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**MATHEMATICS**

**9709/41**

Paper 4

**May/June 2019**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 50

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**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.

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This document consists of **11** printed pages.

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  - 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.
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| Question | Answer                                                                                                                                                       | Mark      | Guidance                                                                                                                                  |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1        | $(X=) 78 \times 5/13 - 50 \times 3/5 = 78 \cos 67.4 - 50 \cos 53.1$<br>$(Y=) 78 \times 12/13 + 50 \times 4/5 - 112$<br>$= 78 \sin 67.4 + 50 \sin 53.1 - 112$ | <b>M1</b> | Attempt to resolve forces either horizontally (2 terms) or vertically (3 terms)                                                           |
|          | $[X = 30 - 30 = 0 \quad Y = 72 + 40 - 112 = 0]$                                                                                                              | <b>A1</b> | Correct expressions horizontally and vertically                                                                                           |
|          | $X = 0$ and $Y = 0$                                                                                                                                          | <b>A1</b> | From convincing exact calculations                                                                                                        |
|          | <b>Alternative method for question 1</b>                                                                                                                     |           |                                                                                                                                           |
|          | $\frac{112}{\sin 59.5} = \frac{50}{\sin 157.4} = \frac{78}{\sin 143.1}$                                                                                      | <b>M1</b> | Attempt to use Lami, one pair of terms                                                                                                    |
|          |                                                                                                                                                              | <b>A1</b> | All terms correct                                                                                                                         |
|          | $\frac{112}{56/65} = \frac{50}{5/13} = \frac{78}{3/5} = 130$                                                                                                 | <b>A1</b> | Exact values seen and used and shown to be = 130<br>$\cos [180 - (\theta + \alpha)] = 33/65$ and $\sin [180 - (\theta + \alpha)] = 56/65$ |
|          |                                                                                                                                                              | <b>3</b>  |                                                                                                                                           |

| Question | Answer           | Mark      | Guidance                                                                                                           |
|----------|------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2(i)     | $[0 = 25 - 10t]$ | <b>M1</b> | Use of $v = u + at$ with $u = 25$ , $v = 0$ and $a = -g$ or other complete method for finding $t$ to highest point |
|          | $t = 2.5$        | <b>A1</b> |                                                                                                                    |
|          |                  | <b>3</b>  |                                                                                                                    |

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| Question | Answer                                                                                                                                               | Mark      | Guidance                                                                                                                     |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2(ii)    | $[20 = 25t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2]$                                                                                                                       | <b>M1</b> | Applying $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ with $s = 20$ , $u = 25$                                                                 |
|          | $[t = 1 \text{ and } t = 4]$                                                                                                                         | <b>M1</b> | Solve a 3-term quadratic for $t$ , factorising or formula                                                                    |
|          | Required time = $4 - 1 = 3$ seconds                                                                                                                  | <b>A1</b> |                                                                                                                              |
|          | <b>Alternative method for question 2(ii)</b>                                                                                                         |           |                                                                                                                              |
|          | $[v^2 = 25^2 + 2 \times (-10) \times 20 \rightarrow v = \pm 15]$                                                                                     | <b>M1</b> | Using $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ with $u = 25$ , $s = 20$ and $a = -g$                                                                |
|          | $[-15 = 25 - 10T]$ or equivalent                                                                                                                     | <b>M1</b> | Use $v$ at $s = 20$ to find the time, $T$ , taken to reach the maximum height and to return to $s = 20$                      |
|          | Required time = $1.5 + 1.5 = 3$ seconds                                                                                                              | <b>A1</b> |                                                                                                                              |
|          |                                                                                                                                                      | <b>3</b>  |                                                                                                                              |
| 2(iii)   | Max height reached at 2.5 s, hence reaches $h$ after 2 s<br>$h - 3 = 25 \times 2 - 5 \times 2^2$                                                     | <b>M1</b> | Using their $t$ from 2(i) – 0.5 in $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$<br>Allow finding $h$ without taking note of the additional 3 m |
|          | $h = 33$ m                                                                                                                                           | <b>A1</b> |                                                                                                                              |
|          | <b>Alternative method for question 2(iii)</b>                                                                                                        |           |                                                                                                                              |
|          | Maximum height = $\frac{1}{2} \times (25 + 0) \times 2.5 [= 31.25]$ o.e.<br>In 0.5 s it falls distance $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 0.5^2 [= 1.25]$ | <b>M1</b> | For attempting to find both the maximum height and the distance fallen in 0.5 seconds                                        |
|          | $h = 31.25 - 1.25 + 3 = 33$ m                                                                                                                        | <b>A1</b> |                                                                                                                              |
|          |                                                                                                                                                      | <b>2</b>  |                                                                                                                              |

