



General Certificate of Education

Mathematics 6360

MM04 Mechanics 4

Mark Scheme

2007 examination - June series

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.

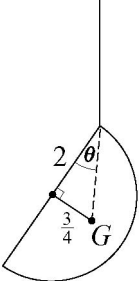
Where the permitted calculator has functions which reasonably allow the solution of the question directly, the correct answer without working earns **full marks**, unless it is given to less than the degree of accuracy accepted in the mark scheme, when it gains **no marks**.

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

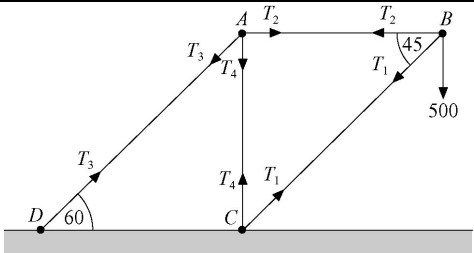
MM04

Q	Solution	Mark	Total	Comments
1(a)(i)	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + \mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	M1	3	sum of forces = $\mathbf{0}$ must be seen for M1
	$\Rightarrow \mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix}$	B1 A1		$\pm (5\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 8\mathbf{k})$ seen correct sign
(ii)	$ \mathbf{F} = \sqrt{5^2 + 1^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{90} = 3\sqrt{10}$	M1 A1	2	$\sqrt{\text{their } \mathbf{F} \text{ components}}$ AG
(b)	Moment = $\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F}$			
	$= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & 1 & 1 \\ \mathbf{j} & -1 & 2 \\ \mathbf{k} & 6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & 0 & 4 \\ \mathbf{j} & 3 & -3 \\ \mathbf{k} & -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & 0 & -5 \\ \mathbf{j} & 3 & 1 \\ \mathbf{k} & -2 & -8 \end{vmatrix}$	M1 M1		attempt at one $\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F}$ (all attempted)
	$= \begin{pmatrix} -15 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -8 \\ -12 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -22 \\ 10 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix}$	A1✓ A1✓		any three components correct all components correct
	$= \begin{pmatrix} -28 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$	A1✓	5	sum of vectors; ✓ their \mathbf{F} from part (a)
	1st Alternative for (b):			
	$\overrightarrow{QP} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$	(M1) (A1)		intention to use $\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F}$ about Q \overrightarrow{QP} obtained correctly
	Moments about Q			
	$QP \times \mathbf{F}_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & 1 & 1 \\ \mathbf{j} & -4 & 2 \\ \mathbf{k} & 8 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -28 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$	(M1) (A1) (A1)	(5)	determinant attempted one component correct all correct
	2nd Alternative for (b):			
	$\overrightarrow{PQ} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix}$	(M1) (A1)		intention to use $\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F}$ about P \overrightarrow{PQ} obtained correctly
	$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & -1 & -5 \\ \mathbf{j} & 4 & 1 \\ \mathbf{k} & -8 & -8 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -24 \\ 32 \\ 19 \end{pmatrix}$	(M1)		one determinant correct
	$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & -1 & 4 \\ \mathbf{j} & 4 & -3 \\ \mathbf{k} & -8 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -27 \\ -13 \end{pmatrix}$	(A1)		both correct
	$\begin{pmatrix} -24 \\ 32 \\ 19 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -27 \\ -13 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -28 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$	(A1)	(5)	all correct
	Total		10	

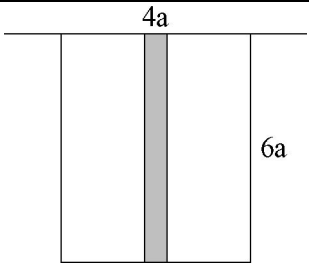
MM04 (cont)

