

Mathematics (MEI)

Advanced GCE

Unit 4762: Mechanics 2

Mark Scheme for January 2013

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.





All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

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Annotations and abbreviations

Annotation in scoris	Meaning
 and 	
BOD	Benefit of doubt
FT	Follow through
ISW	Ignore subsequent working
M0 M1 ,	Method mark awarded 0, 1
A0 A1 ,	Accuracy mark awarded 0, 1
B0, B1	Independent mark awarded 0, 1
SC	Special case
	Omission sign
MR	Misread
	

Other abbreviations in mark scheme	Meaning
E1	Mark for explaining
U1	Mark for correct units
G1	Mark for a correct feature on a graph
M1 dep*	Method mark dependent on a previous mark, indicated by *
cao	Correct answer only
oe	Or equivalent
rot	Rounded or truncated
soi	Seen or implied
www	Without wrong working

Subject-specific Marking Instructions for GCE Mathematics (MEI) Mechanics strand

- a Annotations should be used whenever appropriate during your marking.

The A, M and B annotations must be used on your standardisation scripts for responses that are not awarded either 0 or full marks. It is vital that you annotate standardisation scripts fully to show how the marks have been awarded.

For subsequent marking you must make it clear how you have arrived at the mark you have awarded.

- b An element of professional judgement is required in the marking of any written paper. Remember that the mark scheme is designed to assist in marking incorrect solutions. Correct *solutions* leading to correct answers are awarded full marks but work must not be judged on the answer alone, and answers that are given in the question, especially, must be validly obtained; key steps in the working must always be looked at and anything unfamiliar must be investigated thoroughly.

Correct but unfamiliar or unexpected methods are often signalled by a correct result following an *apparently* incorrect method. Such work must be carefully assessed. When a candidate adopts a method which does not correspond to the mark scheme, award marks according to the spirit of the basic scheme; if you are in any doubt whatsoever (especially if several marks or candidates are involved) you should contact your Team Leader.

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c The following types of marks are available.

M

A suitable method has been selected and *applied* in a manner which shows that the method is essentially understood. Method marks are not usually lost for numerical errors, algebraic slips or errors in units. However, it is not usually sufficient for a candidate just to indicate an intention of using some method or just to quote a formula; the formula or idea must be applied to the specific problem in hand, eg by substituting the relevant quantities into the formula. In some cases the nature of the errors allowed for the award of an M mark may be specified.

A

Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. Accuracy marks cannot be given unless the associated Method mark is earned (or implied). Therefore M0 A1 cannot ever be awarded.

B

Mark for a correct result or statement independent of Method marks.

E

A given result is to be established or a result has to be explained. This usually requires more working or explanation than the establishment of an unknown result.

Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, eg wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored. Sometimes this is reinforced in the mark scheme by the abbreviation *isw*. However, this would not apply to a case where a candidate passes through the correct answer as part of a wrong argument.

- d 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 mark is dependent on an earlier, asterisked, mark in the scheme.) Of course, in practice it may happen that when a candidate has once gone wrong in a part of a question, the work from there on is worthless so that no more marks can sensibly be given. On the other hand, when two or more steps are successfully run together by the candidate, the earlier marks are implied and full credit must be given.
- e The abbreviation *ft* implies that the A or B mark indicated is allowed for work correctly following on from previously incorrect results. Otherwise, A and B marks are given for correct work only — differences in notation are of course permitted. A (accuracy) marks are not given for answers obtained from incorrect working. When A or B marks are awarded for work at an intermediate stage of a solution, there may be various alternatives that are equally acceptable. In such cases, exactly what is acceptable will be detailed in the mark scheme rationale. If this is not the case please consult your Team Leader.

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Sometimes the answer to one part of a question is used in a later part of the same question. In this case, A marks will often be 'follow through'. In such cases you must ensure that you refer back to the answer of the previous part question even if this is not shown within the image zone. You may find it easier to mark follow through questions candidate-by-candidate rather than question-by-question.

- f Unless units are specifically requested, there is no penalty for wrong or missing units as long as the answer is numerically correct and expressed either in SI or in the units of the question. (e.g. lengths will be assumed to be in metres unless in a particular question all the lengths are in km, when this would be assumed to be the unspecified unit.)

We are usually quite flexible about the accuracy to which the final answer is expressed and we do not penalise over-specification.

When a value is given in the paper

Only accept an answer correct to at least as many significant figures as the given value. This rule should be applied to each case.

