



ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

Mark scheme January 2004

GCE

Mathematics & Statistics B

Unit MBM4

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Key to mark scheme

M	mark is for	method
m	mark is dependent on one or more M marks and is for	method
A	mark is dependent on M or m mark 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
CAO		correct answer only
AWFW		anything which falls within
AWRT		anything which rounds to
AG		answer given
SC		special case
OE		or equivalent
A2,1		2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks
– x EE		Deduct x marks for each error
NMS		No method shown
PI		Perhaps implied
c		Candidate

Abbreviations used in marking

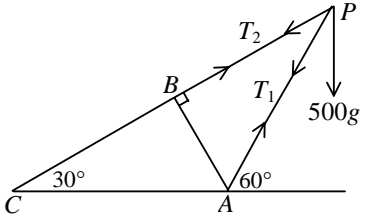
MC – x	deducted x marks for miscopy
MR – x	deducted x marks for misread
ISW	ignored subsequent working
BOD	gave benefit of doubt
WR	work replaced by candidate

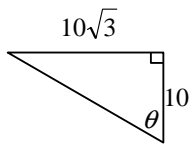
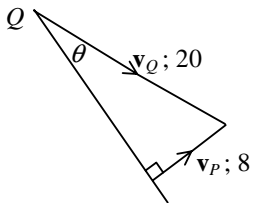
Application of mark scheme

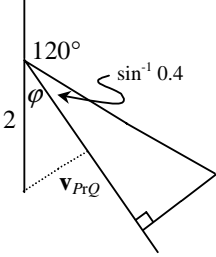
Correct answer without working	mark as in scheme
Incorrect answer without working	zero marks unless specified otherwise

Award method and accuracy marks as appropriate to an alternative solution using a correct method or partially correct method.

Question number and part	Solution	Marks	Total marks	Comments
1(a)	Change in momentum is $0.04 \times 12 - 0.04 \times -8$	B1 M1	4	Conversion to kg Correct signs - 0.8 B2 M1
	Impulse is 0.8 Ns	B1 A1		
(b)	Using Force \times time = impulse Force = $\frac{0.8}{0.05}$ = 16 N	M1 A1✓	2	ft
	Total		6	
2	Dimensions of a and g are LT^{-2} Dimension of v is LT^{-1} $\lambda = \frac{LT^{-2}}{(LT^{-1})^2}$ = L^{-1}	B1 B1 M1 A1	4	
	Total		4	
3(a)	$\mathbf{F} = (7\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j}) + (-3\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j}) + (\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j})$ = $5\mathbf{i} + 12\mathbf{j}$ Magnitude of \mathbf{F} is $\sqrt{5^2 + 12^2}$ = 13	M1 A1 M1 A1	4	Can take moments about $(x, 0)$ etc
(b)	Moments about O ; $12x$ = $3 \times 1 + 4 \times 4 + 6 \times 8 - 1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + 7 \times 5$ $12x = 106$ $x = \frac{106}{12} = \frac{53}{6}$ Point is $(\frac{53}{6}, 0)$	M1 A1 M1 A1 A1	5	
	Total		9	Can use printed result

Question number and part	Solution	Marks	Total marks	Comments
4(a)	Using conservation of momentum $3m \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} + m \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = m \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} + 3m \mathbf{v}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 21 \\ -24 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \mathbf{v}$ $3 \mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 18 \\ -15 \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$	M1 A1 M1 A1	4	
(b)	Change in momentum = $m \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} - m \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ $= 3m\mathbf{i} - 9m\mathbf{j}$	M1 A1	2	M1 for $-3m\mathbf{i} + 9m\mathbf{j}$ sc 1 for $3\mathbf{i} - 9\mathbf{j}$
(c)	Direction is $\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j}$ oe Line of centres is parallel to the change in momentum	B1✓ B1	2	ft from (b)
Total			8	
5(a)	 <p>Resolve horizontally at P $T_1 \cos 60 + T_2 \cos 30 = 0$ $T_1 + \sqrt{3} T_2 = 0$ Resolve vertically at P $T_1 \sin 60 + T_2 \sin 30 = -500g$ $T_1 \sqrt{3} + T_2 = -1000g$ $T_1 = -500\sqrt{3}g ; T_2 = 500g$ Force in AP is $500\sqrt{3}g$ N or $4900\sqrt{3}$ N or 8490 N in compression Force in BP is 500g N or 4900 N in tension</p>	M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 A1 B1 B1	6 2	sc 5 if g omitted
(b)	Force in AB is zero since forces at B are in equilibrium and the other two forces in BC and BP are parallel.	B1	2	
Total			8	

