Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS **0606/13**

Paper 1 **May/June 2023**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 80

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 2023 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

[Turn over

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.

Maths-Specific Marking Principles	
1	Unless a particular method has been specified in the question, full marks may be awarded for any correct method. However, if a calculation is required then no marks will be awarded for a scale drawing.
2	Unless specified in the question, answers may be given as fractions, decimals or in standard form. Ignore superfluous zeros, provided that the degree of accuracy is not affected.
3	Allow alternative conventions for notation if used consistently throughout the paper, e.g. commas being used as decimal points.
4	Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, e.g. wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored (isw).
5	Where a candidate has misread a number in the question and used that value consistently throughout, provided that number does not alter the difficulty or the method required, award all marks earned and deduct just 1 mark for the misread.
6	Recovery within working is allowed, e.g. a notation error in the working where the following line of working makes the candidate's intent clear.

MARK SCHEME NOTES

The following notes are intended to aid interpretation of mark schemes in general, but individual mark schemes may include marks awarded for specific reasons outside the scope of these notes.

Types of mark

M Method marks, awarded for a valid method applied to the problem.

A Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. For accuracy marks to be given, the associated Method mark must be 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 in principle independent unless the scheme specifically says otherwise; and similarly where there are several B marks allocated. The notation '**dep**' is used to indicate that a particular M or B mark is dependent on an earlier mark in the scheme.

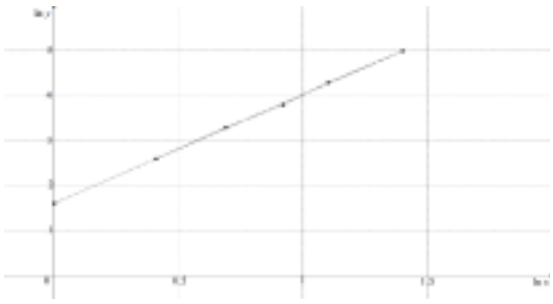
Abbreviations

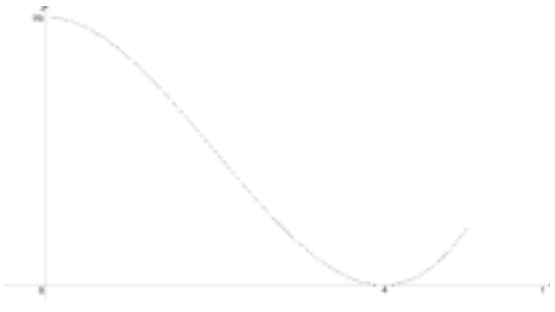
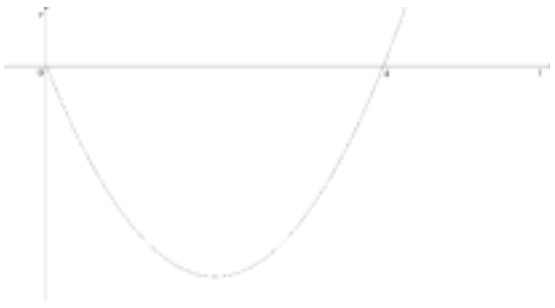
awrt answers which round to
cao correct answer only
dep dependent
FT follow through after error
isw ignore subsequent working
nfww not from wrong working
oe or equivalent
rot rounded or truncated
SC Special Case
soi seen or implied

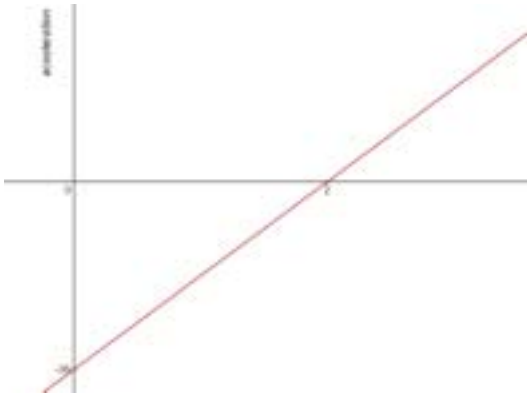
Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(a)	2π	**B1**	
1(b)		**3**	**B1** for the correct shape, must be tending correctly towards the asymptotes **B1** for $(0,\ -3)$ **B1** for $\left(\frac{\pi}{2},\ 0\right)$
2(a)	$2\left(x+\frac{5}{4}\right)^2-\frac{1}{8}$ oe	**2**	**B1** for $2\left(x+\frac{5}{4}\right)^2$ **B1** for $-\frac{1}{8}$
2(b)	$\left(-\frac{5}{4},\ -\frac{1}{8}\right)$ oe	**2**	**B1 FT** for each on *their* (a).