When a value is not given in the paper

Accept any answer that agrees with the correct value to 2 s.f.

ft should be used so that only one mark is lost for each distinct error made in the accuracy to which working is done or an answer given. Refer cases to your Team Leader where the same type of error (e.g. errors due to premature approximation leading to error) has been made in different questions or parts of questions.

There are some mistakes that might be repeated throughout a paper. If a candidate makes such a mistake, (eg uses a calculator in wrong angle mode) then you will need to check the candidate's script for repetitions of the mistake and consult your Team Leader about what penalty should be given.

There is no penalty for using a wrong value for g . E marks will be lost except when results agree to the accuracy required in the question.

- g Rules for replaced work

If a candidate attempts a question more than once, and indicates which attempt he/she wishes to be marked, then examiners should do as the candidate requests.

If there are two or more attempts at a question which have not been crossed out, examiners should mark what appears to be the last (complete) attempt and ignore the others.

NB Follow these maths-specific instructions rather than those in the assessor handbook.

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- h For a *genuine* misreading (of numbers or symbols) which is such that the object and the difficulty of the question remain unaltered, mark according to the scheme but following through from the candidate's data. A penalty is then applied; 1 mark is generally appropriate, though this may differ for some units. This is achieved by withholding one A mark in the question.

Marks designated as cao may be awarded as long as there are no other errors. E marks are lost unless, by chance, the given results are established by equivalent working.

'Fresh starts' will not affect an earlier decision about a misread.

Note that a miscopy of the candidate's own working is not a misread but an accuracy error.

- i If a graphical calculator is used, some answers may be obtained with little or no working visible. Allow full marks for correct answers (provided, of course, that there is nothing in the wording of the question specifying that analytical methods are required). Where an answer is wrong but there is some evidence of method, allow appropriate method marks. Wrong answers with no supporting method score zero. If in doubt, consult your Team Leader.
- j If in any case the scheme operates with considerable unfairness consult your Team Leader.

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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	<p>Take \mathbf{j} north and \mathbf{i} east</p> <p>velocity: before $5\mathbf{i} - 5\sqrt{3}\mathbf{j}$ (after $3\mathbf{i}$)</p> <p>$\mathbf{I} = m(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u})$</p> <p>so $\mathbf{I} = 120\,000\,000(-2\mathbf{i} + 5\sqrt{3}\mathbf{j})$</p> <p>Modulus is $120\,000\,000 \times 8.888194\dots$</p> <p>$= 1.0665\dots \times 10^9 \text{ N s}$</p> <p>so $1.07 \times 10^9 \text{ N s}$ (to 3 s. f.)</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[4]</p>	<p>Resolving initial velocity (may be implied). Allow $5\mathbf{i} + 5\sqrt{3}\mathbf{j}$ or $5\mathbf{i} - 5\sqrt{3}\mathbf{j}$ oe</p> <p>May be implied Allow if only one direction considered or both combined without vectors. Must include an attempt to resolve 10</p> <p>Accept mass of 120 000</p> <p>cao</p> <p>Alternative method using a diagram, cos and sine rules</p>
1	(b) (i)	<p>PCLM</p> <p>$0.4 \times 6 = 0.5 V$</p> <p>$V = 4.8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ direction is opposite to that of P</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[2]</p>	<p>Implied by 4.8 or -4.8</p> <p>Allow -4.8 as the speed</p>
1	(b) (ii)	<p>P travels $6 \times \frac{2}{3} = 4 \text{ m}$ before the collision</p> <p>so Q travels $4 - 2 \times 0.75 = 2.5 \text{ m}$ in $\frac{2}{3} \text{ s}$</p> $2.5 = \frac{(4.8 + v_Q)}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}$ <p>Hence $v_Q = 2.7 \text{ ms}^{-1}$</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>E1</p> <p>[4]</p>	<p>Or find $t = \frac{13}{24}$ for time from edge to collision AND $d = 3.25$</p> <p>$3.25 - 0.75 = 2.5$</p> <p>Using appropriate <i>suvat</i> FT their 2.5</p> <p>Answer given</p>

