UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2008 question paper

4037 ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS

4037/02   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.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

* CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2008 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

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

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)

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)

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 $\sqrt{}$" marks. MR is not applied when the candidate misreads his own figures – this is regarded as an error in accuracy.

OW -1,2 This is deducted from A or B marks when essential working is omitted.

PA -1   This is deducted from A or B marks in the case of premature approximation.

S -1   Occasionally used for persistent slackness – usually discussed at a meeting.

EX -1   Applied to A or B marks when extra solutions are offered to a particular equation. Again, this is usually discussed at the meeting.

1 (i) $a = 8$ B1
      $b = -13$ B1

(ii) $(-4, -13)$ B1√

[3]

2 (a) (i)

B1

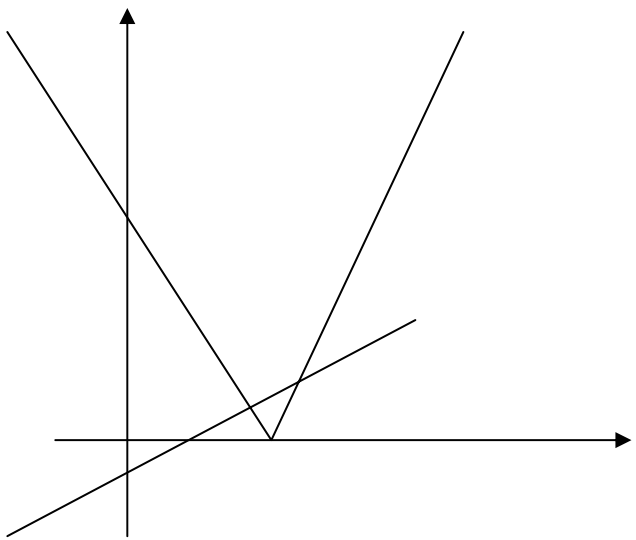**(ii)**
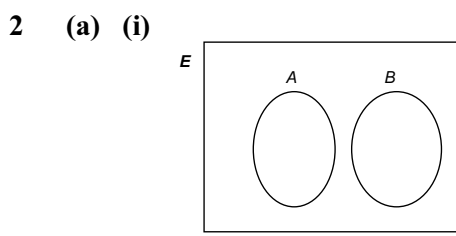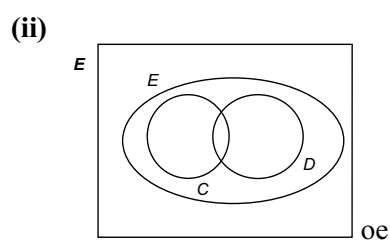
oe   B1

(b) $(X \cap Y') \cup (X' \cap Y)$ B2, 1, 0

    or $(X \cap Y)' \cap (X \cup Y)$

    or $(X' \cup Y') \cap (X \cup Y)$

    or $((X \cap Y) \cup (X \cup Y)')'$

    or $((X \cap Y)' \cap X) \cup ((X \cap Y)' \cap Y)$ [4]

3   Eliminates x or y M1

    $7x^2 - 14x - 21 = 0$ or $7y^2 + 14y - 105 = 0$ oe   A1

    Solve 3 term quadratic   M1

    $(x+1)(x-3)$ A1

    $(3,3)$ and $(-1,-5)$ A1

    [or $x = \dfrac{2 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2}$ M1

      -1 and 3 A1

      $(3,3)$ and $(-1,-5)$ A1]   [5]

4

   (i)   straight line, +ve gradient, – ve intercept   B1

            idea of modulus (V shape on axis)   B1

            meets axes in correct places   DB1

   (ii) 6   B1

           4   B1   [5]

5 **(i)** evidence of 27 or 56 in correct place   B1

           1512   B1

   (ii) 28 x 9   B1

           complete plan   M1

           504   A1   [5]

6 **(a)** uses $\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$ or $\sec^2 x = \dfrac{1}{\cos^2 x}$ or $\sec^2 x = 1 + \dfrac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$ B1

