

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2012

GCE Mechanics M3 (6679) Paper 1

Edexcel is one of the leading examining and awarding bodies in the UK and throughout the world. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers.

Through a network of UK and overseas offices, Edexcel's centres receive the support they need to help them deliver their education and training programmes to learners.

For further information, please call our GCE line on 0844 576 0025, our GCSE team on 0844 576 0027, or visit our website at [www.edexcel.com](http://www.edexcel.com).

If you have any subject specific questions about the content of this Mark Scheme that require the help of a subject specialist, you may find our **Ask The Expert** email service helpful.

Ask The Expert can be accessed online at the following link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/Aboutus/contact-us/>

January 2012

Publications Code UA030776

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2012

## General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

## EDEXCEL GCE MATHEMATICS

### General Instructions for Marking

1. The total number of marks for the paper is 75.
2. The Edexcel Mathematics mark schemes use the following types of marks:
  - **M** marks: method marks are awarded for 'knowing a method and attempting to apply it', unless otherwise indicated.
  - **A** marks: Accuracy marks can only be awarded if the relevant method (M) marks have been earned.
  - **B** marks are unconditional accuracy marks (independent of M marks)
  - Marks should not be subdivided.
3. Abbreviations

These are some of the traditional marking abbreviations that will appear in the mark schemes and can be used if you are using the annotation facility on ePEN.

- bod – benefit of doubt
  - ft – follow through
  - the symbol  $\checkmark$  will be used for correct ft
  - cao – correct answer only
  - cso – correct solution only. There must be no errors in this part of the question to obtain this mark
  - isw – ignore subsequent working
  - awrt – answers which round to
  - SC: special case
  - oe – or equivalent (and appropriate)
  - dep – dependent
  - indep – independent
  - dp decimal places
  - sf significant figures
  - \* The answer is printed on the paper
  - $\square$  The second mark is dependent on gaining the first mark
4. All A marks are 'correct answer only' (cao.), unless shown, for example, as A1 ft to indicate that previous wrong working is to be followed through. After a misread however, the subsequent A marks affected are treated as A ft, but manifestly absurd answers should never be awarded A marks.

## General Principles for Core Mathematics Marking

(But note that specific mark schemes may sometimes override these general principles).

### Method mark for solving 3 term quadratic:

#### 1. Factorisation

$(x^2 + bx + c) = (x + p)(x + q)$ , where  $|pq| = |c|$ , leading to  $x = \dots$

$(ax^2 + bx + c) = (mx + p)(nx + q)$ , where  $|pq| = |c|$  and  $|mn| = |a|$ , leading to  $x = \dots$

#### 2. Formula

Attempt to use correct formula (with values for  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$ ), leading to  $x = \dots$

#### 3. Completing the square

Solving  $x^2 + bx + c = 0$  :  $(x \pm \frac{b}{2})^2 \pm q \pm c$ ,  $q \neq 0$ , leading to  $x = \dots$

### Method marks for differentiation and integration:

#### 1. Differentiation

Power of at least one term decreased by 1. ( $x^n \rightarrow x^{n-1}$ )

#### 2. Integration

Power of at least one term increased by 1. ( $x^n \rightarrow x^{n+1}$ )

### Use of a formula

Where a method involves using a formula that has been learnt, the advice given in recent examiners' reports is that the formula should be quoted first.

Normal marking procedure is as follows:

Method mark for quoting a correct formula and attempting to use it, even if there are mistakes in the substitution of values.

Where the formula is not quoted, the method mark can be gained by implication from correct working with values, but may be lost if there is any mistake in the working.

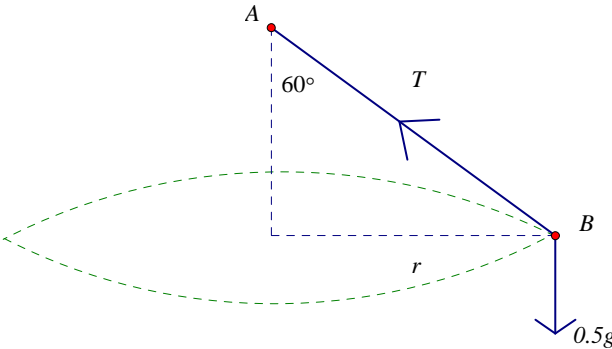
**January 2012**  
**6679 Mechanics M3**  
**Mark Scheme**

