

## Mark Scheme (Results) January 2011

GCE

## GCE Mechanics M2 (6678) Paper 1

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## **General Instructions for Marking**

- 1. The total number of marks for the paper is 75.
- 2. The Edexcel Mathematics mark schemes use the following types of marks:
  - M marks: method marks are awarded for 'knowing a method and attempting to apply it', unless otherwise indicated.
  - A marks: Accuracy marks can only be awarded if the relevant method (M) marks have been earned.
  - B marks are unconditional accuracy marks (independent of M marks)
  - Marks should not be subdivided.
- 3. Abbreviations

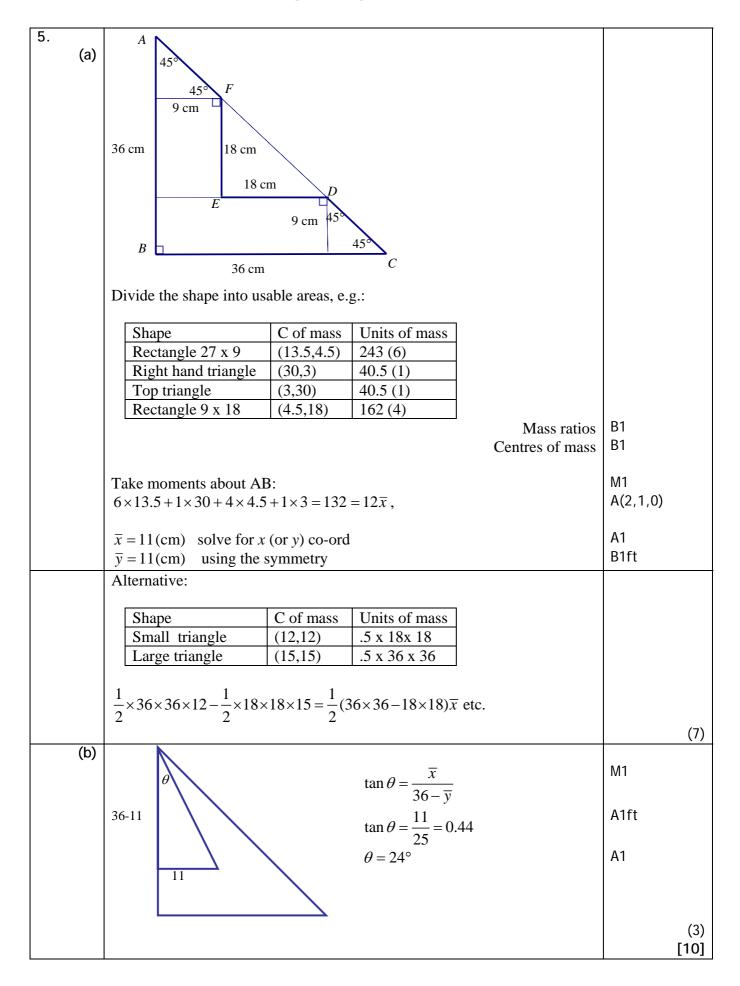
These are some of the traditional marking abbreviations that will appear in the mark schemes.

- bod benefit of doubt
- ft follow through
- the symbol will be used for correct ft
- cao correct answer only
- cso correct solution only. There must be no errors in this part of the question to obtain this mark
- isw ignore subsequent working
- awrt answers which round to
- SC: special case
- oe or equivalent (and appropriate)
- dep dependent
- indep independent
- dp decimal places
- sf significant figures
- \* The answer is printed on the paper
- The second mark is dependent on gaining the first mark

## January 2011 Mechanics M2 6678 Mark Scheme

Question Number	Scheme	Marks	
1. (a)	Constant speed $\Rightarrow$ Driving force = resistance, $F = 32$ . $P = F \times v = 32v = 384$ $v = 12 \text{ (ms}^{-1}\text{)}$	B1 M1 A1	(3)
(b)	$P = F \times v \Longrightarrow 384 = F \times 9, \ F = \frac{384}{9}$ Their $F - 32 = 120a$ , $a = 0.089 (\text{ms}^{-2})$	M1 M1 A1	(3)
2.	I = (-6i + 8j) = 2(v - (5i + j)) -3i + 4j = v - 5i - j v = 2i + 5j KE = $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times  v ^2 = (\sqrt{2^2 + 5^2})^2 = 29$ (J)	M1A1 A1 M1 A1	[6]
3. (a)	$a = 4t^{3} - 12t$ Convincing attempt to integrate $v = t^{4} - 6t^{2} (+c)$ Use initial condition to get $v = t^{4} - 6t^{2} + 8 (ms^{-1}).$	M1 A1 A1	(3)
(b)	Convincing attempt to integrate $s = \frac{t^5}{5} - 2t^3 + 8t(+0)$ Integral of their v	M1 A1ft	(2)
(c)	Set their $v = 0$ Solve a quadratic in $t^2$ $(t^2 - 2)(t^2 - 4) = 0 \Rightarrow$ at rest when $t = \sqrt{2}, t = 2$	M1 DM1 A1	(3) [8]

