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MATHEMATICS **9709/63**

Paper 6 **May/June 2017**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 50

Published

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 2017 series for most Cambridge IGCSE®, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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 FT 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/OE Any Equivalent Form (of answer is equally acceptable) / Or Equivalent

AG Answer Given on the question paper (so extra checking is needed to ensure that the detailed working leading to the result is valid)

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

SOI Seen or implied

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.

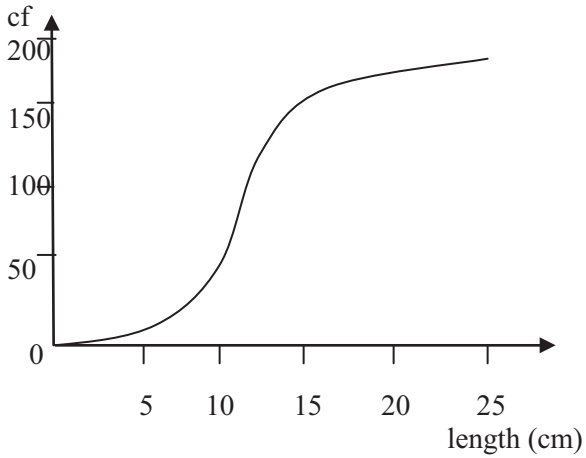
Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	P(6) = 0.3	**B1**	SOI
	P(sum is 9) = P(3, 6) + P(4, 5) + P(5, 4) + P(6, 3)	**M1**	Identifying the four ways of summing to 9 (3,6), (6,3) (4,5) and (5,4)
	= (0.03 + 0.02) × 2	**M1**	Mult 2 probs together to find one correct prob of (3,6), (6,3) (4,5) or (5,4) unsimplified
	= 0.1	**A1**	OE
	Total:	**4**	
2	$np = 270 \times 1/3 = 90$, $npq = 270 \times 1/3 \times 2/3 = 60$	**B1**	Correct unsimplified *np* and *npq*, SOI
	$P(x > 100) = P\left(z > \frac{99.5 - 90}{\sqrt{60}}\right) = P(z > 1.2264)$	**M1** **M1**	±Standardising using 100 need sq rt Continuity correction, 99.5 or 100.5 used
	= 1 – 0.8899	**M1**	Correct area 1 – Φ implied by final prob. < 0.5
	= 0.110	**A1**	
	Total:	**5**	
3(i)	P(*S*) = 0.65 × 0.6 + 0.35 × 0.75	**M1**	Summing two 2-factor probs or 1 – (sum of two 2-factor probs)
	= 0.653 (261/400)	**A1**	
	Total:	**2**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(ii)	$\mathrm{P}(Std \mid L) = \dfrac{P(Std \cap L)}{P(L)} = \dfrac{0.35 \times 0.25}{1 - 0.6525} = 0.0875/0.3475$	**M1** **M1**	'P(Std)' × 'P(L/Std)'as num of a fraction. Could be from tree diagram in 3(i). Denominator (1 - their (i)) or their (i) **or** 0.65 × 0.4(or 0.6) + 0.35 × 0.25(or 0.75) = 0.26+0.0875 **or** P(L) from their tree diagram
	= 0.252 (35/139)	**A1**	
	Total:	**3**	
4(a)	$\mathrm{P}(x > 0) = \mathrm{P}\left(z > \pm\dfrac{0-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$ $= \mathrm{P}\left(z > \dfrac{-\mu}{\mu/1.5}\right)$ or $\mathrm{P}\left(z > \dfrac{-1.5\sigma}{\sigma}\right)$	**M1**	±Standardising, in terms of μ and/or σ with 0 - …. in numerator, no continuity correction, no √
	= P(z > -1.5)	**A1**	Obtaining z value of ±1.5 by eliminating μ and σ, SOI
	= 0.933	**A1**	
	Total:	**3**	
4(b)	$z = -1.151$	**B1**	± z value rounding to 1.1 or 1.2
	$-1.151 = \dfrac{70-120}{s}$	**M1**	± Standardising (using 70) equated to a z-value, no cc, no squaring, no √
	σ = 43.4 or 43.5	**A1**	
	Totals:	**3**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(i)	constant probability (of completing)	**B1**	Any one condition of these two
	independent trials/events	**B1**	The other condition
	Totals:	**2**	
