



**General Certificate of Education (A-level)
January 2011**

Mathematics

MM2B

(Specification 6360)

Mechanics 2B

Mark Scheme

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Key to mark scheme abbreviations

M	mark is for method
m or dM	mark is dependent on one or more M marks and is for method
A	mark is dependent on M or m marks and is for accuracy
B	mark is independent of M or m marks and is for method and accuracy
E	mark is for explanation
✓ or ft or F	follow through from previous incorrect result
CAO	correct answer only
CSO	correct solution only
AWFW	anything which falls within
AWRT	anything which rounds to
ACF	any correct form
AG	answer given
SC	special case
OE	or equivalent
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks
-x EE	deduct x marks for each error
NMS	no method shown
PI	possibly implied
SCA	substantially correct approach
c	candidate
sf	significant figure(s)
dp	decimal place(s)

No Method Shown

Where the question specifically requires a particular method to be used, we must usually see evidence of use of this method for any marks to be awarded.

Where the answer can be reasonably obtained without showing working and it is very unlikely that the correct answer can be obtained by using an incorrect method, we must award **full marks**. However, the obvious penalty to candidates showing no working is that incorrect answers, however close, earn **no marks**.

Where a question asks the candidate to state or write down a result, no method need be shown for full marks.

Where the permitted calculator has functions which reasonably allow the solution of the question directly, the correct answer without working earns **full marks**, unless it is given to less than the degree of accuracy accepted in the mark scheme, when it gains **no marks**.

Otherwise we require evidence of a correct method for any marks to be awarded.

MM2B

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1(a)	$\mathbf{r} = \int \mathbf{v} \, dt$	M1A1	4	M1 either i or j term correct. Condone no c
	$= (4t + t^3)\mathbf{i} + (12t - 4t^2)\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{c}$			
	When $t = 0$, $\mathbf{r} = 5\mathbf{i} - 7\mathbf{j}$ $\mathbf{c} = 5\mathbf{i} - 7\mathbf{j}$	M1		Any attempt at c
	$\mathbf{r} = (5 + 4t + t^3)\mathbf{i} + (-7 + 12t - 4t^2)\mathbf{j}$	A1		
(b)	$\mathbf{a} = \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt}$ $\mathbf{a} = 6t\mathbf{i} - 8\mathbf{j}$	M1A1	2	M1 either term correct
(c)	Using $\mathbf{F} = m\mathbf{a}$ $\mathbf{F} = 2(6t\mathbf{i} - 8\mathbf{j})$ $= 12t\mathbf{i} - 16\mathbf{j}$	M1	4	Or: using $\mathbf{F} = m\mathbf{a}$ $\mathbf{F} = 2(6t\mathbf{i} - 8\mathbf{j})$ When $t = 1$, $\mathbf{F} = 12\mathbf{i} - 16\mathbf{j}$
	\therefore Magnitude of force is $(144t^2 + 256)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ when $t = 1$	M1		
	$= 20 \text{ N}$	A1		$= 20 \text{ N}$
	Total			10
2(a)	PE lost is $= 4 \times g \times 5 \cos 70$ $= 67.0 \text{ J}$	M1A1	2	M1 $4 \times g \times 5 \times \cos$ or $\sin 20$ or 70
(b)	KE is loss of PE \Rightarrow KE is 67.0 J	B1	1	ft
(c)	Using KE = $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ $v^2 = 33.5$ Speed of particle is 5.79 m s^{-1}	M1	2	(ft from (b))
	Total	A1		
3(a)	PE is $400 \times g \times 8$ $= 3200g$ [or 31 360]	B1	1	
	(b) KE is $\frac{1}{2} \times 400 \times 2^2$ $= 800$	B1	1	
(c)	Work done per minute is 32 160 J Power = $32\,160 \div 60$ $= 536 \text{ W}$	M1	2	$[(a) + (b)] \div 60$ CAO Accept 537 from 31 400 in (a)
	Total	A1		

MM2B(cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4(a)	Moments about line AD : $5 \times 30 + 4 \times 10 = 9 \times \bar{x}$	M1A1		M1 2 of 3 terms correct
	$\bar{x} = \frac{190}{9}$ $= 21.1 \text{ cm}$	A1	3	
(b)	Moments about line AB : $5 \times 15 + 4 \times 25 = 9 \times \bar{y}$	M1A1		M1 2 of 3 terms correct
	$\bar{y} = \frac{175}{9}$ $\bar{y} = 19.4 \text{ cm}$	A1	3	If moments about DC ; 10.6 found SC2
(c)	$\tan \theta = \frac{80}{175}$ or $\frac{8.9}{19.4}$	M1		M1 use of tan
	$= 0.4571$	A1		A1 use of 8.9 or 80 ($30 - (a)$)
(d)	Angle is $\tan^{-1} 0.4571$ $= 24.6^\circ$	A1	4	Or 0.45876 $65.4^\circ \Rightarrow$ M1A1 only
	Moments about the line PR : (or AD or BC)	M1		
(e)	$30m = 4 \times 20$ or $9 \times \frac{80}{9}$	A1		
	$m = \frac{8}{3}$	A1	3	
	Centre of mass is at middle of lamina	E1	1	
Total			14	

