

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2007 question paper

9709 MATHEMATICS

9709/06

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.

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.

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

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2007 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



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 \checkmark 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 $\sqrt{}$ " 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.

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE A/AS LEVEL – May/June 2007	9709	06

1	$\text{mean} = 35 - 15/12$ $= 33.75 \text{ (33.8) minutes}$ $sd = \sqrt{82.23/12 - (-15/12)^2}$ $= 2.3 \text{ minutes}$	M1 A1 M1 A1	For $-15/12$ seen Correct answer $82.23/12 - (\pm \text{their coded mean})^2$ Correct answer
2 (i)	$P(\text{team}) = 0.5 + 0.5 \times 0.6$ $= 0.8$	B1 M1 A1	One correct product Summing two 2-factor products Correct answer
2 (ii)	$P(\text{training session} \text{team}) = \frac{0.5}{0.5 + 0.5 \times 0.6}$ $= 0.625 \text{ (5/8)}$	M1 M1 A1	Selecting correct term from (i) as their numerator Dividing by their (i) (must be < 1) Correct answer
3 (a)	$\frac{5.2 - 2s}{s} = -1.282$ $s = 7.24 \text{ or } 7.23$	M1 B1 M1 A1	Equation with \pm correct LHS seen here or later, can be μ or s , no cc ± 1.282 seen accept ± 1.28 or anything in between solving their equation with recognisable z -value and only 1 unknown occurring twice correct final answer
3 (b)	$\Phi\left(\frac{\mu + \sigma - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = 0.8413$ $P(z < 1) = 0.3413 \times 2 = 0.6826$ $0.6826 \times 800 = 546 \text{ (accept 547)}$ <p>OR</p> $SR \ 800 \times 2/3 = 533 \text{ or } 534$	B1 M1 A1 SR B1 B1	0.8413 (p) seen or implied (can use their own numbers) finding the correct area i.e. $2p - 1$ correct answer, must be a positive integer for 2/3 for 533 or 534 or B2 if 533 or 534 and no working

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE A/AS LEVEL – May/June 2007	9709	06

4	(i)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>16 yr olds</th> <th></th> <th>9 year olds</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>7, 4</td> <td>11</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9, 8,</td> <td>12</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7, 0</td> <td>13</td> <td>0, 2, 7,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>14</td> <td>2, 4,</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>15</td> <td>0, 1, 9,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>16</td> <td>0, 1, 4, 7,</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Key $7 13 2$ means 13.7 minutes and 13.2 minutes</p>	16 yr olds		9 year olds	7, 4	11		9, 8,	12		7, 0	13	0, 2, 7,	8	14	2, 4,		15	0, 1, 9,	5	16	0, 1, 4, 7,	B1	3 columns including an integer stem in the middle, single digits in leaves. Can go downwards
	16 yr olds		9 year olds																						
7, 4	11																								
9, 8,	12																								
7, 0	13	0, 2, 7,																							
8	14	2, 4,																							
	15	0, 1, 9,																							
5	16	0, 1, 4, 7,																							
	(ii)	$\sum (8 \text{ pupils}) = 106.8$ $\sum (9 \text{ pupils}) = 13.6 \times 9 (= 122.4)$ <p>New pupil's time = 15.6 min</p>	B1 B1 B1 ft 3	<p>One leaf column correct, ordering not necessary</p> <p>Other leaf column correct (ordering not nec) and both leaves labelled correctly (could be in key)</p> <p>Key correct both ways or two keys one each way, must have minutes</p> <p>106.8 seen or implied for 13.6×9</p> <p>Ft on 122.4 – their $\sum 8$</p>																					
5	(i) (a)	$\frac{12!}{4!2!} = 9979200 (9980000)$	B1	Dividing by 4! and 2! only																					
	(b)	$\frac{9!}{2!} = 181440 (181000)$	B1	Correct answer																					
	(ii)	${}_6C_2$ or ${}_4C_0 \times {}_2C_2 \times {}_6C_2$ or ${}_6C_4$ or ${}_6P_2/2!$ <p>= 15</p>	M1 M1 A1 3	<p>9! or $9 \times 8!$ seen not in denom</p> <p>correct answer</p> <p>for seeing ${}_6C_{\text{something}}$ or ${}_6P_{\text{something}}$ in a product (could be with 1)</p> <p>for seeing ${}_{\text{something}}C_2$ or ${}_6C_4$</p> <p>correct answer</p> <p>15 with no working scores full marks</p>																					

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE A/AS LEVEL – May/June 2007	9709	06

6	(i)	$P(\geq 3) = 1 - P(0, 1, 2)$ $= 1 - (6/7)^{15} - {}_{15}C_1 (1/7) (6/7)^{14} - {}_{15}C_2 (1/7)^2 (6/7)^{13}$ $= 1 - 0.0990 - 0.2476 - 0.2889$ $= 0.365 \text{ (accept 0.364)}$	M1	For attempt at $1 - P(0, 1, 2)$ or $1 - P(0, 1, 2, 3)$ or $P(3...15)$ or $P(4...15)$														
	(ii)	$\mu = 56 \times 1/7 (= 8)$ $\sigma^2 = 56 \times 1/7 \times 6/7 (= 6.857)$ $P(\text{more than } 7) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{7.5 - 8}{\sqrt{6.857}}\right)$ $= \Phi\left(\frac{8 - 7.5}{\sqrt{6.857}}\right) = \Phi(0.1909)$ $= 0.576$	M1 M1 A1 A1 4 B1 M1 M1 M1 A1 5	For 1 or more terms with 1/7 and 6/7 to powers which sum to 15 and ${}_{15}C_{\text{something}}$ Completely correct unsimplified form Correct final answer 8 and 6.857 or 6.86 or 2.618 seen or implied Standardising attempt with or without cc, must have square root Continuity correction either 7.5 or 6.5 Final answer > 0.5 (award this if the long way is used and the final answer is > 0.5) Correct final answer														
7	(i)	$P(\text{all different}) = \frac{{}_3C_1 \times {}_4C_1 \times {}_5C_1}{{}_{12}C_3} =$ $= 3/11 (= 0.273)$	M1 M1 A1 3	Attempt using combinations, with ${}_{12}C_3$ denom, or $P(RGY)$ in any order, i.e. $12 \times 11 \times 10$ in denom Correct numerator, or multiplying by 6 Correct answer														
	(ii)	$P(\text{exactly } 2 G) = \frac{{}_4C_2 \times {}_8C_1}{{}_{12}C_3}$ $= 12/55 \text{ AG}$	M1 A1 2	Attempt using combinations, or mult any $P(G\bar{G}\bar{G}) \times 3$ Or $P(GGY) \times 3 + P(GGR) \times 3$ Correct answer AG														
	(iii)	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$P(X=x)$</td> <td>14/55</td> <td>28/55</td> <td>12/55</td> <td>1/55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>decimal</td> <td>0.255</td> <td>0.509</td> <td>0.218</td> <td>0.018</td> </tr> </table>	x	0	1	2	3	$P(X=x)$	14/55	28/55	12/55	1/55	decimal	0.255	0.509	0.218	0.018	M1 M1 A1 A1 A1 5
x	0	1	2	3														
$P(X=x)$	14/55	28/55	12/55	1/55														
decimal	0.255	0.509	0.218	0.018														