        $\dfrac{1}{1 - p^2}$ or $\dfrac{1}{(1 + p)(1 - p)}$ or $1 + \dfrac{p^2}{1 - p^2}$ B1

   (b) express LHS in terms of sine and cosine   B1

           uses common denominator   B1

           uses $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$ in useful way   B1

           correct conclusion   B1   [6]

7 **(i)** $x^2 + \left(\dfrac{4\sqrt{2}}{x^2}\right)^2 \left(= x^2 + \dfrac{32}{x^4}\right)$ B1

    (ii) $2x - \dfrac{128}{x^5}$ B1 + B1

    (iii) equates to 0 and attempts to solve   M1
         $x = 2$ A1
         OP = $\sqrt{6}$ or 2.45   A1   [6]

8 **(i)** $(2x + 1)\log2 = \log20$ or $2x\log2 = \log10$ M1
       attempt at valid solution   M1
       1.66   A1

    (ii) express in powers of 5 (or 25 or 125)   M1
         $\dfrac{5^{4y-1}}{5^{2y}} = \dfrac{5^{3y+9}}{5^{4-2y}}$ A1
         $4y - 1 - 2y = 3y + 9 - (4 - 2y)$ M1
         -2 A1   [7]

9 **(i)** Matrix multiplication   M1
       $\begin{pmatrix} 12 & -18 \\ 6 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$ A1

    (ii) Matrix multiplication   M1
        $\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ A1

    (iii) $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \dfrac{1}{10}\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ B1 + B1
        premultiply $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ M1
        $\begin{pmatrix} 0.9 & -1.7 \\ -0.6 & 1.8 \end{pmatrix}$ A1   [8]

10 **(a)** **(i)** $k(2x - 1)^{-3} + (c)$ M1
         $k = -2$ A1

      (ii) multiplies out and integrates   M1
          $\dfrac{x^4}{4} - \dfrac{2x^3}{3} + \dfrac{x^2}{2}(+c)$ A2, 1, 0

(b) (i) uses product rule   M1

$2\sqrt{x+4} + \dfrac{(x-5)}{\sqrt{x+4}}$ oe   A1

correct completion   A1

(ii) $k(x-5)\sqrt{x+4}$ M1

$k = \dfrac{2}{3}$ oe   A1   [10]

11 (i) ≥ 2 B1

(ii) 51   B1

(iii) method for inverse   M1

$\sqrt{(x-2)-1}$ A2, 1, 0

(iv) solve $\dfrac{20}{x+1} = 2$ or $g^{-1} : x \mapsto \dfrac{20}{x} - 1$ M1

9   A1

(v) finds expression for fg(x)   DM1

$\left(\dfrac{20}{x+1}+1\right)^2 + 2$ A1

equate to 38 and solve quadratic   M1

3   A1

[or (v) $g(x) = f^{-1}(38)$ M1

$g(x) = 5$ A1

solve $\dfrac{20}{x+1} = 5$ M1

3   A1]

[or (v) $x = g^{-1} f^{-1}(38)$ M1

$x = g^{-1}(5)$ A1

evaluate   M1

3   A1]   [11]

12 EITHER

(i) A (4, 0)   B1

$\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 4 - 2x$ M1

gradient = 2   A1

$y - 3 = 2(x - 1)$ or $y = 2x + 1$ DM1

correctly reaches $x = -\dfrac{1}{2}$ A1

(ii) $2x^2 - \dfrac{x^3}{3}$ B1

uses limits of 4 and 1   M1

9   A1

area triangle = 9/4   B1

11.25   A1   [10]

OR M(1, 3)   B1

grad AB = ⅓   B1

uses $m_1 m_2 = -1$ M1

$y - 3 = -3(x - 1)$ or $3x + y = 6$ A1

grad BC = –2   B1

$y - 2 = -2(x + 2)$ or $2x + y = -2$ M1

solve equation of MD with equation of AD   M1

$x = 8, y = -18$ A1

method for area   M1

77   A1   [10]