5(ii)	$P(5, 6, 7) = {}^7C_5(0.7)^5(0.3)^2 + {}^7C_6(0.7)^6(0.3)^1 + (0.7)^7$	**M1** **A1**	Bin term ${}^7C_x(0.7)^x(0.3)^{7-x}$, $x \neq 0, 7$ Correct unsimplified answer (sum) OE
	= 0.647	**A1**	
	Total:	**3**	
5(iii)	P(0, 1, 2, 3, 4) = 1 – their '0.6471' = 0.3529	**M1**	Find P($\leqslant 4$) either by subtracting their (ii) from 1 or from adding Probs of 0,1,2,3,4 with n=7 (or 10) and p = 0.7
	$P(3) = {}^{10}C_3(0.3529)^3(0.6471)^7$	**M1**	${}^{10}C_3$ (their 0.353)^3(1 – their 0.353)^7 on its own
	= 0.251	**A1**	
6(a)(i)	First digit in 2 ways. 2 × 4 × 3 × 2 or 2 × 4P3	**M1**	1, 2 or 3 × 4P3 OE as final answer
	Total = 48 ways	**A1**	
	Total:	**2**	
6(a)(ii)	2 × 5 × 5 × 3	**M1** **M1**	Seeing 5^2 mult; this mark is for correctly considering the middle two digits with replacement Mult by 6; this mark is for correctly considering the first and last digits
	= 150 ways	**A1**	
	Totals:	**3**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(b)(i)	OO**** in $^{18}C_4$ ways	**M1**	$^{18}C_x$ or the sum of five 2-factor products with n = 14 and 4, may be × by 2C2: 4C0 × 14C4 + 4C1 × 14C3 + 4C2 × 14C2 + 4C3 × 14C1 + 4C4 (× 14C0)
	= 3060	**A1**	
	Totals:	**2**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(b)(ii)	Choc / Not Choc 0 / $6 = 1 \times {}^{16}C_6 = 8008$ 0.2066 1 / $5 = {}^{4}C_1 \times {}^{16}C_5 = 17472$ 0.4508 2 / $4 = {}^{4}C_2 \times {}^{16}C_4 = 10920$ 0.2817 OR Choc / Oats / Ginger 0 0 6 0 1 5 0 2 4 1 0 5 1 1 4 1 2 3 2 0 4 2 1 3 2 2 2	**B1**	The correct number of ways with one of 0, 1 or 2 chocs , unsimplified **or** any three correct number of ways of combining choc/oat/ginger, unsimplified
	Total = 36400 ways	**M1**	sum the number of ways with 0, 1 and 2 chocs and two must be totally correct, unsimplified OR sum the nine combinations of choc, ginger, oats, six must be totally correct, unsimplified
	Probability = $36400/{}^{20}C_6$	**M1**	dividing by ${}^{20}C_6$ (38760) oe
	= 0.939 (910/969)	**A1**	
	Totals:	**4**	
7(i)	freq = fd × cw 10, 40, 120, 30	**M1** **A1**	Attempt to multiply at least 3 fds by their ‘class widths’
	Totals:	**2**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7(ii)	<table><tr><td>length</td><td>< 5</td><td>< 10</td><td>< 20</td><td>< 25</td></tr><tr><td>cf</td><td>10</td><td>50</td><td>170</td><td>200</td></tr></table> 	**B1** **B1** **M1** **A1**	3 or more correct cfs **heights** on graph 10, 50, 170, 200 Labels correct cf and length(cm), linear scales from zero (allow 0.5 on horizontal axis) Attempt (at least three) at plotting at upper end points (either 5 or 5.5, 10 or 10.5 etc.) Starting at (0, 0) polygon or smooth curve increasing with plotted points at lengths 5, 10, 20 and 25
	Totals:	**4**	
7(iii)	median = 14.2	**B1**	Median (accept 13.2 – 15.2)
	'18.5' – '10'	**M1**	Subt their LQ from their UQ if reasonable from their graph
	IQ range = 8.5	**A1FT**	Correct FT using LQ = 10 and UQ between 17.5 and 19.5
	Totals:	**3**	
7(iv)	mean = (2.5×10 + 7.5×40 + 15×120 + 22.5×30) / 200	**M1**	Using mid points (± 0.5) and their frequencies from 7(i) in correct formula
	= 14	**A1**	
	Totals:	**2**	