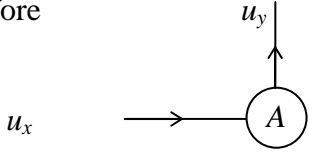
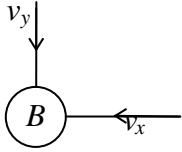
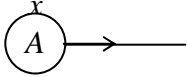
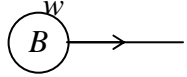


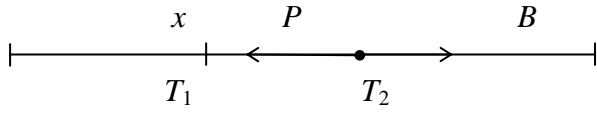
EDEXCEL 6680 MECHANICS M4 JANUARY 2004 MARK SCHEME

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
1.	<p>N2L <math>-2v = 3a</math></p> <p><math>-2v = 3v \frac{dv}{ds}</math></p> <p><math>s = -\frac{3}{2}v \left( c \right)</math> or <math>v = -\frac{2}{3}s \left( c \right)</math> cancelling <math>v</math> and integrating</p> <p><math>s = 0, v = 5 \quad c \quad \frac{15}{2}</math> or <math>s = \left[ -\frac{3}{2}v \right]_5^2</math></p> <p>Distance travelled is 4.5 m</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(5 marks)</p>
2.	<p>(a) Before</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> </div> <p>A: <math>\uparrow = v_y = 2.5 \sin \alpha = 2.5 \cdot \frac{4}{5} = 2 \text{ (ms}^{-1}\text{)}</math> either</p> <p><math>\Rightarrow v_x = 2.5 \cos \alpha = 2.5 \cdot \frac{3}{5} = 1.5 \text{ (ms}^{-1}\text{)}</math> both</p> <p>B: <math>\downarrow = v_y = 1.3 \sin \beta = 1.3 \cdot \frac{12}{13} = 1.2 \text{ (ms}^{-1}\text{)}</math> either</p> <p><math>\Leftarrow v_x = 1.3 \cos \beta = 1.3 \cdot \frac{5}{13} = 0.5 \text{ (ms}^{-1}\text{)}</math> both</p> <p>(b) After</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> </div> <p>LM <math>2x + w = 3 = 0.5 \quad ( \quad 2.5)</math></p> <p>NEL <math>w - x = \frac{1}{2} = 2 \quad ( \quad 1)</math></p> <p>Solving <math>x = 0.5, y = 1.5</math> M1 solving for either</p> <p>Speed of A is <math>\sqrt{(2^2 + 0.5^2)} = \sqrt{4.25} \approx 2 \text{ (ms}^{-1}\text{)}</math> M1 either</p> <p>Speed of B is <math>\sqrt{(1.2^2 + 1.5^2)} = \sqrt{3.69} \approx 1.9 \text{ (ms}^{-1}\text{)}</math></p> <p>Note: Not 1 d.p. loses maximum of one mark</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>M1 A1 ft</p> <p>M1 A1 ft</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(9)</p> <p>(13 marks)</p>


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Question Number	Scheme	Marks
3.	(a) $AP = s - AD - DE$ $= s - L - 2L \sin \theta$	M1 A1 (2)
	(b) $V(\theta) = 2 \times 2mg L \cos \theta \dots$ $= - \dots + mg(2L \cos \theta - AP)$ $= 4mgL \cos \theta + mg(2L \cos \theta - 2L \sin \theta) (+C)$ $+ = 2mgL(3 \cos \theta + \sin \theta \text{ constant } (*)) \quad \text{cso}$	B1 M1 M1 A1 (4)
	(c) $V'(\theta) = 2mgL(-3 \sin \theta + \cos \theta)$ $= 0$ $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{3}$ $\theta \approx 18^\circ \quad \text{awrt } 18^\circ, 0.32^c$	M1 M1 A1 A1 (4)
	(d) $V''(\theta) = 2mgL(-3 \cos \theta - \sin \theta)$ $\left( V''\left(\arctan \frac{1}{3}\right) = -2 \sqrt{10} mgL \right)$ $V''(\theta) < 0, \text{ for any acute } \theta$ Equilibrium is <u>unstable</u> ft any acute $\theta$	M1 A1  M1 A1 ft (4) <b>(14 marks)</b>