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| Question | Answer                                                  | Mark      | Guidance                                                           |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3(i)     | $DF = 1500 + 12\,000 \times g \times 0.08$ [DF = 11100] | <b>M1</b> | Using $DF = \text{Resistance} + \text{weight component}$ (3 terms) |
|          | Power = DF $\times$ 5                                   | <b>M1</b> | Using $P = Fv$ (their 2 term DF $\times$ 5)                        |
|          | Power = 11 100 $\times$ 5 = 55.5 kW                     | <b>A1</b> | <b>AG</b>                                                          |
|          |                                                         | <b>3</b>  |                                                                    |
| 3(ii)    | $k \times 5^2 = 1500$ , $k = 60$                        | <b>B1</b> | <b>AG</b>                                                          |
|          |                                                         | <b>1</b>  |                                                                    |
| 3(iii)   | $DF = 60v^2$                                            | <b>B1</b> | Using $DF = \text{resistance} = 60v^2$                             |
|          | $55500 = DF \times v = 60v^2 \times v = 60v^3$          | <b>M1</b> | $P = Fv$ used and attempt to solve a 2-term cubic equation for $v$ |
|          | $v = 9.74 \text{ ms}^{-1}$                              | <b>A1</b> |                                                                    |
|          |                                                         | <b>3</b>  |                                                                    |

| Question | Answer                                          | Mark      | Guidance                                               |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 4(i)     | $R = 13 \cos 67.4 = 13 (5/13)$ [R = 5]          | <b>B1</b> | Resolve forces perpendicular to plane. Allow 67.4 used |
|          | $F + 13 \sin 67.4 = F + 13(12/13) = 20$ [F = 8] | <b>B1</b> | Resolve forces parallel to plane. Allow 67.4 used      |
|          |                                                 | <b>M1</b> | Use $F = \mu R$                                        |
|          | $\mu = 8/5 = 1.6$                               | <b>A1</b> | <b>AG</b> Must be from exact working here              |
|          |                                                 | <b>4</b>  |                                                        |

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| Question | Answer                                                                                                | Mark      | Guidance                                                                                                               |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4(ii)    | $13 \sin 67.4 - F = 1.3a$<br>$F = \mu R = 8 \rightarrow [4 = 1.3a]$                                   | <b>M1</b> | For applying Newton's second law along the plane and also using $F = \mu R$ (3 terms)                                  |
|          | $a = 3.08 \text{ ms}^{-2}$                                                                            | <b>A1</b> | Allow $a = 40/13$                                                                                                      |
|          |                                                                                                       | <b>2</b>  |                                                                                                                        |
| 4(iii)   | $s = 0 + 0.5 \times (40/13) \times 2^2 [= 80/13 = 6.15]$                                              | <b>M1</b> | Use $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ with $u = 0$ and their $a \neq \pm g$ to find the distance moved in the first 2 seconds |
|          | WD = $8 \times 6.15$                                                                                  | <b>M1</b> | WD = $F \times d$                                                                                                      |
|          | WD = 49.2 J                                                                                           | <b>A1</b> | Allow WD = 640/13 J                                                                                                    |
|          | <b>Alternative method for question 4(iii)</b>                                                         |           |                                                                                                                        |
|          | $s = 0 + 0.5 \times (40/13) \times 2^2 [= 80/13 = 6.15]$                                              | <b>M1</b> |                                                                                                                        |
|          | $[v = (40/13) \times 2]$<br>and $[WD = 1.3g(80/13)(12/13) - \frac{1}{2} \times 1.3 \times (80/13)^2]$ | <b>M1</b> | Finding $v$ after 2 seconds<br>and using WD = PE loss – KE gain                                                        |
|          | WD = 49.2 J                                                                                           | <b>A1</b> | Allow WD = 640/13 J                                                                                                    |
|          |                                                                                                       | <b>3</b>  |                                                                                                                        |

