

Mark Scheme (Results) January 2011

GCE

GCE Mechanics M1 (6677) Paper 1



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General Instructions for Marking

- 1. The total number of marks for the paper is 75.
- 2. The Edexcel Mathematics mark schemes use the following types of marks:
 - M marks: method marks are awarded for 'knowing a method and attempting to apply it', unless otherwise indicated.
 - A marks: Accuracy marks can only be awarded if the relevant method (M) marks have been earned.
 - B marks are unconditional accuracy marks (independent of M marks)
 - Marks should not be subdivided.

3. Abbreviations

These are some of the traditional marking abbreviations that will appear in the mark schemes.

- bod benefit of doubt
- ft follow through
- the symbol √will be used for correct ft
- cao correct answer only
- cso correct solution only. There must be no errors in this part of the question to obtain this mark
- isw ignore subsequent working
- awrt answers which round to
- SC: special case
- oe or equivalent (and appropriate)
- dep dependent
- indep independent
- dp decimal places
- sf significant figures
- * The answer is printed on the paper
- The second mark is dependent on gaining the first mark

January 2011 Mechanics M1 6677 Mark Scheme

Question Number	Scheme	Marks	
1. (a)	Conservation of momentum: 4m-6=m+9 m=5	M1 A1 A1	(3)
(b)	Impulse = change in momentum = $3 \times 3 - (3 \times -2) = 15$		(2) [5]

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Question Number	Scheme	Marks	
2. (a)	$-6.45 = u - 9.8 \times 0.75$ $0.9 = u **$	M1 A1 A1	3)
(b)	$0 = 0.81 - 2 \times 9.8 \times s$ s = 0.041 or 0.0413	M1 A1	2)
(c)	$h = -0.9 \times 0.75 + 4.9 \times 0.75^{2}$ $h = 2.1 \text{ or } 2.08$	M1 A1	
	n = 2.1 01 2.00	(3	

1

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
3. (a)	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	M1A1
	Taking moments about B: $5 \times R_C = 20g \times 3$ $R_C = 12g \text{ or } 60g/5 \text{ or } 118 \text{ or } 120$	A1
	Resolving vertically: $R_C + R_B = 20g$ $R_B = 8g \text{ or } 78.4 \text{ or } 78$	M1 A1 (5)
(b)	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
	Resolving vertically: $50g = R + R$	B1
	Taking moments about B: $5 \times 25g = 3 \times 20g + (6-x) \times 30g$	M1 A1 A1
	30x = 115 x = 3.8 or better or 23/6 oe	A1 (5) [10]

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
4.		
(a)	speed = $\sqrt{2^2 + (-5)^2}$	M1
	$=\sqrt{29}=5.4$ or better	A1
		(2)
(b)	((7i+10j)-(2i-5j))/5	M1 A1
	$= (5\mathbf{i} + 15\mathbf{j})/5 = \mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}$	A1
	$\mathbf{F} = m\mathbf{a} = 2(\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}) = 2\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j}$	DM1 A1ft
		(5)
(c)	$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{a}t = (2\mathbf{i} - 5\mathbf{j}) + (\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j})t$	M1
	$\left(-5+3t\right)$ j	A1
	Parallel to $i \Rightarrow -5 + 3t = 0$	M1
	t = 5/3	A1
		(4)
		[11]

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
5. (a) (i)	1st section correct 2nd & 3rd sections correct Numbers and v marked correctly on the axes.	B1 B1 DB1
(ii)	1 st section correct 2 nd section correct 3 rd section correct and no "extras" on the sketch	B1 B1 B1 (6)
(b)	$\frac{70+40}{2} \times v = 880$ $v = 880 \times \frac{2}{110} = 16$	M1 A1
		(4) [10]

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
6. (a)	30 N F 120 N	
	Resolving perpendicular to the plane: $S = 120\cos\alpha + 30\sin\alpha$ = 114 *	M1 A1 A1 A1 (4)
(b)	R P F $120 N$	
	Resolving perpendicular to the plane: $R = 120\cos\alpha$ $= 96$ $F_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2}R$ Resolving parallel to the plane: In equilibrium: $P_{\text{max}} = F_{\text{max}} + 120\sin\alpha$	M1 A1 A1 M1
	= 48 + 72 = 120	M1 A(2,1,0) A1 (8)
(c)	$30+F=120\sin\alpha$ OR $30-F=120\sin\alpha$ So $F=42N$ acting up the plane.	M1 A1 A1 (3) [15]

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
7. (a)	$ \begin{array}{cccc} P & T & R & \tan \theta = \frac{5}{12} \\ \hline R & \sin \theta = \frac{5}{12} \\ \hline R & \sin \theta = \frac{5}{13} \\ \hline R & \cos \theta = \frac{12}{13} \end{array} $	
	For A: $7g - T = 7a$ For B: parallel to plane $T - F - 3g \sin \theta = 3a$ perpendicular to plane $R = 3g \cos \theta$ $F = \mu R = 3g \cos \theta = 2g \cos \theta$ Eliminating T , $7g - F - 3g \sin \theta = 10a$ Equation in g and a: $7g - 2g \times \frac{12}{13} - 3g \frac{5}{13} = 7g - \frac{39}{13}g = 4g = 10a$	M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 DM1
	$a = \frac{2g}{5}oe \text{ or } 3.9 \text{ or } 3.92$	A1 (10)
(b)	After 1 m, $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$, $v^2 = 0 + 2 \times \frac{2g}{5} \times 1$ v = 2.8	M1 A1 (2)
(c)	$-(F+3g \sin \theta) = 3a$ $\frac{2}{3} \times 3g \times \frac{12}{13} + 3g \times \frac{5}{13} = 3g = -3a, \ a = -g$ $v = u + at, \ 0 = 2.8 - 9.8t,$ $t = \frac{2}{7} \text{ oe, } 0.29. \ 0.286$	M1 A1 DM1 A1 (4) [16]

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