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Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS

0606/12

Paper 1

May/June 2016

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 80

Published

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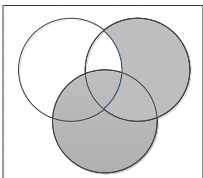
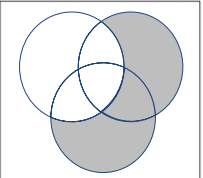


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Abbreviations

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

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1 (a)	$Y \subset X$ or $Y \subseteq X$ only $Y \cap Z = \emptyset$ or $\{ \}$ only	B1 B1	
(b)	(i)  (ii) 	B1 B1	
2 (i)	$32 - \frac{20}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}$	B3	B1 for each correct term – must be integers
(ii)	$(3 \times 32) + \left(-\frac{20}{x} \times 4x \right) = 16$ Accept $16x^0$	M1 A1	for $(3 \times \text{their } 32) + \left(\frac{\text{their } (-20)}{x} \times 4x \right)$
3 (i)	$\mathbf{b - c} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ $4 + y^2 = 36 + 4$ $y = \pm 6$	B1 M1 A1	may be implied by further correct working for one correct attempt at using the modulus
(ii)	$\mu + 4 = 2\lambda$ or $-4\mu + 24 = 7\lambda$ $\mu - 4 = -\lambda$ or $8\mu - 8 = \lambda$ leading to $\mu = \frac{4}{3}$, $\lambda = \frac{8}{3}$ oe allow 1.33 and 2.67 or better	B1 B1 DB1	for one correct equation in μ and λ for a second correct equation in μ and λ for both, must have both previous B marks

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	$(4 + \sqrt{5})x^2 + (2 - \sqrt{5})x - 1 = 0$ $x = \frac{-(2 - \sqrt{5}) \pm \sqrt{(2 - \sqrt{5})^2 - 4(4 + \sqrt{5})(-1)}}{2(4 + \sqrt{5})}$ $x = \frac{-(2 - \sqrt{5}) \pm \sqrt{9 - 4\sqrt{5} + 16 + 4\sqrt{5}}}{2(4 + \sqrt{5})}$ $= \frac{-(2 - \sqrt{5}) + 5}{2(4 + \sqrt{5})}$ $= \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2(4 + \sqrt{5})}$ $= \frac{(3 + \sqrt{5})(4 - \sqrt{5})}{2(4 + \sqrt{5})(4 - \sqrt{5})}$ $= \frac{7 + \sqrt{5}}{22}$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>DM1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>You must be convinced that a calculator is not being used.</p> <p>for use of quadratic formula (allow one sign error), allow $b^2 = 9 - 4\sqrt{5}$</p> <p>all correct</p> <p>for attempt to simplify the discriminant (minimum of 4 terms must be seen in discriminant, 2 terms involving $\sqrt{5}$ and 2 constant terms)</p> <p>for $\frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2(4 + \sqrt{5})}$ or $\frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{8 + 2\sqrt{5}}$, ignore negative solution if included</p> <p>for attempt to rationalise an expression of the form $\frac{a \pm b\sqrt{5}}{c \pm d\sqrt{5}}$ as part of their solution of the quadratic Must obtain an integer denominator</p> <p>Final A1 can only be awarded if all previous marks have been obtained</p>
5 (i)	$(1 - \cos \theta)(1 + \sec \theta)$ $= 1 - \cos \theta + \frac{1}{\cos \theta} - \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta}$ $= \sec \theta - \cos \theta$ $= \frac{1}{\cos \theta} - \cos \theta$ $= \frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta}$ $= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta}$ $= \sin \theta \tan \theta \quad \text{www}$	<p>M1</p> <p>DM1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>M1 for expansion and use of $\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$ consistently, allow one sign error</p> <p>for attempt at a single fraction, dependent on first M1</p>

