

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

**Pre-U Certificate**

## **MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series**

### **9794 MATHEMATICS**

**9794/02**

Paper 2 (Pure Mathematics 2), maximum raw mark 80

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.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2013 series for most IGCSE, Pre-U, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Pre-U – May/June 2013	9794	02

1	(i)	$\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$	B1 B1	[2]	[4]
	(ii)	$ \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}  = \sqrt{1 + 64} = \sqrt{65}$ $ \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}  = \sqrt{49 + 16} = \sqrt{65}$	M1 A1	[2]	
2	(i)	Any correct complete method 43	M1 A1	[2]	[7]
	(ii)	$r = \frac{1}{3}$ $S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r}$ $= \frac{162}{1-\frac{1}{3}} = 243$	B1 M1 A1	[3]	
	(iii)	All four of -1, 3, -1, 3 It is periodic o.e.	B1 B1	[2]	
3	(i)	$x^2 + 2x - 3 = (x + 1)^2 - 4$ ( $a = 1, b = -4$ )	B1 B1	[2]	[7]
	(ii)	u-shaped parabola Vertex at (-1, -4) Let $x = 0$ and solve Intersecting: $x$ -axis at -3 and 1, $y$ -axis at -3	B1 B1 ft M1 A1 B1	[5]	
4	(i)	Substitute $z = -1$ and convincingly obtain 0	B1	[1]	[10]
	(ii)	3 term quadratic $z^3 + 5z^2 + 9z + 5 = (z + 1)(z^2 + 4z + 5) = 0$ Solve $z^2 + 4z + 5 = 0$ Obtain $-2 + i$ and $-2 - i$	M1 A1 M1 A1	[4]	
	(iii)	Argand diagram showing their three roots	B1 ft	[5]	

5	(i)	Differentiate implicitly, using product rule $y + x \frac{dy}{dx}$ final term $2y \frac{dy}{dx}$ complete $2x + y + x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ , and manipulate to given answer	M1 A1 B1 A1	[4]	[8]																		
	(ii)	Substitute $x = 2, y = 3 \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{7}{8}$ Gradient of normal is $\frac{8}{7}$ Line through (2, 3) with <i>their</i> $m$ . Obtain $8x - 7y + 5 = 0$	M1 A1 M1 A1	[4]																			
6	(i)	Obtain $\log N = \log a + t \log b$ o.e. w.w.w. Compare with $y = mx + c$	M1 A1	[2]	[14]																		
	(ii)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>t</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>log N</td> <td>0.9</td> <td>1</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>1.38</td> <td>1.52</td> <td>1.6</td> <td>1.67</td> <td>1.84</td> </tr> </table> <p>Plot points (condone 1 error)          Line of best fit          Obtain <math>a</math> between 5.5 and 6.5  <math>b</math> between 1.32 and 1.42          SC M1A1 for <math>a</math> and <math>b</math> from data in the table only if no graph drawn</p>	t	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	log N	0.9	1	1.2	1.38	1.52	1.6	1.67	1.84	M1 A1 B1 B1 B1 B1	[6]
	t	1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8													
	log N	0.9	1	1.2		1.38	1.52	1.6	1.67	1.84													
	(iii)	Follow through <i>their</i> $a$ and $b$ given answers in these ranges																					
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Model</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>50–95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>1400–5500</td> </tr> </table>		Model	2008	50–95	2020	1400–5500	B1 ft B1 ft	[2]														
	Model																						
2008	50–95																						
2020	1400–5500																						
(iv)	Use logs (or <i>their</i> expression from part (i)), or evaluate enough terms to get $N > 500$ Solve for $t$ and interpret as a year 2013–2017	M1 M1 A1 ft	[3]																				
(v)	Any reasonable observation about the <i>model</i> , e.g: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It predicts unrestricted growth which is unrealistic.</li> <li>• It predicts that the growth rate is not constant, but increases with population size, which is realistic.</li> <li>• Extrapolation is not valid when breeding conditions may change, so not suitable.</li> </ul>	B1	[1]																				