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| Question | Answer                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Mark      | Guidance                                                                                                                                              |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5(i)     | $a = 2t - 8$                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <b>M1</b> | Differentiate to find $a$                                                                                                                             |
|          | $a = 0 \rightarrow t = 4$                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <b>M1</b> | Set $a = 0$ and solve for $t$                                                                                                                         |
|          | Minimum $v = -4 \text{ ms}^{-1}$                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>A1</b> | Full marks available for correct use of a $v$ - $t$ graph or correct use of " $t = -b/2a$ "                                                           |
|          | <b>Alternative method for question 5(i)</b>                                                                                                                                                                                       |           |                                                                                                                                                       |
|          | $v = (t - 4)^2 - 4$                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <b>M1</b> | Attempt to complete the square for $v$                                                                                                                |
|          | $[t = 4]$                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <b>M1</b> | Choose the $t$ value which gives minimum $v$                                                                                                          |
|          | Minimum $v = -4 \text{ ms}^{-1}$                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>A1</b> |                                                                                                                                                       |
|          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>3</b>  |                                                                                                                                                       |
| 5(ii)    | $v = 0$ when $(t - 2)(t - 6) = 0$                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <b>M1</b> | Find values of $t$ when $v = 0$ , factorise or formula                                                                                                |
|          | $t = 2$ or $t = 6$                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <b>A1</b> |                                                                                                                                                       |
|          | $[s = \frac{1}{3}t^3 - 4t^2 + 12t (+c)]$                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>M1</b> | Integrate $v$ to find $s$                                                                                                                             |
|          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>A1</b> | Correct integration                                                                                                                                   |
|          | $0 \leq t \leq 2 \quad s_1 = 8/3 - 16 + 24 = 32/3$<br>$2 \leq t \leq 6 \quad s_2 = (216/3 - 144 + 72) - (8/3 - 16 + 24) = -32/3$<br>$6 \leq t \leq 8$<br>$s_3 = (512/3 - 4 \times 8^2 + 12 \times 8) - (216/3 - 144 + 72) = 32/3$ | <b>M1</b> | Attempt to find $s_1$ , $s_2$ and $s_3$<br>Look for consideration of the need for 3 intervals<br>Allow use of symmetry when finding $s_1$ , and $s_3$ |
|          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>A1</b> | 2 correct values of displacement                                                                                                                      |
|          | Total distance = 32 m                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <b>A1</b> | All correct                                                                                                                                           |
|          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>7</b>  |                                                                                                                                                       |

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| Question | Answer                                                                                         | Mark      | Guidance                                                    |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6(i)     | Particle $A$ : $T = 4 \sin \theta$<br>Particle $B$ : $T = 2$                                   | <b>M1</b> | Resolve forces for $A$ and for $B$                          |
|          |                                                                                                | <b>M1</b> | Eliminate $T$ and solve for $\theta$                        |
|          | $\theta = 30$                                                                                  | <b>A1</b> |                                                             |
|          |                                                                                                | <b>3</b>  |                                                             |
| 6(ii)(a) | $A$ : $T - 4 \sin 20 = 0.4a$<br>$B$ : $2 - T = 0.2a$<br>System: $2 - 4 \sin 20 = (0.4 + 0.2)a$ | <b>M1</b> | Apply Newton's second law to $A$ or to $B$ or to the system |
|          |                                                                                                | <b>A1</b> | Two correct equations                                       |
|          |                                                                                                | <b>M1</b> | Solve for $a$ or $T$                                        |
|          | $T = 1.79$ and $a = 1.05$                                                                      | <b>A1</b> | Both correct                                                |
|          |                                                                                                | <b>4</b>  |                                                             |
| 6(ii)(b) | $v^2 = 2 \times 1.053 \times 0.5 = 1.053$                                                      | <b>M1</b> | Attempt to find $v$ using their $a \neq \pm g$              |
|          | $v = 1.03 \text{ ms}^{-1}$                                                                     | <b>A1</b> |                                                             |
|          |                                                                                                | <b>2</b>  |                                                             |

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| Question | Answer                                                                                                       | Mark        | Guidance                                                                                       |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6(ii)(c) | Loss in KE = $\frac{1}{2} \times 0.4 \times 1.053 = 0.2106$<br>Gain in PE = $0.4 \times 10 \times d \sin 20$ | <b>M1</b>   | Attempt KE loss or PE gain for particle <i>A</i> only after particle <i>B</i> hits the ground. |
|          |                                                                                                              | <b>A1ft</b> | Both correct, <i>d</i> is distance moved up the plane after <i>B</i> hits ground               |
|          | $\frac{1}{2} \times 0.4 \times 1.053 = 0.4 \times 10 \times d \sin 20$                                       | <b>M1</b>   | Apply KE loss = PE gain                                                                        |
|          |                                                                                                              | <b>A1</b>   | <b>FT</b> Correct energy equation                                                              |
|          | Total dist <i>A</i> moves up plane = $0.5 + d = 0.654$ m                                                     | <b>A1</b>   |                                                                                                |
|          |                                                                                                              | <b>5</b>    |                                                                                                |

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International Education

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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.

