

# Mathematics

Advanced GCE

Unit **4730**: Mechanics 3

## Mark Scheme for January 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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## Annotations and abbreviations

Annotation in scoris	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*	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 Pure 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 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 is 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 indicated correct 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 are 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 and 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-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.

It should be used so that only one mark is lost for each distinct accuracy error, except for errors due to rounding, which 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 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 an 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	Guidance
1	(i)	Triangle of velocities/momentum  All correct Use of Pythagoras' theorem to find $I$ $I = 0.075$	M1 A1 M1 A1 <b>[4]</b>	For right angled triangle with at least one side correctly shown (2.5, 2, 20I or 0.125, 0.1, I) or vector equation $(v_1, v_2) = (0, 20I) + (2, 0)$ with at least 3 of the 4 components on the RHS correct  $400I^2 + 2^2 = 2.5^2$ or $I^2 = 0.125^2 - 0.1^2$  may be $2.5^2$ or s
1	(ii)	Components of velocity parallel to the wall before and after are 2 and 2 Components of velocity perpendicular to the wall before and after are $(-)$ 1.5 and 1.5e $[2^2 + (1.5e)^2 = 5]$ Coefficient is $\frac{2}{3}$ or 0.667	B1  B1 M1 A1 <b>[4]</b>	For using $v_1^2 + v_2^2 = 5$ Must be perp to wall  may be
2	(i)	$2m \cos \alpha - m \cos \alpha = 2ma + mb$ $0.5(u \cos \alpha + u \cos \alpha) = b - a$  Comp of B's velocity along l.o.c. is $u \cos \alpha$ Establishing B's speed unchanged	M1 M1 A1 A1ft A1 <b>[5]</b>	For using the p.c.m. parallel to l.o.c. For using NEL parallel to l.o.c. for both p.c.m and NEL correct & consistent dep on M1M1 gained by stating vel perp l.o.c. still $u \sin \alpha$ , hence result, dep on all previous marks  allow sig allow sig  or by sh condone
2	(ii)	$a = 0$ correct interpretation of direction of A  Direction of B is at angle $\alpha$ to l.o.c., with an indication that removes ambiguity (eg in sketch)	B1 B1  B1  <b>[3]</b>	may be shown in (i) perp to l.o.c.  condone perpend refs to s

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(i)	$0.3v(dv/dx) = -1.2v^3$ $[-v^{-1} = -4x + A]$  $[-u^{-1} = 0 + A]$  $v = \frac{u}{4ux + 1}$	M1 A1 M1* *M1 A1 <b>[5]</b>	For using Newton's second law and $a = v(dv/dx)$  For finding $dv/dx$ in terms of $v$ and attempting to integrate For using $v(0) = u$  AG
3	(ii)	$\int (4ux + 1)dx = \int udt$ $2ux^2 + x = ut + B$  $[(2 \times 4 - 9)u = -2]$  $u = 2$	M1* A1 *M1 A1 <b>[4]</b>	For using $v = dx/dt$ , separating the variables and attempting to integrate one side  For using $x(0) = 0$ (may be implied by absence of $B$ ) and $x(9) = 2$ – dep on int being done
4	(i)	EE gain = $44.1x^2 \div (2 \times 0.75)$ PE loss = $1.8g(0.75 + x)$ $[x^2 - 0.6x - 0.45 = 0]$  Extension is 1.03 m	B1 B1 M1  A1 <b>[4]</b>	ignore signs For using EE gain = PE loss  allow us  $44.1x^2 - 2$ sign erro 1.03484
4	(ii)	$\frac{44.1 \times 1.03}{0.75} - 1.8 \times 9.8 = -1.8 \ddot{x}$  Acceleration is $-24.0 \text{ ms}^{-2}$	M1 M1  A1ft A1 <b>[4]</b>	For using $T = \lambda x/L$ For using Newton's 2 <sup>nd</sup> law  allow m  allow sig $1.03 \rightarrow$ $1.035 \rightarrow$

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(i)	$84.5 \times 12L/13 = T(2L)$ Tension is 39 N	M1 A1 A1 <b>[3]</b>	For taking moments about $B$ for $BC$ must use $12/13$ for $\cos \beta$
5	(ii)	$X = 39 \times 5/13$ $Y = 84.5 - 39 \times 12/13$ $X$ is to the left and $Y$ is upwards	M1 A1 FT A1 FT A1 cao <b>[4]</b>	For resolving forces on $BC$ horiz or vert explicit expression for $X$ explicit expression for $Y$ AG (numerical values – must be correct) dep M1A1A1
5	(iii)	$84.5 \times L \cos \alpha + 48.5 \times 2L \cos \alpha = 15 \times 2L \sin \alpha$ $[\tan \alpha = \frac{84.5 + 97}{30}]$ $\alpha = 1.41^\circ$ or $80.6^\circ$	M1* A1 *M1 A1 <b>[4]</b>	For taking moments about $A$ for $AB$ For obtaining a numerical expression for $\tan \alpha$
6	(i)	$[0.4\pi = 2\pi/n]$ $n = 5$ Distance $OA$ is 0.8 m	M1 A1 M1 A1 <b>[4]</b>	For using $T = 2\pi/n$ For using $v_{\max} = n(OA)$
6	(ii)	$[x = 0.8 \cos(5 \times 1)]$ $x = 0.227$ $[\dot{x} = -0.8 \times 5 \sin(5 \times 1)]$ Velocity is $3.84 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	M1 A1 M1 A1 <b>[4]</b>	For using $x = a \cos nt$ For using $\dot{x} = -a n \sin nt$

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6 (iii)	t and x for one point t and x for second point t and x for third point correctly stating precisely 3 points  If B1 or B0 scored (out of first 4) on above scheme, allow, subject to max mark 2, Number of occasions is 3	B2 B1 B1 B1  (M1) (A1) [5]	Values of $t$ are = 0.257, 0.372, 0.885 Values of $x$ are 0.227, -0.227, -0.227  sc all 3 $x$ values B2 all 3 $t$ values B2 one $t$ value B1 one $x$ value B1  For $t = 1 \approx 0.8T \rightarrow 3/4T < 1 < 4/4T$ or equiv
7 (i)	Tension in string $T = mg \sin \alpha$ For using $e = R\alpha - 2R/3$  $1.8\alpha - \sin \alpha - 1.2 = 0$ Finding $f(1.175)$ and $f(1.185)$ correctly correct conclusion	M1 B1 B1  A1 M1 A1 A1 [7]	For using $T = \lambda x/L$  $mg \sin \alpha = 1.2mg \left( R\alpha - \frac{2R}{3} \right) \div \frac{2R}{3}$  AG establish result  $\approx -0.008$ , and $\approx +0.0065$ AG $\alpha = 1.18$ correct to 3 significant figures
7 (ii)	Direction is towards $O$	B1 [1]	
7 (iii)	Gain in EE = $1.2mg(1.18R - 2R/3)^2 \div (2 \times 2R/3)$ PE loss = $mgR(\cos 2/3 - \cos 1.18)$  $v^2 =$ $2gR[\cos 2/3 - \cos 1.18 - 0.9(1.18 - 2/3)^2]$  Acceleration is $3.29 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ .	M1* A1 A1 M1  A1 *M1 A1 [7]	For using EE = $\lambda e^2 \div (2L)$ and PE = $mgh$  ignore signs For using $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \text{PE loss} - \text{EE gain}$  For using acceleration = $v^2/R$

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