UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2012 question paper

for the guidance of teachers

9709 MATHEMATICS

9709/41 Paper 4, maximum raw mark 50

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- Cambridge will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2012 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

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Mark Scheme Notes

Marks are of the following three types:

M Method mark, awarded for a valid method applied to the problem. Method marks are not lost for numerical errors, algebraic slips or errors in units. However, it is not usually sufficient for a candidate just to indicate an intention of using some method or just to quote a formula; the formula or idea must be applied to the specific problem in hand, e.g. by substituting the relevant quantities into the formula. Correct application of a formula without the formula being quoted obviously earns the M mark and in some cases an M mark can be implied from a correct answer.

A Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. Accuracy marks cannot be given unless the associated method mark is earned (or implied).

B Mark for a correct result or statement independent of method marks.

- When a part of a question has two or more "method" steps, the M marks are generally independent unless the scheme specifically says otherwise; and similarly when there are several B marks allocated. The notation DM or DB (or dep*) is used to indicate that a particular M or B mark is dependent on an earlier M or B (asterisked) mark in the scheme. When two or more steps are run together by the candidate, the earlier marks are implied and full credit is given.

- The symbol √ implies that the A or B mark indicated is allowed for work correctly following on from previously incorrect results. Otherwise, A or B marks are given for correct work only. A and B marks are not given for fortuitously "correct" answers or results obtained from incorrect working.

- Note: B2 or A2 means that the candidate can earn 2 or 0.
  B2/1/0 means that the candidate can earn anything from 0 to 2.

  The marks indicated in the scheme may not be subdivided. If there is genuine doubt whether a candidate has earned a mark, allow the candidate the benefit of the doubt. Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, e.g. wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored.

- Wrong or missing units in an answer should not lead to the loss of a mark unless the scheme specifically indicates otherwise.

- For a numerical answer, allow the A or B mark if a value is obtained which is correct to 3 s.f., or which would be correct to 3 s.f. if rounded (1 d.p. in the case of an angle). As stated above, an A or B mark is not given if a correct numerical answer arises fortuitously from incorrect working. For Mechanics questions, allow A or B marks for correct answers which arise from taking *g* equal to 9.8 or 9.81 instead of 10.

The following abbreviations may be used in a mark scheme or used on the scripts:

AEF	Any Equivalent Form (of answer is equally acceptable)
AG	Answer Given on the question paper (so extra checking is needed to ensure that the detailed working leading to the result is valid)
BOD	Benefit of Doubt (allowed when the validity of a solution may not be absolutely clear)
CAO	Correct Answer Only (emphasising that no "follow through" from a previous error is allowed)
CWO	Correct Working Only – often written by a 'fortuitous' answer
ISW	Ignore Subsequent Working
MR	Misread
PA	Premature Approximation (resulting in basically correct work that is insufficiently accurate)
SOS	See Other Solution (the candidate makes a better attempt at the same question)
SR	Special Ruling (detailing the mark to be given for a specific wrong solution, or a case where some standard marking practice is to be varied in the light of a particular circumstance)

Penalties

MR –1	A penalty of MR –1 is deducted from A or B marks when the data of a question or part question are genuinely misread and the object and difficulty of the question remain unaltered. In this case all A and B marks then become "follow through √" marks. MR is not applied when the candidate misreads his own figures – this is regarded as an error in accuracy. An MR –2 penalty may be applied in particular cases if agreed at the coordination meeting.
PA –1	This is deducted from A or B marks in the case of premature approximation. The PA –1 penalty is usually discussed at the meeting.