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Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(b)	(iii)	Suppose friction on Q is F $-F \times \frac{2}{3} = 0.5(2.7 - 4.8)$ so $F = 1.575$ $1.575 = \mu \times 0.5 \times 9.8$ $\mu = 0.32142\dots$ so 0.321 (3 s. f.)	B1 M1 A1 A1 [4]	Using $Ft = m(v - u)$ or find $a = -3.15$ and use $F = ma$. FT their 2.7 $F = \mu R$ R correct (4.9) cao Note: F and R need not be explicit: $F=ma$ and $R=mg$ give $\mu = \frac{a}{g}$ (M1A1). Find $a = -3.15$ (B1) gives 0.321 (A1)
1	(b)	(iv)	Let the speeds after be V_p and V_Q . PCLM $0.4 \times 6 + 0.5 \times 2.7 = 0.4 V_p + 0.5 V_Q$ so $4V_p + 5V_Q = 37.5$ NEL $\frac{V_Q - V_p}{2.7 - 6} = -\frac{1}{8}$ so $V_Q - V_p = 0.4125$ $V_Q = 4.35$ so 4.35 m s^{-1}	M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 [5]	PCLM. FT their 2.7 from (ii). Award M1A0 for use of their 4.8 from (i) instead of 2.7 FT their 2.7 from (ii). Accept any form NEL. FT their 2.7 from (ii). Award M1A0 for use of their 4.8 from (i) instead of 2.7 FT their 2.7 from (ii). Accept any form cao

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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(i)	$455 = 0.01 \times 80 \times 9.8 \times \cos 4 \times 12 + WD$ $WD = 361.149\dots$ so 361 J (3 s. f.)	M1 B1 A1 A1 [4]	Use of Fx rolling friction force correct (7.82) 12 not needed All correct terms in an equation (allow sign errors) cao SC B1B1 for final answer 30.1 seen
2	(ii)	$0.5 \times 80 \times v^2 - 0.5 \times 80 \times 2^2$ $= 80 \times 9.8 \times 12 \times \sin 4 - 455$ $v = 3.0052\dots$ so 3.01 m s ⁻¹ (3 s. f.)	M1 B1 B1 A1 A1 [5]	Use of W-E equation. Must include GPE, at least one KE and the WD Either KE term GPE term (656.27) All correct terms in an equation (allow sign errors) cao
2	(iii)	Using N2L with driving force S $S - (15 + 0.01 \times 80 \times 9.8 \times \cos 5)$ $- 80 \times 9.8 \times \sin 5$ $= 80 \times 1.5$ $S = 211.1402\dots$ $405 = Sv$ so $v = 1.918\dots$ so 1.92 m s ⁻¹ (3 s. f.)	M1 B1 B1 A1 A1 M1 A1 [7]	N2L with at most one force term missing Both resistance terms seen (15 and 7.81) Condone wrong sign (68.33) All correct terms present; allow sign errors May be implicit Use of Power = Sv with any S calculated using N2L FT their S Note: missing out one term in N2L can earn 4/7 (M1B1B0A0A0M1A1)

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	<p>(i)</p> $15 \begin{pmatrix} \bar{x} \\ \bar{y} \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2.5 \end{pmatrix} + 9 \begin{pmatrix} 1.5 \\ 1.5 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0.5 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 4.5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} 28.5 \\ 17.5 \end{pmatrix}$ <p>so $\bar{x} = 1.9$</p> $\bar{y} = \frac{7}{6}$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[5]</p>	<p>A systematic method for at least 1 cpt</p> <p><i>Either</i> all x or all y values correct <i>or</i> 2 vector terms correct on RHS</p> <p>Completely correct expressions seen for all components</p> <p>Need not be explicit</p> <p>Accept any form</p> <p>Accept any form (1.17, 1.2) but not 1.16</p>
3	<p>(ii)</p> <p>Referred to Fig 3.1 with c.m. G, G is $2 + 1.9$ to the right of K and $3 - \frac{7}{6} = \frac{11}{6}$ below K</p> <p>When hanging, G is vertically below K</p> <p>Angle is $\arctan\left(\frac{\frac{11}{6}}{3.9}\right)$</p> <p>$= 25.1775\dots$ so 25.2° (3 s. f.)</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[4]</p>	<p>FT from (i) May be implied</p> <p>May be implied</p> <p>o.e. FT their values but must be attempting to find the appropriate angle</p> <p>cao</p>
3	<p>(iii)</p> <p>New c.m. is at (1.5, 1.5) & mass of object is 0.3 kg</p> <p>For \bar{x}:</p> $(0.3 + m) \times 1.5 = 0.3 \times 1.9 + m \times 0$ $m = 0.08$ <p>For \bar{y}: $(0.3 + 0.08) \times 1.5 = 0.3 \times \frac{7}{6} + 0.08y$</p> <p>so particle should be at (0, 2.75)</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[6]</p>	<p>Do not penalise below if mass of lamina is taken to be 15</p> <p>Recognising need first to produce an equation in terms of m for the x-component</p> <p>Must be 0 not x</p> <p>FT their 1.9 from (i). If 15 used, accept $m = 4$</p> <p>cao. Condone no reference to x component. Allow obtained using 15. Allow 2.74, 2.7375 (from 1.17), 2.775 (from 1.16), 2.625 (from 1.2)</p>

