MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series

0606 ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS

0606/21

Paper 2, 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 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 2015 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

® IGCSE is the registered trademark of Cambridge International Examinations.



Page 2	Mark Scheme		Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2015	0606	21

Abbreviations

awrt	answers which round to
cao	correct answer only
dep	dependent
FT	follow through after error
isw	ignore subsequent working
nfww	not from wrong working
oe	or equivalent
rot	rounded or truncated
SC	Special Case
soi	seen or implied
WWW	without wrong working

1	(i)	f(-2) = -32 - 16 + 30 + 18 = 0	B1	All four evaluated terms must be seen. Allow if correct long division used
	(ii)	$f(x) = (x+2)(4x^2 - 12x + 9)$	M1 A1	Coefficients 4 and 9 Coefficient –12
		=(x+2)(2x-3)(2x-3)	A1	All three factors together
		$f(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = -2, 1.5$ nfww	A1	Allow 1.5 mentioned just once
2	(i)	$(2-3x)^6 = 64 - 576x + 2160x^2$ isw	B1B1B1	
	(ii)	$2160 - 2 \times 576 = 1008$	M1 A1	<i>their</i> final $2160 + 2 \times their$ final -576
3	(i)	$\overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} -15\\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$	B1	Allow \overrightarrow{BA} May be implied by later work.
		$ AB = \sqrt{15^2 + 8^2} (=17)$	M1	Use of Pythagoras on <i>their AB</i>
		Speed = $17 \times 3 = 51$ km/hr	A1	Must be exact
	(ii)	$\overrightarrow{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} 16\\ -30 \end{pmatrix}$	B1	Allow \overrightarrow{CB}
		$ BC = \sqrt{16^2 + 30^2} (= 34)$	M1	Use of Pythagoras on <i>their BC</i>
		$ BC = \sqrt{16^2 + 30^2}$ (= 34) Time taken = $\frac{34}{51} \times 60 = 40$ mins (or $\frac{2}{3}$ hrs)	A1	Allow answers which round to 40 to 2sf. Accept 0.66 or 0.67 hrs. Mark final answer.

P	age 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus Paper	
		Cambridge IGCSE – October/No		
4	(a)	$2\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 5 \\ 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $= 2 \begin{pmatrix} 24 & 5 \\ 5 & 17 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 48 & 10 \\ 10 & 34 \end{pmatrix}$	B3,2,1,0	-1 each error in 2 × 2 result. Failure to multiply by 2 is one error
	(b) (i)	$\mathbf{C}^{-1} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ isw	B1 B1	$\frac{1}{8}$ Matrix
	(ii)	$\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2\\ -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$	B1	
		$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{C}^{-1} \left(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{D} \right) = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$	M1	Pre multiply <i>their</i> $\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{D}$ with <i>their</i> \mathbf{C}^{-1}
		$=\frac{1}{8}\begin{pmatrix} -10 & 18\\ -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ isw	A1	
5	(a)	$2^{3(q-1)} \times 2^{2p+1} = 2^{14}$	B1	Correct powers of 2 allow unsimplified isw
		$3^{2(p-4)} \times 3^q = 3^4$	B1	Correct powers of 3 allow unsimplified isw
		Solve $3q + 2p = 16$ q + 2p = 12	M1	Attempt to solve <i>their</i> linear equations by eliminating one variable
		p = 5, q = 2	A1	Both correct
	(b)	(3x-2)(x+1)	M1	LHS oe isw
		= 50	A1	50 from correct processing of $2 - \lg 2$
		$3x^2 + x - 52 = 0 \rightarrow (3x + 13)(x - 4)$	M1	Solution of <i>their</i> three term quadratic Roots must be obtained from correct
		x = 4	A1	quadratic
		$x = -\frac{13}{3}$ discarded	A1	

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus Paper			
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/No	015 0606 21			
6 (i)	a = 3, b = 2, c = 4	B1B1B1			
(ii)	$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = 8\cos 4x$ isw	M1 A1FT	$\pm k \cos cx \text{ and no other term in } x c \neq 1$ bc × cos cx and no other term		
(iii)	$x = \frac{\pi}{2} \to \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = 8\cos 2\pi = 8$	DM1	Find <i>their</i> correct numerical $\frac{dy}{dx}$		
	Eqn: $\frac{y-3}{x-\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{1}{8} \qquad \left(\rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{8}x + 3.20 \right)$	M1	Find equation with <i>their</i> numerical normal gradient ie $\frac{-1}{dy}$ and point		
		A1	$ dx \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 3\right) All correct isw $		
7 (i)	$\frac{h}{8} = \frac{6-r}{6} \to h = \frac{4}{3}(6-r)$	M1 A1	Uses correct ratio. Cannot be implied		
(ii)	$V = \pi r^{2} h = \pi r^{2} \times \frac{4}{3} (6 - r)$ = $8\pi r^{2} - \frac{4}{3}\pi r^{3}$	B1	AG all steps must be seen Penalise missing brackets at any point in working		
(iii)	$\frac{\mathrm{d}V}{\mathrm{d}r} = 16\pi r - 4\pi r^2$	M1 A1	Differentiate at least one power reduced by one		
	$\frac{\mathrm{d}V}{\mathrm{d}r} = 0 \longrightarrow r = 4$	M1 A1	Attempt to solve – must get $r =$ Correct value of r . Ignore $r = 0$		
	$V = \frac{128}{3}\pi \qquad \left(=42.7\pi\right)$	A1	Correct value of V. Condone 134. $\frac{d^2V}{dr^2}$ must be correct and some		
	$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 V}{\mathrm{d}r^2} = 16\pi - 8\pi r < 0 \text{ when } r = 4 \to \max$	B1	dr^2 indication of a negative value seen plus maximum stated		

