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MATHEMATICS **9709/63**

Paper 6 **October/November 2016**

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 October/November 2016 series for most Cambridge IGCSE®, Cambridge International A and AS Level 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 √ 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

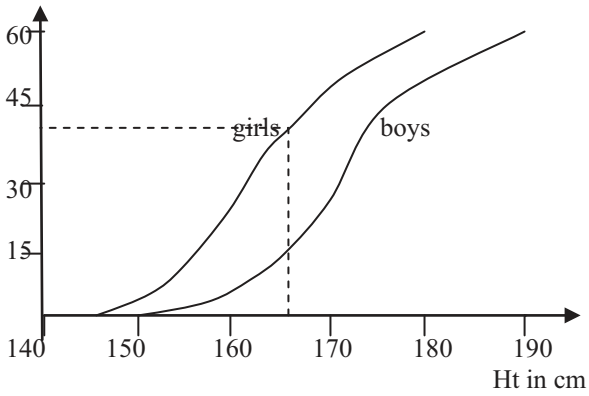
SR Special Ruling (detailing the mark to be given for a specific wrong solution, or a case where some standard marking practice is to be varied in the light of a particular circumstance)

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.

1		total ways ${}^{10}C_5 = 252$ MW together e.g. (MW)*** in ${}^{8}C_3$ ways = 56 MW not together = 252 – 56 = 196 ways **OR 1** $2\ {}^{8}C_4 + {}^{8}C_5$ $2\ {}^{8}C_4 = 2x70=140$; ${}^{8}C_5 = 56$ $2\ {}^{8}C_4 + {}^{8}C_5 = 196$ **OR 2** $2\ {}^{9}C_5 - {}^{8}C_5$ $2\ {}^{9}C_5 = 2 \times 126 = 252$; ${}^{8}C_5 = 56$ $2\ {}^{9}C_5 - {}^{8}C_5 = 196$	**M1** **B1** **A1** **M1** **B1** **A1** **M1** **B1** **A1**	**[**3]	${}^{10}C_5 - \ldots$ or $252 - \ldots$ 252 and 56 seen, may be unsimplified $2\ {}^{n}C_4 + {}^{n}C_5$ 140 and 56 seen may be unsimplified $2\ {}^{9}C_5 - ..$ 252 and 56 seen, may be unsimplified
2	**(i)**	$p = 1/3$ $P(\geqslant 2) = 1 - P(0, 1) = 1 - (2/3)^4 - {}^{4}C_1(1/3)(2/3)^3$ or $P(2,3,4) = {}^{4}C_2(1/3)^2(2/3)^2 + {}^{4}C_3(1/3)^3(2/3) + (1/3)^4$ $= \frac{11}{27}$, 0.407	 **M1** **M1** **A1**	 **[**3]	 Bin term ${}^{4}C_x p^x (1-p)^{4-x}$ $0 < p < 1$ Correct unsimplified answer
	(ii)	$P(\text{sum is } 5) = P(1, 1, 1, 2) \times 4 = (1/3)^4 \times 4$ $= \frac{4}{81}$, 0.0494	**M1** **M1** **A1**	 **[**3]	1, 1, 1, 2 seen or 4 options Mult by $(1/3)^4$
3	**(i)**	e.g. **5 in ${}^{3}P_2$ ways = 6 **7 in ${}^{3}P_2 = 6$ Total 12 AG **OR** listing 457, 547, 467, 647, 567, 657, 475, 745 465, 645, 675, 765 Total 12 AG	**M1** **M1** **A1** **M1** **M1** **A1**	 **[**3]	Recognising ends in 5 or 7, can be implied Summing ends in 5 + ends in 7 oe Correct answer following legit working Listing at least 5 different numbers ending in 5 Listing at least 5 different numbers ending in 7
	(ii)	1 digit in 2 ways 2 digits in *5 or *7 = ${}^{3}P_1 \times 2 = 6$ 4 digits in ***5 or ***7 = ${}^{3}P_3 \times 2 = 12$ Total ways = 32	**M1** **A1** **A1**	 [3]	Consider at least 3 options with different number of digits. If no working, must be 3 or 4 from 2, 6, 12, 12 One option correct from 1, 2 or 4 digits
4	**(i)**	64/250, 0.256	**B1**	[1]	oe
	(ii)	190/250, 0.76(0)	**B1**	[1]	oe

