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ASSESSMENT and QUALIFICATIONS ALLIANCE

General Certificate of Education

Mathematics 6360

MM2A Mechanics 2A

Mark Scheme

2006 examination – June series

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Key To Mark Scheme And Abbreviations Used In Marking

M	mark is for method
m or dM	mark is dependent on one or more M marks and is for method
A	mark is dependent on M or m marks and is for accuracy
B	mark is independent of M or m marks and is for method and accuracy
E	mark is for explanation

√or ft or F	follow through from previous incorrect result	MC	mis-copy
CAO	correct answer only	MR	mis-read
CSO	correct solution only	RA	required accuracy
AWFW	anything which falls within	FW	further work
AWRT	anything which rounds to	ISW	ignore subsequent work
ACF	any correct form	FIW	from incorrect work
AG	answer given	BOD	given benefit of doubt
SC	special case	WR	work replaced by candidate
OE	or equivalent	FB	formulae book
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks	NOS	not on scheme
–*x* EE	deduct *x* marks for each error	G	graph
NMS	no method shown	c	candidate
PI	possibly implied	sf	significant figure(s)
SCA	substantially correct approach	dp	decimal place(s)

No Method Shown

Where the question specifically requires a particular method to be used, we must usually see evidence of use of this method for any marks to be awarded. However, there are situations in some units where part marks would be appropriate, particularly when similar techniques are involved. Your Principal Examiner will alert you to these and details will be provided on the mark scheme.

Where the answer can be reasonably obtained without showing working and it is very unlikely that the correct answer can be obtained by using an incorrect method, we must award **full marks**. However, the obvious penalty to candidates showing no working is that incorrect answers, however close, earn **no marks**.

Where a question asks the candidate to state or write down a result, no method need be shown for full marks.

Where the permitted calculator has functions which reasonably allow the solution of the question directly, the correct answer without working earns **full marks**, unless it is given to less than the degree of accuracy accepted in the mark scheme, when it gains **no marks**.

Otherwise we require evidence of a correct method for any marks to be awarded.

MM2A

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1(a)	$\mathbf{v} = (6t^2 - 2t)\mathbf{i} + (1 - 12t^2)\mathbf{j}$	M1 A1 A1	 3	differentiating both components one component correct second component correct
(b)(i)	$\mathbf{v}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{6}{9} - \frac{2}{3}\right)\mathbf{i} + \left(1 - \frac{12}{9}\right)\mathbf{j} = -\frac{1}{3}\mathbf{j}$	M1 A1	 2	substituting the value for t into their $\mathbf{v}$ correct velocity
(ii)	Travelling due south	A1ft	1	correct description (Follow through from $\mathbf{v} = \pm k\mathbf{j}$)
(c)	$\mathbf{a} = (12t - 2)\mathbf{i} - 24t\mathbf{j}$ $\mathbf{a}(4) = 46\mathbf{i} - 96\mathbf{j}$	M1 A1 A1	 3	differentiating their velocity correct acceleration at time t correct acceleration at $t = 4$
(d)	$\mathbf{F} = 6(46\mathbf{i} - 96\mathbf{j}) = 276\mathbf{i} - 576\mathbf{j}$	M1		apply Newton's second law correctly
	$F = \sqrt{276^2 + 576^2} = 639$ N or $a = \sqrt{46^2 + 96^2} = 106.45$ $F = 6 \times 106.45 = 639$ N	M1 A1	 3	finding magnitude correct magnitude
	Total		**12**	
2(a)	$\bar{x} = \frac{4 \times 90 + 7 \times 90}{4 + 7 + 8 + 11}$ $= \frac{990}{30} = 33$ cm AG	M1 A1 A1	 3	moment equation correct equation correct distance from correct working
(b)	$\bar{y} = \frac{11 \times 60 + 7 \times 60}{30}$ $= \frac{1080}{30} = 36$ cm	M1 A1 A1	 3	moment equation correct equation correct distance
(c)	$\tan\alpha = \frac{36}{33}$ $\alpha = 47.5°$	M1 A1F A1F	 3	use of tan correct expression correct angle follow through $\bar{y}$ from part (b).
	Total		**9**	

MM2A (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
3(a)	EPE $= \frac{1}{2}\times\frac{30}{0.5}\times 1.3^2 = 50.7$ J	M1 A1	2	use of EPE formula correct EPE
(b)(i)	$50.7 = \frac{1}{2}\times 2v^2 + \frac{1}{2}\times\frac{30}{0.5}\times 0.8^2$	M1 A1		three term energy equation two terms correct
	$50.7 = v^2 + 19.2$ AG	A1 dM1		all terms correct solving for v
	$v = \sqrt{31.5} = 5.61$ ms^{-1}	A1	5	correct v from correct working
(ii)	$50.7 = \frac{1}{2}\times 2v^2$	M1 A1		two term energy equation correct equation
	$v = \sqrt{50.7} = 7.12$ ms^{-1}	A1	3	correct velocity
(c)	$\frac{1}{2}\times 2v^2 = 50.7 - 1.8\times 0.1\times 2\times 9.8$	M1 A1 M1 A1		finding friction force correct friction force three term energy equation correct equation
	$v = \sqrt{47.172} = 6.87$ ms^{-1}	A1	5	correct velocity
	Total		**15**	
4(a)	$\frac{1}{2}mU^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mgl(1-\cos 60°)$	M1		three/four term energy equation with a trig term
	$U^2 = v^2 + gl$	A1		correct equation
	$v = \sqrt{U^2 - gl}$	dM1 A1	4	solving for v or v^2 correct v in a simplified form
(b)	$T - mg\cos 60° = m\frac{v^2}{l}$	M1		resolving towards the centre of the circle with three terms
	$T = m\left(\frac{U^2 - gl}{l} + \frac{g}{2}\right) = m\left(\frac{U^2}{l} - \frac{g}{2}\right)$	dM1 A1 dM1 A1	5	substituting for v^2 correct equation making T the subject correct expression for T. Simplification not necessary.
	Total		**9**	

MM2A (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
5(a)	$a = \frac{14^2}{50} = 3.92$	M1		finding acceleration
		A1		correct acceleration
	$F = 1200 \times 3.92$ AG	dM1		use of $F = ma$
	$= 4704$ N	A1	4	correct force from correct working
(b)	$R = 1200 \times 9.8 = 11760$	B1		normal reaction
	$4704 \le \mu \times 11760$	M1		applying $F \le \mu R$
	$\mu \ge \frac{4704}{11760}$ AG	A1	3	correct result from correct working
	$\mu \ge 0.4$			
	Total		**7**	
6(a)	$20\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = -10\sqrt{v}$	M1		applying Newton's second law with $\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}$
	$\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\frac{\sqrt{v}}{2}$	A1		correct differential equation
		dM1		separating variables
	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}}\mathrm{d}v = \int -\frac{1}{2}\mathrm{d}t$ AG			
	$2\sqrt{v} = -\frac{t}{2} + c$	dM1		integrating
		A1		correct integrals
	$t = 0, v = 25 \Rightarrow c = 10$	dM1		finding the constant of integration
	$v = \left(\frac{20 - t}{4}\right)^2$	A1	7	correct final result from correct working
(b)	$t = 20$	B1	1	correct time
	Total		**8**	
	TOTAL		**60**	