Page 5	Mark Scheme		Syllabus Paper	
T dgc 0	Cambridge IGCSE – October/No			
8 (i)	Gradient $AB = \frac{8-2}{9+3}$ $\left(=\frac{1}{2}\right)$ isw	B1		
	Equation AB and $x = 0 \rightarrow \frac{y-2}{0+3} = \frac{1}{2} \qquad \left(\rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3.5 \right)$	M1	Find equation with <i>their</i> gradient and set $x = 0$	
	$\rightarrow y = 3.5$	A1		
(ii)	<i>D</i> is (3, 5)	B1		
(iii)	Gradient perpendicular = -2	M1	Use of $m_1 \times m_2 = -1$ on gradient used for <i>their</i> line in (i)	
	Equation perpendicular $\frac{y-5}{x-3} = -2$	A1		
	$\rightarrow (y = -2x + 11)$			
(iv)	<i>E</i> is (0, 11)	A1FT		
(v)	Area of $ABE = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 9 & 0 & -3 \\ 2 & 8 & 11 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$	M1	For area of <i>ABE</i> or <i>ECD</i> . $\frac{1}{2}$ and <i>their</i> correct 8 elements must be seen.	
	$=\frac{1}{2} -24+99-18+33 =45$	A1	45 condone from $E(0, -4)$	
	Area of $EDC = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 5 & 3.5 & 11 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$			
	$=\frac{1}{2} -10.5+33 =11.25$	A1	11.25 condone from $E(0, -4)$	

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2015	0606	21

9 (i)	$\tan 2x = -\frac{5}{4}$	M1	For obtaining and using
	(2x = 128.7, 308.7)		$\tan 2x = \pm \frac{5}{4} \text{ or } \pm \frac{4}{5}$
			resulting in $2x =$
	x = 64.3 awrt 154.3 awrt	A1 A1FT	$\tan x = \dots$ gets M0 their $64.3^{\circ} + 90^{\circ}$
(ii)	$\csc^2 y + 3\csc y - 4 = 0$ or	B1	In any form as a three term quadratic.
	$4\sin^2 y - 3\sin y - 1 = 0$ (cosecy + 4)(cosecy - 1) = 0 or		
	$(4\sin y+1)(\cos ey - 1) = 0$ or $(4\sin y+1)(\sin y-1) = 0$		
	$\sin y = -\frac{1}{4} \text{ or } \sin y = 1$	M1	Solve three term quadratic in cosec <i>y</i>
	$\sin y = -\frac{1}{4} \text{or} \sin y = 1$	IVII	or $\sin y$
	<i>y</i> = 194.5, 345.5, 90	A1A1A1	Answers must be obtained from the correct quadratic
(iii)	$z + \frac{\pi}{4} = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3}$ or	B1	Accept 2.09, 2.10, $\pi - 1.05$, $\pi - 1.04$ on
	$z + \frac{\pi}{4} = \pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$	B1	RHS. Could be implied by final answer Accept 4.19, 4.18, π +1.05, π +1.04 on
			RHS. Could be implied by final answer
	$z = \frac{5\pi}{12}, \frac{13\pi}{12}$	B1B1	Answers must be correct multiples of π .
10 (i)	$s = \frac{1}{2}e^{2t} + 3e^{-2t} - t + (c)$	M1	Integrate : coefficient of $\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 seen
	-		with no change in powers of e. Ignore $-t$
	$t = 0, \ s = 0 \rightarrow c = -3.5$		
	$t = 0, \ s = 0 \to c = -3.5$ $\left(s = \frac{1}{2}e^{2t} + 3e^{-2t} - t - 3.5\right)$	A1 A1	All correct and simplified
(ii)	$v = 0 \rightarrow u^2 - u - 6 = 0$ oe	M1	Obtain three term quadratic in u or e^{2t}
	(u - 3)(u + 2) = 0		Condone sign errors.
	(u-3)(u+2)=0	DM1	Solve three term quadratic
	$v = 0 \rightarrow u^{2} - u - 6 = 0 \text{ oe}$ $(u - 3)(u + 2) = 0$ $\rightarrow u = 3 \rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 \text{ or } 0.549$	A1	Accept 0.55 No second answer
	2		
(iii)	$t = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 \to a = 2e^{2t} + 12e^{-2t}$ = 6 + 4 = 10	B1	Correct differentiation
	= 6 + 4 = 10	B1	Allow awrt 10.0 or 9.99. No second
			answer.