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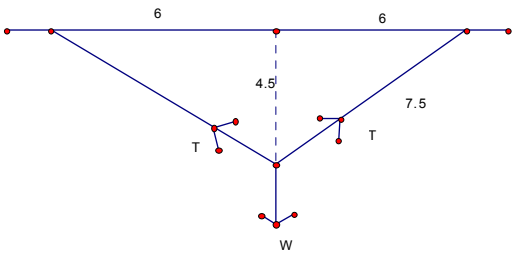
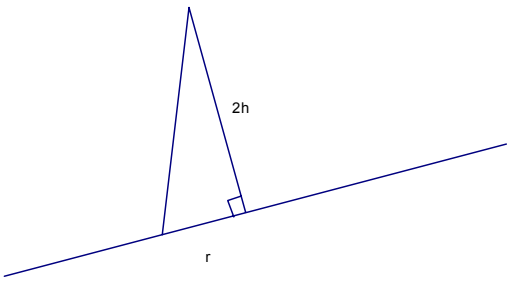
Mark Scheme (Results)
Summer 2009

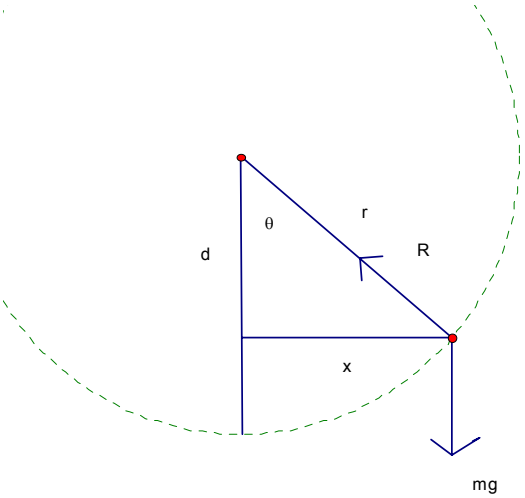
GCE

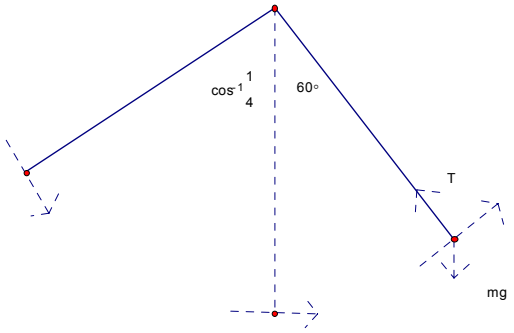
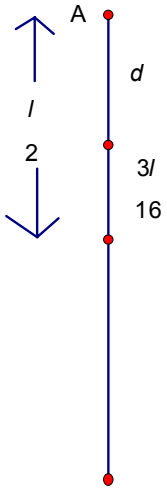
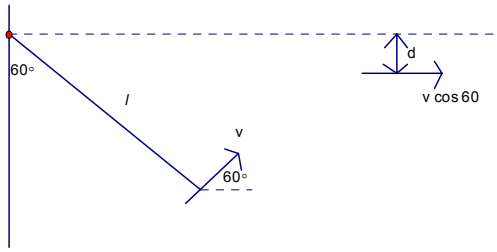
GCE Mathematics (6679/01)

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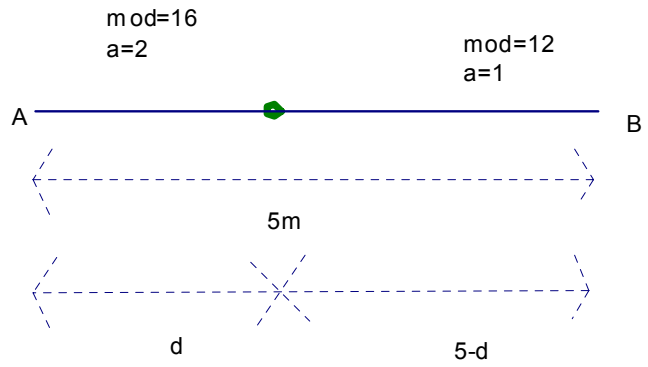
June 2009
6679 Mechanics M3
Mark Scheme

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q1 (a)	 Resolving vertically: $2T\cos\theta = W$ Hooke's Law: $T = \frac{80\times 3.5}{4}$ $W = 84\text{N}$	M1A2,1,0 M1A1 A1
(b)	EPE $= 2\times\frac{80\times 3.5^2}{2\times 4}, = 245$ (or awrt 245) (alternative $\frac{80\times 7^2}{16} = 245$)	M1A1ft,A1 **[9]**
Q2 (a)	Object Mass c of m above base Cone m $2h+3h$ Base $3m$ h Marker $4m$ d m x $5h$ $+3m$ x $h = 4m$ x d $d = 2h$	B1(ratio masses) B1(distances) M1A1ft A1
(b)	 $\frac{r}{d} = \frac{1}{12}$ $6r = h$	M1A1ft A1 **[8]**

