

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2006 question paper

4024 MATHEMATICS

4024/02

Paper 2, maximum raw mark 100

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, 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.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

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

The grade thresholds for various grades are published in the report on the examination for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses.

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

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2006 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



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- 1 (a) (i) $5(x+2)(x-2)$ seen B2 2 2
 After B0, allow B1 for partial factorisation, e.g. $5(x^2 - 4)$ or $(5x + 10)(x - 2)$
 or $(x + 2)(x - 2)$ seen etc
- (ii) Final answer $\frac{x-2}{2(x-1)}$ oe including $\frac{x-2}{2x-2}$ asc B2 2 2
 After B0, allow B1 for $\frac{\text{Their (a)(i)}}{10(x-1)(x+2)}$ soi or $\frac{5x-10}{10x-10}$ oe nww
 or quadratic factors of denominator including $(x-1)(x+2)$
- (b) $\frac{4(y+5)-3(y-3)}{(y-3)(y+5)}$ oe soi M1
 If denominator in this form, inner brackets essential
 If not in this form, accept quadratic expression with y^2 and -15
- Final answer $\frac{y+29}{(y-3)(y+5)}$ oe A2 3 2
 After M1 A0, allow A1 for correct simplified numerator and denominator seen,
 not necessarily at the same stage
- (c) Final answer $(g =) \frac{4\pi^2 L}{T^2}$ oe cao B3
 Correct final answer involving an expression divided by fraction SCB2
 or, in either order, Square their equation ft M1
 and Clears fraction, $(gT^2 = 4\pi^2 L)$ ft indep M1 3 3 10

- 2 (a) (i) Final answer (9, 6) or $x = 9, y = 6$ B1 1 1
- (ii) $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$ or (0).75 B1 1 1
- (iii) $(\pm) 10$ B1 1 1
- (b) (i) Final answer $(-12, 2)$ or $x = -12, y = 2$ Condone brackets missing B2 2 2
 After B0, allow B1 for $\begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ oe or $\begin{pmatrix} -12 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$
- (ii) Trapezium indep B1 1 1 6

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- (a) $91^2 = 53^2 + 64^2 \pm 2 \times 53 \times 64 \cos(P)$ oe soi M1
 $(\cos P =) \frac{53^2 + 64^2 - 91^2}{2 \times 53 \times 64}$ oe soi $(= \frac{-1376}{6784}) (= -0.2028)$ M1
 $(P =) 101.65^\circ$ to 101.75° A1 3 2
If only one or both of other angles alone found,
allow M1 for $53^2 = 64^2 + 91^2 \pm 2 \times 64 \times 91 \cos(Q)$ or $64^2 = 53^2 + 91^2 \pm 2 \times 53 \times 91 \cos(R)$
and A1 for $(Q =) 34.75^\circ$ to 34.85° or $(R =) 43.45^\circ$ to 43.55°
Long methods : Allow M2 A1
- (b) $\sin S = \frac{53 \sin 68}{74}$ (= 0.66406) M1
 $S = 41.55^\circ$ to 41.65° A1
 $P = 70.35$ to 70.45° or $112 - \text{their } S$ ft (dep on M1) A1 3 2
Long methods : Allow M2 A1
- (c) $\frac{1}{2} \times 53 \times 74 \sin(\text{their } P)$ M1
1845 to 1855 (m^2) cao A1 2 2 8

- 4 (a) (XBY =) 150° B1 1 1
(b) XAD = XBY (= 150) B1
XA = XB and AD (= BC) = BY B1
Conclusion drawn and at least one reason shown SAS needed if too many facts dep B1 3 -
(c) AXD = BXY soi B1
Convincingly shows DXY = 60° (= AXB) AG dep B1 2 -
(d) States DX = XY B1
Correctly concludes triangle DXY is equilateral dep B1
or DY = DX and/or XY with a reason triangle is equilateral dep B1
(c)(d) together $\triangle DCY$ congruent to $\triangle ADX$ and/or $\triangle BXY$ B1
DY = DX and/or XY dep B1
 $\triangle DCY$ is equilateral dep B1
Angle DXY = 60° dep B1
Numerical values used for other angles cannot gain credit

