

Mathematics

Advanced GCE

Unit 4729: Mechanics 2

Mark Scheme for June 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
	Correct
	Incorrect
	Benefit of doubt
	Follow through
	Ignore subsequent working (after correct answer obtained), provided method has b
	Method mark awarded 0
	Method mark awarded 1
	Accuracy mark awarded zero
	Accuracy mark awarded 1
	Independent mark awarded 0
	Independent mark awarded 1
	Special case
	Omission sign
	Miaread
	Highlight

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*	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

- 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 is designed to assist in marking incorrect solutions. Correct *solutions* leading to correct answers are awarded full marks but work that is not the answer alone, and answers that are given in the question, especially, must be validly obtained; key steps in the solution 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, awarding marks to the spirit of the basic scheme; if you are in any doubt whatsoever (especially if several marks or candidates are involved) contact 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. Marks are 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 out than the establishment 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 if a candidate 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 says otherwise; and similarly where there are several B marks allocated. (The notation 'dep **' is used to indicate that a part 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 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. It is expressed either in SI or in the units of the question. (eg lengths will be assumed to be in metres unless in a particular case 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 3 s.f. +/-1 on the third significant figure.

ft should be used so that only one mark is lost for each distinct accuracy error, except for errors due to premature approximation. A candidate 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, 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, though 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, 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)	$0.75 \times g \times 8$ 58.8 J	M1 A1 [2]	Weight \times distance Allow -58.8
1	(ii)	$+/-(\frac{1}{2} \times 0.75 \times v^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 0.75 \times 2^2)$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 0.75 \times v^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 0.75 \times 2^2 = 58.8$ $v = 12.7 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	*M1 A1 dep*M1 A1 [4]	Attempt at change in KE Equate their change in KE to their PE from
	OR (ii)	$a = g \sin \theta$ $s = \frac{8}{\sin \theta}$ $v^2 = 2^2 + 2 \times g \sin \theta \times \frac{8}{\sin \theta}$ $v = 12.7 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	B1 B1 M1 A1 [4]	θ is angle of slope to horizontal. Not $a = g$, not $s = 8$
2	(i)	20000/32 $R = 20000/32$ $R = 625 \text{ N}$	B1 M1 A1 [3]	cao
2	(ii)	$F + 1500g \sin 2 - 625 = 1500 \times 0.1$ Power = $32 \times F$ Power = 8380 W or 8.38 kW	M1 A1ft M1 A1 [4]	Using Newton 2, all forces used. ft their R from (i) SC $F - 1500g \sin 2 - 625 = 1500 \times 0.1$ Using their F . 8383.27.... SC 41200 W or 41.2 kW (41.2)
3	(i)	$x_G = (2 \times 2) / \pi$ $P(\text{or } X) \times 4 = 0.3g \times x_G$ $Y = 0.3g$ Use $R^2 = X^2 + Y^2$ to find R $R = 3.09 \text{ N}$	B1 *M1 A1ft B1 dep*M1 A1 [6]	$x_G = 1.2732$ May be seen in (ii), mark Take moments about A or B $P = 0.9358$ ft their x_G for this mark.

Question	Answer	Marks	
3	(ii) $P \times 4 =$ $0.3g \times (2\sin 30 + x_G \sin 60)$ $P = 1.55$	M1 A1 A1 A1 [4]	Attempt at moments, force $= 0$ $0.3g \times 2.1026 \dots$ $1.545453 \dots$
4	(i) $4.4x_G = 4 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 8$ $- 0.4 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 10$ $x_G = 1.52 \text{ cm}$	M1 A1 A1 A1 [4]	Table of moments idea. Moments about Allow $\frac{50}{33}$
4	(ii) $T_{\text{shell}} \times 18 = 4.4g \times (8 - 1.52)$ or $T_{\text{cone}} \times 18 = 4.4g \times (10 + 1.52)$ $T_{\text{shell}} + T_{\text{cone}} = 4.4g$ $T_{\text{shell}} = 15.5$ and $T_{\text{cone}} = 27.6$	M1 A1ft M1 A1 [4]	Or any other correct moment equation. ft May use a second moments equation For both
5	(i) Vertical force = mg Horizontal force = $m \times 0.4 \times 7^2$ Uses vertical force = $\mu \times$ horizontal force $\mu = 0.5$	*B1 *M1A1 dep*M1 A1 [5]	Dependent on B1 and M1 If a value for m used B0M1A0M1A0 max
5	(ii) $mg = T \times 0.3/0.5$ $m \times 0.4\omega^2 = T \times 0.4/0.5$ Solve for ω or v $\omega = 5.72 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$	B1 *M1 A1 dep*M1 A1 [5]	Resolve T and equate to mass $\times (r\omega^2)$ or v allow $7\sqrt{6}/3$ If a value for m and/or T used

