CAMBRIDGE
INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

NOVEMBER 2002

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK : 50

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT :9709 /2

MATHEMATICS
(Pure 2)

UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
Local Examinations Syndicate

1	*EITHER:*	State or imply non-modular inequality $(2x-1)^2 < (3x)^2$, or corresponding equation	B1	
		Expand and make reasonable solution attempt at 2/or 3-term quadratic, or equivalent	M1	
		Obtain critical values -1 and $\frac{1}{5}$	A1	
		State correct answer $x < -1, x > \frac{1}{5}$	A1	
	OR:	State one correct equation for a critical value e.g. $2x - 1 = 3x$	M1	
		State two relevant equations separately e.g. $2x - 1 = 3x$ and $2x - 1 = -3x$	A1	
		Obtain critical values -1 and $\frac{1}{5}$	A1	
		State correct answer $x < -1, x > \frac{1}{5}$	A1	
	OR:	State one critical value (probably $x = -1$), from a graphical method or by inspection or by solving a linear inequality	B1	
		State the other critical value correctly	B2	
		State correct answer $x < -1, x > \frac{1}{5}$	B1	4
		[The answer $\frac{1}{5} < x < -1$ scores B0.]		

2		State or obtain $-2 + a + b = 0$, or equivalent	B1	
		Substitute $x = -2$ and equate to -5	M1	
		Obtain 3-term equation, or equivalent	A1	
		Solve a relevant pair of equations, obtaining a or b	M1	
		Obtain both answers $a = 3$ and $b = -1$	A1	5

3	(i)	State or imply that $9^x = y^2$	B1	1
	(ii)	Carry out recognisable solution method for quadratic in y	M1	
		Obtain $y = \frac{1}{2}$ and $y = 3$ from $2y^2 - 7y + 3 = 0$	A1	
		Use log method to solve an equation of the form $3^x = k$	M1	
		Obtain answer $x = -\frac{\ln 2}{\ln 3}$, or exact equivalent { to ANY base }	A1	
		State exact answer $x = 1$ (no penalty if logs used)	B1	5

4	(i)	Make recognisable sketches over the given range of a suitable pair of graphs e.g. $y = \sin x$ and $y = \frac{1}{x^2}$	B1	
		State or imply connection between intersections and roots and justify given statement	B1	2
	(ii)	Calculate values (or signs) of $\sin x - \frac{1}{x^2}$ at $x = 1$ and $x = 1.5$	M1	
		Derive given result correctly	A1	2
	(iii)	Rearrange $\sin x = \frac{1}{x^2}$ and obtain given answer	B1	1
	(iv)	Use the iterative formula correctly with $1 \le x_n \le 1.5$	M1	
		Obtain final answer 1.07	A1	
		Show sufficient iterations to justify its accuracy to 3d.p., or show there is a sign change in the interval (1.065, 1.075)	A1	3

5	(i) Use relevant formulae for $\cos(x-30°)$ and $\sin(x-60°)$ { allow one sign error }	M1*		
	Use $\sin 30° = \cos 60° = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\sin 60° = \cos 30° = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	M1(dep*)		
	Collect terms and obtain given answer correctly	A1	3	
	(ii) Carry out correct processes to evaluate a single trig ratio	M1		
	Obtain answer 73.9°	A1		
	Obtain second answer 253.9° and no others	A1✓	3	
	(iii) State or imply that $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{13}$ or $\sin^2 x = \frac{12}{13}$	B1		
	Use a relevant trig formula to evaluate $\cos 2x$	M1		
	Obtain exact answer $-\frac{11}{13}$ correctly	A1	3	
	[Use of only say $\cos x = +\frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$, probably from a right triangle, can earn B1M1A0.]			

6	(a) Obtain indefinite integral $-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + \sin x$	B1 + B1	
	Use limits with attempted integral	M1	
	Obtain answer 2 correctly with no errors	A1	4
	(b) (i) Identify R with correct definite integral and attempt to integrate	M1	
	Obtain indefinite integral $\ln(x+1)$	B1	
	Obtain answer $R = \ln(p+1) - \ln 2$	A1	3
	(ii) Use exponential method to solve an equation of the form $\ln x = k$	M1	
	Obtain answer $p = 13.8$	A1	2

7	(i) State $6y\frac{dy}{dx}$ as the derivative of $3y^2$	B1	
	State $\pm 2x\frac{dy}{dx} \pm 2y$ as the derivative of $-2xy$ (allow any combination of signs here)	B1	
	Equate attempted derivative of LHS to 0 (or 10) and solve for $\frac{dy}{dx}$	M1	
	Obtain the given answer correctly	A1	4
	[The M1 is dependent on at least one of the B marks being earned.]		
	(ii) State or imply the points lie on $y - 2x = 0$ or/ $(y-2x)/(3y-x) = 0$	B1	⊙
	Carry out complete method for finding one coordinate of a point of intersection of $y = kx$ with the given curve	M1	
	Obtain $10x^2 = 10$ or $2\frac{1}{2}y^2 = 10$ or 2-term equivalent	A1	
	Obtain one correct point e.g. (1, 2) or/ 2 values of x (or y)	A1	⊙
	Obtain a second correct point e.g. (–1, –2)	A1√	5⊙