

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge Ordinary Level

ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS

4037/22

Paper 2

October/November 2016

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 80

Published

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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	Part Marks
1	$4x-3 = x \rightarrow x = 1$ $4x-3 = -x$ $x = 0.6$	B1 M1 A1	www use of $-x$ or $-(4x-3)$ but not both.
	OR $(4x-3)^2 = x^2$ $15x^2 - 24x + 9 = 0$	B1	
	3(x-1)(5x-3) = 0 x = 1 and $x = 0.6$	M1 A1	solve correct 3 term quadratic www
2	$a(\sqrt{3}-1)+b(\sqrt{3}+1)$ $=(\sqrt{3}-3)(\sqrt{3}-1)(\sqrt{3}+1)$ $=2(\sqrt{3}-3) \text{ oe}$	M1	Common denominator or $\times (\sqrt{3} - 1)(\sqrt{3} + 1)$
	a+b=2 $-a+b=-6$ $b=-2 and a=4$	DM1 A1 DM1	equate constant terms and $\sqrt{3}$ terms. both correct solve two linear equations to obtain $a = \text{ or } b = \text{ both correct}$
3	$2\lg x = \lg x^{2}$ $1 = \lg 10$ $(x + 10) \qquad (2x^{2})$	B1 B1	soi anywhere soi anywhere
	$\lg x^{2} - \lg \left(\frac{x+10}{2}\right) = \lg \left(\frac{2x^{2}}{x+10}\right) \text{ oe}$ $2x^{2} - 10x - 100 = 0 \to 2(x+5)(x-10) = 0$	B1 M1	obtain correct 3 term quadratic equation and attempt to solve
	x = 10 only	A1	x = -5 must not remain.

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Qu	estion	Answer	Marks	Part Marks
4	(i)	$t = 10 \rightarrow N = 7000 + 2000e^{-0.5}$ = 8213 or 8210	B1	Do not accept non integer responses.
	(ii)	$N = 7500 \rightarrow 7500 = 7000 + 2000e^{-0.05t}$ $e^{-0.05t} = \frac{500}{2000}$	M1	insert and make e ^{-0.05t} subject
		$-0.05t = \ln 0.25 \rightarrow t = \frac{\ln 0.25}{-0.05}$ $= 27.7 \text{ (days)}$	M1 A1	take logs and make t the subject awrt 27.7
	(iii)	$\frac{dN}{dt} = -100e^{-0.05t}$ $t = 8 \rightarrow \frac{dN}{dt} = \pm 67 (.0)$	M1 A1 A1	$ke^{-0.05t}$ where k is a constant $k = -100$ or -0.05×2000 awrt ± 67 mark final answer
5	(i)	$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + 4x - 7$ $x = -2 \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 12 - 8 - 7 = -3$	B1	
		<u></u>	M1	insert $x = -2$ into <i>their</i> gradient and use $(-2, 16)$ and <i>their</i> gradient of tangent in equation of line.
		Equation of tangent: $\frac{y-16}{x+2} = -3 \rightarrow y = -3x + 10$	A1	equation of fine.
	(ii)	Tangent cuts curve again $x^3 + 2x^2 - 7x + 2 = -3x + 10$ $x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x - 8 = 0$	M1 A1	equate curve and <i>their</i> linear answer from (i).
		(x+2)(x+2)(x-2) = 0	M1	factorise: $(x \pm 2)$ and a two or three term
		x=2, $y=4$	A1A1	quadratic is sufficient. Allow long division withhold final A1 if (2, 4) not clearly identified as their sole answer.
6	(i)	$\frac{\cos x}{1+\tan x} - \frac{\sin x}{1+\cot x} = \frac{\cos x}{1+\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} - \frac{\sin x}{1+\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}$	M1	$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \text{ and } \cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$
		$= \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos x + \sin x} - \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x + \sin x}$	M1 A1	Attempt to multiply by cosx and sinx
		$=\frac{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{(\cos x + \sin x)}$	A1	AG
	(ii)	$-\sin x + \cos x = 3\sin x - 4\cos x$ $5\cos x = 4\sin x$ 5	M1	equate and collect sinx and cosx oe
		$\tan x = \frac{1}{4}$	A1	ET from ton $x = k$
		$x = 51.3^{\circ}, -128.7^{\circ}$	A1A1	FT from $\tan x = k$

