

Version 1.0



**General Certificate of Education  
June 2010**

**Mathematics**

**MM1B**

**Mechanics 1B**

***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 meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

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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.

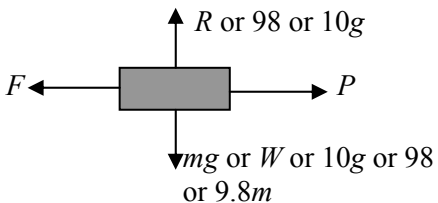
Where the permitted calculator has functions which reasonably allow the solution of the question directly, the correct answer without working earns **full marks**, unless it is given to less than the degree of accuracy accepted in the mark scheme, when it gains **no marks**.

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

## MM1B

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1(a)	30 seconds	B1	1	B1: Correct statement of time.
(b)	$s_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 40 \times 20 = 400 \text{ m}$ <b>OR</b> $s_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times (20 + 0) \times 40 = 400 \text{ m}$ <b>OR</b> $a = -\frac{20}{40} = -\frac{1}{2}$ $0^2 = 20^2 + 2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)s$ $s = 20^2 = 400 \text{ m}$	M1 A1  (M1) (A1)	2	M1: A method for calculating the first distance. Must see 40 and $\frac{1}{2}$ . A1: Correct distance.  Note on third method: Must see $-\frac{1}{2}$ or $-\frac{20}{40}$ plus attempt to find distance for M1.
(c)	$s_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 50 \times 20 = 500 \text{ m}$ <b>OR</b> $s_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times (0 + 20) \times 50 = 500 \text{ m}$ <b>OR</b> $a = \frac{20}{50} = \frac{2}{5}$ $20^2 = 0^2 + 2\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)s$ $s = 20^2 \times \frac{5}{4} = 500 \text{ m}$ Total = 400 + 500 = 900 m	M1  (M1)	2	M1: Method for finding the second distance and calculating the total distance.  Note on third method: Must see $\frac{2}{5}$ or $\frac{20}{50}$ plus attempt to find distance.
(d)	$v_{\text{AVERAGE}} = \frac{900}{120} = 7.5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	M1 A1F	2	M1: Their total distance divided by 120 A1F: Correct average speed based on their answer to (c).
(e)	$120 \times 20 - 900 = 1500 \text{ m}$	M1A1F	2	M1: Multiplication of 20 and 120 to find distance. Note: Award M1 if 2400 seen in this part. A1F: Correct difference based on their answer to (c) provided final answer is positive.
<b>Total</b>			<b>9</b>	

## MM1B (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
2(a)		B1	1	B1: Correct force diagram with arrows and labels. Note: Award mark if forces drawn on the diagram in the question. Note: Do not accept 10 kg for the weight. Note: Do not accept $\mu R$ or $0.5R$ for $F$ .
(b)(i)	$(R = 10 \times 9.8 =) 98 \text{ N}$	B1	1	B1: Correct normal reaction. Accept $10g$ . No need to see the letter $R$ or working.
(ii)	$(F \leq) 0.5 \times 98$ $(F \leq) 49$	B1F	1	B1: Correct maximum value for friction. Accept $5g$ . No need to see the letter $F$ or any working. Ignore any inequalities. For FT, must be 0.5 of candidate's answer to (b)(i).
(iii)	$(F =) 30 \text{ N}$	B1	1	B1: Correct friction. Allow $-30$ .
(c)	$80 - 49 = 10a$  $a = 3.1 \text{ ms}^{-2}$	M1A1F  A1F	3	M1: Three term equation motion, containing 80, candidate's 49 and $10a$ (not $10ga$ ) in any combination. A1F: Correct equation including signs. A1F: Correct acceleration. FT candidate's answer to (b)(ii).
	<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>	
				Allow use of $g = 9.81$  (b)(i) 98.1 B1 (b)(ii) 49.05 or 49.1 or 49 B1 (c) 3.095 or 3.09 or 3.1 M1A1A1

## MM1B (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
3(a)	$6 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + m \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = 6 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + m \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ b \end{bmatrix}$	M1 A1	4	M1: Four term conservation of momentum equation. Allow sign errors. A1: Correct equation with correct signs. Vector equation may be implied by later correct working in this part of the question. A1: Correct equation for correct component.
	$6 \times 2 + 3m = 6 \times 1 + 7m$ $12 + 3m = 6 + 7m$ $6 = 4m$ $m = 1.5$	A1  A1		
(b)	$6 \times 4 + 1.5 \times (-2) = 6 \times 3 + 1.5b$	B1F	2	B1F: Correct equation using $m$ or candidates $m$ from (a). B1F: Correct $b$ from candidate's $m$ from (a). Note: $b = \frac{6}{m} - 2$
	$24 - 3 = 18 + 1.5b$ $3 = 1.5b$ $b = 2$	B1F		
<b>Total</b>			<b>6</b>	
				Consistent use of $mg$ instead of $m$ throughout penalise 1 mark.

