

Mathematics

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Unit **4728**: Mechanics 1

Mark Scheme for January 2013

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

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Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
✓ and ✗	
BOD	Benefit of doubt
FT	Follow through
ISW	Ignore subsequent working
M0, M1	Method mark awarded 0, 1
A0, A1	Accuracy mark awarded 0, 1
B0, B1	Independent mark awarded 0, 1
SC	Special case
^	Omission sign
MR	Misread
Highlighting	

Other abbreviations in mark scheme	Meaning
E1	Mark for explaining
U1	Mark for correct units
G1	Mark for a correct feature on a graph
D*M1 or M1 dep*	Method mark dependent on a previous mark, indicated by *
cao	Correct answer only
oe	Or equivalent
rot	Rounded or truncated
soi	Seen or implied
www	Without wrong working
cso	Correct solution only
ft or ✓	Follow through

Subject-specific Marking Instructions

- a. Annotations should be used whenever appropriate during your marking.

The A, M and B annotations must be used on your standardisation scripts for responses that are not awarded marks. It is vital that you annotate standardisation scripts fully to show how the marks have been awarded.

For subsequent marking you must make it clear how you have arrived at the mark you have awarded.

- b. An element of professional judgement is required in the marking of any written paper. Remember that the mark scheme assists in marking incorrect solutions. Correct *solutions* leading to correct answers are awarded full marks but work must be marked on the answer alone, and answers that are given in the question, especially, must be validly obtained; key steps in the work must be looked at and anything unfamiliar must be investigated thoroughly.

Correct but unfamiliar or unexpected methods are often signalled by a correct result following an *apparently* incorrect method. Such methods must be carefully assessed. When a candidate adopts a method which does not correspond to the mark scheme, award marks in the spirit of the basic scheme; if you are in any doubt whatsoever (especially if several marks or candidates are involved) consult your Team Leader.

- c. The following types of marks are available.

M

A suitable method has been selected and *applied* in a manner which shows that the method is essentially understood and not usually lost for numerical errors, algebraic slips or errors in units. However, it is not usually sufficient for a candidate to state an intention of using some method or just to quote a formula; the formula or idea must be applied to the specific problem by substituting the relevant quantities into the formula. In some cases the nature of the errors allowed for the award of a mark is specified.

A

Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. Accuracy marks cannot be given unless the associated Method mark is earned (or implied). Therefore M0 A1 cannot ever be awarded.

B

Mark for a correct result or statement independent of Method marks.

E

A given result is to be established or a result has to be explained. This usually requires more working or evidence than the result itself. This is not the case for a result that is given as part of an unknown result.

Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, eg wrong working following a correct answer is not penalised. Sometimes this is reinforced in the mark scheme by the abbreviation isw. However, this would not apply to a candidate who passes through the correct answer as part of a wrong argument.

- d. When a part of a question has two or more 'method' steps, the M marks are in principle independent unless the scheme indicates otherwise; and similarly where there are several B marks allocated. (The notation 'dep *' is used to indicate that a mark is dependent on an earlier, asterisked, mark in the scheme.) Of course, in practice it may happen that when a candidate is wrong in a part of a question, the work from there on is worthless so that no more marks can sensibly be given. On the other hand, if two or more steps are successfully run together by the candidate, the earlier marks are implied and full credit must be given.
- e. The abbreviation ft implies that the A or B mark indicated is allowed for work correctly following on from previously incorrect work. Otherwise, A and B marks are given for correct work only — differences in notation are of course permitted. A (accuracy) mark is given for answers obtained from incorrect working. When A or B marks are awarded for work at an intermediate stage, there may be various alternatives that are equally acceptable. In such cases, exactly what is acceptable will be detailed in the mark scheme. If this is not the case please consult your Team Leader.

Sometimes the answer to one part of a question is used in a later part of the same question. In this case, A marks will be given for 'follow through'. In such cases you must ensure that you refer back to the answer of the previous part question even if this is not in the image zone. You may find it easier to mark follow through questions candidate-by-candidate rather than question-by-question.

- f. Unless units are specifically requested, there is no penalty for wrong or missing units as long as the answer is numerically correct. Units are expressed either in SI or in the units of the question. (eg lengths will be assumed to be in metres unless in a particular question lengths are in km, when this would be assumed to be the unspecified unit.)

We are usually quite flexible about the accuracy to which the final answer is expressed and we do not penalise over-precision.

When a value is given in the paper

Only accept an answer correct to at least as many significant figures as the given value. This rule should be applied to all numerical answers.

When a value is not given in the paper

Accept any answer that agrees with the correct value to 2 s.f.

ft should be used so that only one mark is lost for each distinct accuracy error, except for errors due to , the app should be penalised only once in the examination.
There is no penalty for using a wrong value for g . E marks will be lost except when results agree to the accu

g. Rules for replaced work

If a candidate attempts a question more than once, and indicates which attempt he/she wishes to be marked, then ex the candidate requests.

If there are two or more attempts at a question which have not been crossed out, examiners should mark what appear (complete) attempt and ignore the others.

