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Cambridge International Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

9709 MATHEMATICS

9709/72 Paper 7, 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.

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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.

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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.

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1	Var = 16×9 + 25×36 (= 1044) sd = 32.3 or 6√29 or √1044	B1 M1 A1	M1 for 16 (or 4²) & 25 (or 5²) used M1 for add any multiples of 9 and 36 only
	Total	**3**	
2 (i)	H_0: $\lambda = 0.5$ H_1: $\lambda > 0.5$	 B1 1	or Pop mean = 0.5, not just Mean = 0.5 or Pop mean (per m^2)= 0.1 Accept μ instead of λ
(ii)	$1 - e^{-0.5}(1 + 0.5)$ = 0.0902 (3 sf) comp 0.1 Claim justified or there is evidence to support claim	M1 A1 M1 A1√ 4	$1 - P(X = 0,1)$ attempted, any λ. Allow 1 end error Allow 0.09 Valid comparison NB 0.9098>0.9 recovers M1A1 M1 oe Accept 'Reject H_0' if correctly defined No contradictions.
	Total	**5**	
3	$\lambda = 5 \times 0.15$ (= 0.75) E(amount) = 200×0.75 = 150 Var(weekly no of hole–in–ones) = 0.75 Var(amount) = $200^2 \times 0.75$ = 30,000	M1 A1 B1√ M1 A1 5	 Allow 200^2 × their variance (with nothing added/subtracted at any stage) (SR probability table can score M1A0 srB1 if var rounds to 30,000 (2sf))
	Total	**5**	
4 (i)	Conclude flight times affected when in fact they have not been.	B1 B1 2	Or accept pop mean changed from 6.2 although pop mean has not changed from 6.2
(ii)	H_0: Pop mean (or μ) = 6.2 H_0: Pop mean (or μ) ≠ 6.2 $\frac{5.98 - 6.2}{\frac{0.8}{\sqrt{40}}}$ = –1.739 (±) Accept (±)1.74 comp z = 1.96 No evidence that flight times affected	 B1 M1 A1 B1√ 4	 Allow with 40 instead of √40 Allow SD/Var mix (CV method 5.952 or 6.2279 M1 A1) For valid comparison or $P(z < -1.739) = 0.041 > 0.025$ or 5.98 > 5.952 or 6.2 < 6.228 and correct conclusion
(iii)	H_0 was not rejected oe Type II	B1* B1*dep 2	If in (ii) H_0 was rejected, then: H_0 rejected B1; Type I B1dep
	Total	**8**	

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5	**(i)**	14800/50 or 296 $\frac{50}{49}\left(\frac{4390000}{50} - '296'^2\right)$ (= 187.755) = 188 (3 sf)	B1 M1 A1 3	 Oe
	(ii)	$2 \times z \times \sqrt{\frac{'187.755'}{50}} = 5.45$ oe z = 1.406 or 1.405 Φ('1.406') (= 0.92 or 0.9199) α = 84 (2 sf) allow 83.98	M1 A1 M1 A1 4	If '2 ×' omitted: $z \times \sqrt{\frac{'187.755'}{50}} = 5.45$ M1 z = 2.812 or 2.810 A0 Φ('2.812') (= 0.9975) α = 99.5 or 99 or 100 M1 A0 For complete method to find α SR use of biased var(184) scores M1A1(1.4205) A=84.5 M1A1
	(iii)	0.96^4 = 0.849 (3 sf)	M1 A1 2	
		Total	**9**	
6	**(i)**	$k\int_0^{15}(225 - t^2)\mathrm{d}t = 1$ $k\left[225t - \frac{t^3}{3}\right]_0^{15} = 1$ k×[3375 – 1125} = 1 or k×2250 = 1 ($k = \frac{1}{2250}$ **AG**)	M1 A1 A1 3	Attempt integ f(x) and = 1. Ignore limits Correct integration and limits No errors seen
	(ii)	$\frac{1}{2250}\int_{10}^{15}(225 - t^2)\mathrm{d}t$ $(= \frac{1}{2250}\left[225t - \frac{t^3}{3}\right]_{10}^{15})$ $= \frac{1}{2250}$ [2250 – (2250 – $\frac{1000}{3}$)] $= \frac{4}{27}$ or 0.148 (3 sf)	M1 A1 A1 3	Attempt integ, ignore limits Or $1 - \int_0^{10}$ Correct integration and limits. Condone missing k
	(iii)	$\frac{1}{2250}\int_0^{15}(225t - t^3)\mathrm{d}t$ $= \frac{1}{2250}\left[\frac{225t^2}{2} - \frac{t^4}{4}\right]_0^{15}$ $= \frac{1}{2250}[\frac{50625}{2} - \frac{50625}{4}]$ $= \frac{45}{8}$ or 5.625 or 5.63 (3 sf)	M1* A1 M1*dep A1 4	Attempt integ xf(x) , ignore limits Correct integration and limits. Condone missing k Sub correct limits into their integral Accept 5 mins 37 or 38 secs
		Total	**10**	

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7	(i)	Poisson	B1	
		(Actually binomial with)		Allow without "binomial"
		$n > 50$	B1	Accept n large
		and np (or λ) (= 2.1) which is < 5	B1 3	Accept p small (p < 0.1)
	(ii)	$\lambda = 2.1$	B1	
		$e^{-2.1}\left(1+2.1+\frac{2.1^2}{2}+\frac{2.1^3}{3!}\right)$	M1	Attempt P(0,1,2,3) any λ allow 1 end error
				SR_1 Ft Normal N(2.1,2.1) B1 standardising M1
		= 0.839 (3 sf)	A1 3	0.833 A1
				SR_2 Ft Binomial B(10500,0.0002) B1 calculating binomial prob P(0,1,2,3) M1 = 0.8386 A1
	(iii)	$P(X \geqslant 1) = 1 - e^{-2.1}$ (= 0. 87754)	M1	Any λ
		$P(X = 1,2,3) = e^{-2.1}\left(2.1+\frac{2.1^2}{2}+\frac{2.1^3}{3!}\right)$ (= 0.71619)	M1	Or '0.839' – $e^{-2.1}$ Any λ
		$\frac{P(X=1,2,3)}{P(X>1)}$ $\left(=\frac{0.71619}{0.87754}\right)$	M1	Allow any attempted $\frac{P(X=1,2,3)}{P(X>1)}$ Any λ
		= 0.816 (3 sf)	A1 4	SR_1 Ft Normal P(>0.5)=0.86523 M1 P(1,2,3)=0.698 M1 0.698/0.86523 = 0.807 M1A1
				SR_2 FT Binomial M1 M1 M1 A1
		Total	**10**	
		Total for paper	**50**	

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