



**General Certificate of Education
June 2010**

Mathematics

MM03

Mechanics 3

Mark Scheme

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Key to mark scheme and abbreviations used in marking

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	MC	mis-copy
CAO	correct answer only	MR	mis-read
CSO	correct solution only	RA	required accuracy
AWFW	anything which falls within	FW	further work
AWRT	anything which rounds to	ISW	ignore subsequent work
ACF	any correct form	FIW	from incorrect work
AG	answer given	BOD	given benefit of doubt
SC	special case	WR	work replaced by candidate
OE	or equivalent	FB	formulae book
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks	NOS	not on scheme
-x EE	deduct x marks for each error	G	graph
NMS	no method shown	c	candidate
PI	possibly implied	sf	significant figure(s)
SCA	substantially correct approach	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. However, there are situations in some units where part marks would be appropriate, particularly when similar techniques are involved. Your Principal Examiner will alert you to these and details will be provided on the mark scheme.

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.

MM03

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1	LT^{-1} $LT^{-1} = M^{\alpha} L^{\beta} T^{\gamma} \times L^3 \times ML^{-3} \times LT^{-2}$ $1 = \beta + 1$ $-1 = \gamma - 2$ $0 = \alpha + 1$ $\beta = 0, \alpha = -1, \gamma = 1$ The dimensions of C are $M^{-1}T$	B1 M1 A1 m1 A1F	5	For dimensions of u M1 for equation with five components Forming and solving equations (PI)
	Alternative : LT^{-1} $LT^{-1} = C \times L^3 \times ML^{-3} \times LT^{-2}$ $LT^{-1} = C \times L MT^{-2}$ The dimensions of C are $M^{-1}T$	(B1) (M1A1) (m1) (A1F)		5
Total			5	
2(a)(i)	$x = 80 \cos \theta \cdot t$ $t = \frac{x}{80 \cos \theta}$ $y = 80 \sin \theta \cdot t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$ $y = 80 \sin \theta \frac{x}{80 \cos \theta} - \frac{1}{2} g \left(\frac{x}{80 \cos \theta} \right)^2$ $y = x \tan \theta - \frac{g x^2}{12800} (1 + \tan^2 \theta)$	B1 B1 B1 M1 A1	5	Answer given
(ii)	$-20 = 400 \tan \theta - \frac{9.8 \times 400^2}{12800} (1 + \tan^2 \theta)$ $122.5 \tan^2 \theta - 400 \tan \theta + 102.5 = 0$ $49 \tan^2 \theta - 160 \tan \theta + 41 = 0$	M1 A1		2
(b)(i)	$\tan \theta = \frac{160 \pm \sqrt{25600 - 4(49)(41)}}{2 \times 49}$ $= 2.9850, 0.2803$ $\theta = 71.5^\circ, 15.7^\circ$	M1 A1 A1F	3	PI
(ii)	For the shortest time $400 = 80 \cos 15.7^\circ \cdot t$ $t = 5.19$	M1 A1F	2	
(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The projectile is a particle The air resistance is negligible 	E1	1	
Total			13	

MM03 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
3(a)	C.L.M. $(1)3u = (1)v_A + (3)v_B$ Restitution : $\frac{1}{3} \times 3u = v_B - v_A$ $v_B = u$ $v_A = 0$	M1 A1 M1 A1 m1 A1	6	M1 for three non-zero terms Accept $v_A - v_B$ Solution A1 for both answers
(b)	C.L.M. $3u = 3w_B + xw_C$ Restitution : $\frac{1}{3}u = w_C - w_B$ $w_C = \frac{4u}{3+x}$ $w_B = \frac{u(9-x)}{3(3+x)}$ OE	M1 A1 M1 A1 m1 A1	6	Solution attempt, dep. on both M1s AG A1 for both
(c)	For further collision $\frac{u(9-x)}{3(3+x)} < 0$ $9u - xu < 0$ $x > 9$	M1 A1	2	AG
(d)	$I = 5\left(\frac{4u}{3+5}\right)$ $I = \frac{5u}{2}$ Alternative: $I = 3u - 3 \times \frac{u(9-5)}{3(3+5)}$ $I = \frac{5u}{2}$	M1 A1 (M1) (A1F)	2	Accept $-\frac{5u}{2}$ Follow through on their w_B
	Total		16	