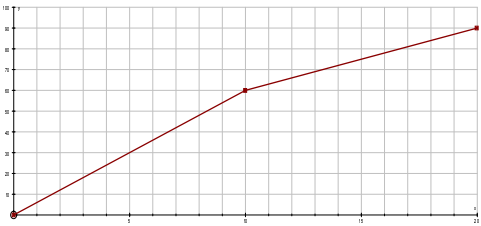
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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(ii)	<p>Alternative method:</p> $(1 - \cos \theta) \left(\frac{\cos \theta + 1}{\cos \theta} \right)$ $= \frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta}$ $= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta}$ $= \sin \theta \tan \theta \quad \text{www}$ <p>$\sin \theta \tan \theta = \sin \theta$ $\sin \theta (\tan \theta - 1) = 0$</p> <p>$\tan \theta = 1, \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$, allow 0.785 or better $\sin \theta = 0, \theta = 0, \pi$ or 3.14 or better</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>DM1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p>	<p>for attempt at a single fraction for second factor and use of $\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$</p> <p>for expansion</p> <p>for $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ from $\tan \theta = 1$</p> <p>for $\theta = 0$ from $\sin \theta = 0$</p> <p>for $\theta = \pi$ from $\sin \theta = 0$</p>
6	$\frac{d}{dx} \left(e^{3x} (4x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)$ $= e^{3x} \frac{1}{2} \times 4(4x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 3e^{3x} (4x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $= \frac{2e^{3x}}{(4x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + 3e^{3x} (4x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $= \frac{e^{3x}}{(4x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} (2 + 12x + 3)$ $= \frac{e^{3x}}{(4x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} (12x + 5)$	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>DM1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>for $re^{3x} (4x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ must be part of a sum, $r = \frac{1}{2}$ or 2 or $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$</p> <p>for $se^{3x} (4x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ must be part of a sum, s is 1 or 3</p> <p>for all correct, allow unsimplified</p> <p>for $\frac{e^{3x}}{(4x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} (a+bx)$, dependent on first 2 B marks, must be using a correct method, collecting terms in the numerator correctly</p>
7 (i)	$\cos 3x = \frac{1}{2}, x = \frac{\pi}{9}$ or 0.349, 20°, allow 0.35	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>for correct attempt to solve the trigonometric equation</p>
(ii)	$B \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, 3 \right)$ or (1.05, 3), (60°, 3)	<p>B1B1</p>	<p>B1 for each, must be in correct position or in terms of $x =$ and $y =$</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(iii)	$\int_{\frac{\pi}{9}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 1 - 2 \cos 3x \, dx = \left[x - \frac{2}{3} \sin 3x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{9}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$ $= \frac{\pi}{3} - \left(\frac{\pi}{9} - \left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right)$ $= \frac{2\pi}{9} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ oe or } 1.28$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>DM1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>for $x \pm a \sin 3x$ attempt to integrate at least one term</p> <p>for correct integration</p> <p>for correct use of limits from (i) and (ii), must be in radians</p>
8 (i)	$\lg y = x^2 \lg b + \lg A$ $\lg b = \pm 0.21$ $b = 0.617$ allow 0.62, $10^{-0.21}$ $\lg A = 0.94$ allow 0.93 to 0.95 $A = 8.71$ allow awrt 8.5 to 8.9 Alternative method 5.37 or $10^{0.73} = Ab$ 1.259 or $10^{0.1} = Ab^4$ $b^3 = 10^{-0.63}$ $b = 0.617$ allow 0.62, $10^{-0.21}$ $A = 8.71$ allow awrt 8.5 to 8.9	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p>	<p>for $\lg b = \pm 0.21$ may be implied</p> <p>for both equations, allow correct to 2 sf</p>
(ii)	$x = 1.5, x^2 = 2.25$ $y = 2.93$, allow awrt 2.9 or 3.0	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>for correct use of graph $y = \text{their}A \times \text{their}b^{1.5^2}$</p> <p>or $\lg y = \lg \text{their}A + (1.5^2 \lg \text{their}b)$</p>
(iii)	$\lg y = 0.301$, or $2 = '8.71(0.617)^{x^2}'$ $x = 1.74$, allow $\sqrt{3}$ or awrt 1.7, 1.8	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>for correct use of graph to read off x^2</p> <p>$2 = \text{their}A(\text{their}b)^{x^2}$ or</p> <p>$\lg 2 = (\lg \text{their}b)x^2 + \lg(\text{their}A)$</p>
9 (i)	$y = \frac{2}{3}(3x+10)^{\frac{1}{2}} (+c)$ passes through $\left(2, -\frac{4}{3}\right)$, so $c = -4$ $y = \frac{2}{3}(3x+10)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 4$ oe	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>for $p(3x+10)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ where p is a constant</p> <p>for $\frac{2}{3}(3x+10)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ oe unsimplified</p> <p>for attempt to find c, must have attempt to integrate, must have the first B1</p>

