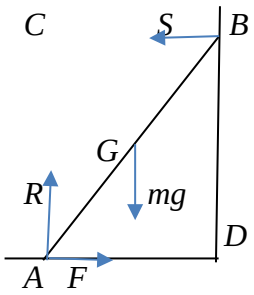
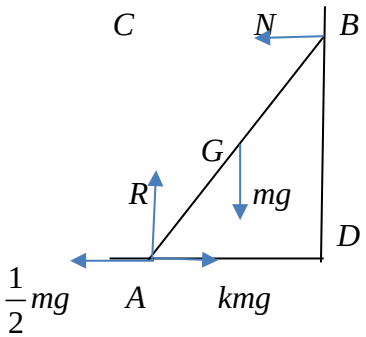
Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
	Part (a) is a 'Show that..' so equations need to be given in full to earn A marks		
1(a)			
	Moments equation: (M1A0 for a moments inequality)	M1	3.3
	M(A), $mga\cos\theta = 2Sa\sin\theta$ M(B), $mga\cos\theta + 2Fa\sin\theta = 2Ra\cos\theta$ M(C), $F\times 2a\sin\theta = mga\cos\theta$ M(D), $2Ra\cos\theta = mga\cos\theta + 2Sa\sin\theta$ M(G), $Ra\cos\theta = Fa\sin\theta + Sa\sin\theta$.	A1	1.1b
	($\updownarrow$) $R = mg$ **OR** ($\leftrightarrow$) $F = S$	B1	3.4
	Use their equations (they must have enough) and $F \le \mu R$ to give an inequality in μ and θ **only** (allow DM1 for use of $F = \mu R$ to give an *equation* in μ and θ only)	DM1	2.1
	$\mu \ge \frac{1}{2}\cot\theta$ *	A1*	2.2a
		(5)	
1(b)			
	Moments equation:	M1	3.4
	M(A), $mga\cos\theta = 2Na\sin\theta$ M(B), $mga\cos\theta + 2kmga\sin\theta = 2Ra\cos\theta + \frac{1}{2}mg2a\sin\theta$ M(D), $2Ra\cos\theta = mga\cos\theta + N2a\sin\theta$ M(G), $kmga\sin\theta + Na\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}mga\sin\theta + Ra\cos\theta$	A1	1.1b

	S.C. M(C), $mga\cos\theta + \frac{1}{2}mg2a\sin\theta = kmg2a\sin\theta$ **M1A1B1** $1+\frac{5}{4}=\frac{5k}{2}$ **M1** $k=0.9$ **A1**		
	$N = kmg - F$ **OR** $R = mg$	B1	3.3
	Use their equations (they must have enough) to solve for k (numerical)	DM1	3.1b
	$k = 0.9$ oe	A1	1.1b
		(5)	
			(10 marks)

Notes:

1a	M1	Any moments equation with correct terms, condone sign errors and sin/cos confusion
	A1	Correct equation
	B1	Correct equation
	DM1	Dependent on M1, for using their equations (they must have enough) and $F \le \mu R$ to give an inequality in μ and θ only (allow M1 for use of $F = \mu R$ to give an equation in μ and θ only)
	A1*	Given answer correctly obtained with no wrong working seen (e.g. if they use $F = \mu R$ anywhere, A0)
1b	M1	Any moments equation with correct terms, condone sign errors
	A1	Correct equation
	B1	Correct equation
	DM1	Dependent on M1, for using their equations (they must have enough) with trig substituted, to solve for k, which must be numerical.
	A1	cao