NB Follow these maths-specific instructions rather than those in the assessor handbook.

h. For a *genuine* misreading (of numbers or symbols) which is such that the object and the difficulty of the question remain according to the scheme but following through from the candidate's data. A penalty is then applied; 1 mark is generally this may differ for some units. This is achieved by withholding one A mark in the question.

Marks designated as cao may be awarded as long as there are no other errors. E marks are lost unless, by chance, t established by equivalent working.

'Fresh starts' will not affect an earlier decision about a misread.

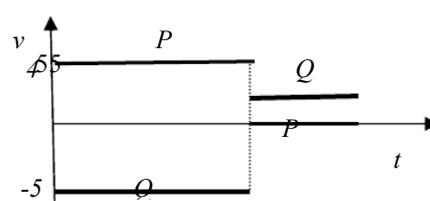
Note that a miscopy of the candidate's own working is not a misread but an accuracy error.

i. If a graphical calculator is used, some answers may be obtained with little or no working visible. Allow full marks for co (provided, of course, that there is nothing in the wording of the question specifying that analytical methods are require is wrong but there is some evidence of method, allow appropriate method marks. Wrong answers with no supporting r in doubt, consult your Team Leader.

j. If in any case the scheme operates with considerable unfairness consult your Team Leader.

Question	Answer	Marks	
1	$X = 14 - 5$ $R^2 = (14 - 5)^2 + 12^2$ $R = 15 \text{ N}$ $\tan\theta = (14 - 5)/12$ $\theta = 36.9^\circ$	B1 M1 A1 M1 A1 [5]	Or 5 – 14 Pythagoras, R as hypotenuse, Any correct trig, angle between 12 and Accept 37, 037
2 (i)	$v = d(t^4 - 2t^3 + 5)/dt$ $v = 4 \times 1.5^3 - 6 \times 1.5^2$ $v = 0$	AG M1* D*M1 A1 [3]	Differentiates displacement, one wrong term Substitutes $t = 1.5$ in $v(t)$ OR solves $4t^3 - 6t^2 + 5 = 0$ $0+c$ is A0 unless c is discarded
2 (ii)	$a = d(4t^3 - 6t^2)/dt$ $a(1.5) = 12 \times 1.5^2 - 12 \times 1.5$ $a = 9 \text{ m s}^{-2}$	AG M1* D*M1 A1 [3]	Differentiates velocity, one wrong term Substitutes $t = 1.5$ in $a(t)$ OR solves $12t^2 - 12t = 9$ $9+c$ is A0 unless c is discarded
3 (i)	$T\cos 20 = 0.25g\cos 30$ $T\cos 20 = 0.25g\sin 30$ $T = 1.3(0)$	M1 A1 A1 [3]	Equates cmpt T and cmpt wt // plane (d (ii)) 1.225
3 (ii)	$R \pm T\cos 20 = \pm 0.25g\cos 30$ $R + 1.3\sin 20 = 0.25g\cos 30$ $R = 1.68 \text{ N}$	M1 A1 ft A1 [3]	Resolves perp plane, accept letter T ft(cv(T))
3 (iii)	$(m)\text{accn} = \pm (m)9.8\sin 30$ $a = \pm 4.9$ $u = \pm 9.8\sin 30 \times 0.4$ $u = 1.96$	M1* A1 D*M1 A1 [4]	N2L with single force a cmpt wt (accept Must be +ve (accept loss of – sign)

Question		Answer	Marks	Notes
4	(i)	$(t-3)(t-6) = 0$ $t = 3, 6$	M1 A1 [2]	Solve 3 term QE, 2 correct formulae formula $9 \pm \sqrt{9}/2$ "By inspection" both values M1
4	(ii)	$v = \int (t^2 - 9t + 18) dt$ $v = t^3/3 - 9t^2/2 + 18t (+c)$ $3^3/3 - 9 \times 3^2/2 + 18 \times 3 + c = 9$ $(v =) -13.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	M1* A1 D*M1 A1 [4]	Attempts integration of $a(t)dt$, maximum Accept omission of $+c$ Uses $v(3) = 9$ Must be negative, and goes beyond $c = -$
4	(iii)	$v(1) = 1/3 - 9/2 + 18 - 13.5 = 0.333$ Changed sign so direction of motion has changed	M1 A1 [2]	Finds $v(1) (=1/3)$ Accurate values ($v(0) = -13.5, v(0.5) = -$
5	(i)	$1.4^2 = 2 \times a \times 0.2$ <i>OR</i> $0.2 = (0 + 1.4)t/2$ and $1.4 = 0 + at$ $a = 4.9 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ $0.3g - T = +/- 0.3 \times 4.9$ $T = 1.47 \text{ N}$	M1 A1 M1 A1 [4]	Any use of $a = g$ is M0 $t = 2/7$ hence $1.4 = a \times 2/7$ N2L diff of weight and tension. Any u
5	(ii)	$+/- 4.9m = 1.47 - mg$ $4.9m = 1.47 - mg$ $m = 0.1$	M1 A1ft A1 [3]	N2L for Q using values from (i), a not Diff $cv(T)$ and mg correct way round; f $4.9 = g(0.3 - m)/(0.3 + m)$ M1A1; ftcv(
5	(iii)	$1.4^2 = 2gs$ $s = 0.1$ $H = 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.1$ $H = 0.5 \text{ m}$	M1 A1 M1 A1 [4]	Accn = g may be implied (eg $H = 0.3$) BoD sign Needs 0.2 twice

