

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2012

GCE Mechanics M2
(6678) Paper 1

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6678 Mechanics 2
Mark Scheme

General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

EDEXCEL GCE MATHEMATICS

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 and can be used if you are using the annotation facility on ePEN.

- bod – benefit of doubt
 - ft – follow through
 - the symbol \checkmark 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
 - \square The second mark is dependent on gaining the first mark
4. All A marks are 'correct answer only' (cao.), unless shown, for example, as A1 ft to indicate that previous wrong working is to be followed through. After a misread however, the first 2 A or B marks affected are lost, and the subsequent A marks affected are treated as A ft; but manifestly absurd answers should never be awarded A marks.

General Principles for Mechanics Marking

Usual rules for M marks: correct no. of terms; dim correct; all terms that need resolving (i.e. multiplied by cos or sin) are resolved.

Omission or extra g in a resolution is accuracy error not method error.

Omission of mass from a resolution is method error.

Omission of a length from a moments equation is a method error.

Omission of units or incorrect units is not (usually) counted as an accuracy error.

DM indicates a dependent method mark i.e. one that can only be awarded if a previous specified method mark has been awarded.

Any numerical answer which comes from use of $g = 9.8$ should be given to 2 or 3 SF.

Use of $g = 9.81$ should be penalised once per (complete) question.

N.B. Over-accuracy or under-accuracy of correct answers should only be penalised *ONCE* per complete question.

However, premature approximation should be penalised every time it occurs.

MARKS MUST BE ENTERED IN THE SAME ORDER AS THEY APPEAR ON THE MARK SCHEME.

In all cases, if the candidate clearly labels their working under a particular part of a question i.e. (a) or (b) or (c),.....then that working can only score marks for that part of the question.

Accept column vectors in all cases.

**Summer 2012
6678 Mechanics M2
Mark Scheme**

Question Number	Scheme	Marks	Notes
1			
(a)	$\mathbf{a} = \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = 6t\mathbf{i} + (4 - 2t)\mathbf{j}$ <p>When $t = 1$, $\mathbf{a} = 6\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j}$</p> $ \mathbf{a} = \sqrt{6^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{40} = 6.32 \text{ (m s}^{-2}\text{)}$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>DM1</p> <p>DM1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(5)</p>	<p>Differentiate \mathbf{v} to obtain \mathbf{a}.</p> <p>Accept column vector or \mathbf{i} and \mathbf{j} components dealt with separately.</p> <p>Substitute $t = 1$ into their \mathbf{a}. Dependent on 1st M1</p> <p>Use of Pythagoras to find the magnitude of their \mathbf{a}.</p> <p>Allow with their t. Dependent on 1st M1</p> <p>Accept awrt 6.32, 6.3 or exact equivalents.</p>
(b)	$\mathbf{r} = \int (3t^2 - 1)\mathbf{i} + (4t - t^2)\mathbf{j} \, dt$ $= (t^3 - t + C)\mathbf{i} + (2t^2 - \frac{1}{3}t^3 + D)\mathbf{j}$ <p>$t = 0, \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{i} \Rightarrow C = 1, D = 0$</p> <p>When $t = 3, \mathbf{r} = 25\mathbf{i} + 9\mathbf{j} \text{ (m)}$</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>DM1</p> <p>DM1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>10</p>	<p>Integrate \mathbf{v} to obtain \mathbf{r}</p> <p>Condone C, D missing</p> <p>Use $t = 0, \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{i}$ to find C & D</p> <p>Substitute $t = 3$ with their C & D to find \mathbf{r}. Dependent on both previous Ms.</p> <p>cao. Must be a vector.</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks	Notes
2			
(a)	$3m.2u - 4mu = 3mv_1 + 4mv_2$ $e(2u + u) = -v_1 + v_2$ $\frac{u(2+9e)}{7} = v_2$	M1 A1 M1 A1 DM1 A1 M1 A1 DM1 A1 B1	<p>CLM. Need all terms. Condone sign slips. Correct but check their directions for v_1 & v_2. Impact law. Must be used the right way round, but condone sign slips. Directions of v_1 & v_2 must be consistent between the two equations. (Ignore the diagram if necessary) Eliminate v_1 to produce an equation in v_2 only. Dependent on both previous M marks – must be using both equations. DO NOT accept the negative. The question asks for speed.</p>
(b)	$v_1 = \frac{2u(1-6e)}{7}$ $v_1 < 0 \Rightarrow e > \frac{1}{6}$ $1 \geq e > \frac{1}{6}$	(6) M1 A1 DM1 A1 B1 (5)11	<p>Use the work from (a) or restart to find v_1 or λv_1 for a constant λ. If using work from (a) this mark is dependent on the first 2 M marks. a.e.f. Correct for their direction. Allow for λv_1 An appropriate inequality for their v_1 (seen or implied) – requires previous M1 scored. Work on $v_1=0$ scores M0 until the inequality is formed. Accept $\frac{2}{12}$. Answer must follow from correct work for v_1 For (their value) $< e \leq 1$ SR: from $v_1 \leq 0$ could score M1A0B1</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks	Notes
4 (a)	$\frac{\pi(4a)^2}{4}$	B1	Correct mass ratios
	$\frac{\pi(2a)^2}{2a}$	B1	Distance of c of m from P (or from a point on QP).
	$(\frac{\pi(4a)^2}{4} - \frac{\pi(2a)^2}{2a})$	M1	Moments about axis through P , or about a parallel axis then convert the answer to distance from P . Condone a sign slip.
	$(4 \times 4a) - (1 \times 2a) = 3\bar{x}$	A1	Answer given – check working carefully. Must reach positive answer legitimately.
	$\frac{14a}{3} = \bar{x} \quad *$	(4)	
	(b)	M1	Vertical through S cuts OP at G .
	$OG = 4a \tan \alpha = \frac{10a}{3} \left(\Rightarrow PG = \frac{2a}{3} \right)$	A1	Use trig to find the position of G on OP .
	$M(P), (m+km)g \cdot \frac{2a}{3} \cos \alpha = mg \cdot \frac{14a}{3} \cos \alpha$	M1	$OG = \frac{10a}{3}, QG = \frac{22a}{3}$ or $PG = \frac{2a}{3}$ seen or implied
	$M(G): km \times \frac{2}{3}a = m \times \left(\frac{10}{3}a + \frac{2}{3}a \right) = 4ma$		Take moments about a point on QP – terms should be dimensionally consistent. Masses must be associated with the appropriate distances, which might be incorrectly evaluated or not yet found – e.g. accept with QG . Must have the right terms but condone trig confusion. Also condone absence of trig.
	$M(O): m(1+k) \times \frac{10}{3}a + m \times \frac{2}{3}a = km \times 4a$		
	$M(C): \frac{12}{3}a \times (1+k)m = \frac{14}{3}a \times km$	A1	cso (C is the position of the original centre of mass.)
	$M(Q): \frac{22}{3}a \times m(1+k) = \frac{10}{3}a \times m + 8a \times km$		
	$k = 6$	A1	cso
		(5) 9	See next page for more alternatives.....

