Version 1.0

General Certificate of Education (A-level)
June 2012

Mathematics MM2B

(Specification 6360)

Mechanics 2B

Mark Scheme

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all examiners participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each examiner analyses a number of students' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available from: aqa.org.uk

Set and published by the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance.

The Assessment and Qualifications Alliance (AQA) is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales (company number 3644723) and a registered charity (registered charity number 1073334).
Registered address: AQA, Devas Street, Manchester M15 6EX.

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)	KE = $\frac{1}{2}\times 76\times 28^2$	M1		All terms correct
	= 29 792 J	A1	2	
	= 29 800 J			
(b)	Change in PE: mgh = 76 × 9.8 × 31 J	M1		All terms correct
	= 23 088.8 J	A1	2	
	= 23 100 J			
(c)(i)	KE when touches down on ground			
	= 29 792 + 23 088.8J	M1		Their values, one correct
	= 52 881 J			
	= 52 900 J	A1	2	CAO
(ii)	Speed of Alan is $\sqrt{\frac{52881}{\frac{1}{2}\times 76}}$	M1		
	= 37.304 m s $^{-1}$			
	= 37.3 m s $^{-1}$	A1	2	CAO
	Total		**8**	
2(a)(i)	$a = \frac{dv}{dt}$			
	$= 12t + 8e^{-4t}$ m s^{-2}	M1A1	2	M1 for either term correct
(ii)	When t = 0.5, a = $6 + 8\times e^{-2}$	m1		
	= 7.08 m s^{-2}	A1	2	Condone 7.07 SC1 for 7.1 with no working
(b)	Using $F = ma$:			
	F = 4 × 7.08			
	= 28.3 N	B1ft	1	Ft from value awarded A1
(c)	$r = \int v\,dt$	M1		At least two terms correct
	$= 2t^3 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-4t} + 8t + c$	A1		Does not need +c
	When $t = 0$, $r = 0 \rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{2}$	m1		Does not need $c = -\frac{1}{2}$
	$r = 2t^3 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-4t} + 8t - \frac{1}{2}$	A1	4	Need r, s (or words)
	Total		**9**	

MM2B

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
3(a)(i)	Moments about AB:			
	$1.6 \times 4 + 0.4 \times 8 = 2 \times x$	M1A1		M1 for 2 terms correct
	$x = 4.8$			
	Distance is 4.8 cm	A1	3	
(ii)	Moments about AD:			
	$1.6 \times 6 + 0.4 \times 12 = 2 \times y$	M1A1		M1 for 2 terms correct
	$y = 7.2$			
	Distance is 7.2 cm	A1	3	SC2+SC2 for (a)(i) and (a)(ii) reversed
(b)	Moments about A:			
	$1.6g \times 6 + 0.4\,g \times 12 = 12 \times T_B$	M1A1		M1 for 1 side of equation Or using above: moments about A $12 \times T_B = 7.2 \times 2g$ (ft for M marks)
	$T_B = 1.2g = 11.8$ N	A1		
	Resolve vertically: $T_A + T_B = 2g$	M1		
	$T_A = 0.8g = 7.84$ N	A1	5	1.2 and 0.8 is zero marks If 11.8 and 7.8 as final answer, must lose 1 mark somewhere
	Total		**11**	
4(a)	Distance of particle from the origin is			
	$\{(4\cos 3t)^2 + (4\sin 3t)^2\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	M1		
	= 4 which is a constant	A1	2	
	$\therefore$ particle is moving in a circle centre the origin			
(b)	$\mathbf{v} = \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt}$			
	$\mathbf{v} = -12 \sin 3t\,\mathbf{i} - 12 \cos 3t\,\mathbf{j}$	M1A1	2	M1 for either term correct
(c)	$\mathbf{a} = \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt}$			
	$\mathbf{a} = -36 \cos 3t\,\mathbf{i} + 36 \sin 3t\,\mathbf{j}$	M1A1	2	M1 for either term correct
(d)	$\mathbf{a} = -9\,(4 \cos 3t\,\mathbf{i} - 4 \sin 3t\,\mathbf{j})$			
	$= -9\,\mathbf{r}$			
	$k = -9$	B2	2	B1 for 9
(e)	Acceleration is towards centre of circle (or origin)	E1	1	
	Total		**9**	

