

# Mark Scheme (Results) Summer 2010

GCE

GCE Mechanics M4 (6680/01)

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Publications Code UA024478

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**Mechanic guidance:**

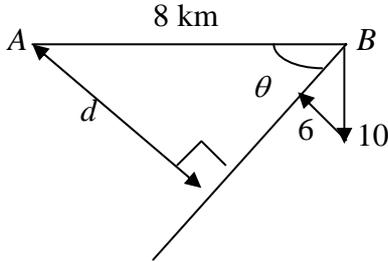
- For M marks, correct number of terms, dimensionally correct, all terms that need resolving are resolved.
- Omission of  $g$  from a resolution is an accuracy error, not a method error.
- Omission of mass from a resolution is a method error.
- Omission of a length from a moments equation is a method error.
- Where there is only one method mark for a question or part of a question, this is for a *complete* method.
- Omission of units is not (usually) counted as an error.
- Use of 9.81 for  $g$  is a rubric error. Deduct the final A1 from the first part of any question affected.
- More than 3 sf in an answer using an approximation for  $g$  is an accuracy error. Deduct the final A1 from the first part of any question affected.
- A dimensionally incorrect equation is a method error unless a correct equation was quoted and the error arises from a slip in substitution of values.
- For a misread which does not alter the character of a question or materially simplify it, all marks in that part of the question affected become ft. Deduct the first 2 A or B marks gained as a result and give the rest.