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| Question | Answer                                                                                               | Marks     | Guidance                                                                                                             |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1        | $[P \cos \theta = 32 \cos 20 - 17 \sin 55]$<br>$[P \sin \theta = 40 + 17 \cos 55 - 32 \sin 20]$      | <b>M1</b> | Resolve forces horizontally or vertically<br>3 terms horizontally, 4 terms vertically                                |
|          |                                                                                                      | <b>A1</b> | One correct                                                                                                          |
|          |                                                                                                      | <b>A1</b> | Both correct<br>[ $P \sin \theta = 38.8062$ $P \cos \theta = 16.1446$ ]                                              |
|          | $P = \sqrt{(17 \cos 55 - 32 \sin 20 + 40)^2 + (32 \cos 20 - 17 \cos 35)^2}$                          | <b>M1</b> | Either use Pythagoras to find $P$<br>or use their value of $\theta$ to find $P$                                      |
|          | $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{(17 \cos 55 - 32 \sin 20 + 40)}{(32 \cos 20 - 17 \cos 35)} \right]$ | <b>M1</b> | Either use trigonometry to find $\theta$<br>or use their value of $P$ to find $\theta$<br>[ $\tan \theta = 2.4037$ ] |
|          | $P = 42(.0)$ <b>and</b> $\theta = 67.4$                                                              | <b>A1</b> |                                                                                                                      |
|          |                                                                                                      | <b>6</b>  |                                                                                                                      |



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| Question | Answer                                                                    | Marks     | Guidance                                                     |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3        | $R = 13g \cos 22.6 = 13g \times (12/13)$ , $[R = 120]$                    | <b>B1</b> | Resolve perpendicular to the plane                           |
|          | $F = 0.3 \times 13g \cos 22.6$ $[F = 36]$                                 | <b>M1</b> | Using $F = \mu R$                                            |
|          | $T = F + 13g \sin 22.6 = F + 13g \times (5/13)$ , $[T = 86]$              | <b>M1</b> | Apply Newton's second law parallel to the plane with $a = 0$ |
|          | $WD = T \times 2.5$ $[= 86 \times 2.5]$                                   | <b>M1</b> | $WD = T \times d$                                            |
|          | $WD = 215 \text{ J}$                                                      | <b>A1</b> |                                                              |
|          | <b>Alternative method for question 3</b>                                  |           |                                                              |
|          | $R = 13g \cos 22.6 = 13g \times (12/13)$ , $[R = 120]$                    | <b>B1</b> | Resolve perpendicular to the plane                           |
|          | $F = 0.3 \times 13g \cos 22.6$ $[F = 36]$                                 | <b>M1</b> | Using $F = \mu R$                                            |
|          | $\text{PE gain} = 13 \times g \times 2.5 \times (5/13)$ $[= 125]$         | <b>M1</b> | Attempt PE gain. Allow $\sin 22.6$ for $5/13$                |
|          | $[\text{WD by } T = 13 \times g \times 2.5 \times (5/13) + F \times 2.5]$ | <b>M1</b> | Using WD by $T = \text{PE gain} + \text{WD against } F$      |
|          | $\text{WD by } T = 215 \text{ J}$                                         | <b>A1</b> |                                                              |
|          |                                                                           | <b>5</b>  |                                                              |

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| Question | Answer                                                                                                   | Marks     | Guidance                                                                                                |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4        | $[1200 - 350 - 1250 \times 10 \times 0.05 = 1250a]$                                                      | <b>M1</b> | Apply Newton's second law for motion up the hill                                                        |
|          | $[a = 225/1250 = 0.18]$                                                                                  | <b>A1</b> | Correct Newton's law for motion up the hill                                                             |
|          | $[1200 - 350 + 1250 \times 10 \times 0.05 = 1250a]$                                                      | <b>M1</b> | Apply Newton's second law for motion down the hill                                                      |
|          | $[a = 1475/1250 = 1.18]$                                                                                 | <b>A1</b> | Correct Newton's law for motion down the hill                                                           |
|          | Up the hill: $v^2 = 0 + 2 \times 0.18 \times 100$<br>Down the hill: $v^2 = 0 + 2 \times 1.18 \times 100$ | <b>M1</b> | Use their $a$ in the constant acceleration equations either to find $v$ going up or going down the hill |
|          | Up the hill: $v = 6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$                                                                     | <b>A1</b> |                                                                                                         |
|          | Down the hill: $v = 15.4 \text{ ms}^{-1}$                                                                | <b>A1</b> | Allow $v = 2\sqrt{59}$                                                                                  |
|          | <b>Alternative method for question 4</b>                                                                 |           |                                                                                                         |
|          | $[1200 \times 100 = 350 \times 100 + 1250g \times 100 \times 0.05 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1250 \times v^2]$ | <b>M1</b> | Attempt the work-energy equation for motion up the hill                                                 |
|          |                                                                                                          | <b>A1</b> | Correct work-energy equation for motion up the hill                                                     |
|          | $[1200 \times 100 + 1250g \times 100 \times 0.05 = 350 \times 100 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1250 \times v^2]$ | <b>M1</b> | Attempt work-energy equation for motion down the hill                                                   |
|          |                                                                                                          | <b>A1</b> | Correct work-energy equation for motion down the hill                                                   |
|          |                                                                                                          | <b>M1</b> | Attempt to solve either energy equation to find either $v$ going up the hill or $v$ going down the hill |
|          | Up the hill: $v = 6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$                                                                     | <b>A1</b> |                                                                                                         |
|          | Down the hill: $v = 15.4 \text{ ms}^{-1}$                                                                | <b>A1</b> | Allow $v = 2\sqrt{59}$                                                                                  |
|          |                                                                                                          | <b>7</b>  |                                                                                                         |

