

Cambridge International Examinations Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS Paper 1 0606/12 October/November 2016

Paper 1 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)	10	B1	
(ii)	22	B1	
(iii)	4	B1	
(b) (i)	$Q \subset R$	B1	
(ii)	$P \cap Q = \emptyset$ , or {}	B1	
2	a=1, b=-3, c=-1	B3	B1 for each
3	$3y^2 + 5y - 2 = 0$	<b>B1</b> , <b>B1</b>	<b>B1</b> for $5y$ or $5\log_3 x$ , <b>B1</b> for $-2$
	$3y^{2} + 5y - 2 = 0$ $y = \frac{1}{3},  y = -2$	M1	for correct attempt at the solution of <i>their</i> quadratic equation
	$x = 3^{\frac{1}{3}},  x = 3^{-2}$ x = 1.44, x = $\frac{1}{9}$	M1	for dealing with one base 3 logarithm correctly
	$x = 1.44, x = \frac{1}{9}$	A1, A1	A1 for each
4 (i)	$32x^{10} - \frac{80}{3}x^7 + \frac{80}{9}x^4$	B3	<b>B1</b> for each term, powers of <i>x</i> must be simplified
(ii)	Coefficients needed:		
	$\left(3 \times their - \frac{80}{3}\right) + (1 \times their 32)$	M1	for dealing with 2 terms
	= -48	A1	Allow <b>A1</b> for $-48x^7$

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

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

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Question	Answer	Marks	Part Marks	
9 (i)	$p\left(\frac{3}{2}\right): \frac{27a}{8} - \left(4 \times \frac{9}{4}\right) + \frac{3b}{2} + 18  (=0)$	M1	for attempt at $p\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$	
	$p'\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \left(3a \times \frac{9}{4}\right) - \left(8 \times \frac{3}{2}\right) + b  (=0)$	M1	for differentiation and attempt at $p'\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$	
	leading to $9a + 4b + 24 = 0$ oe and $27a + 4b - 48 = 0$ oe	M1	for solution of simultaneous equations, to get either $a$ or $b$	
	leading to $a = 4, b = -15$	A1	for both	
(ii)	$(x+2)(2x-3)^2 \text{ oe}$	M1, A1	<b>M1</b> for attempt at long division or factorisation	
(iii)	$(x+2)(2x-3)^2 = x+2$ x+2=0, x=-2	B1	Must be using $(x+2)$ correctly using part (ii) to get $x = -2$	
	$(2x-3)^2 = 1$ leading to $x = 1, x = 2$	M1 A1	for solution of the quadratic equation	
10 (a) (i)	$20U + \frac{1}{2}\left(U + \frac{U}{2}\right)10 = 165$	M1 DM1	for realising that area under the graph is needed and attempt to find an area for equating their area to 165 and attempt to	
	leading to $U = 6$	A1	solve	
(ii)	Gradient of line: -0.3	M1, A1	M1 for use of the gradient, must be negative	
(b) (i)	27	B1		
(ii)	$t^{2} = 8 \ln 4$ t = 3.33 or better	M1 A1	for a correct attempt to solve $e^{\frac{t^2}{8}} = 4$	
(iii)	acceleration = $3\frac{2t}{8}e^{\frac{t^2}{8}}\left(e^{\frac{t^2}{8}} - 4\right)^2$	M1, A1	M1 for a correct attempt to differentiate using the chain rule	
	When $t = 1$ , $a = 6.98$	M1, A1	<b>M1</b> for use of $t = 1$ in their acceleration	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Part Marks
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
	Gradient: $\ln b = -\frac{0.12}{8}$ , = -0.015	M1	for use of gradient to obtain $\ln b$
	<i>b</i> = 0.985	A1	Allow A1 for $e^{-0.015}$
	Intercept: $\ln A = 0.26$	DM1	for use of one of the given points correctly
	A = 1.30	A1	Allow A1 for $e^{0.26}$ or 1.3
	Alternative 1		
	$\ln y = \ln A + x \ln b$	B1	
	$0.2 = 4\ln b + \ln A$	M1	for one correct equation
	$0.08 = 12\ln b + \ln A$	DM1	for attempt to obtain either $\ln A$ or $\ln b$ from
			simultaneous equations $10015$ $10026$ $10026$
	A = 1.30 and $b = 0.985$	A1, A1	Allow <b>A1</b> for $b = e^{-0.015}$ and $a = e^{0.26}$ or 1.3
	Alternative 2		
	$1.22 = Ab^4$	B1	
	$1.08 = Ab^{12}$	B1	
		M1	for correct attempt to obtain b or A, must
			already have <b>B2</b>
	A = 1.30 and $b = 0.985$	A1, A1	Allow <b>A1</b> for $b = e^{-0.015}$ and $a = e^{0.26}$ or 1.3
(ii)	When $x = 6$ , $\ln y = 0.17$	M1	for $\ln y = their \ln A + 6 their \ln b$ or
			$y = their A \times (their b)^6$
	<i>y</i> =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
			$1.1 = theirA \times (theirb)^{x}$
	<i>x</i> = 11	A1	allow 10.5 to 11.5