CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

0606 ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS

0606/21 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, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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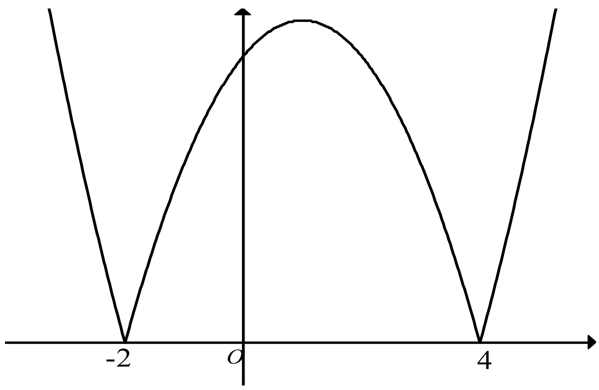
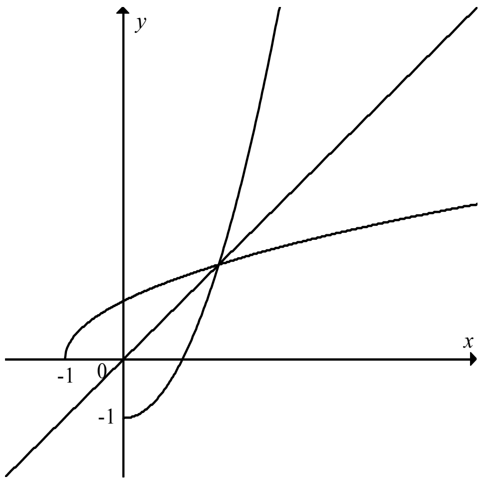
International Examinations

1	$x^2 + x[> 0]$	M1	expands and rearranges
	critical values 0 and -1 soi	A1	
	$-1 < x < 0$	A1	condone space, comma, "and" but not "or" Mark final answer.
2	$\frac{6}{(1+\sqrt{3})^2}$ or $6 = (a + b\sqrt{3})(1+\sqrt{3})^2$	M1	for dealing with the negative index (condone treating 6 as have negative index at this stage)
	$\frac{6}{4+2\sqrt{3}}$ or $6 = (a + b\sqrt{3})(4+2\sqrt{3})$	M1	for squaring
	$\frac{6}{4+2\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{4-2\sqrt{3}}{4-2\sqrt{3}}$ AND attempting to multiply out	M1	for rationalising or for obtaining a pair of simultaneous equations $4a + 6b = 6$ and $2a + 4b = 0$
	$6 - 3\sqrt{3}$ isw	A1	
3 (i)		B1 B1	correct shape x intercepts marked or implied by tick marks, for example or seen nearby; condone y intercept omitted
(ii)	$x = 1$ (only) soi	B1	can be implied by second **B1**
	$y = \pm 9$ (only)	B1	or $k = \pm 9, +9$ or -9 or both;
	$0 < k < 9$	B1	must be strict inequality in k; condone space, comma, "and", "or"
4	Attempt to find f(4) or f(1) or division to a remainder	M1	condone one error
	$128 + 16a + 4b + 12 = 0$ or better $(16a + 4b = -140)$	A1	
	$2 + a + b + 12 = -12$ or better $(a + b = -26)$	A1	
	Solves linear equations in a and b	M1	
	$a = -3$, $b = -23$	A1	both

5	(i)	$2\left(x-\frac{1}{4}\right)^2+\frac{47}{8}$ (5.875) isw	B3,2,1,0	one mark for each of p, q, r correct; allow correct equivalent values. If **B0**, then **SC2** for $2\left(x-\frac{1}{4}\right)+\frac{47}{8}$, or **SC1** for correct values but incorrect format
	(ii)	$\frac{47}{8}$ is min value when $x=\frac{1}{4}$	B1ft + B1ft	strict **ft** *their* $\frac{47}{8}$ and *their* $\frac{1}{4}$; each value must be correctly attributed; condone $y=\frac{47}{8}$ for **B1**, or $\left(\frac{1}{4},\frac{47}{8}\right)$ for **B1B1**
6	(a)	${}^8C_3\times 3^3\times(\pm 2)^5$ or $3^8\left[{}^8C_3\left(\pm\frac{2}{3}\right)^5\right]$ –48384	M1 A1	condone ${}^8C_5, -2x^5$ can be in expansion
	(b) (i)	$1 + 12x + 60x^2$	B2,1,0	ignore additional terms. If **B0**, allow **M1** for 3 correct unsimplified terms
	(ii)	Coefficient of x correct or correct **ft** $(12+a)$ soi Coefficient of x^2 correct or correct **ft** $(60+12a)$ soi $1.5\times$ *their*$(12+a)=$ *their*$(60+12a)$ -4	B1ft B1ft M1 A1	**ft** *their* $1+12x+60x^2$ **ft** *their* $1+12x+60x^2$ no x or x^2
7	(i)	$-\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{x^{½}}$	B1 + B1	or equivalent with negative indices
	(ii)	$\frac{2}{x^3}-\frac{1}{2x^{3/2}}$	B1ft + B1ft	or equivalent with negative indices. Strict **ft**
	(iii)	Attempting to solve *their* $\frac{dy}{dx}=0$ $x=1$ $y=3$ Substitute *their* $x = 1$ into *their* $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$; or examines $\frac{dy}{dx}$ or y on both sides of *their* $x = 1$ Complete and correct determination of nature. If correct, minimum.	M1 A1 M1 A1	must achieve $x =$… (allow slips) **SC2** for (1, 3) stated, nfww for using *their* value from $\frac{dy}{dx}=0$ must be from correct work

