CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series

9709 MATHEMATICS

9709/42 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 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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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 (i)	$[-11 = 11 - 10t]$	M1		For using $v = u - gt$ (or equivalent method) to find the duration of motion
	Time after projection is 2.2 seconds	A1	2	
(ii)	$h = 0 + \frac{1}{2} g \times 2.2^2 = 24.2$	B1√		
	$V = 0 + g \times 2.2 = 22$	B1√	2	
2 (i)	$[X = 25 \times 0.96 - 30 \times 0.8 = 0]$	M1		For resolving forces in the x direction
	Component in x-direction is zero	A1	2	AG
(ii)	$[Y = 25 \times 0.28 - 20 + 30 \times 0.6 = 5]$	M1		For resolving forces in the y direction
	Resultant has magnitude 5 N and acts in the positive y direction	A1	2	
(iii)	Replacement has magnitude 30 N and acts in the –ve y direction	B1	1	
3 (i)	$[v_B = 1.2 \times 28 \div 0.96]$	M1		For using $P = Fv$ and the factors 1.2 and 0.96 and an equation in v_B only
	Speed of the train at B is 35 ms^{-1}	A1	2	AG
(ii)	KE increase = $100\,000(35^2 - 28^2)$	B1		
	WD by engine $= 44.1 \times 10^6 + 2.3 \times 10^6$ J	M1		For using WD by engine = KE increase + WD against resistance
	Work done is 46 400 kJ or 46.4×10^6 J	A1	3	or 46 400 000 J
4 (i)	$[X\cos 30^\circ = 40\cos 60^\circ]$	M1		For resolving forces horizontally
	$X = 23.1$ $(= 40 / \sqrt{3})$	A1	2	
(ii)	$[X\cos 30^\circ - 10 = 40\cos 60^\circ]$	M1		For resolving forces horizontally
	$X = 60 \div \sqrt{3}$ or 34.6	A1		
	$[R + X\sin 30^\circ + 40\sin 60^\circ = 15g]$	M1		For resolving forces vertically ($R = 98.038$)
	$[\mu = 10 \div (150 - 30/\sqrt{3} - 20\sqrt{3})]$	M1		For using $F = \mu R$
	Coefficient is 0.102	A1	5	

5	**(i)** **(a)**	[$F = 0.7 \times 3$, WD $= 2.1 \times 0.9$]	M1		For using $F = \mu R$ and WD $= Fs$
		Work done is 1.89 J	A1	2	
	(b)	Loss of PE $= 3 \times 0.9 = 2.7$ J	B1	1	
	(c)	[KE gain $= 2.7 - 1.89$]	M1		For 'gain in KE = loss in PE – WD by friction'
		Gain in KE = 0.81 J	A1	2	
	(ii)	$\frac{1}{2}(0.3 + 0.3)v_{\text{at break}}^2 = 0.81$]	M1		For using $\frac{1}{2}(m_A + m_B)v^2$ = gain in KE
		$v_{\text{floor}}^2 = v_{\text{at break}}^2 + 2g \times 0.54$	M1		For using $v^2 = u^2 + 2gs$
		Speed at the floor is 3.67 ms^{-1}	A1	3	
Alternative method for (i) (c) and (ii)					
	(c)	[$T - 2.1 = 0.3a$ and $3 - T = 0.3a$ $\rightarrow$ $a = 1.5$] [$v^2 = 2 \times 1.5 \times 0.9 = 2.7$]	M1		For applying Newton's 2nd law to both particles and finding a **and** using $v^2 = 0 + 2as$ **and** attempting KE
		KE $= 0.5 \times (0.3 + 0.3) \times 2.7 = 0.81$ J	A1	2	
	(ii)	[$v_{\text{at break}}^2 = 2.7$]	M1		For using their v^2 in (i)(c) as $v_{\text{at break}}^2$
		$v_{\text{floor}}^2 = v_{\text{at break}}^2 + 2g \times 0.54$	M1		For using $v^2 = u^2 + 2gs$
		Speed at floor $= 3.67$ ms^{-1} $(= 1.5\sqrt{6})$	A1	3	
Alternative method for (ii)					
	(ii)	[$0.3 \times g \times 0.54$] **or** [$\frac{1}{2} \times 0.3 \times (v^2 - 2.7)$]	M1		For attempting PE loss or KE gain for the falling particle only
		[$1.62 = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.3 \times (v^2 - 2.7)$]	M1		For using PE loss = KE gain of this particle
		Speed at floor $= 3.67$ ms^{-1} $(= 1.5\sqrt{6})$	A1	3	
6	**(i)** **(a)**	(a) Acceleration is 2.8 ms^{-2}	B1		Using acceleration $= g \sin \alpha$
	(b)	[$mg \times 0.28 - 0.5mg \times 0.96 = ma$]	M1		For using Newton's 2nd law
		Acceleration is -2 ms^{-2}	A1	3	

(ii)		M1		For using $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ for AB and for BC and using $AB + BC = 5$
	$v_B^2 = 2 \times 2.8(AB)$ and $2^2 = 5.6(AB) - 2 \times 2(5 - AB)$	A1		ft incorrect answers in (i)
	Distance is 2.5 m	A1	3	
Alternative method for (ii)				
	$[mg \times 5 \times 0.28 = ½ m 2^2 + \mu \times mg \times 0.96 \times BC]$	M1		For using Loss in PE = Gain in KE + WD against Friction for the motion from A to C
	$14 = 2 + 4.8 \times BC$	A1		Correct equation
	$BC = 12/4.8 = 2.5$ m	A1	3	
(iii)		M1		For using $t = 2s \div (u + v)$ for AB and BC
	$T = 2 \times 2.5 \div (0 + \sqrt{14}) + 2 \times 2.5 \div (\sqrt{14} + 2)$	A1		
	Time taken is 2.21 s	A1	3	
7 (i)	$v = -4.8$	B1		
	$[\pm 4.8 = 3a]$	M1		For using $v = 0 + at$
	Magnitude of acceleration is 1.6 ms^{-2}	A1	3	
(ii)	$[-0.4t + 4 (= 0$ when $t = 10)]$	M1		For finding the value of t when $dv/dt = 0$
		M1		For evaluating $v(10)$ as v_{max} (the graph excludes the possibility of $v(10)$ as v_{min})
	$v_{max} = -0.2 \times 100 + 4 \times 10 - 15 \rightarrow$ Maximum velocity is 5 ms^{-1}	A1	3	
(iii) (a)	Distance 0 to 3 s $= ½ \times 3 \times 4.8$ (= 7.2)	B1		
	Distance 3 to 5s $= -\int_3^5 \left(-0.2t^2 + 4t - 15\right) dt$	M1		Attempt to integrate and use limits
	Distance = ± 4.5333…m	A1		
	Average speed = (7.2 + 4.533) ÷ 5 = 2.35 ms^{-1}	B1		

(b)	Distance BC $= \left[-\frac{0.2t^3}{3} + 2t^2 - 15t \right]_5^{15}$ and Av speed = $(AB + BC) \div 15$ Av speed = $(45.066 \div 15) = 3.00$ ms^{-1}	M1 A1	 6	ft for errors in coefficients in cubic expression