Question	Answer	Marks	
6	(i) $4 - 4(1 - e + e^2) = -e(u - 4)$ $u = 4e$ $mu + 0.2 \times 4 = 0.2 \times 4(1 - e + e^2) + 4m$ $m = 0.2e$	M1 A1 A1 M1 A1 A1 [6]	Use of restitution, may have rs, oe Use of conservation of momentum oe
6	(ii) Valid method to find e that gives the least speed Get $e = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 0.2 \times 4^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.1 \times 2^2 - (\frac{1}{2} \times 0.2 \times 3^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.1 \times 4^2)$ (+/-) 0.1 J	M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 [5]	Differentiate v_A and equate to 0 or complete www Difference of KE with 4 terms Must have found the value of e from a le SCM1A1 Loss of KE = $8e(1 - e)^3/5$ or $8e/5 - 24e^2/5 + 24e^3/5 - 8e^4/5$
6	(iii) $0.2e(4 - 4e) = 0.192$ or $0.2(4 - (4 - 4e + 4e^2)) = 0.192$ Solve three term QE in e $e = 0.4$ or 0.6	*M1 A1 dep*M1 A1 [4]	Attempt to use impulse = change in momentum method should lead to 2 real values for e For both
7	(i) $u \cos \theta = 14 \cos 20$ $-14 \sin 20 = u \sin \theta - 1.4g$ $u^2 = (1.4g - 14 \sin 20)^2 + (14 \cos 20)^2$ $u = 15.9$ AG $\tan \theta = (1.4g - 14 \sin 20)/14 \cos 20$ $\theta = 34.2$	B1 M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1 [7]	$U_x = 13.15...$ Horizontal component of initial velocity Complete method to find vertical component could use U_y $U_y = 8.9317...$ Method to find u cwo Method to find θ or a relevant angle SC M1A1 for $-\tan 20 = (u \sin \theta - 1.4g)/u \cos \theta$ $14^2 = (u \sin \theta - 1.4g)^2 + (u \cos \theta)^2$ B1M1

Question		Answer	Marks	
7	(ii)	$\frac{1}{2} m(15.9^2 - 14^2) = mgy$ $y = 2.9 \text{ m}$	M1 A1 A1 [3]	Method to find Level of P a
	OR (ii)	$(14\sin 20)^2 = (15.9\sin \theta)^2 - 2gs$ or $s = 15.9\sin \theta \times 1.4 - \frac{1}{2}g \times 1.4^2$ $s = 2.9 \text{ m}$	M1 A1ft A1 [3]	Use constant acc formulae, a complete m ft their θ from (i). no θ value used then M
7	(iii)	$-2.9 = v\sin 20.t - 9.8t^2/2$ $2.9\tan 20 = v\cos 20.t$ Eliminate t to obtain equation in v only Solve for v $v = 1.37$	B1ft B1ft M1 M1 A1 [5]	ft their 2.9 ft their 2.9 Eliminate v to obtain equation in t only a Substitute t to find v
	OR (iii)	$-2.9 = (2.9\tan 20) \times \tan 20 - g(2.9\tan 20)^2/2v^2\cos^2 20$ Solve for v $v = 1.37$	M2 A1ft M1 A1 [5]	Using equation of trajectory method.
	OR (iii)	$2.9/\cos 20 = \frac{1}{2}g\cos 20 \times t^2$ $0 = vt - \frac{1}{2}g\sin 20 \times t^2$ Eliminate t Solve for v $v = 1.37$	B1ft B1 M1 M1 A1 [5]	$t = 0.817$
7	(iv)	$e = 0.098$	B1ft [1]	ft their v from (iii), must be $v/14$.

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