



**General Certificate of Education
June 2010**

Mathematics

MM05

Mechanics 5

Mark Scheme

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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.

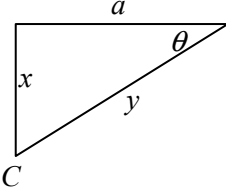
MM05

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1(a)	$T_1 = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{0.4}{9.8}}$	M1	2	(T = 1.26940)
	$T_1 = 1.27 \text{ sec}$	A1		
(b)	$T_2 = \frac{60}{50}$	M1A1	4	
	$\frac{60}{50} = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{9.8}}$			
	$\left(\frac{60}{50}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \times 9.8 = l$	M1		
	$l = 0.35746$	A1		
Shortened by 0.0425 metres				
Total			6	
2(a)	$T = 7.5 \Rightarrow 7.5 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$	M1	2	AG
	$\omega = \frac{4\pi}{15}$	A1		
(b)(i)	$\dot{x}^2 = \omega^2(a^2 - x^2)$	M1	2	AG; $a = 2.5883\dots$
	$4 = \omega^2(a^2 - 1)$			
	$a = 2.59 \text{ m}$	A1		
(ii)	$x = a \sin \omega t$	M1	5	
	$1 = 2.59 \sin \omega t$	A1,A1		
	$\omega t = 0.3964 (0.3864), 2.7452 (2.755)$	m1		
	time interval = $(2.7452 - 0.3964) \div \omega$	A1F		
	time = 2.8 sec			
(iii)	Max speed = ωa	M1	2	
	$= 0.8378 \times 2.5883$	A1F		
	$= 2.17 \text{ ms}^{-1}$			
Total			11	

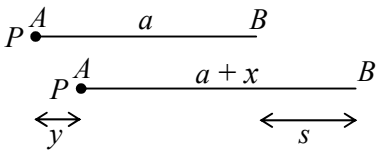
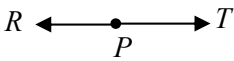
MM05 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
3(a)(i)	$\dot{r} = -3r$ $r\dot{\theta} = 5\theta$ $\frac{d}{dt}(r\dot{\theta}): r\ddot{\theta} + r\dot{\theta} = 5\dot{\theta}$ $r\ddot{\theta} = \dot{\theta}(5 - \dot{r})$ $= \frac{5\theta}{r}(5 + 3r)$ $\ddot{\theta} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)(5 + 6) = \frac{55}{4}$	M1A1 m1 A1	4	AG; accept 13.75
(ii)	acceleration = $r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta}$ $= 27.5 + 2 \times (-3 \times 2) \left(\frac{5 \times 1}{2}\right)$ $= -2.5$	M1 A1	2	
(b)(i)	$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = \frac{dr}{dt} \times \frac{dt}{d\theta} = \frac{dr}{dt} \div \frac{d\theta}{dt}$ $= -3r \div \frac{5\theta}{r}$ $= \frac{-3r^2}{5\theta}$	M1 A1	2	AG
(ii)	$\int \frac{dr}{-3r^2} = \int \frac{d\theta}{5\theta}$ $\left[\frac{1}{3r}\right]_2^r = \left[\frac{1}{5} \ln \theta\right]_1^{\theta}$ $\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{5}(\ln \theta - \ln 1)$ $\frac{1}{r} = \frac{3}{5} \ln \theta + \frac{1}{2}$	M1 A1 m1 A1	4	integration substitution of limits or use of constant AG
Total			12	