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| Question | Answer                                                                   | Marks     | Guidance                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5(i)     | $A: 4 - T = 0.4a$<br>$B: T - 2 = 0.2a$<br>System: $4 - 2 = (0.4 + 0.2)a$ | <b>M1</b> | Apply Newton's second law to particle $A$ (3 terms)<br>or to particle $B$ (3 terms)<br>or to the system (4 terms implied)                                                          |
|          |                                                                          | <b>A1</b> | Two correct equations                                                                                                                                                              |
|          |                                                                          | <b>M1</b> | Either solve the system equation for $a$<br>or solve two simultaneous equations for $a$ or $T$<br>or verify the given value of $a$ by finding the same $T$ value in both equations |
|          | $a = \frac{10}{3}, T = \frac{8}{3}$                                      | <b>A1</b> | Both correct <b>AG</b>                                                                                                                                                             |
|          |                                                                          | <b>4</b>  |                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 5(ii)    |                                                                          | <b>M1</b> | Apply $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ to particle $A$ or particle $B$ with $a = 10/3$                                                                                                            |
|          | $v^2 = 0 + 2 \times 10/3 \times 0.5$                                     | <b>A1</b> | $[v = 1.83 \text{ but not needed specifically}]$                                                                                                                                   |
|          | $0 = 10/3 - 2 \times 10 \times s \quad [s = \frac{1}{6}]$                | <b>M1</b> | Apply $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ to particle $B$ to find $s$ , the distance travelled by $B$ after $A$ has hit the ground                                                                   |
|          | Maximum height = $\frac{7}{6} = 1.17 \text{ m}$                          | <b>A1</b> | Maximum height = $1/2 + 1/2 + 1/6 = 7/6 = 1.17$                                                                                                                                    |
|          |                                                                          | <b>4</b>  |                                                                                                                                                                                    |

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| Question | Answer                                                                                   | Marks      | Guidance                                                                                               |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6        | Case 1: $DF = 36000/18$<br>or<br>Case 2: $DF = 21000/12$                                 | <b>B1</b>  | $DF = P/v$ in either case                                                                              |
|          | $18A + B = DF$<br>[ $36000/18 = 18A + B = 2000$ ]                                        | <b>M1</b>  | Use $DF = \text{resistance}$ (case 1)                                                                  |
|          | $18A + B = 2000$ oe                                                                      | <b>A1</b>  | Correct equation, unsimplified                                                                         |
|          | $12A + B = DF + \text{weight component}$<br>[ $21000/12 = 12A + B + 1000g \times 1/20$ ] | <b>M1</b>  | Use $DF = \text{resistance} + \text{weight component}$ (case 2)                                        |
|          | $12A + B = 1250$ oe                                                                      | <b>A1</b>  | Correct equation, unsimplified                                                                         |
|          |                                                                                          | <b>DM1</b> | Solve two simultaneous equations in $A$ and $B$ only for $A$ or $B$<br>Dependent on both previous M1's |
|          | $A = 125, B = -250$                                                                      | <b>A1</b>  | Both correct                                                                                           |
|          |                                                                                          | <b>7</b>   |                                                                                                        |

