

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## **MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series**

### **0606 ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS**

**0606/11**

Paper 1, maximum raw mark 80

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<b>Page 2</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015</b>	<b>0606</b>	<b>11</b>

### 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

<b>1</b>	<b>(i)</b>	180° or $\pi$ radians or 3.14 radians ( or better)	<b>B1</b>	
	<b>(ii)</b>	2	<b>B1</b>	
	<b>(iii)</b>	<b>(a)</b>	<b>B1</b>	$y = \sin 2x$ all correct
		<b>(b)</b>	<b>B1</b>	for either $\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow$ starting at their highest value and ending at their lowest value Or a curve with highest value at $y = 3$ and lowest value at $y = -1$
	<b>(iv)</b>	3	<b>B1</b>	completely correct graph
<b>2</b>	<b>(i)</b>	$\tan \theta = \frac{(8 + 5\sqrt{2})(4 - 3\sqrt{2})}{(4 + 3\sqrt{2})(4 - 3\sqrt{2})}$ $= \frac{32 - 24\sqrt{2} + 20\sqrt{2} - 30}{16 - 18}$ $= 1 + 2\sqrt{2} \text{ cao}$	<b>M1</b>	attempt to obtain $\tan \theta$ and rationalise. Must be convinced that no calculators are being used
			<b>A1</b>	



Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0606	11

<p>4 (a)</p> <p>(b)</p>	$\mathbf{X}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4-4k & -8 \\ 2k & -4k \end{pmatrix}$ <p>Use of <math>\mathbf{AA}^{-1} = \mathbf{I}</math></p> $\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ b & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ <p>Any 2 equations will give <math>a = 2, b = 4</math></p> <p><b>Alternative method 1:</b></p> $\frac{1}{5a-b} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$ <p>Compare any 2 terms to give <math>a = 2, b = 4</math></p> <p><b>Alternative method 2:</b></p> <p>Inverse of <math>\frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 5 &amp; -1 \\ -4 &amp; 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 &amp; 1 \\ 4 &amp; 5 \end{pmatrix}</math></p>	<p><b>B2,1,0</b></p> <p><b>M1</b></p> <p><b>A1,A1</b></p> <p><b>M1</b></p> <p><b>A1,A1</b></p> <p><b>M1</b></p> <p><b>A1,A1</b></p>	<p>-1 each incorrect element</p> <p>use of <math>\mathbf{AA}^{-1} = \mathbf{I}</math> and an attempt to obtain at least one equation.</p> <p>correct attempt to obtain <math>\mathbf{A}^{-1}</math> and comparison of at least one term.</p> <p>reasoning and attempt at inverse</p>
<p>5</p>	<p><math>3x-1 = x(3x-1) + x^2 - 4</math> or</p> $y = \left(\frac{y+1}{3}\right)y + \left(\frac{y+1}{3}\right)^2 - 4$ <p><math>4x^2 - 4x - 3 = 0</math> or <math>4y^2 - 4y - 35 = 0</math></p> <p><math>(2x-3)(2x+1) = 0</math> or <math>(2y-7)(2y+5) = 0</math></p> <p>leading to <math>x = \frac{3}{2}, x = -\frac{1}{2}</math> and</p> $y = \frac{7}{2}, y = -\frac{5}{2}$ <p>Midpoint <math>\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)</math></p> <p>Perpendicular gradient = <math>-\frac{1}{3}</math></p> <p>Perp bisector: <math>y - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{3}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)</math></p> <p><math>(3y + x - 2 = 0)</math></p>	<p><b>M1</b></p> <p><b>DM1</b></p> <p><b>A1</b></p> <p><b>A1</b></p> <p><b>B1</b></p> <p><b>M1</b></p> <p><b>M1</b></p> <p><b>A1</b></p>	<p>equate and attempt to obtain an equation in 1 variable</p> <p>forming a 3 term quadratic equation and attempt to solve</p> <p><math>x</math> values</p> <p><math>y</math> values</p> <p>for midpoint, allow anywhere</p> <p>correct attempt to obtain the gradient of the perpendicular, using <math>AB</math></p> <p>straight line equation through the midpoint; must be convinced it is a perpendicular gradient.</p> <p>allow unsimplified</p>