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
2(a)	The horizontal component of T acts to the left and since the **only** other horizontal force is friction, it must act to the right oe	B1	2.4
		(1)	
2(b)	Take moments about A or any other complete method to obtain **an equation in T, M and θ only.** (see possible equations below that they may use)	M1	3.1b
	$T.2a = Mga\cos\theta + 2Mg \times 1.5a\cos\theta$ (A0 if a's missing)	A1	1.1b
	Other possible equations but F and R would need to be eliminated. $(\nwarrow), R\cos\theta + T = F\sin\theta + Mg\cos\theta + 2Mg\cos\theta$ $(\nearrow), R\sin\theta + F\cos\theta = Mg\sin\theta + 2Mg\sin\theta$ $(\rightarrow),\ F = T\sin\theta$ M(B), $R.2a\cos\theta = Mga\cos\theta + 2Mg \times 0.5a\cos\theta + F.2a\sin\theta$ M(G), $Fa\sin\theta + Ta = Ra\cos\theta + 2Mg \times 0.5a\cos\theta$ M(C), $R \times 1.5a\cos\theta = T \times 0.5a + Mg \times 0.5a\cos\theta + F \times 1.5a\sin\theta$		
	$T = 2Mg\cos\theta$ *	A1*	1.1b
		(3)	
2(c)	e.g. Resolve vertically	M1	3.4
	$(\uparrow), R + T\cos\theta = Mg + 2Mg$	A1	1.1b
	$R = \frac{57Mg}{25}$ *	A1*	1.1b
		(3)	
	Other possible equations but F would need to be eliminated. $(\nwarrow), R\cos\theta + T = F\sin\theta + Mg\cos\theta + 2Mg\cos\theta$ $(\nearrow), R\sin\theta + F\cos\theta = Mg\sin\theta + 2Mg\sin\theta$ $(\rightarrow),\ F = T\sin\theta$ M(B), $R.2a\cos\theta = Mga\cos\theta + 2Mg \times 0.5a\cos\theta + F.2a\sin\theta$ M(G), $Fa\sin\theta + Ta = Ra\cos\theta + 2Mg \times 0.5a\cos\theta$ M(C), $R \times 1.5a\cos\theta = T \times 0.5a + Mg \times 0.5a\cos\theta + F \times 1.5a\sin\theta$		
2(d)	Find an equation containing F e.g. Resolve horizontally	M1	3.4
	$(\rightarrow),\ F = T\sin\theta$	A1	1.1b
	Other possible equations		

	$(\nwarrow), R\cos\theta + T = F\sin\theta + Mg\cos\theta + 2Mg\cos\theta$ $(\nearrow), R\sin\theta + F\cos\theta = Mg\sin\theta + 2Mg\sin\theta$ $(\rightarrow),\ F = T\sin\theta$ M(B), $R.2a\cos\theta = Mga\cos\theta + 2Mg\times 0.5a\cos\theta + F.2a\sin\theta$ M(G), $Fa\sin\theta + Ta = Ra\cos\theta + 2Mg\times 0.5a\cos\theta$ M(C), $R\times 1.5a\cos\theta = T\times 0.5a + Mg\times 0.5a\cos\theta + F\times 1.5a\sin\theta$		
	$F = \mu R$ used i.e. both F and R are substituted.	M1	3.1b
	$\mu = \frac{8}{19}$ *	A1*	2.2a
		(4)	
			(11 marks)

Notes:

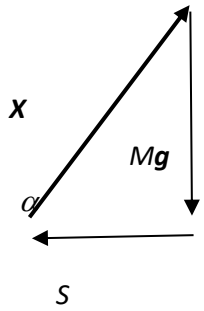
2a	B1	Any equivalent explanation
2b	M1	Correct no. of terms, dimensionally correct, condone sin/cos confusion and sign errors
	A1	Correct equation, trig does not need to be substituted (Allow: $T.2a = Mga\cos\theta + 3Mga\cos\theta$)
	A1*	Given answer correctly obtained with no wrong working seen. Allow $2Mg\cos\theta = T$ But not $T = 2\cos\theta Mg$
2c	M1	For an equation in R, M, T and θ **only** Correct no. of terms, dimensionally correct, condone sin/cos confusion and sign errors, each term that needs to be resolved must be resolved
	A1	Correct equation, T and trig do not need to be substituted
	A1*	Given answer correctly obtained with no wrong working seen
2d	M1	For any equation with F in it Correct no. of terms, dimensionally correct, condone sin/cos confusion and sign errors, each term that needs to be resolved must be resolved
	A1	Correct equation, trig does not need to be substituted
	M1	Must be used i.e M0 if merely quoting it.
	A1*	Given answer correctly obtained with no wrong working seen