Question			Answer	Marks	
5	(iv)	(a)	Tension = $0.5g + 2 \times 1.47$ Tension = 7.84 N	M1 A1 [2]	
5	(iv)	(b)	Tension (= $0.5g$) = 4.9 N	B1 [1]	
6	(i)		$0.3 \times 4 - 0.2 \times 5 = +/- (0.3+0.2)v$ $v = 0.4 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	M1 A1 A1 [3]	Cons of momentum, no g^* , common v $0.3 \times 4 + 0.2 \times 5 = +/- (0.3+0.2)v$ is M1A0 Must be positive *Allow g if fully cancelled in first line
6	(ii)	(a)	Q (or P at rest) $0.3 \times 4 - 0.2 \times 5 = 0.2v$ $v = 1 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	B1 M1 A1 A1 [4]	If P moves, allow $0.3v$ when considering Cons of momentum, no g^* , one "after" $0.3 \times 4 + 0.2 \times 5 = 0.2v$ is M1A0A0 *Allow g if fully cancelled in first line
6	(ii)	(b)	$4t + 5t = 3.6$ $t = 0.4$ $x_Q = 5 \times 0.4 (=2)$ $T = (2/1 =) 2 \text{ s}$ OR (Time =) $x/5 = (3.6 - x)/4$ $x = 2 \text{ m}$ $T = 2/1 = 2 \text{ s}$	M1 A1 A1 A1 [4] M1 A1 A1 A1	Or $9t = 3.6$, Or both $3.6 - x = 4t$ and $x = 5t$ Finds initial Q distance. $3.6 \times 5 / (4+5)$ Equates pre-collision times x is distance Q travels before collision
6	(ii)	(c)		B1 B1 B1 B1 [4]	One horizontal, +ve v intercept One horizontal, -ve v intercept, terminating at collision One along t -axis, starts at same t as +ve v One horizontal above t -axis, starts at same t as -ve v (Ignore any values put on graphs)

Question		Answer	Marks	Notes
7	(i)	$Fr = 0.2 \times 0.4g \cos 45$ $0.4a = 0.4g \sin 45 - 0.554(37..)$ (= 2.21748..) $a = 5.54(37..)$ $v^2 = 5^2 + 2 \times 5.54 \times 2$ $v = 6.87 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ $6.87 = 5 + 5.54t$ $t = 0.337 \text{ s}$	M1 M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1 [7]	$Fr = 0.554(37..)$ N2L, their Fr value and cmpt May be implied $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$, a is not $0.2g$. $0 < a < g$. $2 = 5t + 5.54t^2/2$, a is not $0.2g$. $0 < a < g$
7	(ii) (a)	$+/-0.4a = -0.4g \sin 45 - 0.55437$ (= 3.3262..) $a = +/-8.31(557..)$ $0^2 = 5^2 - 2 \times 8.32 \times s$ $s = 1.5(0)$ (so does not reach B) <i>OR</i> $v^2 = 5^2 - 2 \times 8.32 \times 2$ $v^2 = -ve (-8.28)$ so does not reach B	M1 A1 A1 [3] A1	N2L, Fr and cmpt wt same sign (accept Accept +ve value $5^2 = 2 \times 8.32 \times s$, a is not g or $0.2g$. Co cso Some comment on impossibility
7	(ii) (b)	$v^2 = 2 \times 5.54(37) \times 1.5$ $v = +/- 4.08$ Momentum change = $+/-0.4(4.08 + 5)$ Change = $+/-3.63 \text{ kg m s}^{-1}$	M1* A1 D*M1 A1 [4]	No A1 to be given for $s = 1.5$ (if last A not g or $0.2g$ or their a in 7iia allow $a >$ Must be a sum of 5 and a speed meaning

APPENDIX 1

In general, accept answers correct to 2 sf, where values are not precise decimals. Also accept answers given to a longer length, correct work and would round to the appropriate 2sf correct answer. Exact answers must be correct to at least 3 sf.

Method marks which include a wrong value calculated by the candidate in earlier work (which may have been replaced) can automatically be awarded. A1 ft marks identify the occasions when a wrong value or expression is given an accuracy mark, a consequence of a candidate has obtained a value (which may have been replaced).

A candidate may answer part (i) wrongly, then calculate the correct answers to part (i) at the start of (ii). These correct answers should not be awarded. Attempts to do (i), but do mean that the candidate can get part (ii) fully correct and gain all the marks available.

A candidate may when working out part (i) of a question actually discover some quantity which the scheme expects to be calculated in part (ii). If a candidate has made this quantity in (ii), allow in (ii) all the marks available for what was seen in (i).

Q1-4, allow mg for mass, m for weight. Q5-7 Disallow mg for mass, m for weight.

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