UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2010 question paper for the guidance of teachers

9709 MATHEMATICS

9709/63 Paper 6, 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.

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International Examinations

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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)

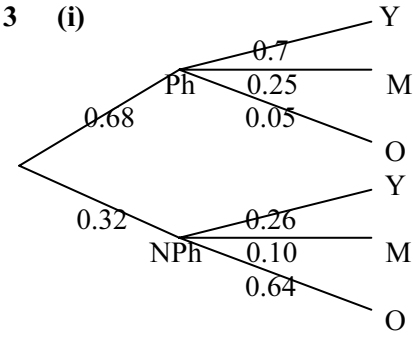
SOS See Other Solution (the candidate makes a better attempt at the same question)

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 Normal mean 60 kg, variance 90 kg^2	B1 B1 [2]	Any sensible values (mean 40–80 kg, variance 16–225 kg^2), could give s.d. 4–15 kg
2 **(i)** x | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 Prob | k | $2k$ | $3k$ | $4k$ | $5k$ $15k = 1$ $k = 1/15$ (0.0667)	M1 M1 A1 [3]	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 seen, together with some probabilities involving k but not x summing probs involving k to 1 correct answer
(ii) E(X) $= k + 4k + 9k + 16k + 25k$ $= 55k = 11/3$ (3.67)	M1 A1ft [2]	using Σpx no dividing correct answer, ft on $55k$, $0 < k < 1$
3 **(i)**  	M1 A1 [2]	Y = young, M = middle-aged, O = old Correct shape with Ph, NPh first All probabilities and correct
(ii) $P(Ph \mid M) = \dfrac{0.68 \times 0.25}{0.68 \times 0.25 + 0.32 \times 0.1}$ $= 0.842$ (170/202)	B1 M1 A1 [3]	For correct numerator using cond prob formula with numerator < denominator For attempt at P(35 – 60 years old), involving the sum of two 2-factor probs, seen anywhere Correct answer
4 **(i)** $\bar{x} = 60 + 245/70$ $= 63.5$	M1 A1 [2]	245/70 seen Correct answer
(ii) $\Sigma(x - 50) = \Sigma x - \Sigma 50$ $= 245 + 70 \times 60 - 70 \times 50$ $= 945$	M1 A1 [2]	Any valid method, involving 70 Correct answer
(iii) coded mean = 945/70 = 13.5 $\dfrac{\Sigma(x-50)^2}{70} - \left(\dfrac{945}{70}\right)^2 = 10.6^2$ $\Sigma(x - 50)^2 = 20623$ (20600)	M1 A1 [2]	Using variance formula with coded mean Correct answer

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5	**(i)**	<table><tr><td>2 to 4</td><td>4 to 6</td><td>6 to 7</td><td>7 to 8</td><td>8 to 10</td><td>10 to 16</td></tr><tr><td>20</td><td>44</td><td>34</td><td>30</td><td>30</td><td>36</td></tr></table>	M1 A1 A1 [3]	Using fd to evaluate freqs Any four correct All correct
	(ii)	mid-points 3, 5, 6.5, 7.5, 9, 13 $E(X) = (3 \times 20 + 5 \times 44 + 6.5 \times 34 + 7.5 \times 30 + 9 \times 30 + 13 \times 36) / 194 = 1464/194$ $= 7.55$	M1 A1ft [2]	5 or 6 correct mid-points Correct answer, ft on 6 correct mid-points and the frequencies in their table
	(iii)	$p = 60/194$ (0.309) $P(1) = 2 \times (60/194)(134/193)$ $= 8040/18721$ (0.429)	B1ft M1 A1 [3]	60/194 seen, ft on (their 30 + their 30) / their total multiplying a probability by 2 Correct answer
6	**(i)**	$^{14}P_{12}$ $= 4.36 \times 10^{10}$	M1 A1 [2]	$^{14}P_{12}$ seen oe Correct answer
	(ii)	business people 3! = 6 students 5! = 120 married couples $^3P_2 \times 2 \times 2 = 24$ total ways = 17280	B1 B1 B1 B1 [4]	3! oe seen, not in denominator 5! oe seen, not in denominator 24 oe seen, not in denominator correct final answer
	(iii)	Mrs Brown 3 Mrs Lin 10 Student 5 Prob = $3 \times 10 \times 5 \times {}^{11}P_9$ / **(i)** $= 0.0687$ OR$_1$ $3/14 \times 10/13 \times 5/12 = 150/2184$ (0.0687) OR$_2$ $1 - 3/14 = 11/14$ $1 - 11/14 \times 5/13 = 127/182$ $8/14(4/13 \times 12/12 + 9/13 \times 7/12) +$ $3/14(3/13 \times 12/12 + 10/13 \times 7/12)$ $= 1206/2184$ $1 - (1524 + 1716 - 1206)/2184 = 150/2184$	B1 B1 M1 A1 [4] B1 B1 M1 A1 B1 B1 M1 A1	any 2 of 3, 10, 5 oe seen, not in denominator $^{11}P_9$ seen multiplied dividing by their **(i)** correct answer any 2 of numerators 3, 10, 5 oe seen denominators 14, 13, 12 of 3 fractions multiplying 3 separate fractions correct answer $1 - 3/14$ seen $1 - 11/14 \times 5/13$ seen attempt to find P(Mrs Lin not behind a student and Mrs Brown not in front row), involving $8/14 \times$ prob + $3/14 \times$ prob correct answer

7	**(i)** $z = 0.807$	B1	0.807 seen
	$0.807 = \dfrac{10 - 8.2}{\sigma}$	M1	standardising, must have σ, no sq rt, no cc and a z-value
	$s = 2.23$	A1 [3]	correct answer
	(ii) P(> 1 min from mean) = P(mod $z >$ $\dfrac{1}{2.23}$)	M1	standardising, their sd, no cc and adding two areas
	$= P(\lvert z \rvert > 0.4484)$ $= (1 - 0.6729) \times 2$	M1	using $1 - \Phi(z)$
	$= 0.654$	A1 [3]	correct answer
	(iii) P(> 2 longer) = 1 – P(0, 1, 2 longer)	M1	binomial term ${}^6C_x p^x (1-p)^{6-x}$
	$= 1 - \{(0.79)^6 + {}^6C_1(0.21)(0.79)^5 + {}^6C_2(0.21)^2(0.79)^4\}$	A1	correct unsimplified answer
	$= 0.112$	A1 [3]	correct answer
	(iv) $\mu = 35 \times 0.5 = 17.5$ $\sigma^2 = 35 \times 0.5 \times 0.5 = 8.75$	B1	17.5 and 8.75 or $\sqrt{8.75}$ seen
	$P(X < 16) = \Phi\left(\dfrac{15.5 - 17.5}{\sqrt{8.75}}\right)$	M1	standardising, with or without cc, must have sd in denom
		M1	continuity correction 15.5 or 16.5 only, seen
	$= 1 - \Phi(0.676)$ $= 1 - 0.7505$	M1	using $1 - \Phi(z)$
	$= 0.2495$ (0.249 or 0.250)	A1 [5]	correct answer
	OR ${}^{35}C_0 0.5^0 0.5^{35} + {}^{35}C_1 0.5^1 0.5^{34} + {}^{35}C_2 0.5^2 0.5^{33} + \ldots$	M1	binomial term ${}^{35}C_x 0.5^x 0.5^{35-x}$
	$= 8582372584/2^{35} = 0.250$	A1	at least 2 correct terms ($x \neq 0$) seen
		M1	summing 16 or 17 terms
		A1	correct expression
		A1	correct answer