1			M1		For using Newton's 2nd law
		DF – 700 = 880 × 0.625	A1		
		[P = 1250 × 16]	M1		For using P = (DF)v
		P = 20 000	A1	[4]	
2	(i)	X = 14 – 13cos θ and Y = 13sin θ or triangle with sides 13, 14, 15 and θ opposite 15	B1		
		[$14^2 + 13^2 - 2 \times 13 \times 14\cos\theta = 15^2$]	M1		For using $X^2 + Y^2 = R^2$ or cosine rule
		$\theta = 67.4$	A1	[3]	
	(ii)		M1		For evaluating X or 15cos[$\tan^{-1}$(Y/X)]
		Component is 9 N	A1ft	[2]	
3	(i)	PE gain is 32 000 J	B1	[1]	
	(ii)	[KE gain = ½ 160 × 1.25^2]	M1		For using KE gain = ½ mv^2
		KE gain is 125 J	A1	[2]	
	(iii)	WD by drum = 32 000 + 125 + 20 000	B1ft		
		[P = 52 125 ÷ 41.7]	M1		For using P = Δ (WD) ÷ Δ T
		Power is 1250 W	A1	[3]	
4	(i)	[$a = 1.5t - 0.1875t^2$]	M1		For using $a = dv/dt$
		[$0.1875t(8 - t) = 0$]	DM1		For attempting to solve $dv/dt = 0$
		Acceleration is zero when $t = 8$	A1	[3]	
	(ii)	Changes direction when $t = 12$	B1		
			M1		For using s = $\int v\,dt$
		$s = 0.25t^3 - 0.0625t^4 \div 4$ (+ C)	A1		
		[$s = 0.25 \times 1728 - 0.0625 \times 20736 \div 4$]	DM1		For using limits 0 to (12) or equivalent
		Distance is 108 m	A1	[5]	

5	**(i)**	PE loss = 2g(10 – 10 × 0.28)	B1		
		[½ $2v^2$ = 144]	M1		For using ½ mv^2 = PE loss
		Speed is 12 ms^{-1}	A1	[3]	
	(ii)	R = 2g x 0.96	B1		
		[2g × 0.28 – 2g × 0.96 ÷ 12 = 2a]	M1		For using Newton's 2nd law
		Acceleration is 2 ms^{-1}	A1	[3]	
	(iii)	[$v^2 = 12^2 + 2 \times 2 \times 10$]	M1		For using $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$
		Speed is 13.6 ms^{-1}	A1	[2]	
6	**(i)**		M1		For using Newton's 2nd law for P or for Q; or for using (M – m)g × 0.8 = (M + m)a
		0.6g × 0.8 – T = 0.6a and T – 0.4g × 0.8 = 0.4a or (0.6 – 0.4)g × 0.8 = (0.6 + 0.4)a	A1		
			M1		For solving for T or for a
		Tension is 3.84 N or acceleration is 1.6ms^{-2}	A1		
		Acceleration is 1.6 ms^{-2} or tension is 3.84 N	A1	[5]	
	(ii)	$2 = 1.6t_1$ ($t_1 = 1.25$)	B1ft		
			M1		For using 0 + u + at with a = –0.8g
		$0 = 2 - 0.8gt_2$ ($t_2 = 0.25$)	A1		
		Time taken in 1.5 s	A1ft	[4]	ft incorrect acceleration in **(i)**

7	(i)		M1		For resolving forces vertically and horizontally at B
		$T_C \times (2/2.5) - T_A \times (1.5/2.5) = 0$	A1		
		$T_C \times (1.5/2.5) + T_A \times (2/2.5) = 8$	A1		
		[$0.6\ T_C + 0.8\ (4T_C/3) = 8 \rightarrow (5/3)\ T_C = 8$ or $0.6(0.75T_A) + 0.8T_A = 8 \rightarrow 1.25T_A = 8$]	M1		For eliminating T_A or T_C and attempting to find T_C or T_A
		Tension in AB is 6.4 N; tension in BC is 4.8 N	A1	[5]	
	(ii)		M1		For resolving forces vertically
		$F + 0.2\ g = T_A \times (1.5/2.5)$	A1		
		$N = T_A \times (2/2.5)$	B1		
		[$\mu = (3.84 - 2\ )/5.12$]	M1		For using $\mu = F/N$ with F vertical and N horizontal
		Coefficient is 0.359	A1	[5]	Accept 0.36