## MM1B (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4(a)	$50 \cos \theta = 60 \cos 48^\circ$  <b>OR</b> $50 \cos \theta = 60 \sin 42^\circ$  <b>OR</b> (from vector triangle and sine rule)  $\frac{50}{\sin 42^\circ} = \frac{60}{\sin(90 - \theta)}$  <b>OR</b> (from Lami's Theorem)  $\frac{50}{\sin 138^\circ} = \frac{60}{\sin(90 + \theta)}$  For example: $\theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{60 \cos 48^\circ}{50} \right)$ $= 36.59^\circ$ $= 36.6^\circ$ (to 3SF)	M1A1   (M1) (A1)  (M1) (A1)  (M1) (A1)  dM1  A1	4	M1: Equation for two forces, with both forces resolved horizontally in the same way. (Accept $50 \sin \theta = 60 \sin 48^\circ$ for M1.) A1: Correct equation.  (M1: Use of sine rule with 50, 60 and $42^\circ$ .) (A1: Correct equation.)  (M1: Use of Lami's Theorem with 50, 60 and $138^\circ$ .) (A1: Correct equation.)  dM1: Solving for $\theta$ . A1: Correct $\theta$ . Note: Final answer of $63.1^\circ$ from using resolving incorrectly with sines award M1A0dM1A0. Accept 36.5 (truncation) and 36.7 and AWR 36.6.
(b)	$50 \sin 36.59^\circ + 60 \sin 48^\circ = 9.8 m$  <b>OR</b> correct equivalent, for example: $50 \sin 36.59^\circ + 60 \cos 42^\circ = 9.8 m$  <b>OR</b> (from vector triangle and sine rule)  $\frac{50}{\sin 42^\circ} = \frac{mg}{\sin 84.6^\circ}$  <b>OR</b> (from Lami's Theorem)  $\frac{50}{\sin 138^\circ} = \frac{60}{\sin 95.4^\circ}$  For example: $m = \frac{50 \sin 36.59^\circ + 60 \sin 48^\circ}{9.8} = 7.59$	M1 A1F  (M1) (A1F)  (M1) (A1F)  (M1) (A1F)  A1	3	M1: Three term vertical equation, including $mg$ with forces resolved vertically in the same way (accept $50 \cos 36.59^\circ + 60 \cos 48^\circ = 9.8 m$ for M1). A1F: Correct equation.  (M1: Use of vector triangle and sine rule.)  (M1: Use of Lami's Theorem.)  A1: Correct value for $m$ CAO. Accept 7.58, AWR 7.6.
	<b>Total</b>		7	
				Allow use of $g = 9.81$ (b) 7.58            M1A1A1

## MM1B (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
5(a)	$(v =) \sqrt{30^2 + 100^2}$ $= 104.4$ $= 104 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ (to 3SF)	M1A1	3	M1: Equation or expression to find $v$ based on Pythagoras. Must be +. For example: 10 900 oe scores M1. A1: Correct equation or expression, with square root. A1: Correct $v$ . Accept 104.4.
		A1		
(b)	$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{30}{100} \right)$ or $\tan^{-1} \left( \frac{100}{30} \right)$ $= 017^\circ$  <b>OR</b> $\theta = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{30}{104.4} \right)$ or $\sin^{-1} \left( \frac{100}{104.4} \right)$ $= 017^\circ$  <b>OR</b> $\theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{100}{104.4} \right)$ or $\cos^{-1} \left( \frac{30}{104.4} \right)$ $= 017^\circ$	M1	2	M1: Trigonometric equation to find $\alpha$ .  A1F: Correct $\alpha$ . Follow through incorrect answer from (b). Note: Subtracting 17 etc from other values such as 360 or 90 can not be ignored and will score M1. Accept 16 or 17 or 16.6 or 16.7 or 16.8. Also accept all of these with a zero in front, eg 016.
		A1F		
		(M1)		
		(A1F)		
		(M1)		
		(A1F)		
	<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	