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
4. (a)	Work done against friction = $50 \times \mu R$ = $50 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 30 \cos 20^{\circ} \times 9.8$ Gain in GPE = $30 \times 9.8 \times 50 \sin 20^{\circ}$ Total work done = WD against Friction + gain in GPE = $8480(J), 8500(J)$	M1 A1 M1 A1 DM1 A1 (6)
(b)	Loss in GPE = WD against friction + gain in KE 3 terms $30 \times 9.8 \times 50 \sin 20^\circ = 50 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 30 \times 9.8 \times \cos 20^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \times 30 \times v^2$ -1 ee $\frac{1}{2} v^2 = 50 \times 9.8 \times (\sin 20^\circ - \frac{1}{4} \cos 20^\circ),$ $v = 10.2 \text{ m s}^{-1}.$	M1 A2,1,0 DM1 A1 (5) [11]



6. (a)	2	thod must be	M1	
	clear $\mathbf{r} = (3t)\mathbf{i} + (10 + 5t - 4.9t^2)\mathbf{j}$ An	swer given	A1 A1	(3)
(b)	<b>j</b> component = 0: $10 + 5t - 4.9t^2$ quadratic formula: $t = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 + 196}}{9.8} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{221}}{9.8}$ T = 2.03(s), 2.0(s) positive solution only.		M1 DM1 A1	(3)
(c)	Differentiating the position vector (or working from first pri $\mathbf{v} = 3\mathbf{i} + (5 - 9.8t)\mathbf{j} \text{ (ms}^{-1}$ )	nciples)	M1 A1	(2)
(d)	At <i>B</i> the <b>j</b> component of the velocity is the negative of the <b>i</b> -9.8t = -3, $8 = 9.8t$ , t = 0.82	component: 5	M1 A1	(2)
(e)			M1A1	(2) [12]

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
7.	$R \xrightarrow{2 m} 100 N$ $A \xrightarrow{X}$ $S \xrightarrow{\alpha} 1 m$ $B \xrightarrow{\alpha} 100 N$	
	F Taking moments about A: $3S = 100 \times 2 \times \cos \alpha$	M1 A1
	Resolving vertically: $R + S \cos \alpha = 100$	M1 A1
	Resolving horizontally: $S \sin \alpha = F$	M1 A1
	(Most alternative methods need 3 independent equations, each one worth M1A1. Can be done in 2 e.g. if they resolve horizontally and take moments about X then $R \times 2 \times \cos \alpha = S \times (3 - 2 \times \cos^2 \alpha)$ scores M2A2)	
	Substitute trig values to obtain correct values for F and R (exact or decimal equivalent).	DM1 A1
	$\left(S = \frac{200\sqrt{8}}{9}\right), R = 100 - \frac{1600}{27} = \frac{1100}{27} \approx 40.74, F = \frac{200\sqrt{8}}{27} \approx 20.95$	M1
	$F \le \mu R$ , $200\sqrt{8} \le \mu \times 1100$ , $\mu \ge \frac{200\sqrt{8}}{1100} = \frac{2\sqrt{8}}{11}$ . Least possible $\mu$ is 0.514 (3sf), or exact.	A1
	Least possible $\mu$ is 0.514 (551), of exact.	[10]

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
8. (a)	KE lost : $\frac{1}{2} \times m \times 36 - \frac{1}{2} \times m \times v^2 = 64$ Restitution: $v = 1/3 \ge 6 = 2$ Substitute and solve for m: $\frac{1}{2} \times m \times 36 - \frac{1}{2} \times m \times 4 = 64 = 16m$ m = 4 answer given	M1A1 M1A1 DM1 A1 (6)
(b)	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \text{ m/s} \\ \hline 2 \text{ kg} \\ \hline \nu \\ \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 2 \text{ m/s} \\ \hline 4 \text{ kg} \\ \hline w \\ \end{array} $	
	Conservation of momentum: $6-8 = 4w-2v$ their "2" Restitution: $v+w = \frac{1}{3}(2+3)$ their "2" $v = \frac{5}{3} - w$ Solve for $w: -2 = 4w - 2(\frac{5}{3} - w) = 6w - \frac{10}{3}$ $\frac{4}{3} = 6w$ $(w = 4/18 = 2/9 \text{ m s}^{-1})$ $w > 0 \Rightarrow$ will collide with the wall again	M1A1ft M1A1ft DM1 A1 A1 (7) [13]

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