# MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2011 question paper for the guidance of teachers 

## 0607 CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS

0607/21
Paper 2 (Extended), maximum raw mark 40

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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| 1 (a) <br> (b) | $5 \sqrt{3}$ $\frac{5+\sqrt{3}}{11}$ or $\frac{2(5+\sqrt{3})}{22}$ oe <br> Final Answer | B1 <br> B2 | Only allow denominators of 11 or 22. If B0 give M1 for intention of multiplying by $\frac{5+\sqrt{3}}{5+\sqrt{3}}$ |
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|  |  |  | [3] |
| 2 (a) <br> (b) | Both 24 and 35 $n^{2}-1 \text { oe }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B1 } \\ & \text { B2 } \end{aligned}$ | If B 0 give B 1 for $n^{2}$ seen but no $n$ term. i.e. $n^{2}+k$ where $k$ is an integer. |
| 3 (a) | 4 | B2 | If B0 give B 1 for either $\pm 6 x$ or $\pm 24$ seen <br> [2] |
| 4 (a) <br> (b) | $\begin{aligned} & \binom{16}{-3} \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | B2 B2 | Give B1 for each correct number <br> Not $\pm 5$ <br> If B0 give M1 for $( \pm 4)^{2}+3^{2}$ [condone no brackets] which can be implied by $\pm 5$ or 25 . |
| 5 (a) <br> (b) | $(x-4)(x+1) \text { oe }$ $x<1$ | B2 B2 | ISW for any solutions once correct factors seen, but any solutions without working score 0 . <br> If B0 give SC1 for signs reversed. Still ISW for any solutions. <br> Condone $\leq$ used throughout. <br> If B0 give M1 for $12-2 x$ or $5<6-x$ or <br> $5=6-x$ seen. <br> $(x=) 1$ ww is M0. |
| 6 (a) <br> (b) | $A \cap B$ <br> $B \cap A^{\prime}$ oe | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B1 } \\ & \text { B1 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E.g. }(A \cup B) \cap A^{\prime} \\ & \left(A \cup B^{\prime}\right)^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ |
| 7 (a) <br> (b) | $\frac{36}{d^{2}}$ [Condone $k / d^{2}$ with $k=36$ stated] Final Answer $4$ | B2 <br> B1ft | If B 0 give B 1 for $(F=) \frac{k}{d^{2}}$ or $(F=) \frac{1}{k d^{2}}$ seen $[k \neq 1]$ <br> Ft only from answers in the form $\frac{k}{d^{2}}$ or $k d^{2}$ or $\frac{k}{d}[k \neq 1]$ |


| Page 3 | Mark Scheme: Teachers' version | Syllabus | Paper |
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| $\begin{array}{ll}8 & \text { (a) } \\ \\ & \\ & \text { (b) }\end{array}$ | For correct use of $n \log a=\log a^{n}$ <br> For correct use $\log a+\log b=\log a b$ or $\log a-\log b=\log \frac{a}{b}$ <br> $\log 2$ <br> www3 <br> $\frac{8}{27}$ or $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{3}$ <br> Final Answer | M1 <br> M1 <br> A1 <br> B2 | E.g. $\log 2^{3}$ or $\log 8$ or $\log 6^{2}$ or $\log 36$. <br> Using their figures <br> If B 0 give B 1 for answers with numerator 8 or denominator 27 OR SC1 for answers of $\frac{27}{8} \text { or } \frac{1}{(27 / 8)} \text { or }\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{ \pm 3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | Clearing both denominators correctly to get $d^{2}=(x+c)(x-c)$ or better. <br> Making $x^{2}$ the subject of an equation with no denominators. <br> Finding the square root of an equation having $x^{2}$ as the subject. <br> $( \pm) \sqrt{ }\left(c^{2}+d^{2}\right)$ as final answer www3 | M1 <br> M1 <br> M1 | Condone $d(x-c)$ as denominator on both sides. <br> Condone missing $\pm$ <br> Their final answer must be correct and www to score M3 |
| 10 (a) <br> (b) | $\begin{aligned} & 12-x, 11-x, x-3 \text { oe } \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | B1B1B1 <br> B2 | SC 1 for Venn diagram with 7,6 and 2 seen <br> If B0 scored give M1 for their $(x-3)=2$ or their $(12-x)+x+$ their $(11-x)+2=20$ seen. |
| 11 | 120 and 240 | B1B1 | [2] |
| $12 \text { (a) }$ <br> (b) | $y=3 \sin 2 x \quad$ Final Answer <br> Correct sketch | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B2 } \\ & \text { B2 } \end{aligned}$ | If B 0 give B 1 for $3 \sin (\mathrm{f}(x))$ or $k \sin 2 x$ <br> If B 0 give SC 1 for either correct amplitude <br> (2) or correct period $\left(360^{\circ}\right)$. |