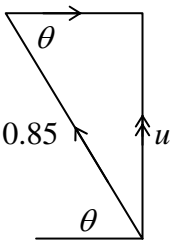
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Question Number	Scheme	Marks
4.	<p>(a)</p>  <p>HL <math>T_1 = \frac{2mk^2L(0.5L+x)}{L}</math>      either      M1</p> <p>HL <math>T_2 = \frac{2mk^2L(0.5L-x)}{L}</math>      both      A1</p> <p>N2L <math>T_2 - T_1 - 2mk \frac{dx}{dt}, \quad m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}</math>      M1 A1, A1</p> <p><math>4mk^2x - 2mk \frac{dx}{dt} = m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2k \frac{dx}{dt} + 4k^2x = 0</math> *      cso      A1      (6)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p><math>m^2 + 2km + 4m^2 = 0</math>      ae      M1</p> <p><math>m = -k \pm \sqrt{k^2 - 4m^2}</math>      M1</p> <p>+ <math>x = e^{-kt} (A \cos \sqrt{3}kt + B \sin 3kt)</math>      oe      A1</p> <p><math>t = 0, x = \frac{L}{2} \quad A = \frac{L}{2}</math>      B1</p> <p><math>\dot{x} = -k e^{-kt} (A \cos \sqrt{3}kt - B \sin 3kt)</math></p> <p><math>+ \sqrt{3}k e^{-kt} (A \sin \sqrt{3}kt + B \cos \sqrt{3}kt)</math>      M1</p> <p><math>t = 0, \dot{x} = 0 \quad 0 = kA - \sqrt{3}kB</math>      M1</p> <p><math>B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} A = \frac{L}{2\sqrt{3}}</math>      A1</p> <p>+ <math>AP = 135L + \frac{L}{2\sqrt{3}} e^{-kt} (\sqrt{3} \cos \sqrt{3}kt + \sin 3kt)</math>      oe      A1      (8)</p> <p><i>Alternatives forms of the answer are given on the next page</i></p>	<p>(14 marks)</p>

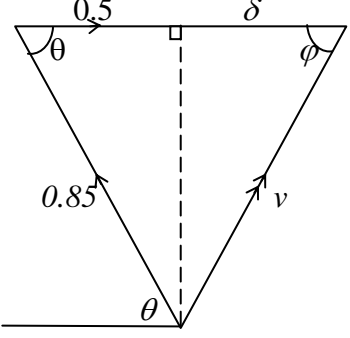
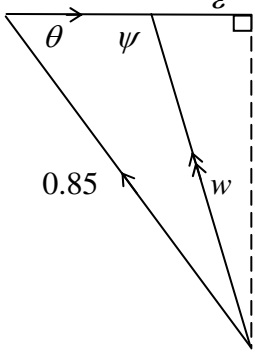
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Question Number	Scheme	Marks
4.	<p>(b) <i>Alternative form of the General Solution</i> As before</p> $x = Ae^{-kt} \cos(\sqrt{3}kt - \varepsilon)$ $t = 0, x = \frac{L}{2} = \frac{L}{2} A \cos(\varepsilon) \quad A \cos \varepsilon$ $\dot{x} = -kAe^{-kt} \cos(\sqrt{3}kt - \varepsilon) \quad \sqrt{3}kAe^{-kt} \sin(\sqrt{3}kt - \varepsilon)$ $t = 0, \dot{x} = \theta = 0 = -kA \cos \varepsilon \quad \sqrt{3}kA \sin(\varepsilon)$ <p>Leading to <math>\tan \varepsilon = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \varepsilon = \frac{\pi}{6}</math> and <math>A = \frac{L}{\sqrt{3}}</math> both</p> $AP = 1.5L + \frac{L}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-kt} \cos\left(\sqrt{3}kt - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ <p>Note: Another possible trig form is <math>\sin\left(\sqrt{3}kt + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)</math></p>	<p>M1 M1 A1 B1 M1 M1 A1 A1 (8)</p>
5.	<p>(a) Before After</p>  <p>→ LM <math>600u = 800x</math> → NEL <math>x = eu</math> <math>e = 0.75</math></p> <p>(b) Van N2L <math>-500 = 800a</math> <math>0^2 = x^2 - 2 \cdot 0.625 \cdot 45, \quad x^2 = 56.25 \quad (x = 7.5)</math> Car N2L <math>-300 = 600a</math> <math>0^2 = x^2 - 2 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 21, \quad v^2 = 21</math> From (a) NEL <math>u = \frac{4}{3} \times 7.5 = 10</math> <math>V^2 = 10^2 - 21, \quad V = 11 \text{ (ms}^{-1}\text{)}</math> cao</p>	<p>M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 (5) M1 M1, A1 M1 M1, A1 M1 M1, A1 (9) <b>(14 marks)</b></p>