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(c)	Use of *their* (a) or expansion to 3 term quadratic (= 0), to obtain two critical values.	**M1**	
	$-\frac{9}{4}$, $-\frac{1}{4}$	**A1**	For both critical values
	$-\frac{9}{4} < x < -\frac{1}{4}$	**A1**	
3(a)	$\lg\frac{500a^2}{b}$ oe	**3**	**B1** for $\lg a^2$, $-\lg 2b$ or $\lg 1000$ **B2** for $\lg\frac{a^2}{2b}$, $\lg 1000a^2$ or $\lg\frac{1000}{2b}$
3(b)	$\log_3 c = \frac{1}{\log_c 3}$	**B1**	
	$2(\log_c 3)^2 - 7\log_c 3 - 4 \ (=0)$ $(2\log_c 3 + 1)(\log_c 3 - 4) \ (=0)$ $\log_c 3 = -\frac{1}{2}$, $\log_c 3 = 4$	**M1**	Attempt to obtain a 3 term quadratic equation (= 0) and attempt to solve to obtain $\log_c 3 = ...$ Allow one sign error
	$c^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 3$ $c^4 = 3$	**M1**	**Dep** for attempt to solve at least one of *their* log equations
	$c = \frac{1}{9}$, $c = 3^{\frac{1}{4}}$ or exact equivalents	**2**	**A1** for each
	Alternative Method		
	$\log_c 3 = \frac{1}{\log_3 c}$	**B1**	
	$4(\log_3 c)^2 + 7\log_3 c - 2 \ (=0)$ $(4\log_3 c - 1)(\log_3 c + 2) \ (=0)$ $\log_3 c = \frac{1}{4}$, $\log_3 c = -2$	**M1**	Attempt to obtain a 3 term quadratic equation = 0 and attempt to solve to obtain $\log_3 c = ...$ Allow one sign error
	$c = 3^{\frac{1}{4}}$, c $= \frac{1}{9}$ or exact equivalents	**3**	**M1 dep** for attempt to solve at least one of *their* log equations. **A2** for both or **A1** for either

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	$5x^2-8x-4\ \ (=0)$ or $5y^2-36y-305\ \ (=0)$	**M1**	For attempt to eliminate one variable to obtain a 3 term quadratic equation (= 0). Allow one sign error.
	$x=-\frac{2}{5},\ x=2$ $y=-\frac{61}{5},\ y=-5$	**3**	**Dep M1** for attempt to solve *their* quadratic equation **A1** for any correct pair **A1** for a second correct pair.
	Mid-point $\left(\frac{4}{5},\ -\frac{43}{5}\right)$	**M1**	For attempt to find mid-point using *their* coordinates
	Gradient of perpendicular = $-\frac{1}{3}$	**B1**	
	$y+\frac{43}{5}=-\frac{1}{3}\left(x-\frac{4}{5}\right)$	**M1**	For attempt to find the equation of the perpendicular bisector using *their* perpendicular gradient and *their* midpoint. Allow alternative methods
	$a=-1$	**A1**	
5(a)	$x^{20}-40x^{16}+720x^{12}$	**3**	**B1** for each correct term
5(b)	$\left(x^4+4+\frac{4}{x^4}\right)$	**B1**	Allow unsimplified
	$\left(4\times their\ -40\right)+4+their720$ soi	**M1**	Must have 3 terms
	564	**A1**	
6(a)	$\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta=25$ $\theta=\frac{50}{r^2}$	**B1**	
	$P=2r+\frac{50}{r}$	**2**	**M1** for use of $P=2r+r\theta$ with attempt to eliminate θ

