CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series

9280 MATHEMATICS (US)

9280/41 Paper 4, maximum raw mark 50

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 May/June 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

Mark Scheme Notes

Marks are of the following three types:

M Method mark, awarded for a valid method applied to the problem. Method marks are not lost for numerical errors, algebraic slips or errors in units. However, it is not usually sufficient for a candidate just to indicate an intention of using some method or just to quote a formula; the formula or idea must be applied to the specific problem in hand, e.g. by substituting the relevant quantities into the formula. Correct application of a formula without the formula being quoted obviously earns the M mark and in some cases an M mark can be implied from a correct answer.

A Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. Accuracy marks cannot be given unless the associated method mark is earned (or implied).

B Mark for a correct result or statement independent of method marks.

- When a part of a question has two or more "method" steps, the M marks are generally independent unless the scheme specifically says otherwise; and similarly when there are several B marks allocated. The notation DM or DB (or dep*) is used to indicate that a particular M or B mark is dependent on an earlier M or B (asterisked) mark in the scheme. When two or more steps are run together by the candidate, the earlier marks are implied and full credit is given.

- The symbol √ implies that the A or B mark indicated is allowed for work correctly following on from previously incorrect results. Otherwise, A or B marks are given for correct work only. A and B marks are not given for fortuitously "correct" answers or results obtained from incorrect working.

- Note: B2 or A2 means that the candidate can earn 2 or 0.
  B2/1/0 means that the candidate can earn anything from 0 to 2.

  The marks indicated in the scheme may not be subdivided. If there is genuine doubt whether a candidate has earned a mark, allow the candidate the benefit of the doubt. Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, e.g. wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored.

- Wrong or missing units in an answer should not lead to the loss of a mark unless the scheme specifically indicates otherwise.

- For a numerical answer, allow the A or B mark if a value is obtained which is correct to 3 s.f., or which would be correct to 3 s.f. if rounded (1 d.p. in the case of an angle). As stated above, an A or B mark is not given if a correct numerical answer arises fortuitously from incorrect working. For Mechanics questions, allow A or B marks for correct answers which arise from taking *g* equal to 9.8 or 9.81 instead of 10.

The following abbreviations may be used in a mark scheme or used on the scripts:

AEF Any Equivalent Form (of answer is equally acceptable)

AG Answer Given on the question paper (so extra checking is needed to ensure that the detailed working leading to the result is valid)

BOD Benefit of Doubt (allowed when the validity of a solution may not be absolutely clear)

CAO Correct Answer Only (emphasising that no "follow through" from a previous error is allowed)

CWO Correct Working Only – often written by a 'fortuitous' answer

ISW Ignore Subsequent Working

MR Misread

PA Premature Approximation (resulting in basically correct work that is insufficiently accurate)

SOS See Other Solution (the candidate makes a better attempt at the same question)

SR Special Ruling (detailing the mark to be given for a specific wrong solution, or a case where some standard marking practice is to be varied in the light of a particular circumstance)

Penalties

MR –1 A penalty of MR –1 is deducted from A or B marks when the data of a question or part question are genuinely misread and the object and difficulty of the question remain unaltered. In this case all A and B marks then become "follow through √" marks. MR is not applied when the candidate misreads his own figures – this is regarded as an error in accuracy. An MR –2 penalty may be applied in particular cases if agreed at the coordination meeting.

PA –1 This is deducted from A or B marks in the case of premature approximation. The PA –1 penalty is usually discussed at the meeting.

1	**(i)**	Less than	B1		
		F = 1.25W so W< F	B1	[2]	
	(ii)	[P – 60 × 1.25 = 6 × 4]	M1		For applying Newton's second law.
		P = 99	A1	[2]	
2		Increase in PE = 1250 × 10 × 600 sin2.5°	B1		
		Decrease in KE = ½ 1250($30^2 - v_{top}^2$)	B1		
		WD against resistance = 400 × 600	B1		
		[$562500 - 625v_{top}^2 = 327145 + 240000 - 450000$]	M1		For using WD by DF = Increase in PE – decrease in KE + WD against resistance
		Speed is 26.7 ms^{-1}	A1	[5]	
Special Ruling for candidates who assume, without justification, that the driving force (DF) is constant (maximum mark 4).					
		[DF – Weight component – Resistance = Mass × Accel'n]	M1		For applying Newton's second law.
		750 – 545 – 400 = 1250a	A1		
		$v^2 = 30^2 + 2 \times (-0.156) \times 600$	B1ft		ft value of a
		Speed is 26.7 ms^{-1}	B1	[4]	
3	**(i)**		M1		For using $0 = u^2 - 2gs$
		$u^2 = 2 \times 10 \times 45$; speed is 30$ms^{-1}$	A1	[2]	
	(ii)	[$40 = 30t - 5t^2$ ➔ t = 2, 4]			For using $s = ut - ½ gt^2$ with s = 40, u = 30 and T = $t_2 - t_1$ or $s = ut + ½ gt^2$ s = 5, u = 0 and T = 2t
		[$5 = ½ 10t^2$ ➔ t = 1]	M1		
		Time above the ground is 2 s	A1ft	[2]	
Special Ruling for candidates who assume, without justification, that the length of time required is that of the upward movement only. (maximum mark 1).					
	(ii)	$5 = ½ 10t^2$ ➔ t = 1, the length of time required is 1 s	B1	B1	
	(iii)	Max. height above top of cliff = ½ g(17 ÷ 4) (= 21.25)	B1		
		[$0 = V^2 - 2g(40 + 21.25)$	M1		For using $0 = u^2 - 2gs$
		Speed is 35 ms^{-1}	A1	[3]	