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Question Number	Scheme	Marks	
<p>6.</p>	 <p>(a) Vector ! or ←</p> $\cos \theta = \frac{0.4}{0.85}$ $\theta \approx 61.9^\circ$ <p>(b) <math>u = \sqrt{(0.85^2 - 0.4^2)}</math> or <math>u = 0.85 \sin \theta</math></p> $t = \frac{60}{u} = \frac{60}{0.75} = 80 \text{ (s)}$	<p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 (3)</p>	
	<p>(c) <math>\mathbf{v}_{N \text{ rel } W} = -0.4\mathbf{i} + 0.75\mathbf{j}</math> Allow for <math>\pm 0.4\mathbf{i}</math></p> $\mathbf{v}_N = \mathbf{v}_{N \text{ rel } W} + 0.5\mathbf{i} = -0.1\mathbf{i} + 0.75\mathbf{j}$ $t = \frac{40}{0.75} = \frac{160}{3}$ $\delta = 0.1 \times \frac{160}{3} = \frac{16}{3}$ <p>awrt 5.3</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1 (5)</p>	
	<p>(d) As in (c) <math>\mathbf{v}_N = -0.2\mathbf{i} + 0.75\mathbf{j}</math> <math>\pm 0.2\mathbf{i}</math></p> $t = \frac{20}{0.75} = \frac{80}{3}$ $\delta = 0.2 \times \frac{80}{3} = \frac{16}{3}$ <p>Hence N lands at D</p> <p>cso</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (4)</p>	
	<p>Notes:</p> <p>1. In (c) and (d), the candidate can take components without using vectors. Mark as vector method.</p> <p>2. After the first line in (d), the result is clear by proportion. Allow as long as some explanation given.</p> <p>3. <math>\cos \theta = \frac{8}{17} = 0.4705\dots</math>, <math>\sin \theta = \frac{15}{17} = 0.8823\dots</math></p> <p>4. Alternatives to (c) and (d), using vector triangles are given on the next page.</p>		<p>(15 marks)</p>

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Question Number	Scheme	Marks
6.	<p><i>Alternatives to (c) and (d)</i></p> <p>(c)</p>  $v^2 = 0.5^2 + 0.85^2 - 2 \times 0.5 \times 0.85 \times \cos \theta$ $= 0.5725 \quad (v = \frac{\sqrt{229}}{20} \approx 82.4^\circ)$ $\frac{\sin \phi}{0.85} = \frac{\sin \theta}{v}$ $\sin \phi = \frac{15}{\sqrt{229}} \quad (\approx 0.9912; \phi \approx 82.4^\circ)$ $\frac{\delta}{40} = \cot \phi; \quad \delta = 40 \times \frac{2}{5} \frac{16}{3} \text{ awrt } 5.3$ <p>(d)</p> $w^2 = 0.2^2 + 0.85^2 - 2 \times 0.2 \times 0.85 \times \cos \theta$ $\approx 0.6025 \quad \left( w = \frac{\sqrt{241}}{20} \quad 0.7762\dots \right)$  $\frac{\sin \psi}{0.85} = \frac{\sin \theta}{w}$ $\sin \psi = \frac{15}{\sqrt{241}} \quad (\approx 0.9662; \psi \approx 104.9^\circ)$ <p><math>\psi = 75.1^\circ</math> gains M1</p> $\frac{\epsilon}{20} = \cot(180^\circ - \psi) = \frac{4}{15}$ $\epsilon = \frac{16}{3} = \delta$ <p>Hence <i>N</i> lands at <i>D</i>      cso</p> <p><i>Note: Exact working is needed for final A1 but all previous marks in (c) and (d) may be gained by approximate working.</i></p>	<p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1 A1 (5)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (4)</p>