



GCE A LEVEL MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2019

**A LEVEL (NEW)
MATHEMATICS
UNIT 4 APPLIED MATHEMATICS B
1300U40-1**

INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2019 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

Qu. No.	Solution	Mark	Notes
2(a)(i)	$\left(\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{6}\right) \frac{125}{1296}$ or 0.096(4506)	B1	3sf required
(ii)	$\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^5 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{36} + \frac{3125}{46656}$ $= 0.13888 \dots + 0.06697 \dots$ $= 0.2059 \text{ OR } \frac{9605}{46656}$	M2 A1	M1 for either product and addition. 3sf required
(iii)	$\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^6 \times \frac{1}{6} + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^7 \times \frac{1}{6} + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^8 \times \frac{1}{6} + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^9 \times \frac{1}{6}$ $= 0.1734$	M2 A1	M1 for 2 or 3 correct products and addition. 3sf required
(b)	<p>$P(\text{Alex wins})$ $= \frac{1}{6} + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4 \times \frac{1}{6} + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^8 \times \frac{1}{6} + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{12} \times \frac{1}{6} + \dots$</p> <p>Attempting to sum an infinite geometric series</p> $P(\text{Alex wins}) = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4} = \frac{216}{671} \quad \text{ag}$	M1 M1 A1	Allow M1 for stating that $a = \frac{1}{6}$ and $r = \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4 = \frac{625}{1296}$. Both fractions needed for A1
		[10]	

Qu. No.	Solution	Mark	Notes
3 (a)	<p>Each throw is independent AND The probability 0.2 stays the same for each throw.</p> <p>Valid reason. Eg. No because she may improve with practice. No, because she may get frustrated and the probability 0.2 might decrease. Yes. She is unable to improve her performance.</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p>	<p>Ignore reference to statements based on fixed n and success/failure outcomes.</p>
(b)	<p>Two valid changes. As n increases: e.g. the distribution becomes more symmetrical e.g. more bell-shaped e.g. mean increases e.g. variance/SD increases e.g. mode increases e.g. probability of mode decreases e.g. the probability of knocking at least one coconut off increases.</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>[4]</p>	

Qu. No.	Solution	Mark	Notes
4(a)	Let the random variable X be the weight of kettlebells, $X \sim N(16, 0.08^2)$ $P(X > 16.05) = 0.26599$	M1A1	M1 for any method. May be implied by correct answer. If answer incorrect, method must be shown. Use of tables gives 0.26435. 3sf required $z = \frac{16.05-16}{0.08}$ or $z = 0.625$ for M1
4(b)	Using limits of 15.95 and 16.05 $\bar{X} \sim N\left(16, \frac{0.08^2}{25}\right)$ $P(\text{Reject}) = 1 - P(15.95 \leq \bar{X} \leq 16.05)$ $= 0.00178$	B1 B1 M1 A1	si $P\left(Z > \frac{16.05-16}{\frac{0.08}{\sqrt{25}}}\right)$ oe for 15.95 M1 for $z = 3.125$ 0.00174 given by tables.
(c)	$H_0: \mu = 16$ $H_1: \mu \neq 16$ $P(\bar{X} > 16.02 H_0) = 0.10565$ $p\text{-value} = 2 \times 0.10565$ $= 0.2113$ 0.2113 > 0.05, therefore insufficient evidence to reject H_0 . Sufficient evidence to suggest the new production method is adopted. OR CV = 16.031(3592) TS = 16.02 Since TS < CV, there is insufficient evidence to reject H_0 . Sufficient evidence to suggest the new production method is adopted. OR TS = $\frac{16.02-16}{0.080/\sqrt{25}} = 1.25$ CV = 1.96 Since TS < CV, there is insufficient evidence to reject H_0 . Sufficient evidence to suggest the new production method is adopted.	B1 M1A1 A1 B1 E1 (M1A1) (A1) (B1) (E1) (M1A1) (A1) (B1) (E1) [12]	B0 for H_0 : mean = 0. Population must be stated or implied. M1 for $P\left(Z > \frac{16.02-16}{\frac{0.080}{\sqrt{25}}}\right)$ or $P(Z > 1.25)$ OR A1 for sight of 0.025 OR 0.10656 > 0.025 E0 follows any contradictory statements Allow 'The new production method will be adopted'.

