



**Pearson**  
**Edexcel**

**Mark Scheme (Unused)**

**January 2022**

**Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level In  
Mechanics M3 (WME03) Paper 01**

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<b>1(a)</b>	$T_{AP} = 6mg$	M1
	$\frac{6mgx}{8a} = 6mg$	M1
	$AP = 16a$	A1
		(3)
<b>1(b)</b>	$2mg = \frac{6mgy}{3a}$	M1
	$y = a$	A1
	$PQ = 4a$	A1 (3)
		(6)
	<b>Notes for question 1</b>	
<b>1(a)</b>	M1 for resolving vertically for the system	
	M1 Use of Hooke's Law to set up an equation using their tension M0 if $11a$ is used for natural length	
	A1 cao	
<b>1(b)</b>	M1 M0 if $11a$ is used for natural length	
	A1 cao	
	A1 cao	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<b>2.</b>	$T \cos \theta (+R) = mg$	M1A1
	$T \sin \theta = ma \sin \theta \frac{2g}{a} \quad (T = 2mg)$	M1A1
	$\cos \theta < \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } \cos \theta \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$	M1
	$\theta > 60 \text{ or } \theta \geq 60$	A1
	$90 > \theta > 60 \text{ or } 90 > \theta \geq 60$	A1
		<b>(7)</b>
	<b>Notes for question 2</b>	
	M1 for resolving vertically, correct no. of terms, $T$ resolved	
	A1 for a correct equation	
	M1 for equation of motion horizontally	
	A1 for a correct unsimplified equation	
	M1 for producing an appropriate inequality in $\cos \theta$ Allow an equation	
	A1 Must come from an inequality.	
	A1 cao	
<b>3(a)</b>	$a = v \frac{dv}{dx} = -\frac{2}{(2x+1)^3} \quad \text{separate and integrate}$	M1
	$\frac{1}{2}v^2 = \frac{1}{2(2x+1)^2} + (C)$	A1
	$x = 0, v = 1 \Rightarrow C = 0$	M1
	$v = \frac{1}{(2x+1)}$	A1
		<b>(4)</b>
<b>3(b)</b>	$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{(2x+1)} \quad \text{separate and integrate}$	M1
	$x^2 + x + (D) = t$	A1
	Complete the square: $(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4} = t$ or use quadratic formula: $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4t}}{2}$	M1
	$x = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{4t+1} - 1) *$	A1* <b>(4)</b>
		<b>(8)</b>
	<b>Notes for question 3</b>	
<b>3(a)</b>	M1 allow omission of - sign, powers increasing by 1	
	A1 correct equation, but allow omission of $C$	
	M1 use of initial conditions to find $C$	
	A1 cso	
<b>3(b)</b>	M1 powers increasing by 1	
	A1 correct equation, but allow omission of $D$	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
	M1 complete the square	
	A1* given answer correctly obtained, with at least one line of working and justification of positive root e.g. $x > 0$	
4(a)	$\bar{x} = \frac{\pi \int_0^r x(r^2 - x^2) dx}{\frac{2\pi r^3}{3}}$	M1A1
	$= \frac{\left[ r^2 \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^r}{\frac{2r^3}{3}}$	A1
	$= \frac{3r}{8} *$	A1*
		(4)
4(b)	Mass ratios: $\frac{2\pi r^3}{3}$ $\pi r^2 h$ $\left( \frac{2\pi r^3}{3} + \pi r^2 h \right)$	B1
	Distances: $\frac{5r}{8}$ $\left( r + \frac{1}{2}h \right)$ $\bar{y}$	B1
	$\left( \frac{2\pi r^3}{3} \times \frac{5r}{8} \right) + \pi r^2 h \left( r + \frac{1}{2}h \right) = \left( \frac{2\pi r^3}{3} + \pi r^2 h \right) \bar{y}$	M1A1
	$\bar{y} = \frac{5r^2 + 12rh + 6h^2}{8r + 12h} *$	A1*
		(5)
4(c)	$r = \frac{5r^2 + 12rh + 6h^2}{8r + 12h}$	M1
	$r = \sqrt{2}h$	A1
		(2)
		(11)
	Notes for question 4	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<b>4(a)</b>	M1 for use of $\bar{x} = \frac{\pi \int_0^r xy^2 dx}{\frac{2\pi r^3}{3}}$	
	A1 for $\bar{x} = \frac{\pi \int_0^r x(r^2 - x^2) dx}{\frac{2\pi r^3}{3}}$	
	M1 for integrating with powers increasing by 1	
	A1* for given answer correctly obtained	
<b>4(b)</b>	B1 correct mass ratios	
	B1 correct distances (for their parallel axis)	
	M1 for use of a moments equation with correct terms (Allow about a parallel axis)	
	A1 for correct unsimplified equation (for their parallel axis)	
	A1* for given answer correctly obtained	
<b>4(c)</b>	M1 for equating given answer to $r$ oe	
	A1 cao	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<b>5(a)</b>	$\frac{1}{2}mu^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mga(1 + \cos \theta)$	M1A2,1,0
	$mg \cos \theta = \frac{mv^2}{a}$	M1A1
	Eliminate $\theta$	M1
	$3v^2 = u^2 - 2ag^*$	A1*
		(7)
<b>5(b)</b>	Vertical motion: $-\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2} = (v \sin 30^\circ)T - \frac{1}{2}gT^2$	M1A1
	Solve for $T$ : $T = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{v^2 + 4ag\sqrt{3}}}{2g}$	M1