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Mechanics M4 6680  
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Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q1	$v(3\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j}) = \mathbf{v}_w - u\mathbf{j}$ $\mathbf{v}_w = 3v\mathbf{i} + (u - 4v)\mathbf{j}$ $w\mathbf{i} = \mathbf{v}_w - \frac{u}{5}(-3\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j})$ $\mathbf{v}_w = \left(w - \frac{3u}{5}\right)\mathbf{i} + \frac{4u}{5}\mathbf{j}$ $(u - 4v) = \frac{4u}{5}$ $v = \frac{u}{20}$ $\mathbf{v}_w = \frac{3u}{20}\mathbf{i} + \frac{4u}{5}\mathbf{j}$	<p>M1A1</p> <p>M1A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">7</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q2	<p>(a)</p> $\begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow 2 & & \uparrow 1 \\ 1 \leftarrow & & \rightarrow 1 \\ S \ 0.3\text{kg} & & T \ 0.6 \text{ kg} \\ 2 \uparrow & & \uparrow 1 \\ \rightarrow v & & w \leftarrow \\ 0.3v - 0.6w = 0.3 \\ v - 2w = 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} (v + w) = 2 \\ v + w = 4 \\ w = 1, v = 3 \\ \text{(i) } \mathbf{u}_1 = 3\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} \quad \text{(ii) } \mathbf{u}_2 = -\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} \end{array}$ <p>(b)</p> $\begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow 1 & & \\ v \leftarrow & & \\ & & v = 0.5 \\ 1 \uparrow & & \\ \rightarrow 1 & & \end{array}$  <p> <math>\tan \theta = 0.5</math>  <math>\theta = 26.6</math>          Defln angle = <math>45 + 26.6 = 71.6^\circ</math> </p> <p> <math>\tan \theta = \text{their } v</math>          their <math>\theta + 45^\circ</math> </p> <p>(c)</p> $\begin{aligned} \text{KE Loss} &= \frac{1}{2} \times 0.6 \times \{(1^2 + 1^2) - (1^2 + v^2)\} \\ &= 0.225 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$	<p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1 A1</p> <p>(6)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>14</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q3	<p>(a)</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\cos \theta = \frac{6}{10} \Rightarrow \theta = 53.1^\circ</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bearing is <math>307^\circ</math></p> <p>(b)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>d = 8 \sin \theta (=8 \times 0.8)</math>  <math>= 6.4 \text{ km}</math></p> <p>(c)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>T = \frac{8 \cos \theta}{\sqrt{10^2 - 6^2}}</math>  <math>= 0.6 \text{ hrs}</math>  i.e. the time is 12:36 pm</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">10</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q4		
(a)	$-mg\left(1 + \frac{v^2}{k^2}\right) = m \frac{dv}{dt}$ $g \int_0^T dt = \int_U^0 \frac{-k^2 dv}{(k^2 + v^2)}$ $T = \frac{k}{g} \left[ \tan^{-1} \frac{v}{k} \right]_0^U$ $= \frac{k}{g} \tan^{-1} \frac{U}{k}$	<p>M1 A1</p> <p>DM1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>DM1A1</p> <p>(6)</p>
(b)	$-mg\left(1 + \frac{v^2}{k^2}\right) = mv \frac{dv}{dx}$ $g \int_0^H dx = \int_U^0 \frac{-k^2 v dv}{(k^2 + v^2)}$ $H = \frac{k^2}{2g} \left[ \ln(k^2 + v^2) \right]_0^U$ $H = \frac{k^2}{2g} \ln \frac{(k^2 + U^2)}{k^2}$	<p>M1 A1</p> <p>DM1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>DM1A1</p> <p>(6)</p> <p>12</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q5	<p>(a)</p> $\sqrt{4a^2 + 16a^2 - 16a^2 \sin \theta}$ <p>Let length of string be <math>L</math>.</p> $V = -4mga \cos \theta - mg(L - \sqrt{4a^2 + 16a^2 - 16a^2 \sin \theta})$ $= -4mga \cos \theta - mgL + 2mga\sqrt{5 - 4 \sin \theta}$ $= 2mga \left\{ \sqrt{5 - 4 \sin \theta} - 2 \cos \theta \right\} + \text{constant} \quad **$ <p>(b)</p> $V'(\theta) = 2mga \left\{ \frac{-2 \cos \theta}{\sqrt{5 - 4 \sin \theta}} + 2 \sin \theta \right\}$ <p>For equilibrium, <math>V'(\theta) = 0</math></p> $\left\{ \frac{-2 \cos \theta}{\sqrt{5 - 4 \sin \theta}} + 2 \sin \theta \right\} = 0$ $\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{5 - 4 \sin \theta} = \sin^2 \theta$ $1 - \sin^2 \theta = \sin^2 \theta (5 - 4 \sin \theta)$ $4 \sin^3 \theta - 6 \sin^2 \theta + 1 = 0 \quad **$ <p>(c)</p> $V''(\theta) = 2mga \left( \frac{\left\{ \sqrt{5 - 4 \sin \theta} \cdot 2 \sin \theta - \frac{-2 \cos \theta \cdot (-4 \cos \theta)}{2\sqrt{5 - 4 \sin \theta}} \right\}}{(5 - 4 \sin \theta)} + 2 \cos \theta \right)$ $V''\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2mga \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3} - \frac{8 \times \frac{3}{4}}{2\sqrt{3}}}{3} + \sqrt{3} \right\} = 2mga\sqrt{3} > 0 \text{ so stable}$	<p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>DM1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>M1 A1 A1</p> <p>DM1 A1</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>15</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q6		
(a)	$T_1 = \frac{2mge}{a}; T_2 = \frac{mg(2a-e)}{a}$ $T_1 = T_2$ $2e = (2a - e)$ $e = \frac{2a}{3}$ $AP = a + \frac{2a}{3} = \frac{5a}{3}$	B1 (either) M1 A1 A1 (4)
(b)	$T_2 - T_1 - 4m\omega\dot{x} = m\ddot{x}$ $\frac{mg}{a} \left( \frac{4a}{3} - x \right) - \frac{2mg}{a} \left( \frac{2a}{3} + x \right) - 4m\omega\dot{x} = m\ddot{x}$ $\ddot{x} + 4\omega\dot{x} + \frac{3g}{a}x = 0$ $\ddot{x} + 4\omega\dot{x} + 3\omega^2x = 0$	M1 A3 A1 (5)
(c)	$\lambda^2 + 4\omega\lambda + 3\omega^2 = 0$ $(\lambda + 3\omega)(\lambda + \omega) = 0$ $\lambda = -3\omega \text{ or } \lambda = -\omega$ $x = Ae^{-\omega t} + Be^{-3\omega t}$ $\dot{x} = -\omega Ae^{-\omega t} - 3\omega Be^{-3\omega t}$ $t = 0, x = \frac{1}{2}a, \dot{x} = 0$ $\frac{1}{2}a = A + B$ $0 = -\omega A - 3\omega B$ $A = \frac{3}{4}a, B = -\frac{1}{4}a$ $\dot{x} = v = \frac{3}{4}a\omega (e^{-3\omega t} - e^{-\omega t})$	M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 A1
		(8) 17



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Order Code UA024478 Summer 2010

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