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<b>1.</b>	$\text{EPE} = \frac{\lambda \times 0.5^2}{1.2}$ <p>GPE lost = EPE gained</p> $0.8 \times 9.8 \times 1.1 = \frac{\lambda \times 0.5^2}{1.2}$ $\lambda = 41.4 \text{ N or } 41 \text{ N}$	B1 M1 (used) A1ft A1 <b>4</b>

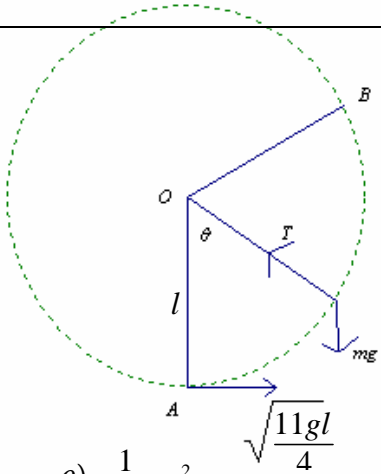
Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<p><b>2.</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b></p> <p><b>(b)</b></p> <p><b>(c)</b></p>	$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \quad \omega = 3$ $ a  = \omega^2 x = 9 \times 0.2 = 1.8 \text{ ms}^{-2} \text{ towards } C$ $v^2 = \omega^2 (a^2 - x^2) = 9(0.25 - 0.04) = 1.89$ $v = 1.37 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ $x = 0.5 \sin 3t = 0.2$ $t = \frac{1}{3} \sin^{-1} 0.4 \approx 0.137 \text{ s}$	<p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>M1 A1ft</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(3)</p> <p><b>8</b></p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<p><b>3.</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b></p>	$a = v \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{10}{x+6} \times \frac{-10}{(x+6)^2}, = \frac{-100}{(x+6)^3}$ $= \frac{-100}{(14+6)^3} = -\frac{1}{80} \text{ms}^{-2}$	<p>M1</p> <p>M1, A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(4)</p>
<p><b>(b)</b></p>	$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{10}{x+6} \Rightarrow \int x+6dx = \int 10dt$ $\left[ \frac{x^2}{2} + 6x \right]_2^{14} = [10t]_1^T$ $\frac{196}{2} + 6 \times 14 - 2 - 12 = 10T - 10$ $178 = T \quad T = 17.8(\text{s})$	<p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(6)</p> <p><b>10</b></p>



Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<p><b>4.</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b></p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p> <math>\uparrow T \cos 60^\circ = 0.5g, T = g \quad (1)</math>            Extension in the string = <math>x, T = \frac{\lambda x}{a} = \frac{19.6x}{0.8}</math>            Using (1), <math>g = 24.5x, x = 0.4 \text{ m}^*</math> </p> <p><b>(b)</b></p> <p> <math>\rightarrow T \sin 60^\circ = 0.5 \times r \times \omega^2 \quad (2)</math>            Using (2) <math>g \sin 60^\circ = 0.5 \times (0.8 + 0.4) \sin 60^\circ \omega^2</math>  <math>\omega^2 = \frac{2g}{1.2}, \omega = \sqrt{\frac{5g}{3}} \quad (4.04 \text{ or } 4.0)</math> </p>	<p>M1, A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1, A1</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(5)</p> <p><b>10</b></p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<p><b>5.</b> <b>(a)</b></p>	<p>Distance of P from the centre of the Earth = <math>R + x</math></p> $F = \frac{k}{(R+x)^2}$ <p><math>x = 0, F = mg, \quad k = mg(R)^2</math></p> $F = \frac{mgR^2}{(R+x)^2} \quad *$	<p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(3)</p>
<p><b>(b)</b></p>	$F = ma, \quad -\frac{gR^2}{(R+x)^2} = v \frac{dv}{dx}$ $\int_v^{\sqrt{\frac{gR}{2}}} v dv = \int_R^{2R} -\frac{gR^2}{(R+x)^2} dx$ $\left[ \frac{1}{2} v^2 \right]_v^{\sqrt{\frac{gR}{2}}} = \left[ \frac{gR^2}{R+x} \right]_R^{2R}$ $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{gR}{2} - \frac{1}{2} V^2 = \frac{gR^2}{3R} - \frac{gR^2}{2R} = -\frac{gR}{6}$ $\frac{V^2}{2} = \frac{gR}{4} + \frac{gR}{6} = \frac{5gR}{12} \quad V^2 = \frac{5gR}{6}, \quad V = \sqrt{\frac{5gR}{6}}$	<p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1, A1</p> <p>(9)</p> <p><b>12</b></p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<p><b>6.</b> <b>(a)</b></p>	<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 10px;">  </div> <p>GPE gained = <math>mg l(1 - \cos \theta)</math></p> <p>Conservation of energy: <math>\frac{1}{2} m \frac{11gl}{4} = mg l(1 - \cos \theta) + \frac{1}{2} m v^2</math></p> $v^2 = gl \left( \frac{11}{4} - 2 + 2 \cos \theta \right) = gl \left( \frac{3}{4} + 2 \cos \theta \right)$ <p>Resolving towards the centre of the circle:</p> $T - mg \cos \theta = \frac{m v^2}{l}$ $T - mg \cos \theta = mg \left( \frac{3}{4} + 2 \cos \theta \right)$ $T = mg \left( \frac{3}{4} + 3 \cos \theta \right) = 3mg \left( \cos \theta + \frac{1}{4} \right) \quad *$ <p><b>(b)</b> <math>T = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{4}</math></p> $v^2 = gl \left( \frac{3}{4} + 2 \cos \theta \right) = \frac{gl}{4}, \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{gl}{4}}$ <p><b>(c)</b> Horizontal component of velocity at B</p> $= \sqrt{\frac{gl}{4}} \times \cos(180 - \theta) = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{gl}{4}}$ <p>Extra height <math>h \Rightarrow mgh + \frac{1}{2} m \frac{gl}{64} = \frac{1}{2} m \frac{gl}{4}</math></p> $h = \left( \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{128} \right) l = \frac{15l}{128} \quad (0.117l)$ <p>OR: Using <math>h = \frac{v^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g} = \frac{\frac{gl}{4} \times \frac{15}{16}}{2g} = \frac{15l}{128}</math></p> <p>OR: Using <math>v^2 = u^2 + 2as, 0 = \frac{15gl}{64} - 2gh, h = \frac{15l}{128}</math></p>	<p>M1A1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(8)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1, A1</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>B1ft</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(4)</p> <p><b>15</b></p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
7.		
(a)	$\int \pi y^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \int x^2 (6-x)^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \int 36x^2 - 12x^3 + x^4 dx$ $= \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ 12x^3 - 3x^4 + \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_2^6 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times \frac{1024}{5}$ <p style="text-align: right;">(160.8....)</p> $\int \pi y^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \int x^3 (6-x)^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \int 36x^3 - 12x^4 + x^5 dx$ $= \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ 9x^4 - \frac{12}{5}x^5 + \frac{1}{6}x^6 \right]_2^6 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times \frac{10496}{15}$ <p style="text-align: right;">(549.5.....)</p> $\Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{10496}{15} \times \frac{5}{1024} = 3.416.....$ <p>Required distance <math>\approx 3.42 - 2 = 1.42(\text{cm})</math> *</p>	<p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(9)</p>
(b)	<p>Base has radius <math>\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4 = 4 \text{ cm}</math></p> <p>About to topple <math>\Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{4}{1.42}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\alpha \approx 70.5^\circ</math></p>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p>
(c)	<p>Parallel to slope: <math>F = mg \sin \beta</math></p> <p>Perpendicular to the slope: <math>R = mg \cos \beta</math></p> <p>About to slip: <math>F = \mu R</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\tan \beta = \mu = 0.3, \quad \beta \approx 16.7^\circ</math></p>	<p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p>
		<b>16</b>



Further copies of this publication are available from  
Edexcel Publications, Adamsway, Mansfield, Notts, NG18 4FN

Telephone 01623 467467

Fax 01623 450481

Email [publication.orders@edexcel.com](mailto:publication.orders@edexcel.com)

Order Code UA030776 January 2012

For more information on Edexcel qualifications, please visit  
[www.edexcel.com/quals](http://www.edexcel.com/quals)

Pearson Education Limited. Registered company number 872828  
with its registered office at Edinburgh Gate, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE

Ofqual  




Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru  
Welsh Assembly Government