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Question	Answer	Marks	Part Marks
7 (i)	$h = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$ $A = \frac{\sqrt{9 - x^2}}{2} (14 + x + x) = \sqrt{9 - x^2} (7 + x)$	B2/1/0	Must be clear that $\sqrt{9-x^2}$ is the height of the trapezium. $14+2x$ oe must be seen AG
(ii)	$\frac{dA}{dx} = \sqrt{9 - x^2} + (7 + x)\frac{1}{2}(9 - x^2)^{-0.5} \times -2x$	M1 A2/1/0	product rule on correct function minus 1 each error, allow unsimplified.
	$\frac{dA}{dx} = 0 \rightarrow 9 - x^2 = 7x + x^2$ $2x^2 + 7x - 9 = 0$	M1 A1	equate to 0 and simplify to a linear or quadratic equation. correct three term quadratic obtained
	x=1 $A=16\sqrt{2}$ or $8\sqrt{8}$ or $\sqrt{512}$ or 22.6	A1 A1	Extra positive answer loses penultimate A1 . ignore negative solution.
8 (i)	$f'(x) = \frac{(x^3 + 1)9x^2 - (3x^3 - 1)3x^2}{(x^3 + 1)^2}$	M1 A1	quotient rule or product rule all correct
	$=\frac{12x^2}{\left(x^3+1\right)^2}$	A1	www beware $9x^6 - 9x^6$ gets A0
(ii)	$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{x^{2}}{\left(x^{3}+1\right)^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{12} \left[\frac{3x^{3}-1}{x^{3}+1} \right]_{1}^{2}$	M1	$c \times \frac{3x^3 - 1}{x^3 + 1}$
		A1	$\mathbf{FT} \ c = \frac{1}{their 12}$
	$= \frac{1}{12} \left[\frac{23}{9} - \frac{2}{2} \right]$	DM1	top limit – bottom limit in <i>their</i> integral.
	$=\frac{7}{54}$	A1	or 0.130 or 0.1296 or 0.12
(iii)	$x = \frac{3y^3 - 1}{y^3 + 1}$ $y^3 = \frac{x + 1}{3 - x}$	B1	make y^3 or x^3 the subject
	$f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{3-x}}$	B1	FT take cube root (as long as y^3 or x^3 equals a fraction with terms in x or y only) oe
	Domain: $-1 \leqslant x \leqslant 2\frac{6}{7}$	B1 B1	FT change x and y – can be done at any time Allow upper limit of 2.86. Do not isw

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Question	Answer	Marks	Part Marks
9 (i)	tangent touches circle $x^{2} + (kx - 4)^{2} - 2(kx - 4) = 8$	M1	eliminate y or x allow unsimplified
	$k^2x^2 + x^2 - 8kx - 2kx + 16 = 0$ or better	A1	
	Equal roots as tangent touches circle: $b^2 = 4ac$	DM1	use of discriminant on 3 term quadratic soi
	$\left(-10k\right)^2 = 4\left(k^2 + 1\right) \times 16$	A1	
	$36k^2 = 64$ $k = +\frac{4}{3} \text{ only}$	A1	oe any inequality loses last A1
(ii)	$x = \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow x = \frac{\frac{4}{3} \times 10}{\frac{25}{9}}$	M1	use $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$
	$x = \frac{12}{5} \qquad y = -\frac{4}{5}$	A1A1	
	OR tangent $y = \frac{4}{3}x - 4$ cuts radius	M1	find equation of radius and attempt to solve with tangent
	$y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 1$		
	$at x = \frac{12}{5}$	A1	
	$y = -\frac{4}{5}$	A1	
	OR Obtain $25x^2 - 120x + 144 = 0$ oe	M1	obtain any 3 term quadratic using <i>their</i> non zero k and reach $x = \dots$
	(5x-12)(5x-12)=0		
	$(5x-12)(5x-12) = 0$ $x = \frac{12}{5} \to y = -\frac{4}{5}$	A1A1	
(iii)	$TP = \sqrt{(0-2.4)^2 + (-4+0.8)^2} = 4$	M1A1	M1 for using their T and $(0,-4)$. Signs must be correct.

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Question	Answer	Marks	Part Marks
10 (i)	$r_{j} = {5000 \choose 1000 p} + {-2\cos 40 \choose 2\cos 50} t$	B1 B1	x coordinate oe y coordinate oe
(ii)	$2.5t\cos 70 = 5000 - 2t\cos 40$	M1	equate <i>their x</i> values (must be 3 terms)
	$t = \frac{5000}{2.5\cos 70 + 2\cos 40}$	DM1	make t the subject allow one sign error
	= 2095 awrt or 2090 or 2100 $(2.5\cos 20 - 2\cos 50) \times 2095 = 1000 p$	A1 M1	equate <i>their y</i> values(must be 3 terms) and insert <i>their t</i> or $ t $.
	p = 2.23 awrt	A1	
11 (i)	Free choice: no. of ways ${}^{6}C_{4} \times {}^{5}C_{2} = 15 \times 10$ $= 150$	B1 B1	${}^{6}C_{4} \times \text{another } {}^{n}C_{r} \text{ term only}$ $\times {}^{5}C_{2}$ and answer or vice versa
(ii)	Both Mr and Mrs Coldicott ${}^{5}C_{3} \times {}^{4}C_{1} = 10 \times 4$ $= 40$	B1 B1	${}^{5}C_{3} \times \text{ another } {}^{n}C_{r} \text{ term only}$ $\times {}^{4}C_{1} \text{ and answer or vice versa}$
(iii)	Mr C and not Mrs C ${}^{5}C_{3} \times {}^{4}C_{2} (= 60)$ Not Mr C and Mrs C ${}^{5}C_{4} \times {}^{4}C_{1} (= 20)$ Total = 80	B1 B1 B1	An incorrect final answer does not affect the awarding of the first two B1 marks. www
	OR Total = (i) - (ii) - neither Neither = ${}^{5}C_{4} \times {}^{4}C_{2} = 30$ Total = $150 - 40 - 30 = 80$	M1 A1 A1	