# Cambridge International Examinations 

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS <br> 0606/12

Paper 1
October/November 2016
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 80


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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 (a) (i) <br> (ii) <br> (iii) <br> (b) (i) <br> (ii) | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 22 \\ & 4 \\ & Q \subset R \\ & P \cap Q=\varnothing, \text { or }\} \end{aligned}$ | B1 <br> B1 <br> B1 <br> B1 <br> B1 |  |
| 2 | $a=1, b=-3, c=-1$ | B3 | B1 for each |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 y^{2}+5 y-2=0 \\ & y=\frac{1}{3}, y=-2 \\ & x=3^{\frac{1}{3}}, \quad x=3^{-2} \\ & x=1.44, \quad x=\frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$ | B1, B1 <br> M1 <br> M1 <br> A1, A1 | B1 for $5 y$ or $5 \log _{3} x$, $\mathbf{B 1}$ for -2 <br> for correct attempt at the solution of their quadratic equation <br> for dealing with one base 3 logarithm correctly <br> A1 for each |
| $4 \quad$ (i) <br> (ii) | $32 x^{10}-\frac{80}{3} x^{7}+\frac{80}{9} x^{4}$ <br> Coefficients needed: $\begin{aligned} & \left(3 \times \text { their }-\frac{80}{3}\right)+(1 \times \text { their } 32) \\ & =-48 \end{aligned}$ | B3 <br> M1 <br> A1 | B1 for each term, powers of $x$ must be simplified <br> for dealing with 2 terms <br> Allow A1 for $-48 x^{7}$ |


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| Question | Answer | Marks | Part Marks |
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| 5 (i) <br> (ii) | $\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{~d} x}=\frac{3}{2(3 x+2)}$ <br> When $x=-\frac{1}{3}, y=0, \frac{\mathrm{~d} y}{\mathrm{~d} x}=\frac{3}{2}$ <br> Equation of normal: $y=-\frac{2}{3}\left(x+\frac{1}{3}\right)$ <br> $Q\left(0,-\frac{2}{9}\right)$ or $(0,0.22)$ or better $R\left(0, \frac{1}{2} \ln 2\right)$ or $(0,0.35)$ or better $\begin{aligned} \text { Area of } P Q R & =\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln 2+\frac{2}{9}\right) \times \frac{1}{3} \\ & =0.0948 \end{aligned}$ | B1 <br> B1 <br> M1 <br> A1 <br> B1 ft <br> B1 <br> B1 | for correct derivative of log function <br> for $y=0$ <br> M1 for attempt at a gradient of a perpendicular from differentiation and the equation of the normal <br> Follow through on their $c$ from part (i) <br> Allow 0.095 |
| 6 (a) <br> (b) (i) <br> (ii) | $\mathbf{Y X}, \mathbf{X Z}$ $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{18}\left(\begin{array}{cc} 7 & 1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \mathbf{C}=\mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B} \\ &=\frac{1}{18}\left(\begin{array}{cc} 7 & 1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{array}\right)\left(\begin{array}{ll} -4 & 2 \\ 10 & 4 \end{array}\right) \\ &=\left(\begin{array}{cc} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | B2 <br> B1, B1 <br> M1 <br> A1, A1 | B2 for both with no extras B1 for 1 correct with or without extras B1 for both correct with extras B0 for anything else <br> $\mathbf{B} 1$ for $\frac{1}{18}, \mathbf{B} 1$ for $\left(\begin{array}{cc}7 & 1 \\ -4 & 2\end{array}\right)$ <br> for pre-multiplication <br> A1 for any correct pair of elements, but must be from correct matrices |


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| Question | Answer | Marks | Part Marks |
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| 7 (i) <br> (ii) <br> (iii) <br> (iv) <br> (v) | $(0, \sqrt{3})$ or $(0,1.73)$ or better <br> $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, 2\right)$ or $(0.524,2)$ or better <br> $\cos \left(x-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)=0$ <br> $x=\frac{2 \pi}{3}$ oe or 2.09 or better $2 \sin \left(x-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ $\begin{aligned} \text { Area } & =\left[2 \sin \left(x-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right]_{0}^{\frac{2 \pi}{3}} \\ & =2+1 \\ & =3 \end{aligned}$ | B1 <br> B1, B1 <br> M1 <br> A1 <br> B1 <br> M1 <br> A1 | B1 for each <br> for correct attempt to solve trigonometric equation <br> for correct use of their limits, in radians, into $k \sin \left(x-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$. |
| (i) <br> (ii) <br> (iii) | $47-24=12 \theta$ <br> $\theta=\frac{23}{12}$, so $\theta=1.917$ or better <br> $\theta=1.92$ to 2 dp $\sin \frac{\theta}{2}=\frac{C D / 2}{12}$ <br> $C D=$ awrt 19.6 or 19.7 <br> Area of sector = awrt 138 <br> Area of triangle $A O B=$ awrt 67 or 68 <br> Area of segment $=$ awrt 70 or 71 <br> $A D \times A B+$ segment area $=425$ <br> leading to $A D=$ awrt 18.1 or 18.0 <br> Alternative method: <br> Area of sector = awrt 138 <br> Difference in length between $B C$ (or $A D$ ) and $O M$ where $M$ is the midpoint of $C D=6.88$, allow awrt 6.9 <br> Remaining area consists of two trapezia each of width 9.85 and each of area 143.4 $\frac{1}{2}(2 B C-6.88) \times 9.85=143.4 \text { oe }$ <br> leading to $A D=$ awrt 18.1 or 18.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { M1 } \\ \text { A1 } \\ \text { M1 } \\ \text { A1 } \\ \text { B1 } \\ \text { M1 } \\ \text { M1 } \\ \text { M1 } \\ \text { A1 } \\ \text { B1 } \\ \text { M1 } \\ \text { M1 } \\ \text { M1 } \\ \text { A1 } \end{gathered}$ | for complete correct method to get $\theta=$ must have evidence of working to more than 2 dp, allow if 1.916 seen (truncated) <br> for a complete method, may use cosine rule to get $C D$ <br> for sector area, allow unsimplified for a correct attempt at area for segment area (their sector area - their triangle area) for complete method to find $A D$ Allow A1 for 18 <br> for sector area for attempt to find difference between parallel sides <br> for area of one trapezium $\frac{1}{2}(2 B C-$ their 6.88$) \times$ their 9.85 oe <br> for attempt to find either $B C$ or $A D$ |