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Pre-U – May/June 2013	9794	02

7	(i)	Attempt product rule Obtain $2xe^{-x}$ Obtain $\pm x^2e^{-x}$ Obtain $xe^{-x}(2-x)$ <b>AG</b>	M1 A1 M1 A1	[4]	[7]
	(ii)	Set equal to zero and solve At least two correct $x$ or $y$ values (0, 0) and (2, $4e^{-2}$ )	M1 A1 A1	[3]	
8	(i)	Since most terms cancel, $(1 + 30^{-1})$ $= 1\frac{1}{30}$	M1 A1	[2]	[4]
	(ii)	$S = -1 + 2 - 3 + 4 - \dots -99 + 100$ $= 50 \times 1 = 50$	M1 A1	[2]	
9	(i)	$\operatorname{cosec} 2x = \frac{1}{\sin 2x}, \cot 2x = \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin 2x}$ OR $\frac{1}{\tan 2x}$ seen $\operatorname{cosec} 2x - \cot 2x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{\sin 2x}$ $= \frac{1 - (1 - 2\sin^2 x)}{2\sin x \cos x}$ $= \frac{2\sin^2 x}{2\sin x \cos x}$ $= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x$ $\tan \frac{3}{8}\pi = \operatorname{cosec} \frac{3}{4}\pi - \cot \frac{3}{4}\pi = 1 + \sqrt{2}$	B1  M1 M1 A1 A1	[6]	

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Pre-U – May/June 2013	9794	02

<p>(ii)</p>	$\int_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{3}{8}\pi} (\operatorname{cosec}2x - \cot 2x)^2 dx = \int_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{3}{8}\pi} \tan^2 x dx$ $= \int_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{3}{8}\pi} \sec^2 x - 1 dx$ $= [\tan x - x]_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{3}{8}\pi}$ $= \sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{8}\pi$ <p>Alternate solution:</p> $\int_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{3}{8}\pi} (\operatorname{cosec}2x - \cot 2x)^2 dx$ $= \int_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{3}{8}\pi} \operatorname{cosec}^2 2x - 2\operatorname{cosec}2x \cot 2x + \cot^2 2x dx$ $= \int_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{3}{8}\pi} 2\operatorname{cosec}^2 2x - 2\operatorname{cosec}2x \cot 2x - 1 dx$ $= [-\cot 2x + \operatorname{cosec}2x - x]_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{3}{8}\pi}$ $= \sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{8}\pi$	<p>M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1</p> <p>[6]</p>	<p>[12]</p>
<p>10 (i)</p>	$\frac{dV}{dt} \propto \sqrt{h}$ <p>Since the tank is a prism <math>V \propto h</math> so</p> $\frac{dV}{dt} = a\sqrt{V} \text{ where } a \text{ is a constant}$ <p>(ii) Separating variables</p> $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} dV = \int a dt$ $2\sqrt{V} = at (+c)$ <p>Use <math>t = 0, V = V_0</math> to obtain <math>c = 2\sqrt{V_0}</math></p> <p>and <math>t = 1, V = \frac{1}{2}V_0</math> in an equation involving <math>a</math> and <math>c</math> (or using definite integrals) to find <math>a</math> in terms of <math>V_0</math> only</p> $a = 2\sqrt{V_0} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 \right)$ <p>convincingly substitute and rearrange to get</p> $V = V_0 \left( \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 \right) t + 1 \right)^2$	<p>M1 A1</p> <p>[2]</p> <p>M1 M1 A1 B1 M1 A1</p> <p>[7]</p>	

<b>Page 6</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>Pre-U – May/June 2013</b>	<b>9794</b>	<b>02</b>

<b>(iii)</b>	$V = 0 \text{ implies } t = \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1} = 2 + \sqrt{2} = 3.41\dots$	M1		
		3.41 hours is 3 hours 24 mins and 51 seconds Condone verification only if $5.16 \times 10^{-6} V_0$ seen	A1	<b>[2]</b>