



# **Mark Scheme (Results)**

Summer 2017

Pearson Edexcel International A Level  
In Mechanics M3 (WME03) Paper 1

## **Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications**

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at [www.edexcel.com](http://www.edexcel.com) or [www.btec.co.uk](http://www.btec.co.uk). Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at [www.edexcel.com/contactus](http://www.edexcel.com/contactus).

## **Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere**

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: [www.pearson.com/uk](http://www.pearson.com/uk)

Summer 2017

Publications Code WME03\_01\_1706\_MS

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd

## 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.

- bod – benefit of doubt
  - ft – follow through
  - the symbol  $\square$  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 subsequent A marks affected are treated as A ft, but manifestly absurd answers should never be awarded A marks.

5. For misreading which does not alter the character of a question or materially simplify it, deduct two from any A or B marks gained, in that part of the question affected.
6. If a candidate makes more than one attempt at any question:
  - If all but one attempt is crossed out, mark the attempt which is NOT crossed out.
  - If either all attempts are crossed out or none are crossed out, mark all the attempts and score the highest single attempt.
7. Ignore wrong working or incorrect statements following a correct answer.
8. Be careful when scoring a response that is either all correct or all incorrect. It is very easy to click down the '0' column when it was meant to be '1' and all correct.

## 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.

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.

**M3 WME03 June 2017**  
**Mark Scheme**

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<b>1</b>	$\text{Vol} = \int_2^4 (\pi) \times \frac{1}{4} x \, dx$ $= (\pi) \left[ \frac{1}{8} x^2 \right]_2^4$ $= (\pi) \left[ 2 - \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{3(\pi)}{2}$ $\int_2^4 (\pi) \times \frac{1}{4} x^2 \, dx$ $= (\pi) \left[ \frac{1}{12} x^3 \right]_2^4$ $= (\pi) \frac{1}{12} [64 - 8] = \frac{56}{12} (\pi)$ $\bar{x} = \frac{56}{12} \pi \times \frac{2}{3\pi} = \frac{28}{9}$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1A1 (6)</p>

- NB** Centre of mass of a LAMINA scores 0/6  
For the first 4 marks  $\pi$  not needed in either integral. For the third M mark,  $\pi$  must be included in both integrals or neither.
- M1** Use  $\text{Vol} = (\pi) \int_2^4 y^2 \, dx$  and attempt the integration. Limits not needed.
- A1** Correct volume following substitution of correct limits. Can be decimal or implied by a correct final answer.
- M1** Use  $(\pi) \int_2^4 xy^2 \, dx$  and attempt the integration. Limits not needed.
- A1** Correct result following substitution of correct limits. Can be decimal or implied by a correct final answer.
- M1** Use  $\frac{\int \pi xy^2 \, dx}{\int \pi y^2 \, dx}$  (with their values for the integrals)
- A1** Correct  $x$  coordinate. Must be exact. Give A0 if decimal equivalent of  $56/12$  is given.

Question Number	Scheme			Marks	
2(a)	Mass	$\frac{1}{3}\pi\times16r^2\times4h$	$\frac{1}{3}\pi\times9r^2\times3h$	$\frac{1}{3}\pi\times37r^2h$	B1
	(Ratio	64	27	37)	
	Dist	$h$	$h+\frac{3}{4}h$	$\bar{x}$	B1
		$64h-27\times\frac{7}{4}h=37\bar{x}$			M1A1ft
		$\bar{x}=\frac{67}{148}h$	accept $0.45(270.....)h$	or better	A1 (5)
(b)		$\tan\theta=\frac{h-\bar{x}}{3r},=\frac{1-\frac{67}{148}}{3}$			M1,A1ft
		$\theta=\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{148-67}{3\times148}\right)$	(=10.34...)		
		Reqd angle	$=\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{r}{3r}\right)-\theta=8.096...\circ$		M1A1 (4)
		Accept 8.1 or better			[9]
	ALT:	$\tan\theta=\frac{3r}{h-\bar{x}},=\frac{3}{1-\frac{67}{148}}$			M1A1
	Reqd angle	$=\theta-\tan^{-1}(3)=8.096...\circ$			M1A1

**(a)**

**B1** Correct ratio of masses, any equivalent. (Mark the ratio, not formulae.)

**B1** Correct distances from  $O$  or any other point

**M1** Use their mass ratio and distances to form a moments equation with 3 terms.

**A1ft** Correct equation, follow through their mass ratio and distances.

**A1** Correct distance from  $O$ . Exact or min 2 sf

**(b)**

**M1** Use their  $\bar{x}$  to form an expression for  $\tan \theta$ . Can include  $h$  and  $r$ .  $h - \bar{x}$  needed but fraction can be either way up. Denom (numerator in ALT) can be  $r$ ,  $3r$  or  $4r$ .