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
3(a)	The normal reaction at *B* is acting to the left so it must act to the right, right as it needs to balance (oppose, counter) the force at *B*, right as it prevents the rod from sliding (slipping, falling), right as the weight (mass) of the rod will mean the rod tends to slip left, mass or weight will be pushing the rod to the left so friction will oppose that. **N.B.** You may see an arrow on the diagram at *A*, instead of 'right'. B0 if they say the rod is moving oe Accept towards the wall instead of to the right.	B1	2.4
		(1)	
3(b)	Take moments about *A*	M1	3.4
	$S \times 2a\sin\theta = Mga\cos\theta$	A1	1.1b
	$S = \frac{1}{2}Mg\cot\theta$ *	A1*	2.2a
		(3)	
3(c)	Resolve vertically, $R = Mg$	B1	3.3
	Resolve horizontally, $F = S$	B1	3.3
	Other possible equations: Resolve along the rod, $F\cos\theta + R\sin\theta = S\cos\theta + Mg\sin\theta$ Resolve perp to the rod, $R\cos\theta + S\sin\theta = F\sin\theta + Mg\cos\theta$ M(*B*), $R \times 2a\cos\theta = F \times 2a\sin\theta + Mga\cos\theta$ M(*G*), $Ra\cos\theta = Fa\sin\theta + Sa\sin\theta$ **N.B.** When entering these two B marks on ePEN**,** **First** B1 is for a **vertical** resolution, **second** B1 is for a **horizontal** resolution, and if either is replaced by a different equation, enter appropriately. If both are replaced by other equations, enter in the order in which they appear in their working.		
	$F = \mu R$	B1	1.2
	$\frac{1}{2}Mg \times \frac{4}{3} = \mu Mg$	**dM**1	2.1
	$\mu = \frac{2}{3}$ oe Accept 0.67 or better	A1	2.2a
	S.C. For F ,, μR, B0 $\frac{1}{2}Mg \times \frac{4}{3}$,, μMg M1		

	$\frac{2}{3}$,, μ A0 **N.B**. If $\mu = \frac{2}{3}$ follows this, they could score all the marks.		
		(5)	
3(d)	$\sqrt{F^2 + R^2}$	M1	3.1a
	$\sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{3}Mg\right)^2 + (Mg)^2}$	M1	1.1b
	$\frac{1}{3}Mg\sqrt{13}$ or 1.2*Mg* or better	A1	2.2a
		(3)	
3(e)	New value of *S* would be **larger** as the **moment** of the **weight** about ***A*** would be larger	B1	3.5a
		(1)	
			(13 marks)

Notes:

3a	B1	Any equivalent appropriate statement.
3b	M1	Correct no. of terms, dimensionally correct, condone sin/cos confusion and sign errors. **N.B.** If *a*'s never appear, M0
	A1	Correct equation
	A1*	Correct given answer correctly obtained, **with no wrong working seen.** Allow $\frac{1}{2}Mg\cot\theta = S$ or $S = \frac{Mg\cot\theta}{2}$ or $\frac{Mg\cot\theta}{2} = S$ or $S = \frac{Mg}{2}\cot\theta$ or similar but NOT $S = \frac{1}{2}\cot\theta\ \mathrm{Mg}$ or similar **N.B.** Allow *m* instead of *M* Must be θ in final answer but allow a different angle in the working.
3c	B1	cao
	B1	cao
	B1	Seen anywhere, e.g. on the diagram
	dM1	Using $F = \mu R$, their two equations and substitute for trig (not necessarily correctly) to produce an equation in μ only. This mark is **dependent** on the 3 previous B marks.
	A1	Accept 0.67 or better

3d	M1	Use of Pythagoras with square root to find the required magnitude, but *F* and *R* do not need to be substituted
	M1	Substitute for their *F* and their *R* in terms of *Mg* and take square root to obtain magnitude in terms of *M* and *g* only. **N.B.** Must be using Pythagoras
		ALTERNATIVE: Using trig on triangle of forces  M1: $X = \frac{Mg}{\sin\alpha}$ or $\frac{S}{\cos\alpha}$ M1: substitute for $\sin\alpha$ or $\cos\alpha$ and *S*, where $\tan\alpha = \frac{Mg}{S}$ $(= \frac{3}{2})$, to obtain *X* in terms of *M* and *g* only.
	A1	Any equivalent surd form or 1.2*Mg* or better Must be in terms of *M* and *g*
3e	B1	Correct answer and any equivalent appropriate statement.