## MM1B (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
<b>6(a)</b>	$12g - T = 12a$	M1A1	5	M1: Three term equation of motion, with $12g$ (or $117.6$ ), $12a$ (not $12ga$ ) and $T$ . A1: Correct equation M1: Three term equation of motion, with $8g$ (or $78.4$ ), $8a$ (not $8ga$ ) and $T$ . A1: Correct equation  A1: Correct acceleration from correct working.  Note: Do not penalise candidates who consistently use signs in the opposite direction throughout, provided they give their final answer as $1.96$ . If final answer is $-1.96$ don't award final A1 mark.  Special Case: Whole String Method $4g = 20a$ and $a = \frac{4g}{20} = 1.96 \text{ OE M1A1A1}$
	$T - 8g = 8a$	M1A1		
	$4g = 20a$	A1		
	$a \left( = \frac{4g}{20} \right) = 1.96 \text{ ms}^{-2} \text{ AG}$			
<b>(b)</b>	$T = 8g + 8 \times 1.96 = 94.1 \text{ N}$	M1A1	2	M1: Use of three term equation of motion to find $T$ , with $a = 1.96$ . A1: Correct tension. Accept $94.08$ .
<b>(c)(i)</b>	$v = 0 + 1.96 \times 2 = 3.92 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	M1A1	2	M1: Use of constant acceleration equation to find $v$ , with $a = 1.96$ and $u = 0$ . A1: Correct $v$ . Using $s = 4$ scores M0.
<b>(ii)</b>	$v^2 = 3.92^2 + 2 \times 9.8 \times 4$	M1 A1F	3	M1: Use of constant acceleration equation to find $v$ , with $a = \pm 9.8$ and $u \neq 0$ . A1F: Correct equation. FT initial velocity from (c)(i).  A1F: Correct $v$ . FT initial velocity from (c)(i). For example $11.8$ from $7.84$ .
	$v = 9.68 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	A1F		

## MM1B (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
(c)(iii)	$4 = \frac{1}{2}(-3.92 + 9.68)t$ $t = 1.39$ <p><b>OR</b></p> $-4 = 3.92t - 4.9t^2$ $4.9t^2 - 3.92t - 4 = 0$ $t = \frac{3.92 \pm \sqrt{3.92^2 - 4 \times 4.9 \times (-4)}}{2 \times 4.9}$ $t = 1.39 \text{ or } t = -0.588$ $t = 1.39$ <p><b>OR</b></p> $t_{up} + t_{down} = 0.4 + 0.4 + 0.588$ $= 1.39 \text{ (to 3SF)}$ <p><b>OR</b></p> $9.68 = -3.92 + 9.8t$ $t = \frac{13.6}{9.8} = 1.39$	M1A1 A1  dM1 A1  (M1) (A1) (A1)  (dM1) (A1)  (M1) (A1) (dM1) (A1) (A1)  (M1) (A1) (A1) (dM1) (A1)	5	M1: Use of $s = \frac{1}{2}(u + v)t$ A1: Correct values. A1: Correct signs. dM1: Solving for $t$ . A1: Correct $t$ .  M1: Forming a quadratic with candidates $u$ from (c)(i) or $v$ from (c)(ii) with 4.9 or 9.8. A1: Correct terms in quadratic. A1: Correct signs in quadratic. dM1: Solving quadratic (do not penalise for negative discriminant). A1: Correct root seen (other root does not need to be seen).  M1: Finding total time from two or three times. A1: 0.4 or 0.8 seen. dM1: Finding second or third time for downward motion. A1: Obtaining 0.588 or 0.988. A1: 1.39. Accept 1.38.
	<b>Total</b>		<b>17</b>	
				Use of $g = 9.81$ (a) 1.962 M1A1M1A1A0 (b) 94.2 M1A1 (c) (ii) 9.69 M1A1A1 (c) (iii) 1.39 M1A1A1dM1A1

