

GCE Examinations
Advanced Subsidiary / Advanced Level

Mechanics
Module M2

Paper C

MARKING GUIDE

This guide is intended to be as helpful as possible to teachers by providing concise solutions and indicating how marks should be awarded. There are obviously alternative methods that would also gain full marks.

Method marks (M) are awarded for knowing and using a method.

Accuracy marks (A) can only be awarded when a correct method has been used.

(B) marks are independent of method marks.



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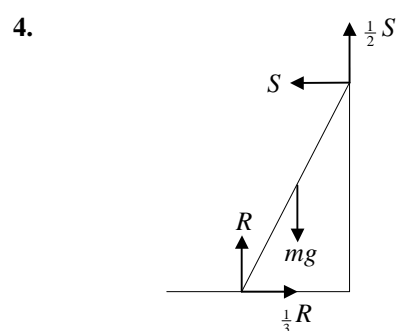
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M2 Paper C – Marking Guide

1. (a) $\mathbf{v} = \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = 6t\mathbf{i} - 8t\mathbf{j}$ M1 A1
 $\mathbf{a} = \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = 6\mathbf{i} - 8\mathbf{j}$ not dependent on t so constant M1 A1
- (b) $\mathbf{F} = m\mathbf{a} = 2\mathbf{a} = 12\mathbf{i} - 16\mathbf{j}$ A1
 mag. of $\mathbf{F} = \sqrt{[(12)^2 + (-16)^2]} = 20 \text{ N}$ M1 A1 (7)
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2. (a) X-sect. area of pipe = $\pi r^2 = \pi(0.05)^2$ M1 A1
 mass of water per second = $6 \times 0.0025\pi \times 1000 = 15\pi$ M1 A1
- (b) energy gained = $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mgh = \frac{15}{2}\pi(6)^2 + (150\pi \times 9.8 \times 12)$ M2 A1
 $= 6390 \text{ J} = 6.39 \text{ kJ (3sf)}$ A1 (8)
-

3. (a) when $t = 0$, $v = 4 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ A1
- (b) particle at rest when $2t^2 - 9t + 4 = 0$ i.e. $(2t - 1)(t - 4) = 0$ M1 A1
 $t = \frac{1}{2}, 4$ A1
- (c) $s = \int v dt = \frac{2}{3}t^3 - \frac{9}{2}t^2 + 4t + c$ M1 A1
 when $t = 0$, $s = 9$ so $c = 9 \therefore s = \frac{2}{3}t^3 - \frac{9}{2}t^2 + 4t + 9$ A1
 disp. when $t = 6$ is $\frac{2}{3}(6)^3 - \frac{9}{2}(6)^2 + 4(6) + 9$ M1
 $= 144 - 162 + 24 + 9 = 15 \text{ m}$ A1 (9)
-



- resolve \uparrow : $\frac{1}{2}S + R - mg = 0$ M1
- resolve \rightarrow : $\frac{1}{3}R - S = 0$ M1
- solve simul. giving $S = \frac{1}{3}R \therefore R = \frac{6}{7}mg$ M1 A1
- mom. about top of ladder $R \cdot 2\cos\theta - \frac{1}{3}R \cdot 2\sin\theta - mg \cdot \cos\theta = 0$ M1 A1
 $\therefore \tan\theta = \frac{2R - mg}{\frac{2}{3}R} = \frac{5}{4}$ M2 A1 (9)
-

5. (a) vert. disp. = 0 $\therefore 8u_y - \frac{1}{2}g(8)^2 = 0$ M1 A1
 $u_y = \frac{1}{2}g(8) = 4g$ A1
 horiz. disp. = 24 $\therefore 8u_x = 24$ so $u_x = 3$ M1 A1
- (b) initial speed = $\sqrt{[(4g)^2 + 3^2]} = 39.3 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ (3sf) M1 A1
- (c) max. ht. when vert. vel = 0 $\therefore 0 = (4g)^2 - 2gs$ M1 A1
 \therefore max. ht. = $8g = 78.4 \text{ m}$ A1
- (d) e.g. small X-section, reasonable to treat as particle and ignore air res. B3
 but, significant loss of mass during flight \therefore model not very suitable (13)

6. (a) cons. of mom: $3mu + 0 = 3mv_1 + 2mv_2$ M1
 $\therefore 3v_1 + 2v_2 = 3u$ A1
 $\frac{v_2 - v_1}{u} = \frac{2}{3}$ $\therefore 3v_2 - 3v_1 = 2u$ M1 A1
 solve simul. giving $v_1 = \frac{1}{3}u$ and $v_2 = u$ M1 A1
- (b) cons. of mom: $2mu + 0 = 2mw_1 + 2mw_2$ M1
 $w_1 + w_2 = u$ A1
 $\frac{w_2 - w_1}{u} = e$ $\therefore w_2 - w_1 = eu$ A1
 solve simul. giving $w_1 = \frac{1}{2}u(1 - e)$ M1 A1
 A and B collide again so speed of B < speed of A M1
 $\frac{1}{2}u(1 - e) < \frac{1}{3}u$ so $\frac{1}{2}e > \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}$ $\therefore e > \frac{1}{3}$ M1 A1 (14)

7. (a) from triangle properties, area of BCD = $\frac{1}{3}$ area of ABD B1
 \therefore area of BCD = $\frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{2} \times 2d \times \sqrt{3}d) = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}d^2$ M1 A1

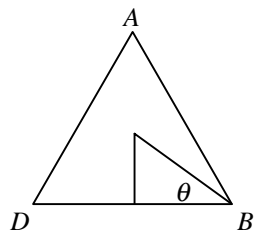
(b)

portion	mass	y	my
ABD	$\sqrt{3}d^2\rho$	$\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}d$	$d^3\rho$
BCD	$\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}d^2\rho$	$\frac{1}{9}\sqrt{3}d$	$\frac{1}{9}d^3\rho$
ABCD	$\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}d^2\rho$	\bar{y}	$\frac{8}{9}d^3\rho$

$\rho =$ mass per unit area y coords. taken vert. from BD M3 A3

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\frac{8}{9}d^3\rho}{\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}d^2\rho} = \frac{4d}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4}{9}\sqrt{3}d$$
 M1 A1

(c)



$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{\frac{4}{9}\sqrt{3}d}{d} = \tan^{-1} \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9}$$
 M1 A1

$$\text{req'd angle} = 60 - \theta = 22.4^\circ \text{ (1dp)}$$
 M1 A1 (15)

Total (75)