Q	Solution	Mark	Total	Comments
2(a)	$\text{volume} = \pi \int y^2 dx$ $= \pi \int_0^2 (4 - x^2) dx$ $= \pi \left[4x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2$ $= \pi \left[8 - \frac{8}{3} - 0 \right]$ $= \frac{16\pi}{3}$	M1 A1 A1	3	evidence of attempt at $\int y^2 dx$ integrating AG
(b)	$\frac{16\pi}{3} \bar{x} = \pi \int_0^2 x(4 - x^2) dx$ $= \pi \int_0^2 (4x - x^3) dx$ $= \pi \left[2x^2 - \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^2$ $= \pi [8 - 4 - 0]$ $= 4\pi$ $\Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{3}{4}$	M1 A1 m1 A1	4	attempt at $\int xy^2 dx$ integrating correctly equation to find \bar{x} (dependent on first M1)
(c)	 $\tan \theta = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{2}$ $= \frac{3}{8}$ $\Rightarrow \theta = 20.6^\circ$	M1 A1✓ A1✓	3	$\tan \theta$ seen structure correct $\frac{\bar{x}}{2}$ accept AFWW $20^\circ - 21^\circ$; ✓ their \bar{x}
Total			10	

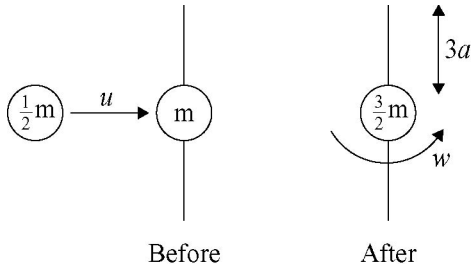
MM04 (cont)

Q	Solution	Mark	Total	Comments
3(a)(i)	 <p data-bbox="225 546 504 580">Resolve vertically at B:</p> $T_1 \sin 45^\circ + 500 = 0$ $\Rightarrow T_1 = \frac{-500}{\sin 45^\circ} = -500\sqrt{2} \text{ or } -707 \text{ N}$ <p data-bbox="225 723 477 757">[magnitude = 707 N]</p> <p data-bbox="225 792 536 826">Resolve horizontally at B:</p> $T_2 + T_1 \cos 45^\circ = 0$ $\Rightarrow T_2 = -T_1 \cos 45^\circ = 500 \text{ N}$ <p data-bbox="225 945 536 978">Resolve horizontally at A:</p> $T_2 = T_3 \sin 30^\circ$ $\Rightarrow T_3 = \frac{T_2}{\sin 30^\circ} = 1000 \text{ N}$	<p data-bbox="759 595 839 629">M1A1</p> <p data-bbox="759 831 839 902">M1A1 A1✓</p> <p data-bbox="759 987 839 1081">M1A1 A1✓</p>	<p data-bbox="903 1043 927 1077">9</p> <p data-bbox="903 1267 927 1301">1</p>	<p data-bbox="986 580 1477 723">forces can be marked as tensions and/or compressions; signs must be consistent NB if moments are used, reaction forces at C, D must be identified for first M1</p> <p data-bbox="986 871 1107 904">✓ their T_1</p> <p data-bbox="986 1043 1112 1077">✓ their T_2</p> <p data-bbox="986 1135 1426 1238">identification of AD/AB identification of BC (can be implied) reference to tension/thrust</p>
	Total		13	

MM04 (cont)

Q	Solution	Mark	Total	Comments
4(a)	On point of toppling, take moments about bottom right corner $W(2a) = P \cos \theta (8a)$ $P = \frac{W}{4 \cos \theta}$	M1 A1,A1 A1	4	attempt at moments A1 each side
(b)	On point of sliding vertically, $N + P \sin \theta = W$ horizontally, $F = P \cos \theta$ friction $F = \mu N$ $\Rightarrow P \cos \theta = \mu(W - P \sin \theta)$ $P \cos \theta = \mu W - \mu P \sin \theta$ $P(\cos \theta + \mu \sin \theta) = \mu W$ $P = \frac{\mu W}{\cos \theta + \mu \sin \theta}$	M1A1 M1A1 M1A1 A1	7	substitute; use of $F = \mu N$ AG
(c)	Slides before topples \Rightarrow $\frac{\mu W}{\cos \theta + \mu \sin \theta} < \frac{W}{4 \cos \theta}$ $4\mu \cos \theta < \cos \theta + \mu \sin \theta$ $4\mu < 1 + \mu \tan \theta$ $\tan \theta = 1 \Rightarrow 3\mu < 1$ $\mu < \frac{1}{3}$	M1 A1 A1 M1 A1	5	inequality formed elimination of fractions / cancel W \div by $\cos \theta$ and use of $\tan \theta = 1$ collect μ terms
Total			16	
5(a)	 mass = $m = 24a^2 \rho$ $\therefore \rho = \frac{m}{24a^2}$ Mass of strip = $6a \delta x \rho$ MI of rectangle $= \sum \frac{4}{3} (6a \delta x \rho) (3a)^2 = \sum 72a^3 \rho \delta x$ $= \int_0^{4a} 72a^3 \frac{m}{24a^2} dx$ $= [3max]_0^4 = 12ma^2$	B1 M1 A1 A1	5	use of area \times density use of $\frac{4}{3} ml^2$ m, l correct integrating - dependent on first M1 AG

