Version 1.0: 0607

ASSESSMENT and QUALIFICATIONS ALLIANCE

General Certificate of Education

Mathematics 6360

MM2A Mechanics 2A

Mark Scheme

2007 examination - June series

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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.

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MM2A/W

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

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MM2A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4(a)	KE is loss in PE			
	$= 4 \times g \times 1.5$	M1		M1 for $mgh = 58.8$ and then find v without finding KE
	$= 6g$ J or 58.8 J	A1	2	
(b)	When 3.5 m below O, extension is 2 m			
	EPE is $\frac{\lambda x^2}{2l} = \frac{\lambda(2)^2}{2\times1.5} = \frac{4}{3}\lambda$	M1		
	Change in potential energy of the particle is			
	$4 \times g \times 3.5$	M1		
	$= 14g$ or 137.2	A1		
	$\frac{4}{3}\lambda = 14g$			
	$\lambda = 102.9$ N or 103 N	A1	4	AG
(c)	When particle is 2.7 m below O,			
	EPE is $\frac{\lambda x^2}{2l} = \frac{\lambda(1.2)^2}{2\times1.5} = 49.392$	M1A1		Accept 49.44 [from 103]
	Change in potential energy of the particle [from initial position] is			
	$4 \times g \times 2.7 = 10.8g$ or 105.84	B1		
	Conservation of energy:			
	$105.84 = \frac{1}{2} \times m \times v^2 + 49.392$	M1		M1 for 3 terms and $4 \times g \times h$
	$2v^2 = 56.448$			
	Speed is 5.3126 m s^{-1} $= 5.31$ m s^{-1}	A1	5	CAO
	Total		**11**	
5(a)	Using conservation of energy (lowest and highest points):	M1		
	$\frac{1}{2}m(7v)^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + 2mga$	A1A1		A1 for $7v$ and v
	$\frac{48}{2}v^2 = 2ga$	M1		Needs 48 or 24
	$\therefore v = \sqrt{\frac{ag}{12}}$	A1	5	AG
(b)	Velocity at A is $\sqrt{\frac{ag}{12}}$			
	Resolving vertically at A:	M1		3 terms
	$m\frac{v^2}{a} + R = mg$	A1,A1		A1 correct 3 terms, A1 correct signs
	$R = mg - \frac{m}{a} \times \frac{ag}{12}$			$\left(1-\frac{1}{12}\right)mg$ M1A2
	$= \frac{11}{12}mg$	A1	4	Condone $-\frac{11}{12}mg$
	Total		**9**	

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MM2A/W (cont)

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

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