**A1ft** Fraction either way up and  $h = r$  used. Follow through their  $\bar{x}$

**M1** Complete the method to obtain the required angle

**A1** Correct size of the angle, 2 sf min. Radians accepted - 0.14 or better.

**NB** If solid is hung from a point on the rim of the base give M1A0M0A0



Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<b>3(a)</b>	$\frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 0.25, \quad \omega = 8\pi$  max accel = $a\omega^2 = 0.25 \times 64\pi^2 = 16\pi^2 \quad (158) \text{ m s}^{-2}$	M1, A1  dM1A1 (4)
<b>(b)</b>	$\omega_1 = 8\pi, \quad a_1 = 0.125 \quad \text{accept } \frac{0.25}{2}$  Max speed for the new motion = $8\pi \times 0.125 \text{ m s}^{-1} (= \pi)$  Max speed for the original motion = $8\pi \times 0.25 \text{ m s}^{-1} (= 2\pi)$  $ I  = 0.5(8\pi \times 0.25 + 8\pi \times 0.125) = 1.5\pi \text{ Ns} \quad (= 4.7123... \text{ accept } 4.7 \text{ or better})$	B1ft  M1(either)  A1ft(both)  dM1A1 (5)  [9]

**(a)**

**M1** Use  $\frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{1}{4}$  or 4 to obtain a value for  $\omega$

**A1** Correct value of  $\omega$  exact or decimal

**dM1** Use  $a\omega^2$  with their  $\omega$  and  $a = 0.25$  to obtain the max magnitude of the acceleration. Depends on the first M mark.

**A1** Correct max magnitude, exact or 158 or better

**(b)**

**B1ft** New  $\omega$  and amp, follow through their original  $\omega$  and amp

**M1** One speed needed for this mark (but 2 for the complete problem). Award M1 for either, using their  $\omega$  and amp. May obtain  $v$  or  $v^2$ .

**A1ft** Award A1 if both speeds are correct, follow through their  $\omega$  and amp.

**dM1** Use impulse = change of momentum, with their speeds (neither = 0), to obtain the magnitude of the impulse. Depends on the first M mark of this part. Allow if momenta are subtracted as long as no incorrect formula seen.

**A1** Correct magnitude, exact or min 2 sf. Must be positive.

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<b>4 (a)</b>	$0.3g(x+0.4) = \frac{49x^2}{2 \times 0.4} \quad \text{OR} \quad 0.3gy = \frac{49(y-0.4)^2}{2 \times 0.4}$ $5x^2 - 0.24x - 0.096 = 0$ $x = \frac{0.24 \pm \sqrt{0.24^2 + 20 \times 0.096}}{10}$ $x = 0.1646 \dots (\text{neg not needed}) \quad y = 0.5646 \dots (0.24 \text{ need not be shown})$ $AB = 0.56 \text{ or } 0.565 \text{ m} \quad AB = y = 0.56 \text{ or } 0.565$	M1A1A1 dM1  dM1 A1 (6)
<b>(b)</b>	$\frac{49 \times 0.2^2}{0.8} = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.3v^2 + 0.3g \times 0.6$ $v^2 = \frac{2}{0.3} \left( \frac{49 \times 0.2^2}{0.8} - 0.3 \times 9.8 \times 0.6 \right)$ $v = 2.1 \text{ or } 2.14 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	M1A1A1  dM1A1 (5) [11]

**(a)**

**M1** Use an energy equation with  $x$  as the extension at  $B$  or  $y$  as the distance fallen. There must be a PE term and an EPE term. EPE term to be of the form  $k \frac{\lambda x^2}{l}$

**A1A1** Deduct one mark per incorrect term.

**dM1** Simplify to a 3 term quadratic, terms in any order. Depends on first M mark

**M1** Solve their quadratic by formula or completing the square. Allow calculator solution **only** if  $x = 0.1646$  or the final answer is correct. Depends on both previous M marks.

**A1** Correct length of  $AB$ . Must be 2 or 3 sf.

**ALT:** Find  $v$  at natural length by SUVAT and then use energy. No marks until the energy equation seen, then mark as above. (A1A1 deduct one per error.)