8 **(i)**	$2r + r\theta = 30$ giving $\theta = \dfrac{30-2r}{r}$	**M1**	correct arc formula + (2)r rearranged
	Substitute *their* expression for θ into $A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$	**M1**	
	Correct simplification to $A = 15r - r^2$ AG	**A1**	
(ii)	$15 - 2r = 0$ $r = 7.5$ 56.25	**M1** **A1** **A1**	*their* $\dfrac{dA}{dr} = 0$ 56.3 is **A0** unless 56.25 seen; if **M0**, then **SC2** for A = 56.25 with no working; or **SC1** for r = 7.5 with no working
9 **(i)**	(3, 5)	**B1B1**	column vector **B0B1**
(ii)	$m_{BD}\left(=\dfrac{6-4}{1-5}\right) = -\dfrac{1}{2}$	**M1**	can be implied by second M1
	$m_{AC}\left(= -1 \div -\dfrac{1}{2}\right)$ seen or used	**M1**	
	$y - 5 = 2(x-3)$ or $y = 2x + c$, $c = -1$ or better	**A1**	
(iii)	$p = 1$ $q = 7$ [A(1, 1) C(4, 7)] Method for finding area numerically	**M1** **M1**	could be in **(ii)** e.g. $24 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\times1\times3 + \frac{1}{2}\times1\times3 + \frac{1}{2}\times4\right)$ or shoelace method
	15	**A1**	**SC2** for 15 with no working
10 **(i)**	$-2\sin 2x$ and $\dfrac{1}{3}\cos\left(\dfrac{x}{3}\right)$	**B1+B1**	each trig function correctly differentiated
	Attempt at product rule	**M1**	
	$\dfrac{1}{3}\cos 2x\cos\left(\dfrac{x}{3}\right) - 2\sin 2x\sin\left(\dfrac{x}{3}\right)$ isw	**A1ft**	**ft** $k_1 \sin 2x$ and $k_2 \cos\left(\dfrac{x}{3}\right)$ provided k_1, k_2 are non-zero
(ii)	$\sec^2 x$ and $\dfrac{1}{x}$	**B1 + B1**	
	Attempt at quotient rule (with given quotient)	**M1**	or rearrangement to correct product and attempt at product rule
	$\dfrac{(\sec^2 x)(1+\ln x) - \frac{1}{x}(\tan x)}{(1+\ln x)^2}$ isw	**A1**	penalise poor bracketing if not recovered

11	(a)	$2^{x^2-5x} = 2^{-6}$	M1	Or $(x^2 - 5x)\ln 2 = \ln\left(\frac{1}{64}\right) = -6\ln 2$
		$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$	M1	*their* "6"
		Correct method of solution of their 3 term quadratic	M1	
		$x = 2$ or $x = 3$	A1	
	(b)	Correct change of base to $\frac{\log_a 4}{\log_a 2a}$	B1	base a only at this stage but can recover at end
		$\frac{\log_a 4}{\log_a 2 + \log_a a}$	M1	for $\log 2a = \log 2 + \log a$
		$\log_a a = 1$ used soi	M1	
		simplification to $\log_a 4$	A1	

12 (i)	f(3) $\frac{6}{4}$ oe	M1 A1	or $\text{fg}(x) = \frac{2\sqrt{(x+1)}}{\sqrt{(x+1)}+1}$
(ii)	$\dfrac{2\left(\frac{2x}{x+1}\right)}{\frac{2x}{x+1}+1}$	M1	allow omission of 2(…..) in numerator or (…..) + 1 in denominator, but not both.
	A correct and valid step in simplification	dM1	e.g. multiplying numerator and denominator by $x+1$, , or simplifying $\frac{2x}{x+1}+1$ to $\frac{2x+x+1}{x+1}$
	Correctly simplified to $\frac{4x}{3x+1}$	A1	
(iii)	Putting $y = \text{g}(x)$, changing subject to x and swopping x and y or vice versa	M1	condone $x = y^2 - 1$; reasonable attempt at correct method
	$\text{g}^{-1}(x) = x^2 - 1$	A1	condone $y =$….. , $\text{f}^{-1} =$……
	(Domain) $x > 0$ (Range) $\text{g}^{-1}(x) > -1$	B1 B1	condone $y > -1$ $\text{f}^{-1} > -1$
(iv)		B1 + B1 B1	correct graphs; –1 need not be labelled but could be implied by 'one square' idea of reflection or symmetry in line $y = x$ must be stated.