Question Number	Scheme	Marks	Notes	
5	$12.5 \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{4}(v_1 - -30)$	M1	NB In a Q with parts labelled (i) & (ii) marks are awarded when seen – they do not belong to a particular part of the Q.	
	or $-12.5 \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{4}(v_1 - 30) \quad (v_1 = 0)$	A1	Impulse = change in momentum parallel to the initial direction. .	
	$12.5 \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{4}(v_2 - 0) \quad (v_2 = 40)$	M1	Correct equation	
		A1	Impulse = change in momentum perpendicular to the initial direction. Condone sin/cos confusion	
			Correct equation	
			NB could be in the form: $\begin{pmatrix} -12.5 \sin \alpha \\ 12.5 \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} = 0.25v - 0.25 \begin{pmatrix} 30 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	
	speed is 40 m s^{-1} ;	A1	cwo. Correct magnitude of speed after impulse.	
	perpendicular to original direction	A1	NB Must be speed, not velocity.	
			cwo. Correct direction (relative to the line given on the diagram – e.g. accept “vertically”, “North”, j direction, “up”).	
		6		
		M1		Use cosine rule to find $\frac{1}{4}v$. Terms must be of correct form, but
	Using a vector triangle:			accept unsimplified or slips e.g. their $\frac{1}{4} \times 30$
	$(\frac{1}{4}v)^2 = 7.5^2 + 12.5^2 - 2 \times 7.5 \times 12.5 \cos(90^\circ - \alpha)$	A1		Correct equation
	$v = 40 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	A1		cao (penultimate mark on open)
	$\frac{12.5}{\sin \theta} = \frac{7.5}{\sin \alpha}$	M1		Use sine rule to find angle between initial and final directions.
	$\theta = 90^\circ$	A1		Correct equation in α and θ
	A1		cao. (final mark on open)	
	6			
OR				