MM2B

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
5(a)	For particle *B*,			
	tension in string = $2.1g$ N	B1		
	Resolve horizontally for particle *A*:			
	$m\omega^2 r = T$	M1		Or $m_1\omega^2 r = m_2 g$ or $\frac{m_1 v^2}{r} = m_2 g$ (condone lack of 1 and 2)
	$1.4\omega^2 \times 0.3 = 2.1g$	A1		
	$\omega^2 = 49$			
	Angular velocity is 7 rad/sec	A1	4	
(b)	Using $v = r\omega$:			
	speed = 0.3×7	M1		
	= 2.1 m s^{-1}	A1	2	Part (b) marks can be awarded in (a)
(c)	Time taken is $2\pi / \omega$	M1		Or $\frac{2\pi r}{2.1}$
	$= \frac{2\pi}{7} = 0.898$ sec	A1	2	Accept $\frac{2\pi}{7}$ (0.895 M1A0)
	Total		**8**	
6(a)	Using conservation of energy:			
	$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mgh$	M1		M1 for 2 or 3 terms, 1 KE and 1 or 2 PE
	$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mg2.4(1-\cos 18)$	m1A1		m1A1 for finding *h*
	$v^2 = 4.8g(1 - \cos 18)$			
	$= 2.302$			
	v = 1.52 m s^{-1}	A1	4	Condone 1.51
(b)	Resolving vertically:			
	$T = mg + \frac{mv^2}{a}$	M1		Correct 3 terms
		A1		Correct signs
	$= 22g + \frac{22 \times 2.302}{2.4}$			
	= 236.7… N	A1	3	
	= 237 N			Accept 236 N
	Total		**7**	

MM2B

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
7(a)	Using $F = ma$:			
	$m\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = 49 - 9.8v$ or $5g - 9.8v$	M1		Need to see $m\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}$ or $5\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}$ or $a = \frac{49 - 9.81}{5}$
	$\therefore \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = -1.96\,(v - 5)$	A1	2	Must see m terms (not a =…)
(b)	$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{v-5} = -1.96 \int \mathrm{d}t$	M1		And one side integrated
	$\ln(v - 5) = -1.96t + c$	A1A1		Need + c, A1 each side
	When $t = 0$, $v = 7 \Rightarrow c = \ln 2$	A1		OE
	$\ln\frac{v-5}{2} = -1.96t$			
	$\frac{v-5}{2} = \mathrm{e}^{-1.96t}$			
	$v = 5 + 2\mathrm{e}^{-1.96t}$	A1	5	CAO
	Total		**7**	

MM2B

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
8(a)	Initial EPE = $\frac{\lambda x^2}{2l}$			
	$= \frac{120\times(0.5)^2}{2\times5}$	M1		M1 for formula with extension 0.5
	$= 3$ J	A1		
	Initial KE is $\frac{1}{2}\times0.4\times9^2 = 16.2$ J			
	When block is at A, $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = 3 + 16.2$	M1		
	$v^2 = 19.2 \div 0.2 = 96$			
	Speed is 9.80 m s^{-1}	A1	4	Accept $4\sqrt{6}$; condone 9.79
(b)(i)	Normal reaction is $mg = 0.4g$	M1		
	Frictional force is $0.4\mu g$ N	A1		
	Work done by frictional force is $5.5 \times (0.4\mu g)$ or $2.2\mu g$	m1		
	C of Energy, when at A, gives $19.2 - 5.5 \times (0.4\mu g) = \frac{1}{2}\times0.4\times v^2$	M1		Three terms, eg initial energy in (a) (=3 or 19.2); work done; KE at A.
		A1		Fully correct
	$19.2 - 2.2\mu g = 0.2v^2$			
	$v = \sqrt{96 - 11\mu g}$	A1	6	Ft $v = \sqrt{(v^2 \text{ in (a)}) - 11\mu g}$
(ii)	Speed when rebounding is $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{96 - 11\mu g}$	B1ft		
	Block is stationary at B			
	$\frac{1}{2}\times0.4\times\frac{1}{4}(96 - 11\mu g) - 2.2\mu g$	M1		Three terms
		A1		Two terms correct with sign
	$= \frac{120\times(0.5)^2}{2\times5}$	A1		Third term correct with sign
	$\frac{1}{2}\times0.1(96 - 11\mu g) - 2.2\mu g = 3$			
	$4.8 - 2.75\mu g = 3$	A1		Or $4.8 - 0.55\mu g - 2.2\mu g = 3$
	$\mu = 0.0668$	A1	6	
	Total		**16**	
	TOTAL		**75**	