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5 (a) (i) (\$)	825	B1	1	1
(ii) (£)	625	B1	1	1
(iii)	$\frac{792 \times 1.44}{1.65}$	M1		
	691.2 (euros)	A1	2	2
(b) (i) (\$)	16 200	B1	1	1
(ii)	(Their 16 200) $\times$ 1.08 $\times$ 1.08 oe soi	M1		
	(\$)	18 895.68 [Accept 18 896, 18895.7, 18895 or 18900]	A1	2 2
(iii) Figures	$\frac{\text{Their (b)(ii)} - 15\,000}{15\,000} (\times 100)$ or $\frac{\text{Their } 1200 + 1296 + 1399.68}{15\,000}$	M1		
	25.95 to 26.05 (%) [Accept 26] ft	A1	2	2
	or 125.95 to 126.05 (%)	SC B1		
(c)	Use of $\frac{12 \text{ or } 100}{112}$ soi	M1		
	(\$)	41 500	A1	2 2 11

6 (a)	Formula For numerical $\frac{p \pm \sqrt{q}}{r}$, (not $\pm p$), seen or used,			
	Allow B1 for $p = -12$ and $r = 14$ and B1 for $q = 452$ or $\sqrt{q} = 21.2$..soi	B1 + B1		
	Complete square Allow B1 for $(a + 6/7)^2$ or $(a + 6/7)$ oe soi			
	and B1 for 113/49 or square roots such as 1.5185..or 10.63../7			
	Final answers Allow B1 for each of 0.66 and - 2.38 nww	B2	4	2
	or allow B1 for both 0.661. and -2.375.. seen or 0.66 and -2.38 seen			(1)
(b)				
(i)	$4x + 6y = 816$ seen (leading to $2x + 3y = 408$)	B1	1	-
(ii)	$3x + 5y = 654$ oe seen	B1	1	1
(iii)	$x = 78$ and $y = 84$	B3	3	3 9
	After B0, allow B2 for one correct answer found with no wrong working			
	After B0, allow M1 for correct method to eliminate one variable			
	After $5x + 3y = 654$ in (ii), allow SC B2 for both $x = 82$ and $y = 81.3$ or better			

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7 (a)	$2\pi \times 30^2$	(= 1800 π) (=5655)	soi		M1			
	$2\pi \times 30 \times 70$	(=4200 π) (=13194)	soi	indep	M1			
	Their $1800\pi + \text{their } 4200\pi + \pi \times 30^2$	(provided all areas)		indep	M1			
	21 650 to 21 750 (cm ²)				A1	4	3	
Note Use of $3\pi 30^2$ may be taken as $2\pi 30^2 + \pi 30^2$, unless contradicted by the addition of extra $\pi 30^2$, when M0, M1, M1,A0 possible								
(b) (i)	$\frac{2}{3}\pi \times 30^3$	(= 18000 π) (= 56549)			M1			
	Their $18000\pi + \pi \times 30^2 \times 70$	(=81 000 π) (=254469) (both volumes)		indep	M1			
	254 to 255 (litres)	cao			A1	3	2	
(ii)	$\frac{\text{Their (b)(i)}}{3}$	(= 84.8..)			M1			
	1 minute 24.5seconds to 1 minute 25.5 seconds	cao			A1	2	2	
(iii)	(Length =) Figures $\frac{\text{Their (b)(i)}}{[\frac{1}{2}(0.4 + 0.6) \times 0.3]}$				M1			
	Correct conversion of units (using 1000)			indep	M1			
	1.690 to 1.700 m or 169.0 to 170.0 cm [Unit essential in this case]		cao		A1	3	3	12