Question Number	Scheme	Marks	Notes
6	(a) $F = \frac{60000}{10} = 6000$ $F - 1200g \sin \alpha - 400g \sin \alpha - 1000 - 200 = 1600a$ $a = 2.3 \text{ (m s}^{-2}\text{)}$	B1	Correct application of $P = Fv$ seen or implied.
		M1	Use of $F = ma$ parallel to the slope for the car and trailer.
		A1	Must have all the terms, but condone sign errors.
		A1	At most one error (with F or their F)
		A1	Correct equation (with F or their F) only
	(b) $T - 400g \sin \alpha - 200 = 400 \times 2.3$ $T = 1400$	(5) M1	Use of $F = ma$ parallel to the slope for the trailer
		A1 ft	At most one error (their a)
		A1 ft	All correct (their a)
		A1	only
	OR $6000 - 1200g \sin \alpha - 1000 - T = 1200 \times 2.3$ $T = 1400$	(4) M1	Use of $F = ma$ parallel to the slope for the car
		A1 ft	At most one error (their a)
		A1 ft	All correct (their a)
		A1	only
	OR (a) $F = 6000$ $T - 400g \sin \alpha - 200 = 400 \times a$ $6000 - 1200g \sin \alpha - 1000 - T = 1200 \times a$ $6000 - 1600g \sin \alpha - 1200 = 1600a$ $a = 2.3 \text{ (m s}^{-2}\text{)}$	(4) B1	Simultaneous equations in T and a
		M1A1A1	Add to eliminate T
		A1	
		M1A1A1	Subtract and / or substitute to eliminate a
		A1	
	(b) $-800a = 2T + 800g \sin \alpha + 800 - 6000$ $2T = 5200 - 800g \sin \alpha - 800 \times 2.3$ $T = 1400$		

(c)	$200d = \frac{1}{2} 400.12^2 - 400gd \sin \alpha$ $d = 60 \text{ (m)}$	M1 A1 A1 DM1 A1 (5) 14	Use of work-energy. Must have all three terms. Do not accept duplication of terms, but condone sign errors. Equation in only one unknown, but could be vertical distance. At most one error in the equation All correct in one unknown Solve for d – dependent on M for work-energy equation. only For vertical distance $\left(= \frac{60}{14} = 4.29 \right)$ allow 3/5
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Question Number	Scheme	Marks	
7 (a) OR (b)	$0^2 = u_v^2 - 2 \times 9.8 \times 10$	M1	Complete method using <i>suvat</i> to form an equation in u_v .
	$u_v = 14$ *	A1	Correct equation e.g. $0 = u^2 - 20g$
		A1	*Answer given* requires equation and working, including 196, seen.
		(3)	
	conservation of energy:	M1	Initial KE = gain in GPE + final KE
	$\frac{1}{2}m(u_h^2 + u_v^2) = mg \times 10 + \frac{1}{2}mu_h^2, \frac{1}{2}u_v^2 = 98$	A1	Correct equation
	$u_v = 14$ *	A1	*Answer given*
		(3)	
	(↑), $-52.5 = 14t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$	M1	Use the vertical distance travelled to find the total time taken.
		A1	At most one error
		A1	Correct equation
	$49t^2 - 140t - 525 = 0$	DM1	Solve for t . Dependent on the preceding M mark
	$(t-5)(49t+105) = 0 \quad t = 5$	A1	only
	(→), $50 = 5u_H$	M1	Use their time of flight to form an equation in u_H
	$u_H = 10$	A1	only
	$u = \sqrt{10^2 + 14^2}$	M1	Use of Pythagoras with two non-zero components, or solution of a pair of simultaneous equations in u and α .
	$= \sqrt{296} ; 17.2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	A1	17.2 or 17 (method involves use of $g = 9.8$ so an exact surd answer is not acceptable)
		(9)	See next page for an alternative route to u , and (c).

<p>OR</p>	$50 = u \cos \alpha t \quad \text{or} \quad 50 = u_H t$ $49 \left(\frac{50}{u_H} \right)^2 - 140 \left(\frac{50}{u_H} \right) - 525 = 0$ $525 (u_H)^2 + 140 (u_H) - 122500 = 0$ <p>Solve for u_H</p> $u_H = 10$ <p>etc.</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>DM1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>First 3 marks for the quadratic as above. Used in their quadratic</p> <p>Correct quadratic in u_H</p> <p>Dependent on the M mark for setting up the initial quadratic equation in t. only Complete as above.</p>
<p>(c)</p>	$\tan OBA = \frac{52.5}{50} = 1.05$ $v_V = 1.05 \times 10 = 10.5$ <p>(\uparrow), $-10.5 = 14 - gt$</p> $t = 2.5$	<p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>DM1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>17</p>	<p>Correct direction o.e. (accept reciprocal)</p> <p>Use trig. with their u_H and correct interpretation of direction to find the vertical component of speed. Working with distances is M0. (condone $10 \div 1.05$) Use suvat to form an equation in t. Dependent on the preceding M. Correct equation for their u_H. For incorrect direction give A0 here. only</p>

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