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0606	11

6	(i)	$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{a}{8} - \frac{15}{4} + \frac{b}{2} - 2 = 0$ leading to $a + 4b = 46$ $f(1) = a - 15 + b - 2 = 5$ leading to $a + b = 22$  giving $b = 8$ (AG), $a = 14$	M1	correct use of either $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ or $f(1)$  paired correctly
	(ii)	$(2x-1)(7x^2-4x+2)$	M1,A1	both equations correct (allow unsimplified)  M1 for solution of equations A1 for both $a$ and $b$ . <b>AG</b> for $b$ .
	(iii)	$7x^2 - 4x + 2 = 0$ has no real solutions as $b^2 < 4ac$ $16 < 56$	M1	use of $b^2 - 4ac$
7	(i)	$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(x-1)\left(\frac{8x}{4x^2+2}\right) - \ln(4x^2+3)}{(x-1)^2}$  When $x = 0$ , $y = -\ln 3$ oe  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\ln 3$ so gradient of normal is $\frac{1}{\ln 3}$ (allow numerical equivalent)  normal equation $y + \ln 3 = \frac{1}{\ln 3}x$ or $y = 0.910x - 1.10$ , or $y = \frac{10}{11}x - \frac{11}{10}$ cao (Allow $y = 0.91x - 1.1$ )	M1	differentiation of a quotient (or product)
	(ii)	when $x = 0$ , $y = -\ln 3$ when $y = 0$ , $x = (\ln 3)^2$ Area = $\pm 0.66$ or $\pm 0.67$ or awrt these or $\frac{1}{2}(\ln 3)^3$	B1	correct differentiation of $\ln(4x^2+3)$
			A1	all else correct
			B1	for $y$ value
			M1	valid attempt to obtain gradient of the normal
			M1	attempt at normal equation must be using a perpendicular
			A1	
			M1	valid attempt at area
			A1	

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0606	11

8	(i)	Range for f: $y \geq 3$ Range for g: $y \geq 9$	<b>B1</b> <b>B1</b>	
	(ii)	$x = -2 + \sqrt{y-5}$ $g^{-1}(x) = -2 + \sqrt{x-5}$ Domain of $g^{-1}$ : $x \geq 9$  <b>Alternative method:</b> $y^2 + 4y + 9 - x = 0$ $y = \frac{-4 + \sqrt{16 - 4(9-x)}}{2}$	<b>M1</b> <b>A1</b> <b>B1</b>	attempt to obtain the inverse function  Must be correct form for domain
	(iii)	Need $g(3e^{2x})$ $(3e^{2x} + 2)^2 + 5 = 41$ or $9e^{4x} + 12e^{2x} - 32 = 0$ $(3e^{2x} - 4)(3e^{2x} + 8) = 0$ leading to $3e^{2x} + 2 = \pm 6$ so $x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{4}{3}$  or $e^{2x} = \frac{4}{3}$ so $x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{4}{3}$  <b>Alternative method:</b> Using $f(x) = g^{-1}(41)$ , $g^{-1}(41) = 4$ leading to $3e^{2x} = 4$ , so $x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{4}{3}$	<b>M1</b> <b>DM1</b>  <b>M1</b>  <b>A1</b>  <b>M1</b> <b>DM1</b>  <b>M1</b> <b>A1</b>	correct order correct attempt to solve the equation  dealing with the exponential correctly in order to reach a solution for $x$  Allow equivalent logarithmic forms  correct use of $g^{-1}$ dealing with $g^{-1}(41)$ to obtain an equation in terms of $e^{2x}$ dealing with the exponential correctly in order to reach a solution for $x$ Allow equivalent logarithmic forms
	(iv)	$g'(x) = 6e^{2x}$ $g'(\ln 4) = 96$	<b>B1</b> <b>B1</b>	B1 for each