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| Question | Answer | Marks | Part Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 (i) <br> (ii) <br> (iii) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{p}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right): \frac{27 a}{8}-\left(4 \times \frac{9}{4}\right)+\frac{3 b}{2}+18 \quad(=0) \\ & \mathrm{p}^{\prime}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)=\left(3 a \times \frac{9}{4}\right)-\left(8 \times \frac{3}{2}\right)+b(=0) \end{aligned}$ <br> leading to $9 a+4 b+24=0$ oe and $27 a+4 b-48=0$ oe leading to $a=4, b=-15$ $(x+2)(2 x-3)^{2}$ oe $\begin{aligned} & (x+2)(2 x-3)^{2}=x+2 \\ & x+2=0, x=-2 \end{aligned}$ $(2 x-3)^{2}=1$ <br> leading to $x=1, x=2$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { M1 } \\ \text { M1 } \\ \text { M1 } \\ \text { A1 } \\ \text { M1, A1 } \\ \\ \hline \text { B1 } \\ \hline \text { M1 } \\ \text { A1 } \end{gathered}$ | for attempt at $\mathrm{p}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$ <br> for differentiation and attempt at $\mathrm{p}^{\prime}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$ <br> for solution of simultaneous equations, to get either $a$ or $b$ for both <br> M1 for attempt at long division or factorisation <br> Must be using $(x+2)$ correctly using part (ii) to get $x=-2$ <br> for solution of the quadratic equation |
| 10 (a) (i) <br> (ii) <br> (b) (i) <br> (ii) <br> (iii) | $20 U+\frac{1}{2}\left(U+\frac{U}{2}\right) 10=165$ <br> leading to $U=6$ <br> Gradient of line: -0.3 <br> 27 $t^{2}=8 \ln 4$ <br> $t=3.33$ or better $\text { acceleration }=3 \frac{2 t}{8} \mathrm{e}^{\frac{t^{2}}{8}}\left(\mathrm{e}^{\frac{t^{2}}{8}}-4\right)^{2}$ <br> When $t=1, a=6.98$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { M1 } \\ \text { DM1 } \\ \text { A1 } \\ \text { M1, A1 } \\ \text { B1 } \\ \text { M1 } \\ \text { A1 } \\ \text { M1, A1 } \\ \text { M1, A1 } \end{gathered}$ | for realising that area under the graph is needed and attempt to find an area for equating their area to 165 and attempt to solve <br> M1 for use of the gradient, must be negative <br> for a correct attempt to solve $\mathrm{e}^{\frac{t^{2}}{8}}=4$ <br> M1 for a correct attempt to differentiate using the chain rule <br> M1 for use of $t=1$ in their acceleration |


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| Question | Answer | Marks | Part Marks |
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| 11 (i) | $\ln y=\ln A+x \ln b$ | B1 | may be implied, if equation not seen specifically, by correct values for $A$ and $b$ for use of gradient to obtain $\ln b$ |
|  | Gradient: $\ln b=-\frac{0.12}{8},=-0.015$ | M1 |  |
|  | Intercept: $\begin{aligned} & b=0.985\end{aligned}$ | A1 | for use of one of the given points correctly |
|  | Intercept: $\ln A=0.26$ | DM1 |  |
|  | $A=1.30$ | A1 | Allow A1 for $\mathrm{e}^{0.26}$ or 1.3 |
|  | Alternative 1 |  |  |
|  | $0.2=4 \ln b+\ln A$ | M1 | for one correct equation for attempt to obtain either $\ln A$ or $\ln b$ from simultaneous equations |
|  | $0.08=12 \ln b+\ln A$ | DM1 |  |
|  | $A=1.30$ and $b=0.985$ | A1, A1 | Allow A1 for $b=\mathrm{e}^{-0.015}$ and $a=\mathrm{e}^{0.26}$ or 1.3 |
|  | Alternative 2 |  |  |
|  | $1.22=A b^{4}$ | B1 |  |
|  | $1.08=A b^{12}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { B1 } \\ \text { M1 } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  | for correct attempt to obtain $b$ or $A$, must already have $\mathbf{B 2}$ |
|  | $A=1.30$ and $b=0.985$ | A1, A1 | Allow A1 for $b=\mathrm{e}^{-0.015}$ and $a=\mathrm{e}^{0.26}$ or 1.3 |
| (ii) | When $x=6, \ln y=0.17$ | M1 | for $\ln y=$ their $\ln A+6$ their $\ln b$ or $y=$ their $A \times(\text { their } b)^{6}$ |
|  | $y=1.19$ | A1 | allow awrt 1.18 to 1.20 |
| (iii) | When $y=1.1, \ln y=0.095$ | M1 | for $\ln 1.1=$ their $\ln A+x$ their $\ln b$ or $1.1=$ their $A \times($ their $))^{x}$ |
|  | $x=11$ | A1 | allow 10.5 to 11.5 |