Question number and part	Solution	Marks	Total marks	Comments
6(a)	Moments about A $P \cdot 4l \cos \alpha$ $= mg(l \cos \alpha - 2l \sin \alpha)$ $P = \frac{\cos \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha}{4 \cos \alpha} mg$	M1 A1 A1 A1	4	M1 awarded for moments about A even when on horizontal floor or if $P \cdot 4l$ seen m instead of mg used penalise one A1 in question
(b)	Resolve along the plane $F - P \cos \alpha = mg \sin \alpha$ Resolve perpendicular to the plane $P \sin \alpha + R = mg \cos \alpha$ Using $F = \mu R$ $mg \sin \alpha + P \cos \alpha = \mu (mg \cos \alpha - P \sin \alpha)$ $P \cos \alpha + \mu P \sin \alpha = \mu mg \cos \alpha - mg \sin \alpha$ $P = \frac{\mu \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha + \mu \sin \alpha} mg$	M1 A1 M1 A1 B1 M1 A1	7	Accept $P = \frac{\mu - \tan \alpha}{1 + \mu \tan \alpha} mg$
Total			11	
7(a)	Speed of Q is 20 km/h  $\tan \theta = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{10}$ Bearing is 120°	B1 M1 A1	3	
b(i)	Ship P will travel so that v_P is perpendicular to the relative velocity  $\sin \theta = \frac{8}{20} = 0.4$ $\theta = 23.6^\circ$ Bearing of ship P is 054°	M1 m1 A1 B1	4	(If not gained, can gain M1 in (ii) and all marks in (iii)) Dependent on M1 above
(ii)	Velocity of P is $8 \sin 53.6\mathbf{i} + 8 \cos 53.6\mathbf{j}$ Velocity of Q relative to P is $v_Q - v_P$ $= (10\sqrt{3}\mathbf{i} - 10\mathbf{j}) - (6.439\mathbf{i} + 4.7498\mathbf{j})$ $= 10.88\mathbf{i} - 14.75\mathbf{j}$ $= 11\mathbf{i} - 15\mathbf{j}$ [to 2 significant figures]	B1 M1 A1	3	Dependent on first M1 Accept 053.6° Dependent on M1, M1 in (i)

Question number and part	Solution	Marks	Total marks	Comments
7(b)(iii)	 <p> $\phi = 90 - (30 + \sin^{-1} 0.4)$ $= 36.42$ Minimum distance is $2 \sin 36.42$ $= 1.187 \text{ km}$ OR (iii) Position of Q relative to P is $2\mathbf{j} + (10.88\mathbf{i} - 14.75\mathbf{j})t$ Distance apart, D, is $\sqrt{(10.88t)^2 + (2 - 14.75t)^2}$ $D^2 = 334.486t^2 - 58.8t + 4$ $\frac{dD^2}{dt} = 668.972t - 58.8$ $= 0$ when min distance, when $t = \frac{58.8}{668.972} = 0.0879$ Minimum distance is $\sqrt{1.4094}$ $= 1.187 \text{ km}$ OR (iii) Accept from printed result Position of Q relative to P is $2\mathbf{j} + (11\mathbf{i} - 15\mathbf{j})t$ Distance apart, D, is $\sqrt{(11t)^2 + (2 - 15t)^2}$ $D^2 = 346t^2 - 60t + 4$ $\frac{dD^2}{dt} = 692t - 60$ $= 0$ when min distance, when $t = \frac{60}{692} = 0.0867$ Minimum distance is $\sqrt{1.442948}$ $= 1.201 \text{ km}$ </p>	<p>M1 A1 M1 A1</p> <p>(M1) (A1) (M1)</p> <p>(A1)</p> <p>(A1)</p>	<p>4</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>(4)</p>	
	Total		14	
	TOTAL		60	