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| Question | Answer                                                                                                        | Marks     | Guidance                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7(i)     | Straight line, reaching positive $v$ -axis and positive $t$ -axis (negative gradient)                         | <b>B1</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|          | Quadratic (U shape, through (0,0) and cutting $t$ -axis at $t < 5$ )                                          | <b>B1</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|          | Fully correct graphs with correct labelling with $t = 3$ , $t = 5$ , $v = 10$ , $v = 60$ seen                 | <b>B1</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|          |                                                                                                               | <b>3</b>  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 7(ii)    | $s = \int (10 - 2t) dt = 10t - t^2 (+c)$<br>or use area of a triangle $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 5 [= 25]$ | <b>B1</b> | Use either integration to find $s$ for $Q$ or use a correct formula to find the area under the relevant triangle                                                                                                                            |
|          |                                                                                                               | <b>M1</b> | Use integration to find the displacement for $P$                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|          | $s = \int (6t^2 - 18t) dt = 2t^3 - 9t^2 (+c)$                                                                 | <b>A1</b> | Correct integration for $P$ (unsimplified)                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|          | $s(P) = [2t^3 - 9t^2]_0^5 = 25$<br>or solve<br>$10t - t^2 = 2t^3 - 9t^2$                                      | <b>B1</b> | <b>Either</b><br>evaluation of $s(P)$ at $t = 5$ and show that at $t = 5$ , $s(P) = s(Q) = 25$<br><b>or</b> show that $t = 5$ is a solution of the cubic by solving<br><b>or</b> verify $t = 5$ is a solution of the cubic by substitution. |
|          |                                                                                                               | <b>4</b>  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

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| Question | Answer                                               | Marks     | Guidance                                                                                                    |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7(iii)   | Distance $PQ =  s_P - s_Q  = \pm(2t^3 - 8t^2 - 10t)$ | <b>M1</b> | Find the distance between $P$ and $Q$ Allow either sign $s_P$ and $s_Q$ must have been found by integration |
|          | Maximum $s$ if $6t^2 - 16t - 10 = 0$                 | <b>M1</b> | Differentiate to obtain an equation in $t$ and attempt to solve                                             |
|          | $t = 3.19$                                           | <b>A1</b> |                                                                                                             |
|          | Maximum Distance $PQ = (-)48.4$ m                    | <b>A1</b> |                                                                                                             |
|          | <b>Alternative method for question 7(iii)</b>        |           |                                                                                                             |
|          | $6t^2 - 18t = 10 - 2t$                               | <b>M1</b> | State that greatest distance between $P$ and $Q$ occurs when $v_P = v_Q$                                    |
|          | $6t^2 - 16t - 10 = 0$                                | <b>M1</b> | Rearrange and attempt to solve for $t$                                                                      |
|          | $t = 3.19$                                           | <b>A1</b> |                                                                                                             |
|          | Maximum Distance $PQ = (-)48.4$ m                    | <b>A1</b> |                                                                                                             |
|          |                                                      | <b>4</b>  |                                                                                                             |

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**MATHEMATICS**

**9709/43**

Paper 4

**May/June 2019**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 50

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**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 International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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This document consists of **11** printed pages.

**PUBLISHED****Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:**

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:**

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:**

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:**

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:**

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:**

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

**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 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.

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| Question | Answer                                                                                                                                   | Marks     | Guidance                               |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------|
| 1        | Trapezium                                                                                                                                | <b>B1</b> | Includes (0,0) and (... ,0)            |
|          | $(t = 0), t = 5, t = 29, t = 35$                                                                                                         | <b>B1</b> | Correct trapezium with key time values |
|          | $v_{\max} = 2.1 \times 5 = 10.5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$                                                                                         | <b>B1</b> |                                        |
|          | $[\frac{1}{2} \times (24 + 35) \times 10.5]$ or $[\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 10.5 + 24 \times 10.5 + \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 10.5]$ | <b>M1</b> | Use of area property to find distance  |
|          | 309.75 m or 310 m                                                                                                                        | <b>A1</b> |                                        |
|          |                                                                                                                                          | <b>5</b>  |                                        |

| Question | Answer                                     | Marks     | Guidance                            |
|----------|--------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| 2(i)     | $[24\cos 25^\circ - 12\cos 65^\circ]$      | <b>M1</b> | Resolving in $x$ -direction         |
|          | 16.7 N                                     | <b>A1</b> | (16.679...)                         |
|          | $[30 - 24\sin 25^\circ - 12\sin 65^\circ]$ | <b>M1</b> | Resolving in $y$ -direction         |
|          | 8.98 N                                     | <b>A1</b> | (8.981...)                          |
|          |                                            | <b>4</b>  |                                     |
| 2(ii)    | $[\tan^{-1} \frac{8.98....}{16.67....}]$   | <b>M1</b> | Uses trigonometry to find the angle |
|          | 28.3° (anticlockwise) from $x$ -direction  | <b>A1</b> | (28.300... ) or equivalent          |
|          |                                            | <b>6</b>  |                                     |