MM04 (cont)

Q	Solution	Mark	Total	Comments
5	<p>Alternative for (a):</p> $\rho = \frac{m}{24a^2}$ <p>Mass of strip = $4a\delta x\rho$</p> <p>MI of rectangle = $\sum (4a\delta x\rho)x^2$</p> $= \int_0^{6a} 4a \frac{m}{24a^2} x^2 dx$ $= \left[\frac{mx^3}{18a} \right]_0^{6a} = 12ma^2$	(B1) (M1) (m1) (A1, A1)	(5)	use of mx^2 integration attempt AG
(b)	 <p>Before</p> <p>After</p> <p>angular momentum before</p> $= \frac{1}{2}mu(3a) = \frac{3mua}{2}$ <p>angular momentum after</p> $= Iw + \frac{1}{2}m(3a)^2 w$ $= 12ma^2 w + \frac{9ma^2}{2} w$ $= \frac{33ma^2 w}{2}$ <p>use C of momentum to set</p> $\frac{3mua}{2} = \frac{33ma^2 w}{2}$ $\Rightarrow w = \frac{u}{11a}$	M1A1 M1 A1 B1 M1 A1	7	'ka' required for M1 either term correct both correct use of $I = 12ma^2$ anywhere equation – C of m ('their' expression)
	Total		12	

MM04 (cont)

Q	Solution	Mark	Total	Comments
6(a)				
(i)	KE = $\frac{1}{2}(4m)(a\dot{\theta})^2 + \frac{1}{2}(2m)(a\dot{\theta})^2 + \frac{1}{2}(10ma^2)\dot{\theta}^2$ $= 2ma^2\dot{\theta}^2 + ma^2\dot{\theta}^2 + 5ma^2\dot{\theta}^2$ $= 8ma^2\dot{\theta}^2$	B1 B1 M1 A1	4	$a\dot{\theta}$ used disc KE particles KE AG
(ii)	PE lost = $4mga\theta - 2mga\theta$ $= 2mga\theta$ C of E $\Rightarrow 8ma^2\dot{\theta}^2 = 2mga\theta$ $a\dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{g\theta}{4}$	B1 M1 A1	3	PE seen - any term C of E AG
(b)	differentiating $2a\theta\ddot{\theta} = \frac{g\dot{\theta}}{4}$ $\Rightarrow a\ddot{\theta} = \frac{g}{8}$ For P, $T - 2mg = 2ma\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow T = 2mg + \frac{mg}{4} = \frac{9mg}{4}$ For Q, $4mg - S = 4ma\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow S = 4mg - \frac{mg}{2} = \frac{7mg}{2}$	M1 A1 M1 A1 M1A1 A1	7	equation for P for $\frac{9mg}{4}$ equation for Q for $\frac{7mg}{2}$
	Alternative for (b): Use $C = I\ddot{\theta}$ for disc $Sa - Ta = 10ma^2\ddot{\theta}$ $\Rightarrow S - T = 10ma\ddot{\theta}$ For P, $T - 2mg = 2ma\ddot{\theta}$ For Q, $4mg - S = 4ma\ddot{\theta}$ Solving For T For S	(M1) (A1) (M1) (M1) (M1) (A1) (A1)	(7)	M1 for LHS attempt RHS correct
	Total		14	
	TOTAL		75	