(iii)	P(X) = 80/250 = 8/25	**M1**		attempt at P(X)
	P(Y) = 100/250 = 2/5	**M1**		attempt at P(Y)
	P ($X \cap Y$) = 32/250 = 16/125	**B1**		oe
	$P(X) \times P(Y) = \frac{8}{25} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{16}{125}$	**M1**		comparing P(X) × P(Y) and P($X \cap Y$) so long as independence has not been assumed
	Since P(X) × P(Y) = P ($X \cap Y$) therefore independent	**A1**	**[**5]	correct answer with all working correct
5 (i)	cf 	**B1** **B1** **B1** **B1**	[4]	Horizontal axis from min of 140 to 190 and vertical axis from 0 to minimum of 60 and two CF graphs on the same set of axes. Labels: CF; height (ht) in cm; girls; boys in correct places CF graph going through (150, 0) , (160, 20), (170, 43), (180, 55) and (190, 60) CF graph going through (140, 0), (150, 12), (160,33), (170,50), (180, 60) [and (190, 60)]
(ii)	42 (± 1) shorter than 165. (18(± 1))/60×100 = 30% (± 1.7%)	**M1** **M1** **A1**	**[**3]	Line or reading from 165 on their cf graph oe subtracting from 60
(iii)	can see which is taller; see which of boys or girls is more spread out	**B1**	[1]	any sensible comment in context
6 (i)	P(small) = $P\left(z < \frac{95-150}{50}\right)$ = P(z < –1.1) = 1 – 0.8643 = 0.136	**M1** **M1** **A1**	**[**3]	± standardising using 95, no cc, no sq, no sq rt 1 – Φ (in final answer)
(ii)	z = 1.282 $1.282 = \frac{x-150}{50}$ x = 214 g	**B1** **M1** **A1**	[3]	± rounding to 1.28 Standardised eqn in their z allow cc
(iii)	P(small) = 0.1357, P(large) = 0.1357 symmetry P(medium) = 1 – 0.1357×2 = 0.7286 **AG**	**B1**	[1]	Correct answer legit obtained
(b)	Expected cost per banana = 0.1357×10 + 0.1357×25 + 0.7286×20 = 19.3215 cents Total cost of 100 bananas = 1930 (cents) ($19.30)	***M1** **DM1** **A1**	[3]	Attempt at multiplying each 'prob' by a price and summing Mult by 100

7 (i)	$P(2) = {}^7C_2(0.1)^2(0.9)^5$ $= 0.124$	**M1** **A1**	[2]	Bin term ${}^7C_2p^2(1-p)^5 \quad 0 < p < 1$
(ii)	$(0.15)^1(0.1)^2(0.75)^2 \times 5!/2!2!$ $= 0.0253$ or $81/3200$	**M1** **M1** **A1**	[3]	Mult probs for options, $(0.15)^a(0.1)^b(0.75)^c$ where a + b + c sum to 5 Mult by 5!/2!2! oe
(iii)	mean = 365×0.15 (= 54.75 or 219/4) Var = $365\times 0.15\times0.85$ (= 46.5375 or 3723/80) $P(x > 44) = P\left(z > \frac{44.5 - 54.75}{\sqrt{46.5375}}\right)$ $= P(z > -1.5025)$ $= 0.933$	**B1** **M1** **M1** **M1** **A1**	[5]	Correct unsimplified mean **and** var, oe ± Standardising need sq rt cc either 44.5 (or 43.5) Φ Correct answer accept 0.934