

Mathematics

Advanced GCE

Unit 4729: Mechanics 2

Mark Scheme for June 2012

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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.

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Any enquiries about publications should be addressed to:

OCR Publications
PO Box 5050
Annesley
NOTTINGHAM
NG15 0DL

Telephone: 0870 770 6622
Facsimile: 01223 552610
E-mail: publications@ocr.org.uk

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
M1 dep* or dep*M1	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

Subject-specific Marking Instructions for GCE Mathematics (OCR) Mechanics strand

- 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 assist in marking incorrect solutions. Correct *solutions* leading to correct answers are awarded full marks but work must be 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. These 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 marking of an unknown result.

Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, eg wrong working following a correct answer is ignored. 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 rationale. 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 in a different 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. It is expressed either in SI or in the units of the question. (e.g. 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-accuracy.

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 premature termination. This 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 accuracy required.

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 examiners should mark that attempt. If the candidate requests otherwise, then the candidate requests.

If there are two or more attempts at a question which have not been crossed out, examiners should mark what appears to be the (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 the same according to the scheme but following through from the candidate's data. A penalty is then applied; 1 mark is generally lost. 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, they are 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 correct answers (provided, of course, that there is nothing in the wording of the question specifying that analytical methods are required). If the answer is wrong but there is some evidence of method, allow appropriate method marks. Wrong answers with no supporting working, or 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	(i)	Speed = 1.2 ms^{-1} Impulse = $0.8 \times \pm (4 - -1.2)$ $\pm 4.16 \text{ Ns}$	B1 M1 A1 [3]	May be seen anywhere, even ... Difference between momenta, al...
1	(ii)	KE lost = $\frac{1}{2} \times 0.8 \times (4^2 - (\pm 1.2)^2)$ 5.82(4) J	M1 A1 [2]	Allow -5.82(4)
2	(i)	Driving Force = $20000/20 (= 1000)$ $20000/20 - 800 = 1600a$ $a = 0.125 \text{ ms}^{-2}$	B1 M1 A1 A1 [4]	Attempt at N2L with 3 terms. Signs may r... stage. Using their $20000/20$, but not 20000 Allow $\frac{1}{8}$
2	(ii)	$20000/v$ $DF - 800 - 1600g\sin 4 = 0$ $v = 10.6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	B1 M1 A1 A1 [4]	3 terms with attempt at resolving weight; ... stage; if $F = \dots$ then $F = 0$ somewhere to aef
3	(i)	$T\cos 30 \times 1.5\sin 30 = 15g \times 2$ $T = 453$	M1 A1 A1 [3]	Attempt at moments about A , g can be om...
3	(ii)	$X = T_c\sin 30 (= 226)$ $Y + T_c\cos 30 = 15g$ $R = \sqrt{(226^2 + 245^2)}$ or $\tan \theta = 245/226$ $R = 334$ $\theta = 47.3$ below horizontal (to the left)	B1ft M1 A1ft M1 A1 A1 [6]	Using their value T or taking moments abo... Attempt to resolve vertically or taking app... Using their value T ; expect $Y = -245$ or be... Either or both of these equations can be re... about an appropriate point eg P , Q , B , c of... Any relevant angle Allow 333 Allow 47.2, 42.7 to the downward vertical... SC: If 392 in (i) leading to $Y = \pm 245$ only in

Question		Answer	Marks	
4	(i)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 9.8 \times t^2 = 0.2$ $t = 0.2(02)$ $s = 14.4 \times t_c$ $s = 2.91 \text{ m}$	M1 A1 M1 A1 [4]	Using SUVAT to find t, cons... aef Using their value of t
	OR	Use equation of trajectory $-0.2 = x \tan \theta - g x^2 \sec^2 \theta / (2 \times 14.4^2)$ Solve quadratic for x $x = 2.91$	M1 A1 M1 A1 [4]	B1 for correct equation of the trajectory seen in part (ii) unless different method seen; c... 0.2
4	(ii)	$U \sin 15 \times t - \frac{1}{2} \times 9.8 \times t^2 = -0.2$ $U \cos 15 \times t = 6$ Eliminate t Attempt to solve to find U $U = 10.2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	*M1 A1 B1 Dep*M1 Dep*M1 A1 [6]	Using $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ with $s = \pm 0.2$ and $a = \dots$ Eliminate U Attempt to solve to find $t (= 0.607)$
	OR	$y = x \tan \theta - g x^2 \sec^2 \theta / 2U^2$ Substitute values for y, x, θ $-0.2 = 6 \tan 15 - g \cdot 6^2 \sec^2 15 / 2U^2$ Attempt to solve for U $U = 10.2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	*B1 Dep*M1 A1 Dep*M2 A1 [6]	