Alternative Marking Scheme for (iii)					
	(iii)		M1		For using $40 = Vt - 5t^2$ ➔ $t_2 - t_1 =$ $\frac{1}{2}(V/5 + \sqrt{(V^2/25 - 32)} - \frac{1}{2}(V/5 - \sqrt{(V^2/25 - 3$
		$17 = V^2/25 - 32$	A1		
		Speed is 35 ms^{-1}	A1	[3]	
4	**(i)**	DF = 1500 000/37.5 (= 40 000)	B1		
		[DF – R = ma]	M1		For using Newton's second law
		DF – 30 000 = 400 000a	A1		
		Acceleration is 0.025 ms^{-2}	A1	[4]	
	(ii)	[1500 000/v – 30 000 = 0]	M1		For using Newton's 2nd law with a = 0
		Steady speed is 50 ms^{-1}	A1	[2]	
5	**(i)**	R = 2.6 × (12 ÷ 13) (= 2.4)	B1		
		[F = 0.2 × 2.4]	M1		For using F = μR
		[T – 2.6(5 ÷ 13) – F = 0.26a, 5.4 – T = 0.54a]	M1		For applying Newton's 2nd law to A or to B.
		For any two of T – 1 – 0.48 = 0.26a, 5.4 – T = 0.54a or (5.4 – 1 – 0.48) = (0.54 + 0.26)a	A1		
		Acceleration is 4.9 ms^{-2}	B1		
		Tension is 2.75 N (2.754 exact)	A1	[6]	
	(ii)	[$s = \frac{1}{2}\ 4.9 \times 0.4^2$]	M1		For using $s = \frac{1}{2}\ at^2$
		Distance is 0.392 m	A1	[2]	
6	**(i)**		M1		For resolving forces in the *x* and *y* directions (or for sketching a marked triangle of forces)
		$F\cos\theta = 2.5 \times 24 \div 25 + 2.6 \times 5 \div 13$	A1		(= 3.4)
		$F\sin\theta = 2.6 \times 12 \div 13 - 2.5 \times 7 \div 25$	A1		(= 1.7)
			M1		For using $F^2 = (F\cos\theta)^2 + (F\sin\theta)^2$ to find F or $\tan\theta = F\sin\theta \div F\cos\theta$ to find θ
		For F = 3.80 N or $\tan\theta = 0.5$	A1		
		For $\tan\theta = 0.5$ or F = 3.80 N	B1	[6]	

	(ii)	[3.80 = 0.5a]	M1		For using Newton's 2nd law with the of the resultant force equal to the value o
		Acceleration is 7.60 ms^{-2}	A1ft		ft value of F found in (i)
		Direction is 26.6° clockwise from +ve *x*-axis.	B1ft	[3]	ft value of tanθ found in (i)
7	**(i)**	[0.0000117(1200t^2 – 12t^3) = 0]	M1		For differentiating and solving ds/dt = 0
		1200t^2 = 12t^3 ➔ t = 0, 100	A1		Accept just t = 100, if it is used to find distance AB.
		Distance AB = 1170 m	A1	[3]	
	(ii)		M1		For differentiating again and solving $d^2s/dt^2 = 0$
		2400t – 36t^2 = 0 ➔ t = 0, 200/3	A1		Accept just t = 200/3, if it is used to find v_{max}.
		[v_{max} = 0.0000117{1200(200/3)^2 – 12(200/3)^3}]	M1		For substituting into v(t)
		Maximum speed is 20.8 ms^{-1}	A1	[4]	
	(iii)	At A a(t) = 0	B1		
		At B a(t) = 0.0000117(2400 × 100 – 36 × 100^2) = –1.40 ms^{-2} (–1.404 exact)	B1	[2]	
	(iv)	Sketch has v increasing from 0 to maximum and decreasing to 0, with maximum closer to t = 100 than t = 0.	B1		
		Sketch has zero gradient at t = 0 and inflexion closer to t = 0 than t = 100.	B1	[2]	