## MM1B(cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
7(a)	$10\mathbf{a} = 9\mathbf{i} + 12\mathbf{j}$ $\mathbf{a} = (0.9\mathbf{i} + 1.2\mathbf{j}) \text{ ms}^{-2}$	M1 A1	2	M1: Application of Newton's second Law with $m = 10$ in vector form. A1: Correct acceleration. If acceleration incorrect follow their value through for the rest of this question.
(b)(i)	$\mathbf{r}(5) =$ $(2.2\mathbf{i} + 1\mathbf{j}) \times 5 + \frac{1}{2}(0.9\mathbf{i} + 1.2\mathbf{j}) \times 5^2$ $= 22.25\mathbf{i} + 20\mathbf{j}$  $d = \sqrt{22.25^2 + 20^2} = 29.9 \text{ metres}$	M1 A1F  dM1 A1F	4	M1: Use of constant acceleration to find position vector at $t = 5$ , with $\mathbf{u} \neq 0\mathbf{i} + 0\mathbf{j}$ . A1F: Correct position vector, for candidate's acceleration which must be a vector. Allow $22.3\mathbf{i} + 20\mathbf{j}$ . dM1: Calculation of distance from position vector. Must see + sign. A1F: Correct distance, for their acceleration. Accept 30 from $22.3\mathbf{i} + 20\mathbf{j}$ .
(ii)	$\mathbf{v} = (2.2\mathbf{i} + 1\mathbf{j}) + (0.9\mathbf{i} + 1.2\mathbf{j})t$	M1 A1F	2	M1: Use of constant acceleration equation to find an expression for $\mathbf{v}$ , with $\mathbf{u} \neq 0\mathbf{i} + 0\mathbf{j}$ . A1F: Correct $\mathbf{v}$ for their acceleration.
(iii)	$\mathbf{v} = (2.2 + 0.9t)\mathbf{i} + (1 + 1.2t)\mathbf{j}$ $2.2 + 0.9t = 1 + 1.2t$ $1.2 = 0.3t$ $t = 4$	M1 A1F A1F	3	M1: Equation involving both $\mathbf{i}$ and $\mathbf{j}$ components of their velocity. Could have incorrect signs, for example $2.2 + 0.9t = -(1 + 1.2t)$ . A1F: Correct equation. A1F: Correct time, for their acceleration.
	<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	

## MM1B (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments	
8(a)	$14.7 \sin \alpha - 9.8t (=0)$	M1A1	3	M1: Equation for vertical velocity being zero at highest point. Must have $\sin \alpha$ with $\pm 9.8$ . A1: Correct equation.	
	$t = \frac{14.7 \sin \alpha}{9.8} = \frac{3 \sin \alpha}{2}$ AG	A1		A1: Correct result from correct working.	
(b)(i)	<b>OR</b>				
	$14.7 \sin \alpha T - 4.9T^2 (=0)$				
	$T = \frac{14.7 \sin \alpha}{4.9} = 3 \sin \alpha$	(M1)		All marks awarded for last line, from correct working.	
	$t = \frac{3 \sin \alpha}{2}$	(A1)			
		(A1)			
(b)(i)	$7 = 14.7 \sin \alpha \left( \frac{3 \sin \alpha}{2} \right) - 4.9 \left( \frac{3 \sin \alpha}{2} \right)^2$	M1 A1	5	M1: Expression including vertical displacement at height 7, using expression from part (a) and with $\pm g$ or equivalent. A1: Correct expression.	
	$7 = 11.025 \sin^2 \alpha$	dM1		dM1: Simplified expression with $\sin^2 \alpha$ .	
	$\alpha = \sin^{-1} \left( \sqrt{\frac{7}{11.025}} \right) = 52.8^\circ$	dM1 A1		dM1: Finding an angle. Must have previous dM1 mark. A1: Correct angle.	
	<b>OR</b>				Accept $52.7^\circ, 52.9^\circ$ .
	$0^2 = (14.7 \sin \alpha)^2 + 2 \times (-9.8) \times 7$	(M1)			
	$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{2 \times 9.8 \times 7}{14.7^2}$	(A1)			
	$\alpha = 52.8^\circ$	(dM1)			
(ii)	$OA = 14.7 \cos 52.8^\circ \times 3 \sin 52.8^\circ$	B1M1		B1: Use of $3 \sin \alpha$ with their $\alpha$ . M1: Finding horizontal displacement, including $14.7 \cos \alpha$ with $3 \sin \alpha$ or $\frac{3 \sin \alpha}{2}$ .	
	$OA = 21.2 \text{ m}$	A1	3	A1: Correct distance. Accept 21.3 m.	
(c)	Ball is a particle/No spin. No air resistance/No wind/Constant acceleration of 9.8/Only force is weight.	B1 B1	2	B1: Particle assumption. B1: Air resistance assumption.	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>		
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>75</b>		
				Use of $g = 9.81$ : (a) M1A1A0 (b)(i) $52.8^\circ$ or $52.9^\circ$ M1A1dM1dM1A1 (b)(ii) 21.2 B1M1A1	