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| Question | Answer                                                    | Marks     | Guidance                                      |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 3(i)     |                                                           | <b>M1</b> | Use of Newton's Second Law (4 terms)          |
|          | $DF - 1550 - 1400g\sin 4^\circ = 1400 \times 0.4$         | <b>A1</b> | ( $DF = 3086.59\dots$ )                       |
|          | $[30000 = (1400 \times 0.4 + 1550 + 1400g\sin 4^\circ)v]$ | <b>M1</b> | Use of $P = Fv$                               |
|          | $v = 9.72 \text{ ms}^{-1}$                                | <b>A1</b> |                                               |
|          |                                                           | <b>4</b>  |                                               |
| 3(ii)    | $[DF - 1550 - 1400g\sin 4^\circ = 0]$                     | <b>M1</b> | ( $DF = 2526.59\dots$ ) Resolving up the hill |
|          | $[P_{\max} = (1550 + 1400g\sin 4^\circ) \times 40]$       | <b>M1</b> | Use of $P = Fv$                               |
|          | $P = 101000 \text{ W}$ or $101 \text{ kW}$                | <b>A1</b> | ( $P = 101063.6\dots$ )                       |
|          |                                                           | <b>3</b>  |                                               |

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| Question | Answer                                                                                                                          | Marks     | Guidance                                                                                       |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4(i)     | Particle <i>A</i> : $[1.3g - T = 1.3a]$ or Particle <i>B</i> : $[T - 0.7g = 0.7a]$                                              | <b>M1</b> | Use of Newton's Second law for <i>A</i> or <i>B</i> or use of $a = (m_A - m_B)g / (m_A + m_B)$ |
|          | $1.3g - T = 1.3a$ and $T - 0.7g = 0.7a$<br>OR $a = \frac{(1.3 - 0.7)g}{(1.3 + 0.7)}$ and $1.3g - T = 1.3a$ or $T - 0.7g = 0.7a$ | <b>A1</b> | Two correct equations                                                                          |
|          | $[6 = 2a, a=3]$ or $[\frac{1.3g - T}{1.3} = \frac{T - 0.7g}{0.7}, T = 9.1]$                                                     | <b>M1</b> | Solves for <i>a</i> or for <i>T</i>                                                            |
|          | $a = 3 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ and $T = 9.1 \text{ N}$                                                                                 | <b>A1</b> | ( $a = 3$ )                                                                                    |
|          |                                                                                                                                 | <b>4</b>  |                                                                                                |
| 4(ii)    | Distance while connected = 0.375 m                                                                                              | <b>B1</b> |                                                                                                |
|          | $[v^2 = 0^2 + 2 \times 3 \times 0.375 \rightarrow v = \dots]$                                                                   | <b>M1</b> | Use of <i>suvat</i> to find <i>v</i> at 'break' ( $v^2 = 2as$ )                                |
|          | $v = 1.5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$                                                                                                       | <b>A1</b> | Correct value or expression for <i>v</i>                                                       |
|          | $[A: 1.375 = 1.5t + \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \rightarrow t = 0.395\dots]$                                                                | <b>M1</b> | Finds one time 'from break to floor'                                                           |
|          | $[B: 1.375 = -1.5t + \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \text{ or } -1.375 = 1.5t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \rightarrow t = 0.695\dots]$                   | <b>M1</b> | Finds second time 'from break to floor'                                                        |
|          | Difference in times = 0.3 s                                                                                                     | <b>A1</b> |                                                                                                |
|          | <b>Alternative Method 1 for 4(ii) (last 3 marks)</b>                                                                            |           |                                                                                                |
|          | $[u_B = 1.5, v_B = 0, a = -g, 0 = 1.5 - gt \rightarrow t = 0.15]$                                                               | <b>M1</b> | Finds $t_B$ from 'break' to maximum height                                                     |
|          | Difference in times = $2 \times 0.15$                                                                                           | <b>M1</b> |                                                                                                |
|          | Difference in times = 0.3 s                                                                                                     | <b>A1</b> |                                                                                                |