MM03 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4(a)	$r_A = (-60\mathbf{i} + 30\mathbf{k}) + (250\mathbf{i} + 50\mathbf{j} - 100\mathbf{k})t$ $r_B = (-40\mathbf{i} + 10\mathbf{j} - 10\mathbf{k}) + (200\mathbf{i} + 25\mathbf{j} + 50\mathbf{k})t$	M1 A1,2	3	For correct form A1 for each
(b)	${}_B r_A = [(-60\mathbf{i} + 30\mathbf{k}) + (250\mathbf{i} + 50\mathbf{j} - 100\mathbf{k})t] -$ $[(-40\mathbf{i} + 10\mathbf{j} - 10\mathbf{k}) + (200\mathbf{i} + 25\mathbf{j} + 50\mathbf{k})t]$ ${}_B r_A = (-20 + 50t)\mathbf{i} + (-10 + 25t)\mathbf{j} + (40 - 150t)\mathbf{k}$	M1 A1	2	Attempt at the difference using their answers AG
(c)	For collision $(-20 + 50t)\mathbf{i} + (-10 + 25t)\mathbf{j} + (40 - 150t)\mathbf{k} = 0$ $-20 + 50t = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{2}{5}$ $-10 + 25t = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{2}{5}$ $40 - 150t = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{4}{15}$ The relative position vector cannot be zero. Therefore A and B do not collide	M1 m1 A1F E1	4	
(d)	$S^2 = (-20 + 50t)^2 + (-10 + 25t)^2 + (40 - 150t)^2$ For minimum S $\frac{dS^2}{dt} = 100(-20 + 50t) + 50(-10 + 25t) -$ $300(40 - 150t) = 0$ $51250t - 14500 = 0$ $t = 0.283$	M1A1 M1 A1F m1 A1F	6	Solution
	Total		15	
	Alternative: $\begin{pmatrix} -20 + 50t \\ -10 + 25t \\ 40 - 150t \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 50 \\ 25 \\ -150 \end{pmatrix} = 0$ $-1000 + 2500t - 250 + 625t - 6000 + 22500t = 0$ $25625t - 7250 = 0$ $t = 0.283$	(M1) (A1) (m1) (A1F) (A1F) (A1F)		

MM03 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
5(a)	Parallel to the wall $4 \cos \alpha = v \cos 40^\circ$	M1	3	Correct trigonometric ratios Correct trigonometric ratios AG
	Perpendicular to the wall $v \sin 40^\circ = \frac{2}{3} \times 4 \sin \alpha$	M1		
	$\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{2} \tan 40^\circ$	A1		
	(b) $\alpha = 51.5^\circ$	M1		
	$v = \frac{4 \cos 51.5^\circ}{\cos 40^\circ}$	M1		
	$v = 3.25 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	A1	3	OE
Total			6	
6(a)	The spheres are smooth, no force acting in j direction	E1	1	Any valid reason
(b)	$v_A = a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j}$			
	$v_B = c\mathbf{i} + d\mathbf{j}$			
	C.L.M. along i : $1(2) + 2(-1) = 1(a) + 2(c)$ $a + 2c = 0$	M1A1		
	Restitution along i : $c - a = 0.5(2 - (-1))$ $c - a = 1.5$ $c = 0.5$ $a = -1$	M1A1		
	$v_A = -\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}$	A1F		
$v_B = 0.5\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j}$	A1F	6		
Total			7	

MM03 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
7(a)	On striking A : $20\sin 30^\circ \cdot t - \frac{1}{2}(9.8)\cos 35^\circ \cdot t^2 = 0$ $t = 2.49$ Components of Velocity : $u_x = 20\cos 30^\circ - 9.8\sin 35^\circ (2.49)$ $u_x = 3.32$ $u_y = 20\sin 30^\circ - 9.8\cos 35^\circ (2.49)$ $u_y = -10$ (or -9.99)	M1A1 A1 M1 A1F M1 A1F	7	AWRT OE AWRT
(b)	On Rebounding $v_x = 3.32$ $v_y = \frac{4}{5} \times 10$ $v_y = 8$ (or 7.99) The rebound angle = $\tan^{-1} \frac{8}{3.32}$ $= 67.5^\circ$ (or 67.4°) $35^\circ + 67.5^\circ = 102.5^\circ$ $102.5^\circ > 90^\circ$, therefore the second strike will be at a point lower down than A . Alternative: $\frac{4}{5} \times 10 = 8$ $0 = 8t - \frac{1}{2}g \cos 35^\circ t^2$ $t = 1.9931$ $x = 3.32t - \frac{1}{2}g \sin 35^\circ t^2$ $x = -4.55$ or -4.56 The second strike will be at a point lower down than A .	B1F M1 A1F M1 A1F E1 (B1) (M1) (A1) (M1) (A1) (E1)	6	For $\frac{4}{5} \times$ their u_y Dependent on the two M1s Condone negative sign OE
	Total		13	
	TOTAL		75	