**GCE A level Mathematics (9MA0) – Paper 32**

**Mechanics**

**Summer 2019 student-friendly mark scheme**

**Please note that this mark scheme is not the one used by examiners for making scripts. It is intended more as a guide to good practice, indicating where marks are given for correct answers. As such, it doesn’t show follow-through marks (marks that are awarded despite errors being made) or special cases.**

**It should also be noted that for many questions, there may be alternative methods of finding correct solutions that are not shown here – they will be covered in the formal mark scheme.**

**This document is intended for guidance only and may differ significantly from the final mark scheme published in July 2019.**

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| **Guidance on the use of codes within this document** |
| M1 – method mark. This mark is generally given for an appropriate method in the context of the question. This mark is given for showing your working and may be awarded even if working is incorrect.A1 – accuracy mark. This mark is generally given for a correct answer following correct working.B1 – working mark. This mark is usually given when working and the answer cannot easily be separated.Some questions require all working to be shown; in such questions, no marks will be given for an answer with no working (even if it is a correct answer). |

**Question 1 (Total 6 marks)**

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| **Part** | **Working or answer an examiner might expect to see** | **Mark** | **Notes** |
| (a) | **a** = 6**i** – **j** | M1 | This mark is given for a method to differentiate the expression for **v** |
| A1 | This mark is given for correctly differentiating the expression for **v** |
|  = 6**i** – 15**j** m s–1 | A1 | This mark is given for substituting *t* = 4 to find a correct vector expression for the acceleration of *P* |
| (b) | **r** = (**r**0) + 3*t* 2 **i** – 2**j** | M1 | This mark is given for a method to integrate the expression for **v** |
| A1 | This mark is given for correctly integrating the expression for **v** |
| (­–20**i** + 20**j**) + (48**i** – 64**j**) = 28**i** – 44**j** m | A1 | This mark is given for substituting *t* = 4 to find a correct position vector of *P* |

**Question 2 (Total 8 marks)**

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| **Part** | **Working or answer an examiner might expect to see** | **Mark** | **Notes** |
| (a) | **v = u + a***t***v** = (–**i** + 4**j**) + (2**i** – 3**j**)*t* | M1 | This mark is given for a method to find a vector expression for **v** |
|  = (–1 + 2*t*)**i** + (4 – 3*t*)**j** | A1 | This mark is given for finding a correct vector expression for **v** |
|  =  | M1 | This mark is given for a correct use of ratios as a method to find the value of *T* |
| 12 – 9*T* = 4 – 8*T**T* = 12 – 4 = 8 | A1 | This mark is given for finding the correct value of *T* |
| (b) | **s = u***t* **+** **a***t* 2**s** = (–**i** + 4**j**)*t* + (2**i** – 3**j**)*t* 2 | M1 | This mark is given for a method to find a vector expression for the distance *AB* |
|  = (–*t* + *t* 2)**i + j** | A1 | This mark is given for finding a correct vector expression for the distance *AB* |
| *AB* =  | M1 | This mark si given for a method to find the distance *AB* using Pythagoras and substituting *t* = 4 |
|  = 14.4 m | A1 | This mark is given for find a correct value for the distance *AB* |

**Question 3 (Total 12 marks)**

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| **Part** | **Working or answer an examiner might expect to see** | **Mark** | **Notes** |
| (a) |  |
| *R* = 2*mg* cos *α* =  | B1 | This mark is given for using the model to state the normal reaction between *A* and the plane |
| *F*max = *R* =  | B1 | This mark is given for the use of *F* = *μR* |
| Equation of motion for *A* is*T* – *F*max – 2*mg* sin *α* = 2*ma* | M1 | This mark is given for a method form an equation of motion for *A* |
| A1 | This mark is given for a correct equation of motion for *A* |
| Equation of motion for *B* is3*mg* – *T* = 3*ma* | M1 | This mark is given for a method to form an equation of motion for *B* |
| A1 | This mark is given for a correct equation of motion for *B* |
| 3*mg* –  –  = 5*ma* | M1 | This mark is given for a method using the equations of motion for *A* and *B* to solve for *T* |
| *T* = 3*mg* –  =  | A1 | This mark is given for a full method and correct working to show the answer given |
| (b) | *F*max =  >  is the component of the weight parallel to the slope | M1 | This mark is given for a comparison of *F*max with the component of weight |
| Thus *A* will not move | A1 | This mark is given for a fully justified and correct conclusion |
| (c) | Have the model consider air resistance | B1 | This mark is given for one correct refinement stated |
| Have the model use an extensible string | B1 | This mark is given for one correct refinement stated |