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8 (a) (i) 21, 28	B1 1 1
(ii) $\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times (7 + 1) = 28$ (= T_7) or better seen	B1 1 -
(iii) 5050	B1 1 1
(iv) 25 250 or $5 \times$ their (iii) ft	B1 1 1
(v) Attempts to use T_{500} - their (iv) (provided their (iv) < their T_{500}) 100 000	M1 A1 2 1
(b) (i) $S_6 = 56$ $S_7 = 84$ After $B0 + B0$, allow M1 for correct expansion of either or both expressions	B1 B1 2 2
(ii) $(7 \times (7 + 1) \times (7 + 2)) \div 6 = 84$ (= S_7) or better seen	B1 1 -
(iii) 1540 seen	B1 1 1
(c) (i) $S_4 - S_3 = (1 \times 4 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 2 + 4 \times 1) - (1 \times 3 + 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 1)$ $= 4 + 3 + 2 + 1$ (= T_4) seen $20 - 10 = 10$ is enough to score	B1 1 -
(ii) $S_{n+1} - S_n = (n + 1) + n + (n - 1) + \dots + 2 + 1 = T_{n+1}$ justified If algebraic methods used, mark strictly, expecting at least one step seen	B1 1 - 12

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(a) $\sqrt{\{104^2 - 100^2\}}$ or 28.56... oe seen [leading to 28.6 AG] B1 1 -

(b) (i) 25° B1 1 1

(ii) (FN $\Rightarrow$) $100 \tan$ (their 25) (= 46.63..) M1

(FB $\Rightarrow$) Their [46.63 - (28.56.. or 28.6)] dep M1

18.00 to 18.10 (m) [Expect at least 3 sig figs here] A1 3 3

Alternative methods : M2 A1

(c) (i) $CN = \sqrt{\{100^2 + 60^2\}}$ or $BC = \sqrt{\{104^2 + 60^2\}}$ M1

= 116.6.... soi or = 120.06.... soi A1

$\tan BCN = \frac{\text{Their 28.6}}{\text{Their CN}}$ or $\sin BCN = \frac{\text{Their 28.6}}{\text{Their BC}}$ M1

13.70° to 13.80° cao A1 4 3

Alternative methods : still M1 A1 M1 A1

(ii) $BD = \frac{(\text{Their 28.6})}{\sin 10}$ (≈ 164 to 165) M1

$\cos DBA = \frac{104}{\text{Their BD}}$ (= 0.63.....) dep M1

50.75° to 50.85° cao A1 3 2 12

or $DN = \frac{(\text{Their 28.6})}{\tan 10}$ (= 162.198)

and $DA = \sqrt{\{\text{their } 162.198^2 - 100^2\}}$ (=127.7) M1

$\tan DBA = \frac{\text{their } 127.7}{104}$ dep M1

50.75° to 50.85° A1

Alternative methods : M2 A1

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10 Condone inaccuracies of up to 1 mm in plotting and drawing.

If plots are not visible, allow P marks if curve passes within 1 mm of correct plot.

Both P and dep C marks can be recovered following a grossly wrong plot if the plot is ignored and the curve passes within 1 mm of the correct point.

Lined or plain paper used : no penalty, but extend tolerances to 2 mm.

Penalties , only to be applied to any P or C marks earned :

Wrong scale(s) : - 1 once

Interchanged axes : no penalty if labelled, - 1 otherwise

Non-uniform scale(s) : - 2 after marking as generously as possible

(a) 8(.03) B1 1 1

Ignore graph for $x < 1$ and for $x > 6$ throughout rest of question

(b) All 7 points plotted ft (P1 for at least 5 of these ft) P2

Smooth curve, not grossly thick , through all plotted points, of which
at least 5 are correct C1 3 -

(c) 1.35 to 1.45 B1
3.55 to 3.70 B1 2 2

(d) Drawing tangent at $x = 4$ and estimating change in y
change in x M1
1.20 to 1.40 A1 2 -
Accept integer if in range for A1
integer

(e) (i) Ruled straight line within 1 mm of both (1 , 3.5) and (5 , 5.5) L2 2 -
After L0, allow L1 for a good freehand line through these points,
or a ruled line that would pass within 1 mm of the points if longer,
or a ruled line that is long enough and passes within 2 mm of the points

(ii) 1.45 to 1.55 and 4.55 to 4.65 X1 1 1

(iii) $2x^3 - 5x^2 - 30x + 50$ ($= 0$) or any equivalent equation E1 1 1 12
Accept $a = -5$, $b = -30$ and $c = 50$