**(b)M1** Forming an energy equation from release to A. Must have 3 terms, an initial EPE, a PE and a KE term. EPE term to be of the form  $k \frac{\lambda x^2}{l}$  and extension  $\neq 0.165$

**A1** Any two terms correct.

**A1** Completely correct equation.

**dM1** Solve their equation to  $v^2 = (4.5733 \dots)$  or  $v = \dots$  Depends on the M mark above (in (b))

**A1** Speed = 2.1 or 2.14 m s<sup>-1</sup>

**NB** Use of  $g = 9.81$  produces the same 3 sf answers. Exceptionally allow this. SHM solutions must first **prove** SHM and find the centre (equilibrium position). Send to review

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<b>5(a)</b>	$0.4\ddot{x} = -\frac{k}{x^2}$ $0.4v \frac{dv}{dx} = -\frac{k}{x^2}$ $0.2v^2 = \int -kx^{-2} dx$ $0.2v^2 = \frac{k}{x} (+c)$ $x = 2, v = 5 \Rightarrow 5 = \frac{k}{2} + c$ $x = 5, v = 2 \Rightarrow 0.8 = \frac{k}{5} + c$ $4.2 = k\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5}\right)$ $k = 14$	M1 M1  dM1A1ft dM1 A1 dM1 A1 cso (8)
<b>(b)</b>	$c = 5 - 7 = -2$ $0.2v^2 = \frac{14}{x} - 2$ $v = 0 \Rightarrow x = 7$	 M1A1ft  dM1A1 cso(4) [12]

**(a)M1** Form an equation of motion, minus sign may be missing.

**M1** Writing the acceleration in the form  $v \frac{dv}{dx}$  These two M marks may be awarded together.

Can be implied by  $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$  after integrating.

**dM1** Attempt to integrate both sides of the equation wrt  $x$  Depends on both M marks above  
**A1ft** Correct integration with correct signs. Constant may be missing. Follow through a missing minus sign.

**NB** For the first 4 marks  $m$  or  $0.4$  may be used

**dM1** Substitute either  $x = 2, v = 5$  or  $x = 5, v = 2$  Depends on all M marks above.

**A1** Both substitutions made and 2 correct equations in  $k$  and  $c$  found

**dM1** Solve these simultaneous equations to obtain a value for  $k$ . Solving 1 linear equation (as  $c$  was omitted) scores M0. Depends on all M marks above.

**A1** Correct value of  $k$  obtained.

**(b)**

**M1** Obtain a value of  $c$  and form an expression for  $v^2$ . (Often seen in (a); award marks if (b) is attempted.)

**A1ft** Correct expression for  $v^2$ . Follow through  $k = -14$  which gives  $c = -5$

**dM1** Substitute  $v = 0$  in their expression for  $v^2$  and solve for  $x$

**A1cso** Correct value of  $x$  obtained.

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<b>6 (a)</b>	$R(\uparrow) \quad R \cos \theta = mg$ $R(\rightarrow) \quad R \sin \theta = m \frac{v^2}{50}$ $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{v^2}{50g}$ $v^2 = \frac{150g}{4} \quad v = 19.17... = 19 \text{ or } 19.2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	B1 M1A1 dM1A1 (5)
<b>(b)</b>	$R(\uparrow) \quad R \cos \theta - F \sin \theta = mg$ $R(\rightarrow) \quad R \sin \theta + F \cos \theta = m \frac{v^2}{50}$ $F = \frac{1}{4} R$ $\frac{4}{5} R - \frac{1}{4} R \times \frac{3}{5} = mg$ $\frac{3}{5} R + \frac{1}{4} R \times \frac{4}{5} = m \frac{v^2}{50}$ $\frac{v^2}{50g} = \frac{4}{5} \div \frac{13}{20}, \quad v = 24.55.... = 25 \text{ or } 24.6 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	M1A1 M1A1A1 B1 dM1,A1 (8) [13]

- (a)B1** Resolve vertically, equation must be fully correct.
- M1** Form an equation of motion horizontally.  $R$  must be resolved; acceleration can be in either form.
- A1** Correct equation, acceleration  $v^2/50$  or  $v^2/r$ .
- ALT** Equation parallel to the track:  $mg \sin \theta = m \frac{v^2}{50} \cos \theta$   
 M1 weight and acceleration both resolved A1A1 one mark each term (50 or  $r$ )  
 No B mark here.
- dM1** Use  $\tan \theta = 3/4$  with the eqns (or eqn) to reach  $v^2 = ...$  or  $v = ...$  Depends on the M1 above.
- A1** Correct value of  $v$ . Must be 2 or 3 sf
- (b)M1** Resolve vertically,  $R$  and  $F$  both resolved. Treat  $\mu mg$  as  $F$  for the first 5 marks.
- A1** Correct equation. Treat  $\mu mg$  as  $F$
- M1** Resolve horizontally,  $R$  and  $F$  both resolved, acceleration in either form. Treat  $\mu mg$  as  $F$
- A1** For the lhs of the equation. Treat  $\mu mg$  as  $F$
- A1** For the rhs with acceleration as shown with 50 or  $r$
- ALT** Parallel to the track:  $F + mg \sin \theta = m(v^2/50) \cos \theta$  M1A1 50 or  $r$   
 Perpendicular to the track:  $R - mg \cos \theta = m(v^2/50) \sin \theta$  M1A1A1 50 or  $r$
- B1**  $F = \frac{1}{4} R$  ( $\mu mg$  scores B0)
- dM1** Eliminate  $R$  and  $F$  to obtain an equation for  $v^2$ . Depends on the two previous M marks, but if  $\mu mg$  used for  $F$  award M0 here.
- A1** Correct value of  $v$ . Must be 2 or 3 sf.