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0606	11

<p><b>9 (i)</b></p> $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 10x + 3$ <p>When <math>x = 0</math>, for curve <math>\frac{dy}{dx} = 3</math>, gradient of line also 3 so line is a tangent.</p> <p><b>Alternate method:</b> <math>3x + 10 = x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 10</math></p> <p>leading to <math>x^2 = 0</math>, so tangent at <math>x = 0</math></p> <p><b>(ii)</b></p> <p>When <math>\frac{dy}{dx} = 0</math>, <math>(3x - 1)(x - 3) = 0</math> <math>x = \frac{1}{3}</math>, <math>x = 3</math></p> <p><b>(iii)</b></p> $\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}(10 + 19)3 - \int_0^3 x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 10 dx$ $= \frac{87}{2} - \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{5x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2}{2} + 10x \right]_0^3$ $= \frac{87}{2} - \left( \frac{81}{4} - 45 + \frac{27}{2} + 30 \right)$ $= 24.7 \text{ or } 24.8$ <p><b>Alternative method:</b> <math>\text{Area} = \int_0^3 (3x + 10) - (x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 10) dx</math></p> $= \int_0^3 -x^3 + 5x^2 dx$ $= \left[ -\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{5x^3}{3} \right]_0^3 = \frac{99}{4}$	<p><b>M1</b> for differentiation</p> <p><b>A1</b> comparing both gradients</p> <p><b>M1</b> attempt to deal with simultaneous equations</p> <p><b>A1</b> obtaining <math>x = 0</math></p> <p><b>M1</b> equating gradient to zero and valid attempt to solve</p> <p><b>A1,A1</b> A1 for each</p> <p><b>B1</b> area of the trapezium</p> <p><b>M1</b> attempt to obtain the area enclosed by the curve and the coordinate axes, by integration</p> <p><b>A1</b> integration all correct</p> <p><b>DM1</b> correct application of limits (must be using <i>their</i> 3 from <b>(ii)</b> and 0)</p> <p><b>A1</b></p> <p><b>B1</b> correct use of 'Y-y'</p> <p><b>M1</b> attempt to integrate</p> <p><b>A1</b> integration all correct</p> <p><b>DM1</b> correct application of limits</p> <p><b>A1</b></p>	
<p><b>10 (a)</b></p> $\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{4}$ $\sin x = (\pm) \frac{1}{2}$ <p><math>x = 30^\circ, 150^\circ, 210^\circ, 330^\circ</math></p>	<p><b>M1</b></p> <p><b>A1,A1</b></p>	<p>using <math>\operatorname{cosec} x = \frac{1}{\sin x}</math> and obtaining <math>\sin x = \dots</math></p> <p>A1 for one correct pair, A1 for another correct pair with no extra solutions</p>

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0606	11

<p>(b)</p>	$(\sec^2 3y - 1) - 2 \sec 3y - 2 = 0$ $\sec^2 3y - 2 \sec 3y - 3 = 0$ $(\sec 3y + 1)(\sec 3y - 3) = 0$ <p>leading to <math>\cos 3y = -1</math>, <math>\cos 3y = \frac{1}{3}</math></p> $3y = 180^\circ, 540^\circ \quad 3y = 70.5^\circ, 289.5^\circ, 430.5^\circ$ $y = 60^\circ, 180^\circ, 23.5^\circ, 96.5^\circ, 143.5^\circ$ <p><b>Alternative 1:</b></p> $\sec^2 3y - 2 \sec 3y - 3 = 0$ <p>leading to <math>3 \cos^2 3y + 2 \cos 3y - 1</math></p> $(3 \cos y - 1)(\cos y + 1) = 0$ <p><b>Alternative 2:</b></p> $\frac{\sin^2 y}{\cos^2 y} - \frac{2}{\cos y} - 2 = 0$ $(1 - \cos^2 x) - 2 \cos x - 2 \cos^2 x = 0$	<p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1,A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p>	<p>use of the correct identity</p> <p>attempt to obtain a 3 term quadratic equation in <math>\sec 3y</math> and attempt to solve dealing with <math>\sec</math> and <math>3y</math> correctly</p> <p>A1 for a correct pair, A1 for a second correct pair, A1 for correct 5<sup>th</sup> solution and no other within the range</p> <p>use of the correct identity</p> <p>attempt to obtain a quadratic equation in <math>\cos 3y</math> and attempt to solve dealing with <math>3y</math> correctly</p> <p>A marks as above</p> <p>use of the correct identity,  <math>\tan y = \frac{\sin y}{\cos y}</math> and <math>\sec y = \frac{1}{\cos y}</math>, then  as before</p>
<p>(c)</p>	$z - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}$ $z = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3} \text{ or } 2.09 \text{ or } 2.1, 5.24$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1,A1</p>	<p>correct order of operations</p> <p>A1 for a correct solution  A1 for a second correct solution and no other within the range</p>