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q3 (a)	 $\leftrightarrow \quad R\sin\theta = mx\omega^2$ $R\times\frac{x}{r} = mx\times\frac{3g}{2r}$ $R = \frac{3mg}{2}$	M1 A1 M1 A1
(b)	$\updownarrow \quad R\cos\theta = mg$ $\frac{3mg}{2}\times\frac{d}{r} = mg$ $d = \frac{2}{3}r$	M1 A1 M1 A1 **[8]**
Q4 (a)	Volume $= \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{1}\pi y^2 dx = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{1}\pi\frac{1}{x^4}dx$ $= \left[\pi\times\frac{-1}{3x^3}\right]_{\frac{1}{4}}^{1}$ $= \pi(\frac{-1}{3}+\frac{64}{3}) = 21\pi$ ✻	M1A1 A1ft A1
(b)	$21\pi\rho\bar{x} = \rho\int\pi y^2 x dx = \rho\int\pi\frac{1}{x^4}x dx$ $21\pi\bar{x} = \pi\left[\frac{-1}{2x^2}\right]_{\frac{1}{4}}^{1}$ $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{21}(\frac{-1}{2}+\frac{16}{2}) = \frac{5}{14}$ or awrt 0.36 $\bar{y} = 0$ by symmetry	M1A1 A1ft A1 B1 **[9]**

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q5 (a)	 Energy: $(\frac{1}{2}mu^2+)mgl(\cos\theta-\frac{1}{4})=\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ Resolving: $T-mg\cos\theta=\frac{mv^2}{l}$ Eliminate v^2: $T=mg\cos\theta+\frac{1}{l}(2mgl(\cos\theta-\frac{1}{4}))$ $T=3mg\cos\theta-\frac{mg}{2}$ *	M1A1 M1A1 M1 A1
(b)	 $\theta=60°\Rightarrow mv^2=2mgl(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4})$ $\Rightarrow v^2=\frac{gl}{2}$ vertical motion under gravity: $\updownarrow\ 0=(v\cos 30°)^2-2gs$ $0=\frac{gl}{2}\times\frac{3}{4}-2gs\Rightarrow s=\frac{3l}{16}$ Distance below A $=\frac{l}{2}-\frac{3l}{16}=\frac{5l}{16}$	M1 M1 A1 M1A1 **[11]**
Alternative for end of (b) using energy	 $\frac{1}{2}mv^2-mgl\cos 60=\frac{1}{2}m(v\cos 60)^2-mgd$ $\frac{gl}{4}-\frac{gl}{2}=\frac{gl}{4}\times\frac{1}{4}-gd$ $d=\frac{1-4+8}{16}l=\frac{5l}{16}$	M1A1 M1 A1

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q6 (a)	At max v, driving force = resistance	
	Driving force $= \frac{80}{v}$	B1
	$\Rightarrow \frac{80}{20} = k \times 20^2 \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{100}$	M1A1
	$F = ma \Rightarrow 100a = \frac{80}{v} - kv^2 \quad (= \frac{8000 - v^3}{100v})$	M1
	✻ $\Rightarrow v\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{8000 - v^3}{10000v}$ ✻	A1
(b)	$\int_4^8 \frac{10000v^2}{8000 - v^3} dv = \int_0^D 1 dx$	M1A1
	$D = \left[-\frac{10000}{3} \ln\left\|8000 - v^3\right\| \right]_4^8$	A1
	$= (-\frac{10000}{3} \ln \frac{7488}{7936}) = 193.7..... \approx 194\,\text{m} \quad$ (accept 190)	M1 A1
(c)	$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{8000 - v^3}{10000v} \Rightarrow \int_0^T 1 dt = \int_4^8 \frac{10000v}{8000 - v^3} dv$	M1A1
	$\Rightarrow T \approx \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 10000 \times \left\{ \frac{4}{7936} + \frac{2 \times 6}{7784} + \frac{8}{7488} \right\}$	M1 A1
	$\Rightarrow T (= 31.1409....) \approx 31$	
		[14]

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q7 (a)		
	Hooke's law: Equilibrium $\Rightarrow \frac{16(d-2)}{2} = \frac{12(4-d)}{1}$	M1A1A1
	$\Rightarrow d = 3.2$	A1
	so extensions are 1.2m and 0.8m.	A1
(b)	If the particle is displaced distance x towards ***B*** then	
	$-m\ddot{x} = \frac{16(1.2+x)}{2} - \frac{12(0.8-x)}{1} (= 20x)$	M1A1ft A1ft
	$\Rightarrow \ddot{x} = -40x$ or $\ddot{x} = -\frac{20}{m} (\Rightarrow \text{SHM})$	A1
(c)	$T = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{40}}$	B1ft
	$a = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{\text{their } \omega}$	B1ft
	$x = a\sin\omega t$ their a, their ω	M1
	$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}\sin\sqrt{40}t$	A1
	$\sqrt{40}t = \frac{\pi}{6} (\Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{6\sqrt{40}})$	M1
	Proportion $\frac{4t}{T} = \frac{4\pi}{6\sqrt{40}} \times \frac{\sqrt{40}}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{3}$	M1A1
		[16]