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<b>7(a)</b>	$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}m \times 10ag = mag$ $v^2 = 12ag$	M1A1
	<p>After impact <math>V = e\sqrt{12ag}</math></p> <p>Energy to top: <math>\frac{1}{2}me^2(12ag) - \frac{1}{2}mW^2 = mag</math></p> <p>At top <math>T + mg = m\frac{W^2}{a}</math></p> <p><math>T \geq 0 \quad W^2 \geq ag</math></p> $\frac{1}{2}me^2(12ag) - mag \left( = \frac{1}{2}mW^2 \right) \geq \frac{1}{2}mag$ <p><math>\therefore e^2 \geq \frac{1}{4}, \therefore e \geq \frac{1}{2} \dots *</math></p>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1A1</p> <p>dM1</p> <p>dM1, A1 cso (9)</p>
<b>(b)</b>	<p>Energy to string breaking: <math>\frac{1}{2}m\frac{3}{4}(12ag) - \frac{1}{2}mX^2 = mag \cos 30^\circ</math></p>	M1
	$X^2 = 9ag - 2ag \cos 30^\circ$	A1
	Horiz speed $= X \cos 30^\circ = \cos 30^\circ \sqrt{ag(9 - 2 \cos 30^\circ)}$	M1
	<p>By energy, speed at <math>D</math> = speed at <math>B</math> (after rebounding)</p> $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{12ag} \quad (= 3\sqrt{ag})$	M1
	<p>OR use vert speed at <math>C</math>, <math>(X \sin 30^\circ = \sin 30^\circ \sqrt{ag(9 - 2 \cos 30^\circ)})</math>, to find the vert speed at <math>D</math> by SUVAT</p> $\cos \theta = \frac{\cos 30^\circ \sqrt{ag(9 - 2 \cos 30^\circ)}}{3\sqrt{ag}} \quad \text{OR} \quad \tan \theta = \frac{\text{vert speed}}{\text{horiz speed}}$	M1
	$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{\cos 30^\circ \sqrt{(9 - 2 \cos 30^\circ)}}{3} \right) = 38.89 \dots^\circ$	A1 (6)
	Accept $39^\circ$ , $38.9^\circ$ or better; or 0.68, 0.679, radians or better	[15]

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
-----------------	--------	-------

(a)

**M1** Energy equation from *A* to *B*. Must have 2 KE terms and 1 PE term.

**A1** Fully correct equation

**B1** Correct speed immediately after impact.

**M1** Energy equation from *B* to *A*, with their speed after impact at *B*

**M1** Equation of motion along the radius at *A*

**A1** Correct equation at *A*

**dM1** Use tension at *A*  $\geq 0$  to obtain a inequality for (speed at *A*)<sup>2</sup> Depends on the third M mark

**ALT for the last 3 marks:**

$$m \frac{W^2}{a} - mg \geq 0$$

**dM1** Use the energy equation to obtain  $e^2 \geq \dots$  Depends on second and third M marks

**A1cso** Reach the **given** answer with no errors seen

(b)

**M1** Energy equation from *B* to *C* or from *A* to *C*  $\left( \frac{3}{4} \text{ or } e^2 \text{ used} \right)$

**A1** Correct expression for (speed at *C*)<sup>2</sup> Must have 3/4 now.

**M1** Attempt horizontal component of speed at *C* with their speed at *C*.

**M1** Obtain the speed at *D* or vertical speed at *D* by finding the vertical speed at *C* and using SUVAT . **NB: This is an A mark on e-PEN**

**M1** Use horizontal speed of *P* with (resultant) speed or vertical speed of *P* at *D* to form an expression for the cos or tan of the required angle.

**A1** Correct size of the angle in degrees or radians. 2 sf minimum (*g* cancels).