Question	Answer	Marks	
5 (i)	$\sin\theta = 0.8$ or $\cos\theta = 0.6$ or $\tan\theta = 4/3$ or $\theta = 53.1$ $T_A \cos\theta + T_B \cos\theta = 2 \times 1.2 \times 4^2$ $T_A \sin\theta = T_B \sin\theta + 2g$ Solve simultaneously to get at least T_A or T_B $T_A = 44.25$ and $T_B = 19.75$	B1 *M1 A1 *M1 A1 Dep*M1 A1 [7]	θ is angle AP makes with hor. Attempt to resolve horizontally & use a as acceleration, not just a . Allow $T_A =$ Use their θ Attempt to resolve vertically Use their θ For both. Allow 44.2, 44.3, 19.7, 19.8
5 (ii)	$T_B = 0$ $T_A \cos\theta = 2v^2/1.2$ $T_A \sin\theta = 2g$ Solve for v or ω $v = 2.97$	B1 *M1 A1 B1 Dep*M1 A1 [6]	May be implied Attempt to resolve horizontally and use N as acceleration, not just a Use their θ Use their θ
6 (i)	$0.2 \times 1.8 = 0.2v_A + 0.4v_B$ $v_B - v_A = \frac{1}{3} \times 1.8$ Solve for v_A or v_B $v_B = 0.8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ and $v_A = 0.2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ AG	*M1 A1 *M1 A1 Dep*M1 A1 [6]	Attempt at conservation of momentum Attempt at restitution aef

Question	Answer	Marks	
6 (ii)	$0.4 \times 0.8 + 0.6 \times 0.2 = 0.4v_{B'} + 0.6v_C$ $v_C - v_{B'} = e(0.8 - 0.2)$ Use two relevant equations to eliminate v_C State $v_{B'} \geq 0.2$ Set up (in)equality in e and their v_A $0.44 - 0.36e \geq 0.2$ or $0.44 - 0.36e = 0.2$ $e \leq 2/3$ or 0.667	B1 B1 *M1 B1 dep*M1 A1 A1 [7]	aef soi, Allow $v_{B'} > 0.2$ Condone incorrect inequality sign for M1 Allow $0.44 - 0.36e > 0.2$
	OR $0.4 \times 0.8 + 0.6 \times 0.2 = 0.4v_{B'} + 0.6v_C$ $v_C - v_{B'} = e(0.8 - 0.2)$ State $v_{B'} \geq 0.2$ Sub $v_{B'}$ in momentum equation & solve for v_C ($v_C =$) 0.6 Set up (in)equality in e and their v_A $e \leq 2/3$ or 0.667	B1 B1 B1 *M1 A1 dep*M1 A1 [7]	aef soi, Allow $v_{B'} > 0.2$ eg $0.6 - e(0.8 - 0.2) \geq 0.2$, Condone incorrect M1 only

Question		Answer	Marks	
7	(i)	$\frac{1}{3}a$ $(25 + 2.5a)x_G = 25 \times 2.5 + 2.5a \times (5 + \frac{1}{3}a)$ $x_G = \frac{a^2 + 15a + 75}{3(a+10)}$	B1 M1 A1 A1 A1 [5]	Centre of mass of triangle Table of values idea, using any 1. Relative to the axis they are using
7	(ii)	$\frac{a^2 + 15a + 75}{3(a+10)} = 5$ Solving for a $a = 8.66$ or $5\sqrt{3}$	*M1 dep*M1 A1 [3]	Substitute x_G as 5 $a \leq 8.66$
7	(iii)	$(25 + 2.5a)y_G = 25 \times 2.5 + 2.5a \times (\frac{2}{3} \times 5)$ $y_G = \frac{10a + 75}{3(a+10)}$ or 2.89 $\tan\theta = x_G / y_G$ $= 5 / y_G$ $\theta = 60$	*M1 A1ft A1ft dep*M1 A1ft A1 [6]	Method to find centre of mass from AB (or substituted). ft their a from (ii), from CD $y_G=2.11$ Using trig to find an appropriate angle, eg ft their a from (ii), but not an incorrect y_G $\theta \leq 60$ (anything that rounds to 60)

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

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