

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
	$P = F \times v \Rightarrow 384 = F \times 9, F = \frac{384}{9}$ Their $F - 32 = 120a$, $a = 0.089 \text{ (ms}^{-2}\text{)}$	M1 M1 A1 (3
2.	$I = (-6\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{j}) = 2(\mathbf{v} - (5\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}))$ $-3\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} = \mathbf{v} - 5\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}$ $\mathbf{v} = 2\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j}$ $KE = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \mathbf{v} ^2 = (\sqrt{2^2 + 5^2})^2 = 29 \text{ (J)}$	M1A1 A1 M1 A1 [5
3. (a)	$a = 4t^{3} - 12t$ Convincing attempt to integrate $v = t^{4} - 6t^{2} (+c)$ Use initial condition to get $v = t^{4} - 6t^{2} + 8 (\text{ms}^{-1})$.	M1 A1 A1
(b)	Convincing attempt to integrate $s = \frac{t^5}{5} - 2t^3 + 8t(+0)$ Integral of their <i>v</i>	M1 A1ft
(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

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 to $30 \times 9.8 \times 50 \sin 20^\circ = 50 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 30 \times 9.8 \times \cos 20^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \times 30 \times v^2$ -1 e $\frac{1}{2} v^2 = 50 \times 9.8 \times (\sin 20^\circ - \frac{1}{4} \cos 20^\circ)$, $v = 10.2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$.	erms M1 A2,1,0 DM1 A1	(5) [11]

_		
5.	$A \nearrow$	
(a)	45°	
	Les E	
	45° F	
	9 cm	
	36 cm 18 cm	
	18 cm	
	E	
	9 cm 45	
	36 cm <i>C</i>	
	Divide the shape into usable areas, e.g.:	
	Shape C of mass Units of mass	
	Rectangle 27 x 9 (13.5,4.5) 243 (6)	
	Right hand triangle (30,3) 40.5 (1)	
	Top triangle (3,30) 40.5 (1)	
	Rectangle 9 x 18 (4.5,18) 162 (4)	
	Mass ratios	B1
	Centres of mass	B1
	Take moments about AB:	M1
	$6 \times 13.5 + 1 \times 30 + 4 \times 4.5 + 1 \times 3 = 132 = 12\overline{x}$,	A(2,1,0)
	, '	•
	$\bar{x} = 11$ (cm) solve for x (or y) co-ord	A1
	$\overline{y} = 11$ (cm) using the symmetry	B1ft
	Alternative:	-
	Alternative:	
	Shape C of mass Units of mass	
	Small triangle (12,12) .5 x 18x 18	
	Large triangle (15,15)	
	$\frac{1}{26}$	
	$\frac{1}{2} \times 36 \times 36 \times 12 - \frac{1}{2} \times 18 \times 18 \times 15 = \frac{1}{2} (36 \times 36 - 18 \times 18) \overline{x} \text{ etc.}$	
		(7)
(b)		` '
		M1
	$\tan \theta = \frac{x}{2c}$	
	36-y	
	$\tan \theta - \frac{11}{100} = 0.44$	A1ft
	$\tan \theta = \frac{\overline{x}}{36 - \overline{y}}$ $\tan \theta = \frac{11}{25} = 0.44$	
	$\theta = 24^{\circ}$	A1
	11	
		(3)
		[10]
		[10]

6. (a)	Using $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ Method must be	M1
	clear $\mathbf{r} = (3t)\mathbf{i} + (10+5t-4.9t^2)\mathbf{j}$ Answer given	A1 A1 (3)
(b)	j 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 principles) $\mathbf{v} = 3\mathbf{i} + (5 - 9.8t)\mathbf{j} \text{ (ms}^{-1}\text{)}$	M1 A1 (2)
(d)	At B the j component of the velocity is the negative of the i component: $5 - 9.8t = -3$, $8 = 9.8t$, $t = 0.82$	M1 A1 (2)
(e)		M1A1 (2)

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
7.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
	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 <i>X</i> 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
	$\left(S = \frac{200\sqrt{8}}{9}\right), \ R = 100 - \frac{1600}{27} = \frac{1100}{27} \approx 40.74 \ , \ F = \frac{200\sqrt{8}}{27} \approx 20.95$	A1
	$F \le \mu R$, $200\sqrt{8} \le \mu \times 1100$, $\mu \ge \frac{200\sqrt{8}}{1100} = \frac{2\sqrt{8}}{11}$.	M1
	Least possible μ is 0.514 (3sf), or exact.	A1
		[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: $v = 1/3 \times 6 = 2$ 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{ m/s} \\ \hline 4 \text{ kg} \\ \hline \nu \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 : $-2 = 4w - 2(\frac{5}{3} - w) = 6w - \frac{10}{3}$ $\frac{4}{3} = 6w$ $(w = 4/18 = 2/9 \text{ m s}^{-1})$	M1A1ft M1A1ft DM1 A1
	$w > 0 \Rightarrow$ will collide with the wall again	A1 (7) [13]

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