SECTION B - DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND MECHANICS

Q6	Solution	Mark	Notes
(a)	$\mathbf{a} = \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt}$ $\mathbf{a} = -36 \sin(3t) \mathbf{i} - 10 \cos(2t) \mathbf{j}$ $\mathbf{F} = (0 \cdot 5)(-36 \sin(3t) \mathbf{i} - 10 \cos(2t) \mathbf{j})$ $(\mathbf{F} = -18 \sin(3t) \mathbf{i} - 5 \cos(2t) \mathbf{j})$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[3]</p>	<p>sin to cos or vice versa and coefficient multiplied i, j retained</p> <p>cao</p> <p>FT a</p>
(b)	$\mathbf{r} = \int \mathbf{v} dt$ $\mathbf{r} = 4 \sin(3t) \mathbf{i} + \frac{5}{2} \cos(2t) \mathbf{j} (+\mathbf{c})$ $t = 0, \mathbf{r} = 4\mathbf{i} + 7\mathbf{j}$ $\mathbf{c} = 4\mathbf{i} + \frac{9}{2}\mathbf{j}$ $\mathbf{r} = 4 \sin(3t) \mathbf{i} + \frac{5}{2} \cos(2t) \mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{i} + \frac{9}{2}\mathbf{j}$ $(\mathbf{r} = 4(\sin(3t) + 1) \mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2}(5\cos(2t) + 9) \mathbf{j})$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>m1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[4]</p>	<p>sin to cos or vice versa and coefficient divided i, j retained</p> <p>cao</p> <p>Used</p> <p>cao</p>
(c)	<p>When $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$,</p> $\mathbf{r} = 4 \left(\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) + 1 \right) \mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2} \left(5 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{2}\right) + 9 \right) \mathbf{j}$ $\mathbf{r} = 2 \mathbf{j}$ <p>Distance of P from $O = 2$ (m)</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[2]</p>	<p>Substitution, si, FT similar exp. for \mathbf{r}</p> <p>cao</p>
Total for Question 6		9	

Q7	Solution	Mark	Notes
(a)	<p>Attempt to resolve in two directions</p> $X = \pm 21 \cos \alpha \mp 8$ $= \pm 21 \times 0.8 \mp 8$ $= \pm 8.8$ $Y = \pm 21 \sin \alpha \mp 11$ $= \pm 21 \times 0.6 \mp 11$ $= \pm 1.6$ $R = \sqrt{(\pm 1.6)^2 + (\pm 8.8)^2}$ $= 4\sqrt{5} \text{ or } 8.9(4427\dots) \text{ (N)}$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>m1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[5]</p>	<p>No missing/extra forces,</p> <p>21 cos α and 8 opposing</p> <p>21 sin α and 11 opposing</p> <p>FT X, Y provided dim. correct cao</p>
(b)	<p>For any valid reason with correct working, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By Pythagoras, $21^2 > 11^2 + 8^2$. • Forces will form sides of a vector triangle when in equilibrium. However, $21 > 8 + 11$ so this is impossible. • Finding angles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $21 \cos \alpha = 8$ gives $\alpha = 67.6\dots^\circ$ $21 \sin \alpha = 11$ gives $\alpha = 31.588\dots^\circ$ <p>Values for α are different, so cannot be in equilibrium.</p>	<p>E1</p> <p>[1]</p>	
Total for Question 7		6	

Q8	Solution	Mark	Notes
(a)	N2L applied to box $-0 \cdot 4v^2 = 2 \frac{dv}{dt}$	M1	Dimensionally correct equation
	$5 \frac{dv}{dt} + v^2 = 0$	A1 [2]	Convincing
(b)	$-\int \frac{5}{v^2} dv = \int dt$	M1	Separating variables including attempt to integrate
	$\frac{5}{v} = t (+C)$	A1	cao
	When $t = 0, v = 5$ $C = 1$	m1	Either limits or initial conditions used
	$v = \frac{5}{t+1}$	A1 [4]	cao
(c)	Takes an infinite amount of time to come to rest	E1 [1]	
Total for Question 8		7	

Q9	Solution	Mark	Notes
(a)	<p>Moments about base of wire 2</p> $mgd_c + T_1 \times 1 = mg(1 + d_A) + mg(1 - d_B)$ $T_1 = mg + mgd_A + mg - mgd_B - mgd_c$ $T_1 = mg(2 + d_A - d_B - d_c)$ <p>Resolve vertically</p> $T_1 + T_2 = 3mg$ $T_2 = 3mg - T_1$ $T_2 = mg(1 - d_A + d_B + d_c) \quad \text{oe}$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[6]</p>	<p>Dim. correct, all forces/terms</p> <p>cao</p> <p>Convincing</p> <p>Dim. correct, all forces/terms</p> <p>cao</p>
(b)	<p>(i) For maximum tension in T_1</p> $d_A = 0 \cdot 3 \quad (\text{maximum})$ $d_B = 0 \cdot 1 \quad (\text{minimum})$ $d_C = 0 \quad (\text{minimum})$ $T_1 = mg(2 + 0 \cdot 3 - 0 \cdot 1 - 0)$ <p>Maximum $T_1 = 2 \cdot 2mg$</p> <p>(ii) Maximum $T_2 = 2 \cdot 2mg$, due to symmetry</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>[3]</p>	<p>Used with at least 2 out of 3 correct</p> <p>cao</p> <p>FT candidate's value of T_1. Reason MUST be given</p>
Total for Question 9		9	