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(ii)	<p>When $x = 5$,</p> $y = -\frac{2}{3}$ <p>perpendicular gradient = -5</p> <p>Equation of normal: $y + \frac{2}{3} = -5(x - 5)$</p> <p>When $y = -\frac{5}{3}$,</p> $x = 5.2 \text{ oe}$	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>DM1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>for attempt at the normal using <i>their</i> perpendicular gradient and <i>their</i> y value (but not $y = -\frac{4}{3}$ or $-\frac{5}{3}$).</p> <p>for use of $y = -\frac{5}{3}$ in their normal equation to get as far as $x = \dots$</p>
10 (i)	<p>Area: $20 = \pi x^2 + xy$</p> $y = \frac{20 - \pi x^2}{x}$ $P = 2\pi x + 2x + 2y$ $= 2\pi x + 2x + 2\left(\frac{20}{x} - \pi x\right)$ $= 2x + \frac{40}{x}$ <p>Alternative method:</p> $20 = \pi x^2 + xy$ $P = 2\pi x + 2y + 2x$ $= \frac{2}{x}(\pi x^2 + xy) + 2x$ $= \frac{2}{x}(20) + 2x$ $= 2x + \frac{40}{x}$	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>for attempt to use perimeter and obtain in terms of x only</p> <p>all steps seen, www AG</p> <p>for attempt to use perimeter and write in $\frac{\pi x^2 + xy}{x}$</p> <p>for replacing $\pi x^2 + xy$ with 20</p> <p>all steps seen, www AG</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(ii)	$\frac{dP}{dx} = 2 - \frac{40}{x^2}$ <p>When $\frac{dP}{dx} = 0$,</p> $x = 2\sqrt{5} \quad \text{allow } 4.47, \sqrt{20}$ <p>leading to $P = 8\sqrt{5}$, allow 17.9</p> $\frac{d^2P}{dx^2} = \frac{80}{x^3}$, always positive so a minimum	<p>M1</p> <p>DM1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>for attempt to differentiate</p> <p>for equating to zero and attempt to solve at least as far as $x^2 =$</p> <p>for this statement or use of gradient inspection either side of correct x</p>
11 (a) (i)	Distance = area under graph	M1	for attempt to find the area, one correct area seen (triangle, rectangle or trapezium) as part of a sum.
	= 1275	A1	
(ii)	deceleration is 1.5 oe	B1	
(b)		B1	for a straight line between (0,0) and (10,60)
		B1FT	FT a straight line between (10, 60) and (20, 90), a displacement vector $\begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 30 \end{pmatrix}$ from <i>their</i> (10, <i>their</i> 60)
(c) (i)	e^{2t} is always positive or oe	B1	
(ii)	$a = 8e^{2t}$ $e^{2t} = \frac{3}{2}$ $t = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2}$, $\ln \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$ or $\frac{1}{2} \ln 1.5$	M1	for attempt to differentiate, must be of the form pe^{2t} , equate to 12 and solve.
		A1	Allow fractions equivalent to $\frac{3}{2}$
(iii)	$s = \left[2e^{2t} + 6t \right]_{0.4}^{0.5}$ $= (2e + 3) - (2e^{0.8} + 2.4)$ $= (8.436 - 6.851)$ $= 1.59, \text{ allow } 1.58$	M1	for attempt to integrate to get $qe^{2t} + 6t$
		A1	all correct
		DM1	for correct use of limits or considering distances separately, ignore attempts at c
		A1	