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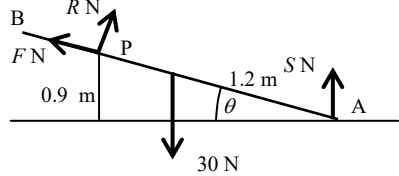
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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(iv)	<p>The c.m. must lie inside KFDL as seen in the plan in Fig. 3.2</p> <p>The c.m. shown to be in this region</p>	<p>E1</p> <p>E1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>E1</p> <p>[4]</p>	<p>Some indication of this is what is required. Accept a closed region with KF correct and sides parallel to KL and FD.</p> <p>Correct. Accept freehand.</p> <p>Recognition that com is at $(1.7, \bar{y})$ and is related to their critical region even if region is incorrect</p> <p>or calculation with at least 1 correct equation ($3y + 2x = 9$ and $3y + 4x = 6$)</p> <p>Do NOT award simply for a recalculation of com as $(1.7, 7/6)$</p> <p>Properly established including a statement. (i.e. correct region, correct com marked and statement of stability)</p>

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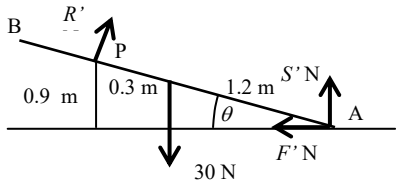
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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	<p>(i) Let vertical force from support be R N and tension in string T N. moments about A $30 \times 0.5 \times 2.4 - R \times (2.4 - 0.6) = 0$ $R = 20$ so force from block is 20 N $\uparrow R + T - 30 = 0$ $T = 10$ so tension is 10 N</p>	<p>M1 A1 M1 F1 [4]</p>	<p>Use of moments with all relevant moments attempted (FT from T if T found first) FT from R</p>
4	<p>(ii) (A)</p>  <p>$\rightarrow R \sin \theta - F \cos \theta = 0$</p> <p>As on the point of slipping $F = 0.6R$ so $R \sin \theta = 0.6R \cos \theta$ so $\sin \theta = 0.6 \cos \theta$ and $\tan \theta = 0.6$</p> <p>OR $F = mg \sin \theta - S \sin \theta$ $R = mg \cos \theta - S \cos \theta$ As on the point of slipping $F = 0.6R$ $\frac{F}{R} = \frac{(mg - S) \sin \theta}{(mg - S) \cos \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$ $\tan \theta = 0.6$</p>	<p>M1 A1 M1 M1 E1 [5] M1 A1 M1 M1 E1 [5]</p>	<p>Must be consideration of a force at A F and R must be identified, e.g. on a diagram Complete argument Resolve parallel and perpendicular to rod Both correct F and R must be identified, e.g. on a diagram Divide factored expressions with S included</p>

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Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(ii)	(B)	 <p>AP is 1.5 gives $\sin \theta = 0.6$ or $\cos \theta = 0.8$ c. w. moments about A $1.5R' - 30 \times 1.2 \times \cos \theta = 0$ $R' = 19.2$ so 19.2 N</p> <p>$\uparrow S' + R' \cos \theta - 30 = 0$</p> <p>($S' = 14.64$)</p> <p>$\rightarrow R' \sin \theta - F' = 0$</p> <p>($F' = 11.52$)</p> $\mu = \frac{11.52}{14.64}$ <p>= 0.78688... so 0.787 (3 s. f.)</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[9]</p>	<p>oe. or $\theta = 36.9^\circ$</p> <p>Moments and all terms present. Accept $\cos \theta$ or 0.8 cao</p> <p>An equilibrium equation with all relevant forces, resolved appropriately, e.g. $R' + S' \cos \theta = 30 \cos \theta + F' \sin \theta$. Allow $\sin \leftrightarrow \cos$</p> <p>Correct equation involving only S'. Numerical answer not required</p> <p>Second equilibrium equation with all relevant forces, resolved appropriately. e.g. $F' \cos \theta + S' \sin \theta = 30 \sin \theta$. Allow $\sin \leftrightarrow \cos$</p> <p>Correct equation involving only F'. Numerical answer not required</p> <p>Use of $F' = \mu S'$ for a calculated F' and S'</p> <p>cao</p>

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