30 + 15 - (their 4 + y)$ or $48 = (23 - y) + 3 + 16 + y + 4$ + 2 + (9 - y)
		y = 9	A1	Condone $y = 9$ for all 3 marks
	(iii)	$n(C) = 15 \text{ and } y + n(B \cap C) = 9 + 6 = 15$ [and so $A' \cap B' \cap C = \emptyset$].	B1	or equivalent deduction