	Use $v^2 = ag \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ and $T > 0$ to show the given answer: $T = \frac{2v}{g}$	A1*
		(4)
<b>5(c)</b>	Horizontal motion: $x = v \cos 30^\circ \times \frac{2v}{g}$	M1
	$= \frac{3a}{2}$ and hence taut ( $= a + a \sin 30^\circ$ )*	A1*
		(2)
		<b>(13)</b>
	<b>Notes for question 5</b>	
<b>5(a)</b>	M1 for an energy equation with the correct terms	
	A2 for a correct equation, A1 for an equation with at most one error	
	M1 for an equation of motion towards $O$ with correct terms, condone sign errors and sin/cos confusion ( $R$ may appear)	
	A1 for a correct equation ( $R = 0$ must be used at some point)	
	M1 for eliminating $\theta$	
	A1* for given answer correctly obtained	
<b>5(b)</b>	M1 for equation for vertical motion ,with correct terms, condone sign errors and sin/cos confusion	
	A1 for a correct equation	
	M1 for solving for $T$	
	A1* for correctly obtaining the given answer	
<b>5(c)</b>	M1 for equation for horizontal motion ,with correct terms, condone sign errors and sin/cos confusion	
	A1* for given answer correctly justified	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<b>6(a)</b>	$mg = \frac{\lambda \times 4l}{2l} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{2}mg$	M1 A1
	$mg - \frac{1}{2}mg(x+4l) = m\ddot{x}$ (or $x$ replaced by $-x$ on both sides)	M1 A2,1,0
	$-\frac{g}{4l}x = \ddot{x}$ , hence SHM (with $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{4l}}$ )	A1
	$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$	M1
	$2\pi\sqrt{\frac{4l}{g}} = 4\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$ *	A1*
		(8)
<b>6(b)</b>	Their $\omega \times 2l$	M1
	$\sqrt{gl}$	A1
	$\frac{1}{2}mgl$	A1
		(3)
<b>6(c)</b>	$-l = 2l \cos \omega t$	M1A1
	$t = \frac{2\pi}{3\omega}$	M1
	$\frac{1}{3}T$	A1
		(4)
		(15)
	<b>Notes for question 6</b>	
<b>6(a)</b>	M1 Resolving vertically and using Hooke's Law	
	A1 cao	
	M1 equation of motion in a general position with correct no. of terms, allow use of accln instead of derivative	
	A2 for a correct equation, A1 for an equation with at most one error	
	A1 for correct equation in correct form	
	M1 Use of correct formula	
	A1* Given answer correctly obtained	
<b>6(b)</b>	M1 for use of correct formula	
	A1 for correct speed	
	A1 cao	
<b>6(c)</b>	M1 for complete method to find $t$	
	A1 for correct equation(s) ( $\omega$ does not need to be substituted for this mark)	
	M1 for solving for $t$	
	A1 cso	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<b>7(a)</b>	EPE Gain = $\frac{2mgx^2}{2a}$	B1
	PE loss = $mgx \sin \alpha$	B1
	WD against friction = $\mu mg \cos \alpha \times x$	B1
	$\mu mg \cos \alpha \times x = mgx \sin \alpha - \frac{2mgx^2}{2a}$	M1
	$x = AB = a(\sin \alpha - \mu \cos \alpha) *$	A1*
		(5)
<b>7(b)</b>	$\mu mg \cos \alpha \times y = mgy \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{2mgy^2}{2a}$	M1A2,1,0
	At max speed, $\mu mg \cos \alpha = mg \sin \alpha - \frac{2mgy}{a}$	M1
	$y = \frac{1}{10}a$	A1
	Use their $y$ value to find the max speed	M1
	$v = \sqrt{\frac{ag}{50}}$ oe	A1
		(7)
<b>7(b)</b>	$\mu mg \cos \alpha \times y = mgy \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{2mgy^2}{2a}$	M1A2,1,0
<b>7(c)</b>	At B, nett force down plane = $\frac{3}{5}mg - \frac{2mgx}{a} = \frac{1}{5}mg$	M1
	Max friction available = $\frac{1}{2} \times mg \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{2}{5}mg$	B1
	Hence, friction = $\frac{1}{5}mg$ up and $P$ remains at $B$ .	A1
		(3)
		<b>(15)</b>
	<b>Notes for question 7</b>	
<b>7(a)</b>	B1 correct expression	
	B1 correct expression	
	B1 correct expression	
	M1 for energy equation dim correct with correct terms, condone sign errors	
	A1* for given answer correctly obtained	
<b>7(b)</b>	M1 for energy equation, dim correct with correct terms, condone sign errors	
	A2 for a correct unsimplified equation, A1 for for a correct unsimplified equation with at most one error	
	M1 for finding the resultant force parallel to the plane and equating to 0 or differentiating energy equation wrt $y$ and equating $\frac{dv}{dy}$ to 0	



Question Number	Scheme	Marks
	A1 for correct value of $y$	
	M1 for using their $y$ value to find the max speed	
	A1 cao	
<b>7(b)</b>	M1 for energy equation, dim correct with correct terms, condone sign errors	
<b>7(c)</b>	M1 for finding nett force up or down plane, correct terms, condone sign errors	
	B1 for max friction	
	A1 correct conclusion and justification	