



**General Certificate of Education**

**Mathematics 6360**

**MM2A      Mechanics 2A**

**Mark Scheme**

*2007 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.

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## 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/W

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
<b>1</b>	Moments about $A$ : $6S = 4 \times 30g$ $S = 20g$ N or 196 N  Resolving vertically: $R + S = 30g$ $R = 10g$ N or 98 N	M1A1 A1  M1 A1	5	OE  SC3 20 N; 10 N
	<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	
<b>2(a)</b>	Using Power = Force $\times$ Velocity: Power = $35 \times 50 \times 50$ $= 87500$ watts	M1 M1B1 A1	4	B1 for force $35 \times 50$ AG
<b>(b)</b>	When speed is $30 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ , resistance force is $35 \times 30$ $= 1050$ N  Force exerted by the engine is $\frac{87500}{30}$ $= 2916.7$  Using $F = ma$ : $2916.7 - 1050 = 1500a$  $a = 1.24 \text{ m s}^{-2}$	B1  M1 A1  M1  A1	5	B1 for $35 \times 30$  Accept 2920, 2917 etc  At least 1 LHS term correct (2 terms on LHS)
	<b>Total</b>		<b>9</b>	
<b>3(a)</b>	Using $F = ma$ : $2400\mathbf{i} - 4800t\mathbf{j} = 800\mathbf{a}$ $\mathbf{a} = 3\mathbf{i} - 6t\mathbf{j}$	M1 A1	2	
<b>(b)</b>	$\mathbf{v} = \int \mathbf{a} \, dt$ $= 3t\mathbf{i} - 3t^2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{c}$  When $t = 0$ , $\mathbf{v} = 6\mathbf{i} + 30\mathbf{j}$ $\therefore \mathbf{c} = 6\mathbf{i} + 30\mathbf{j}$ $\therefore \mathbf{v} = (3t + 6)\mathbf{i} + (30 - 3t^2)\mathbf{j}$	M1 A1  M1 A1	4	Condone no '+ $\mathbf{c}$ '  Needs '+ $\mathbf{c}$ ' above AG
<b>(c)</b>	$\mathbf{r} = \int \mathbf{v} \, dt$ $= (\frac{3}{2}t^2 + 6t)\mathbf{i} + (30t - t^3)\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{d}$  When $t = 0$ , $\mathbf{r} = 2\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j}$ $\therefore \mathbf{d} = 2\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j}$ $\therefore \mathbf{r} = (\frac{3}{2}t^2 + 6t + 2)\mathbf{i} + (30t - t^3 + 5)\mathbf{j}$	M1  A1,A1  M1 A1	5	A1 $\mathbf{i}$ term, A1 $\mathbf{j}$ term; condone no '+ $\mathbf{d}$ '
	<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	

## MM2A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4(a)	KE is loss in PE $= 4 \times g \times 1.5$ $= 6g \text{ J or } 58.8 \text{ J}$	M1 A1	2	M1 for $mgh = 58.8$ and then find $v$ without finding KE
(b)	When 3.5 m below $O$ , extension is 2 m EPE is $\frac{\lambda x^2}{2l} = \frac{\lambda(2)^2}{2 \times 1.5} = \frac{4}{3}\lambda$ Change in potential energy of the particle is $4 \times g \times 3.5$ $= 14g \text{ or } 137.2$ $\frac{4}{3}\lambda = 14g$ $\lambda = 102.9 \text{ N or } 103 \text{ N}$	M1 M1 A1 A1	4	AG
(c)	When particle is 2.7 m below $O$ , EPE is $\frac{\lambda x^2}{2l} = \frac{\lambda(1.2)^2}{2 \times 1.5} = 49.392$ Change in potential energy of the particle [from initial position] is $4 \times g \times 2.7 = 10.8g \text{ or } 105.84$ Conservation of energy: $105.84 = \frac{1}{2} \times m \times v^2 + 49.392$ $2v^2 = 56.448$ Speed is $5.3126 \text{ m s}^{-1} = 5.31 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	M1A1 B1 M1 A1	5	Accept 49.44 [from 103]  M1 for 3 terms and $4 \times g \times h$  CAO
	<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	
5(a)	Using conservation of energy (lowest and highest points): $\frac{1}{2}m(7v)^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + 2mga$ $\frac{48}{2}v^2 = 2ga$ $\therefore v = \sqrt{\frac{ag}{12}}$	M1 A1A1 M1 A1	5	A1 for $7v$ and $v$  Needs 48 or 24  AG
(b)	Velocity at $A$ is $\sqrt{\frac{ag}{12}}$ Resolving vertically at $A$ : $m\frac{v^2}{a} + R = mg$ $R = mg - \frac{m}{a} \times \frac{ag}{12}$ $= \frac{11}{12}mg$	M1 A1,A1 A1	4	3 terms  A1 correct 3 terms, A1 correct signs  $\left(1 - \frac{1}{12}\right)mg$ M1A2  Condone $-\frac{11}{12}mg$
	<b>Total</b>		<b>9</b>	

## MM2A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
<b>6(a)</b>	Using $F = ma$ : $-\lambda mv = ma = m \frac{dv}{dt}$ $\therefore \frac{dv}{dt} = -\lambda v$	M1 A1	2	Condone no '–' AG Note: no use of $m \Rightarrow$ no marks in (a)
<b>(b)</b>	$\int \frac{dv}{v} = -\lambda \int dt$ $\ln v = -\lambda t + c$ $v = Ce^{-\lambda t}$  When $t = 0, v = U \Rightarrow C = U$ $v = Ue^{-\lambda t}$	M1 A1  M1 A1	4	Needs '+ c'  Needs correct working AG
	<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	
<b>7(a)</b>	$Q$ is in equilibrium $T = 5g = 49 \text{ N}$	B1 B1	2	$Q$ at rest, or not moving AG
<b>(b)</b>	Resolving vertically for $P$ : $T \cos \theta = 3g$ $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ $\theta = \cos^{-1} \frac{3}{5} = 53.1^\circ$	M1A1  A1	3	Do not condone $53^\circ$
<b>(c)</b>	$\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{4}{5}$ Resolving horizontally for $P$ : $\frac{mv^2}{r} = T \sin \theta$ $\frac{3v^2}{r} = \frac{4}{5} \times 5g$ $\frac{3 \times 4^2}{r} = 4g$ $r = \frac{48}{4g}$ $= 1.22$	B1  M1A1  A1	4	M1 2 terms: 1 term correct, other term includes sin or cos  SC3 1.23
	<b>Total</b>		<b>9</b>	
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>60</b>	