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(b)	$\frac{dP}{dr} = 2 - \frac{50}{r^2}$	**M1**	For attempt to differentiate *their P*, must be in terms of *r*.
	When $\frac{dP}{dr} = 0,\ r = 5$	**A1**	
	$\frac{d^2P}{dr^2} = \frac{100}{r^3}$ When $r = 5,\ \frac{d^2P}{dr^2}$ is positive so a minimum oe.	**B1**	Allow alternative valid methods
	Minimum $P = 20$	**A1**	
7(a)	<table><tr><td>ln *x*</td><td>0.41</td><td>0.69</td><td>0.92</td><td>1.1</td><td>1.4</td></tr><tr><td>ln *y*</td><td>2.6</td><td>3.3</td><td>3.8</td><td>4.3</td><td>5</td></tr></table> 	**3**	**M1** for attempt to find ln values of all and plotting the graph. **A1** for 4 correct points. **A0** for fewer than 4 correct points.
7(b)	$\ln y = \ln A + b \ln x$ soi	**B1**	Allow if seen in (a)
	Gradient = $b = 2.4$ Allow 2.3 to 2.5	**2**	**Dep M1** for attempt to find the gradient of *their* graph, must have **M1** in part(a) Must be using points on *their* graph.
	$\ln A = 1.6$ $A = 5$ Allow awrt 4.8 to awrt 5.5	**2**	**Dep M1** for attempt to find the intercept on the vertical axis and equate to ln *A*. must have **M1** in part (a).
7(c)	$x = 3.42$ Allow 3.2 to 3.5	**2**	**M1** for a correct attempt to find the estimate either using *their* graph or *their* equation.
8(a)	**b** – **a**	**B1**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8(b)	$\frac{2}{5}\mathbf{a}+\frac{1}{2}\left(their\ \left(\mathbf{b}-\mathbf{a}\right)\right)$ soi oe	**M1**	
	$\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}-\frac{1}{10}\mathbf{a}$	**A1**	Allow unsimplified
8(c)	$\left(\lambda+1\right)\times\left(\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}-\frac{1}{10}\mathbf{a}\right)$ oe	**2**	**M1** for $\left(\lambda+1\right)\times their\left(\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}-\frac{1}{10}\mathbf{a}\right)$ **A1** allow unsimplified
8(d)	$-\frac{3}{5}\mathbf{a}+\left(\mu+1\right)\mathbf{b}$ oe	**2**	**B1** for each vector, allow unsimplified.
8(e)	$\left(\lambda+1\right)\times\left(\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}-\frac{1}{10}\mathbf{a}\right)=-\frac{3}{5}\mathbf{a}+\left(\mu+1\right)\mathbf{b}$ $\lambda=5$ $\mu=2$	**3**	**M1** for equating $\left(\lambda+1\right)\times their\left(\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}-\frac{1}{10}\mathbf{a}\right)$ and *their* $-\frac{3}{5}\mathbf{a}+\left(\mu+1\right)\mathbf{b}$ **and** then equating like vectors at least once. **A1** for each.
9(a)	$v=9t\left(t-4\right)$ oe	**2**	**M1** for correct attempt to differentiate, allow one arithmetic error.
	$t=0,\ t=4$	**2**	**Dep M1** for equating *their v* to zero and attempt to solve. **A1** for both.
9(b)		**3**	**B1** for correct cubic curve for given domain **B1** for $\left(0,\ 96\right)$ and no other intercept on the *y*-axis **B1** for touching at $\left(4,\ 0\right)$ and no other intercept on the *x*-axis
9(c)		**2**	**B1** for a correct quadratic curve for the given domain, starting from the origin. **B1** for $\left(4,\ 0\right)$ and no other *x*- intercept
9(d)(i)	$18t-36$	**B1**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9(d)(ii)		**2**	**B1** for a correctly positioned straight line graph for the given domain. **Dep B1** for $(0,-36)$ and $(2,\ 0)$
10(a)	$\cos^4\theta-\sin^4\theta=$ $\left(\cos^2\theta-\sin^2\theta\right)\left(\cos^2\theta+\sin^2\theta\right)$ soi	**B1**	
	$\cos^2\theta-\sin^2\theta+1$	**M1**	Must show sufficient detail to show the given result.
	$2\cos^2\theta$	**A1**	
	Alternative 1		
	$\cos^4\theta-\left(1-\cos^2\theta\right)^2+1$	**(B1)**	
	$\cos^4\theta-\left(\cos^4\theta-2\cos^2\theta+1\right)+1$	**(M1)**	Must show sufficient detail to show the given result.
	$2\cos^2\theta$	**(A1)**	
	Alternative 2		
	$\left(1-\sin^2\theta\right)^2-\sin^2\theta+1$	**(B1)**	
	$\left(1-2\sin^2\theta+\sin^4\theta\right)-\sin^4\theta+1$ $2-2\sin^2\theta$	**(M1)**	Must show sufficient detail to show the given result.
	$2\cos^2\theta$	**(A1)**	
10(b)	$\cos\left(\frac{\phi}{3}\right)=(\pm)\frac{1}{2}$ soi	**B1**	
	$\phi=-2\pi,\ -\pi,\ \pi,\ 2\pi$	**4**	**M1** for obtaining one correct solution. **A1** for obtaining 2 correct solutions. **A1** for obtaining a third correct solution. **A1** for a fourth correct solution and no extras within the range.