

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International Advanced Level

MATHEMATICS
Paper 7
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 50

Published

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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 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.

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The following abbreviations may be used in a mark scheme or used on the scripts:

AEF/OE	Any Ec	quivalent Form	(of	answer is ed	qually	y acce	ptable) / (Or Equi	valent

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.

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(i)	Poisson with $\lambda = 0.2$	B1	
	$1 - e^{-0.2} \left(1 + 0.2 + \frac{0.2^2}{2} \right)$	M1	$1 - Poisson P(0, 1, 2, 3)$ attempted, any λ , allow one end error
	= 0.00115 (3 sf)	A1	SR: using Bin, ans 0.00115: B1
	Total:	3	
1(ii)	n large (n > 50)	B1	
	np = 0.2 < 5 or p small	B1	
	Total:	2	
2	Assume sd still = 3.8	B1	or sd unchanged
	H_0 : $\mu = 64.0$ H_1 : $\mu < 64.0$	B1	
	$\frac{63.3 - 64.0}{\frac{3.8}{\sqrt{100}}}$	M1	Standardising with their values (no sd / var mixes) Must have $\sqrt{100}$
	=-1.842	A1	
	comp "1.842" with z-value "1.842" < 1.96	M1	comp +ve with +ve or -ve with -ve or comp Φ ("1.842") with 0.975 0.9672 < 0.975 OE
	No evidence that heights are shorter	A1FT	OE FT their z _{calc}
	Total:	6	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)	$7.1 \pm z \times \sqrt{\frac{2.6}{75}}$	M1	Expression of correct form must be z (note MR var = 2.6 ² can score M1) seen
	z = 1.751	B1	
	6.77 to 7.43 (3 sfs)	A1	Must be an interval
	Total:	3	
3(b)	0.04^{3}	M1	Allow 0.08^3 for M1
	= 0.000064	A1	
	Total:	2	
3(c)	e.g. Particular day or time of day	B1	Allow "Not random"
	Total:	1	
4(i)	Greater area where $x < 7.5$ than $x > 7.5$	B1	Allow Graph higher for $x < 7.5$ than for $x > 7.5$ or Graph decreasing or equiv expl'n
	Total:	1	
4(ii)	$\int_{5}^{10} \frac{k}{x^2} \mathrm{d}x = 1$	M1	Attempt Integ $f(x) = 1$ ignore limits
	$k\left[-\frac{1}{x}\right]_{5}^{10} = 1$	A1	Correct integration and limits
	$k \times \frac{1}{10} = 1$		
	k = 10 AG	A1	No errors seen
	Total:	3	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance			
4(iii)	$10\int_{5}^{10} \frac{1}{x} dx$	M1	Attempt Integ $xf(x)$ ignore limits			
	$= 10 \left[\ln x \right]_{5}^{10}$ = 10(ln10 - ln5)	M1	Correct integration and limits			
	= 10ln2 or 6.93 (3 sf)	A1	OE			
	Total:	3				
4(iv)	$10\int_{5}^{10} 1 dx - "6.93"^2$	M1	Attempt (Integ $x^2 f(x)$) – $(E(x))^2$. No limits M0			
	= 1.95 (accept 1.96)	A1	Use of 6.93 gives 1.97 A0			
	Total:	2				
5(i)	<i>W</i> ~ N(6210, 171.88)	B2	seen or implied. B1 each parameter			
	$\frac{6200 - "6210"}{\sqrt{"171.88"}} \qquad (= -0.763)$	M1	Standardising with their values. No sd / var mix			
	1 – Φ("0.763")	M1	For area consistent with their mean			
	= 0.223 (3 sfs)	A1				
	Total:	5				

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(ii)	E(C-2B) = -50	M1	"6210"-2(3130) (or E(2B-C)=50
	$Var(C - 2B) = "171.88" + 2^{2} \times 12.1^{2}$ (= 757.52)	M1	
	$\frac{0 - (-50)}{\sqrt{"757.52"}} \tag{= 1.817}$	M1	Standardising with their values
	Φ("1.817")	M1	For area consistent with their mean
	= 0.965 (3 sfs)	A1	
	Total:	5	
6(i)	mean = 6.6	B1	B1 for 6.6 (could be scored in iii)
	$P(X \le 1) = e^{-6.6} (1 + 6.6) = 0.0103$	M1	Allow incorrect λ in both probs
	$P(X \le 2) = e^{-6.6} (1 + 6.6 + \frac{6.6^2}{2}) = 0.0400$	M1A1	A1 for both values
	$CR \text{ is } X \leq 1$	DA1	Dep on at least one M
	P(Type I error) = $P(X \le 1) = 0.0103$	B1FT	FT their $P(X \le 1)$
	Total:	6	
6(ii)	Wrongly concluding that (mean) no of (sports) injuries has decreased	B1	Must be in context
	Total:	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(iii)	H_0 : $\lambda = 6.6 H_1$: $\lambda < 6.6$	B1	Can be scored in (i). Allow μ or $\lambda / 1.1$ or 6.6 or $P(X \le 2) = 0.0400 > 0.02$
	2 not in CR	M1	
	No evidence mean no. of injuries has decreased	A1FT	
	Total:	3	
6(iv)	N(39.6, 39.6)	B1	May be implied
	$\frac{29.5 - 39.6}{\sqrt{39.6}} \tag{= -1.605}$	M1	Allow with wrong or no cc
	$\Phi(\text{``-1.605''}) = 1 - \Phi(\text{``1.605''})$	M1	For area consistent with their mean
	= 0.0543 (3 sfs)	A1	
	Total:	4	