

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>20(a)</b>	Stress (or strain) value at/beyond which a material/object undergoes a sudden or large plastic deformation (1)	<b>1</b>
<b>20(b)(i)</b>	<p>The force/tension from/in the cable (on the actor) is greater than the weight of the actor (1)</p> <p>(So) there is a resultant/net/unbalanced force (upwards) (1)</p>	<b>2</b>

20(b)(ii)	<p>Use of <math>W = m g</math> (1)</p> <p>Use of <math>\Sigma F = m a</math> (1)</p> <p>Tension = 917 (N) (1)</p> <p><u>Example calculation</u>  <math>W = 77 \text{ kg} \times 9.81 \text{ N kg}^{-1} = 755 \text{ N}</math>  <math>T - 755 \text{ N} = 77 \text{ kg} \times 2.1 \text{ m s}^{-2}</math>  <math>T = 162 \text{ N} + 755 \text{ N} = 917 \text{ N}</math></p>	3
20(b)(iii)	<p>Use of <math>A = \pi r^2</math> (1)</p> <p>Use of <math>\sigma = F \div A</math> (ecf from (b)(ii)) (1)</p> <p>Allowed stress (15% yield stress of steel) = <math>3.8 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}</math>  <b>and</b> <math>\sigma = 2.0 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}</math>  <b>Or</b>  <math>(15\%)^{-1}</math> of cable stress = <math>1.3 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa}</math>  <b>Or</b>  Max safe tension = <math>1.7 \times 10^3 \text{ N}</math>  <b>Or</b>  Min safe diameter = <math>5.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}</math>  <b>Or</b>  Percentage of yield stress = 8%  <b>Or</b>  Max safe acceleration = <math>12.3 \text{ m s}^{-2}</math> (1)</p> <p>Valid conclusion by comparison of relevant student values (1)</p> <p><u>Example calculation</u>  <math>A = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = \frac{\pi \times (7.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m})^2}{4} = 4.54 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2</math>  <math>\sigma = \frac{917 \text{ N}}{4.54 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2} = 2.02 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}</math> (show that value gives <math>2.03 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}</math>)  <math>0.15 \times 2.5 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa} = 3.75 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}</math>  <math>2.03 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa} &lt; 3.75 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}</math> so it is safe.</p>	4
20(c)	<p>New cable has a greater cross sectional area, (but same breaking stress) so a greater force is required (1)</p> <p>Because new cable has smaller Young modulus, there is a greater strain for the same stress (1)</p> <p>So (at breaking stress) there will be a greater extension (because cables are the same length) [dependent on MP2]  <b>Or</b>  Smaller Young modulus implies greater extension (at breaking stress, because cables are the same length) [independent mark] (1)</p> <p>(And as) force and extension both increase, work done to break the new cable is greater than that for the original cable [independent mark] (1)</p>	4
	<b>Total for question 20</b>	<b>14</b>