MM05 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4(a)	 $\cos \theta = \frac{a}{y}$ $y = a \sec \theta$ <p>distance of A and B below zero level $= 6a - a \sec \theta$ $= a(6 - \sec \theta)$</p>	M1		
(b)	$V = -2mg(6a - a \sec \theta) - mga \tan \theta$	B1 M1A1	2	AG $x = a \tan \theta$
	$V = -mga(12 - 2 \sec \theta + \tan \theta)$	A1	4	AG
(c)	$\frac{dV}{d\theta} = -mga(-2 \sec \theta \tan \theta + \sec^2 \theta)$	M1A1		
	$\frac{dV}{d\theta} = 0$ when $-2 \sec \theta \tan \theta + \sec^2 \theta = 0$ $\sec \theta(2 \sec \theta - \tan \theta) = 0$ $\sec \theta \neq 0$ so $2 \sec \theta = \tan \theta$ $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ clarification of only one solution	m1 A1 A1	5	
(d)	$\frac{d^2V}{d\theta^2} = -mga(-2 \sec \theta \sec^2 \theta - 2 \sec \theta \tan \theta \tan \theta + 2 \sec \theta \sec \theta \tan \theta)$ $= -mga(-2 \sec^3 \theta - 2 \sec \theta \tan^2 \theta + 2 \sec^2 \theta \tan \theta)$ $= -mga \left(-2 \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^3 - 2 \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right)$ $= +mga \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$ or $2.31mga$ ie > 0 min \Rightarrow stable	M1A1 A1	3	
	Total		14	

MM05 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
5(a)	 $s = \frac{1}{2}ft^2$ $s = x + y \therefore y = \frac{1}{2}ft^2 - x$	B1 M1A1	3	AG
(b)	$\frac{dy}{dt} = ft - \frac{dx}{dt}$	B1	1	AG
(c)	 $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = f - \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$ $F = ma: \frac{md^2y}{dt^2} = \frac{2mn^2ax}{a} - 3mn\left(ft - \frac{dx}{dt}\right)$ $f - \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 2mn^2x - 3nft + 3n\frac{dx}{dt}$ $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 3n\frac{dx}{dt} + 2n^2x = f + 3nft$	B1F M1M1 A1	5	AG
(d)	<p>A.E. $p^2 + 3p + 2 = 0$ $(p+2)(p+1) = 0$ $p = -1$ or $p = -2$</p> $x = Ae^{-2t} + Be^{-t} + \frac{f}{4}(6t - 7)$ $t = 0, x = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = A + B - \frac{7f}{4}$ $t = 0, \dot{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{x} = -2Ae^{-2t} - Be^{-t} + \frac{6f}{4}$ $0 = -2A - B + \frac{6f}{4}$ $B = 2f, A = \frac{-f}{4}$ $x = 2fe^{-t} - \frac{f}{4}e^{-2t} + \frac{f}{4}(6t - 7)$	M1 A1 M1A1 M1 A1,A1	7	OE
	Total		16	

MM05 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
6(a)	$m = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \rho$ $\frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{dm}{dr} \times \frac{dr}{dt} = 4\pi r^2 \rho \times \lambda r$ $= 4\pi \lambda \rho r^3$	B1 M1 A1	3	AG
(b)	 $(m + \delta m)(v + \delta v) - mv = mg \delta t$ $m\delta v + v\delta m = mg \delta t$ $\frac{mdv}{dt} + \frac{vdm}{dt} = mg$	M1A1 A1	3	
(c)(i)	$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \rho \frac{dv}{dt} + v4\pi \lambda \rho r^3 = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \rho g$ $\frac{1}{3} \frac{dv}{dt} + \lambda v = \frac{1}{3} g$ $\frac{dv}{dt} = g - 3\lambda v$ $\int_u^v \frac{dv}{g - 3\lambda v} = \int_0^t dt$ $\left[\frac{-1}{3\lambda} \ln(g - 3\lambda v) \right]_u^v = [t]_0^t$ $\ln\left(\frac{g - 3\lambda v}{g - 3\lambda u}\right) = -3\lambda t$ $g - 3\lambda v = (g - 3\lambda u)e^{-3\lambda t}$ $v = \frac{1}{3\lambda} \{g - (g - 3\lambda u)e^{-3\lambda t}\}$ $= \frac{g}{3\lambda} + \left(u - \frac{g}{3\lambda}\right)e^{-3\lambda t}$	M1A1 A1 M1 A1 m1 m1 A1	8	AG
(ii)	<p>as $t \rightarrow \infty$, $e^{-3\lambda t} \rightarrow 0$</p> $v \rightarrow \frac{g}{3\lambda}$	m1 A1	2	
	Total		16	
	TOTAL		75	