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| Question | Answer                                                                                                            | Marks     | Guidance                                                     |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5(ii)    | $[18g\sin 30^\circ - 0.25(18g\cos 30^\circ) = 18a \rightarrow a = \dots]$                                         | <b>M1</b> | ( $a = 2.835\dots$ ) – Newton's Second Law (3 term equation) |
|          | $[v^2 = 0^2 + 2 \times 2.835\dots \times 27.913\dots \rightarrow v = \dots]$                                      | <b>M1</b> | Use of <i>suvat</i> to find <i>s</i>                         |
|          | $v = 12.6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$                                                                                        | <b>A1</b> | (12.580...)                                                  |
|          | <b>Alternative Method 1 for 5(ii)</b>                                                                             |           |                                                              |
|          | $R = 18g\cos 30^\circ$ (90√3 or 155.884...)                                                                       | <b>B1</b> |                                                              |
|          | $[F = 0.25(18g\cos 30^\circ)]$ (45√3/2 or 38.971...)                                                              | <b>M1</b> | Use of $F = \mu R$                                           |
|          | $[\text{KE gain} = \frac{1}{2} \times 18 \times 20^2 \text{ and PE loss} = 18gh \text{ or } 18gs(\sin 30^\circ)]$ | <b>M1</b> | Use of $\text{KE} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ and $\text{PE} = mgh$   |
|          | $[\frac{1}{2} \times 18 \times 20^2 = 18gs(\sin 30^\circ) + 45\cos 30^\circ \times s]$                            | <b>M1</b> | Work / Energy equation (up plane)                            |
|          | $s = 27.913\dots$                                                                                                 | <b>A1</b> |                                                              |
|          | $[\text{WD} = 45\cos 30^\circ \times 27.91\dots]$                                                                 | <b>M1</b> | Work done against friction                                   |
|          | $[\frac{1}{2} \times 18v^2 = (18g\sin 30^\circ) \times 27.91\dots - 45\cos 30^\circ \times 27.91\dots]$           | <b>M1</b> | Work / Energy equation (down plane)                          |
|          | $v = 12.6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$                                                                                        | <b>A1</b> | (12.580...)                                                  |
|          | <b>Alternative Method 2 for 5(ii) (last 3 marks)</b>                                                              |           |                                                              |
|          | $[\text{WD} = 2 \times 45\cos 30^\circ \times 27.91\dots]$                                                        | <b>M1</b> | WD against friction (up and down)                            |
|          | $[\frac{1}{2} \times 18 \times 20^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 18v^2 = 2 \times 45\cos 30^\circ \times 27.91\dots]$     | <b>M1</b> | Uses KE loss = total WD against friction                     |
|          | $v = 12.6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$                                                                                        | <b>A1</b> | (12.580...)                                                  |
|          |                                                                                                                   | <b>8</b>  |                                                              |

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| Question | Answer                                                                                                                                                  | Marks      | Guidance                                                                   |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6(i)     | $[v = 6t^2/2 - 12t + C] \quad v = 3t^2 - 12t + C$                                                                                                       | <b>*M1</b> | Use of $v = \int a \, dt$                                                  |
|          | $[s = 3t^3/3 - 12t^2/2 + Ct + D] \quad s = t^3 - 6t^2 + Ct + D$                                                                                         | <b>*M1</b> | Use of $s = \int v \, dt$                                                  |
|          | $[5 = 1 - 6 + C + D \quad C + D = 10$<br>$1 = 27 - 54 + 3C + D \quad 3C + D = 28 \quad \rightarrow C = \dots, D = \dots]$                               | <b>DM1</b> | Substitutes for $s$ and $t$ and solves equations.<br>Dependent on both Ms. |
|          | $s = t^3 - 6t^2 + 9t + 1$ or $p = 9, q = 1$                                                                                                             | <b>A1</b>  |                                                                            |
|          |                                                                                                                                                         | <b>4</b>   |                                                                            |
| 6(ii)    | $[v = 0, 3t^2 - 12t + 9 = 0(t - 1)(t - 3) = 0 \rightarrow t = \dots]$                                                                                   | <b>M1</b>  | Solves $v = 0$ to find $t$ values                                          |
|          | $t = 1$ or $t = 3$                                                                                                                                      | <b>A1</b>  |                                                                            |
|          |                                                                                                                                                         | <b>2</b>   |                                                                            |
| 6(iii)   | $[\int_0^1 v \, dt + \int_1^3 v \, dt + \int_3^4 v \, dt]$                                                                                              | <b>M1</b>  | Attempts to use at least three $t$ intervals                               |
|          | [For $0 \leq t \leq 1, s = (1 - 6 + 9 + 1) - 1 = 4]$                                                                                                    | <b>M1</b>  | Evaluates $s$ for one time interval                                        |
|          | $[0 \leq t \leq 1, s = (1 - 6 + 9 + 1) - 1 = 4; 1 \leq t \leq 3, s = (27 - 54 + 27 + 1) - 5 = -4$<br>$3 \leq t \leq 4, s = (64 - 96 + 36 + 1) - 1 = 4]$ | <b>A1</b>  | Correctly finds all at least two distances (ignoring signs)                |
|          | Total distance is 12 m                                                                                                                                  | <b>A1</b>  |                                                                            |
|          |                                                                                                                                                         | <b>4</b>   |                                                                            |