MM2B(cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
5(a)	Resolve vertically $R = mg$ If the particle is on the point of sliding, $F = \mu R$ $\therefore F = 0.3R = 0.3mg$ Resolving radially: $F = m\omega^2 r$ $0.3mg = m\omega^2 \times 0.8$ $\omega^2 = \frac{0.3 \times g}{0.8}$ $\omega = 1.92$	M1 A1 M1 A1	4	Ignore all inequalities
(b)(i)	45 revolutions per minute = $\frac{90\pi}{60}$ $= \frac{3\pi}{2}$ or 4.71 radians per second	M1 A1	2	
(ii)	Resolving radially: $F = m\omega^2 r$ $m\mu g = m\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)^2 \times 0.15$ $\mu = \frac{\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)^2 \times 0.15}{g}$ $\mu = 0.340$	M1A1 A1 A1	4	M1A1 either side correct A1 second side correct CAO (accept 0.339)
Total			10	
6(a)	By conservation of energy $\frac{1}{2}m(5v)^2 = \frac{1}{2}m(3v)^2 + mg2a$ $8v^2 = 2ag$ $v = \sqrt{\frac{ag}{4}}$ or $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{ag}$	M1 A1 A1 A1	4	M1 for 3 terms , 2 KE and PE
(b)	Greatest and least values of tension are at the highest and lowest points of its path At top, $T = \frac{m(3v)^2}{a} - mg$ $= \frac{5}{4}mg$ At B, $T = \frac{m(5v)^2}{a} + mg$ $= \frac{29}{4}mg$ Ratio is 29 : 5	M1 A1ft M1 A1ft A1	5	ft - must be positive tension CAO Condone 5 : 29 or 1 : 5.8
Total			9	

MM2B(cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
7(a)	Work done = $\int_0^e \frac{\lambda x}{l} dx$	M1	3	Condone lack of limits and 'dx'
	= $\left[\frac{\lambda x^2}{2l} \right]_0^e$	A1		Must include limits from integral
	= $\frac{\lambda e^2}{2l}$	A1		AG
(b)(i)	Using $T = \frac{\lambda x}{l}$, $7g = \frac{196x}{2}$	M1	3	M1 could use 3g or 4g – at least 1 side correct
	$x = \frac{14g}{196}$	A1		
	= 0.7	A1		
(ii)	By C of Energy, when next at rest, EPE (initial) = PE change (for platform) + EPE (when at rest)			
	$\frac{196 \times 0.7^2}{2 \times 2} = 4 \times g \times (0.7 - x) + \frac{196x^2}{2 \times 2}$	M1A1 A1		M1 3 terms (not including $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$) A1 2 of 3 terms correct A1 all correct
	$2.45 = 2.8 - 4x + 5x^2$ $100x^2 - 80x + 7 = 0$ $(10x - 7)(10x - 1) = 0$ $x = 0.1$	m1 A1 A1		[last A1, must give 0.1, not 0.1 and 0.7]
(b)(ii)	Alternative			
	$\frac{196 \times 0.7^2}{2 \times 2} = 4gX + \frac{196(0.7 - X)^2}{2 \times 2}$	(M1) (A1) (A1)		(where X is distance moved upwards)
	$4gX = 98 \times 0.7X + 49X^2$ $X = 0, 0.6$	(m1) (A1A1)		
(iii)	Max speed when $T = mg$	M1	3	Or mid-point of values 0.2 and 0.6 above SC2
	$4g = \frac{196x}{2}$	A1		
	$x = 0.4$	A1		
Total			15	

MM2B

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
8(a)(i)	$F = 65g - 260v$ $= 65(9.8 - 4v)$	B1	1	Accept $260v - 65g$ AG must see $65g$ or 260
(ii)	Using $F = ma$ $65 \frac{dv}{dt} = 65(9.8 - 4v)$ $\frac{dv}{dt} = -4(v - 2.45)$	M1 A1	2	Need to see terms in m (condone $-$ sign) AG
(b)	$\frac{1}{v - 2.45} \frac{dv}{dt} = -4$ $\int \frac{1}{v - 2.45} dv = -\int 4 dt$ $\ln(v - 2.45) = -4t + c$ $v - 2.45 = Ce^{-4t}$ $t = 0, v = 19.6$ $\therefore C = 17.15 \text{ or } e^{2.84}$ $\therefore v = 2.45 + 17.15e^{-4t} \quad 2.45 + 17.2e^{-4t}$	B1 M1 A1 A1 A1	5	M1 log side correct $-4t + c$ Or $c = \ln 17.15$ or 2.84
	Total		8	
	TOTAL		75	