**Question 4 (Total 11 marks)**

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| **Part** | **Working or answer an examiner might expect to see** | **Mark** | **Notes** |
| (a) | The drum is smooth so there is no friction; thus there is no component parallel to the ramp and therefore the reaction is perpendicular to the ramp | B1 | This mark is given for a correct explanation stated |
| (b) |  |
| M(*A*): 5*N* = 20*g* × 4 cos *θ* | M1 | This mark is given for a method to find moments about *A* |
|  *N* = 16*g* cos *θ* *N* = 150 | A1 | This mark is given for a correct value for *N* |
| ↕ *R* + *N* cos *θ* = 20*g* | M1 | This mark is given for finding an equation in *R* by resolving vertically |
|  *R* + *N* ×  = 20*g* | A1 | This mark is given for a correct equation in *R* |
| ↕ *F* = *N* sin *θ* = 20*g* | M1 | This mark is given for finding an equation in *F* by resolving vertically |
|  *F* = *N* ×  | A1 | This mark is given for a correct equation for *F* |
| *R* = 51.5 N, *F* = 42.1 N | M1 | This mark is given for using trigonometry to correctly solve for *R* and *F* |
| ⎪Force⎪ =  = 66.5 N | M1 | This mark is given for a method to find the resultant force  |
| A1 | This mark is given for correctly finding the resultant force  |
| (c) | The magnitude of the normal reaction will decrease | B1 | This mark is given for a correct reason given |

**Question 5 (Total 13 marks)**

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| **Part** | **Working or answer an examiner might expect to see** | **Mark** | **Notes** |
| (a) | Horizontal speed = 20 cos 30° = 10√3 m s–1 | B1 | This mark is given for a correct expression for the horizontal speed of *P* |
| *v* = *u* + *at*Vertical speed = 20 sin 30° – 19.6 = –9.6 m s–1 | M1 | This mark is given for a method to find the vertical speed of *P* |
| A1 | This mark is given for a correct value for the vertical speed of *P* |
| *θ* = tan–1 ± | M1 | This mark is given finding an expression for the value of *θ* |
| Speed =  | M1 | This mark is given for using Pythagoras to find the magnitude of the speed of *P* |
| 9.8 m s–1 downwards at 29.0° to the horizontal | A1 | This mark is given for finding the correct velocity of *P* (showing both magnitude and direction) |
| (b) | Sum of horizontal distances = 50 m | M1 | This mark is given for stating the sum of the horizontal distances |
| (*u* cos *θ* ) × 2 = 50 – (20 cos 30°) × 2*u* cos *θ*  = 25 – 20 cos 30° | A1 | This mark is given for a correct expression for the horizontal distance |
| Vertical distances equal(20 sin 30°) × 2 –  × 4 = (*u* sin *θ* ) × 2 –  × 4 | M1 | This mark is given for equating the vertical distances |
| *u* sin *θ*  = 20 sin 30° | A1 | This mark is given for a correct expression for the vertical distance |
| *θ*  = 52.5°, *u* = 12.6 m s–1 | M1 | This mark is given for a correct method to find *θ*  and *u* |
| A1 | This mark is given for finding correct values of *θ*  and *u* |
| (c) | For example:The effect of the windThe effect of the spinning of the ballsThe size of the balls | B1 | This mark is given for one correct limitation of the model stated |