Q10	Solution	Mark	Notes
(a)	<p> $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{at}$, with $\mathbf{u} = (30\mathbf{i} - 1 \cdot 4\mathbf{j})$, $\mathbf{a} = -g\mathbf{j}$, $t = \frac{4}{7}$ $\mathbf{v} = (30\mathbf{i} - 1 \cdot 4\mathbf{j}) + (-g\mathbf{j})\left(\frac{4}{7}\right)$ $\mathbf{v} = (30\mathbf{i} - 7\mathbf{j})$ $\mathbf{v} = \sqrt{(30)^2 + (-7)^2} = \sqrt{949}$ $\mathbf{v} = 30 \cdot 8 \quad (1 \text{ dp}) \quad (\text{ms}^{-1})$ </p> <p> <u>Alternative solution(s)</u> Working vertically using $v = u + at$, with $u = \pm 1 \cdot 4$, $a = \pm 9 \cdot 8$, $t = \frac{4}{7}$ $v = \pm 1 \cdot 4 + (\pm 9 \cdot 8)\left(\frac{4}{7}\right) = \pm 7$ or Working vertically using $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$, with $u = \pm 1 \cdot 4$, $a = \pm 9 \cdot 8$, $s = \pm 2 \cdot 4$ $v^2 = (\pm 1 \cdot 4)^2 + 2(\pm 9 \cdot 8)(\pm 2 \cdot 4)$ $v = \pm 7$ followed by $\text{speed} = \sqrt{(30)^2 + (\pm 7)^2} = \sqrt{949}$ $= 30 \cdot 8 \quad (1 \text{ dp}) \quad (\text{ms}^{-1})$ </p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[3]</p> <p>(M1)</p> <p>(A1)</p> <p>(M1)</p> <p>(A1)</p> <p>(A1)</p> <p>([3])</p>	<p>Used, Allow $\mathbf{a} = \pm g\mathbf{j}$</p> <p>cao</p> <p>FT $\mathbf{v} = (30\mathbf{i} + k\mathbf{j})$</p> <p>1 · 4 and 9 · 8 same sign giving $v = \pm 7$ or $\pm 7\mathbf{j}$</p> <p>1 · 4 and 9 · 8 and 2 · 4 same sign giving $v = \pm 7$ or $\pm 7\mathbf{j}$</p> <p>FT v provided 30 is used</p>

(b)	<p>i) $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{ut} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{at}^2$, with $\mathbf{u} = (30\mathbf{i} - 1 \cdot 4\mathbf{j})$, $\mathbf{a} = -g\mathbf{j}$, $t = 0 \cdot 4$</p> $\mathbf{s} = (30\mathbf{i} - 1 \cdot 4\mathbf{j})(0 \cdot 4) + \frac{1}{2}(-g\mathbf{j})(0 \cdot 4)^2 + (2 \cdot 4\mathbf{j})$ $\mathbf{s} = 12\mathbf{i} - 1 \cdot 344\mathbf{j} + 2 \cdot 4\mathbf{j}$ $\mathbf{s} = 12\mathbf{i} + 1 \cdot 056\mathbf{j}$ <p><u>Alternative solution for i)</u> Working vertically using $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$, with $u = \pm 1 \cdot 4$, $a = \pm 9 \cdot 8$, $t = 0 \cdot 4$</p> $s = (\pm 1 \cdot 4)(0 \cdot 4) + \frac{1}{2}(\pm 9 \cdot 8)(0 \cdot 4)^2$ $s = \pm 1 \cdot 344$ Dist. above ground = $2 \cdot 4 - 1 \cdot 344 (= 1 \cdot 056)$ Horizontally, $x = 30 \times 0 \cdot 4 = 12$ $\mathbf{s} = 12\mathbf{i} + 1 \cdot 056\mathbf{j}$ (m) <p>ii) Comparison of \mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j} coefficients yields $x = 12$ and Net clearance = $1 \cdot 056 - 0 \cdot 9 = 0 \cdot 156$ (m) ≈ 16 cm</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>m1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(M1)</p> <p>(m1)</p> <p>(A1)</p> <p>A1</p> <p>[4]</p>	<p>Used, Allow $\mathbf{a} = \pm g\mathbf{j}$</p> <p>Adding initial position vector of $(2 \cdot 4\mathbf{j})$</p> <p>cao</p> <p>Allow $\pm 1 \cdot 344\mathbf{j}$</p> <p>FT s above, i.e. $2 \cdot 4 - s$</p> <p>cao</p> <p>Value of x MUST be stated Convincing</p>
(c)	<p>i) Valid Reason, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dimensions of the ball not considered • Air resistance/wind (friction) • Spin/rotation of the ball <p>ii) Sensible improvement to account for any of the above</p>	<p>E1</p> <p>E1</p> <p>[2]</p>	
Total for Question 10		9	