Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2016

Pearson Edexcel GCE in Mechanics 1 (6677_01)
Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK’s largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at www.edexcel.com or www.btec.co.uk. Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus.

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Pearson aspires to be the world’s leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We’ve been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk
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.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.
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
   These are marks given for a correct method or an attempt at a correct method. In Mechanics they are usually awarded for the application of some mechanical principle to produce an equation.
   e.g. resolving in a particular direction, taking moments about a point, applying a suvat equation, applying the conservation of momentum principle etc.
   The following criteria are usually applied to the equation.
   To earn the M mark, the equation
   (i) should have the correct number of terms
   (ii) be dimensionally correct i.e. all the terms need to be dimensionally correct
   e.g. in a moments equation, every term must be a ‘force x distance’ term or ‘mass x distance’, if we allow them to cancel ‘g’ s.
   For a resolution, all terms that need to be resolved (multiplied by sin or cos) must be resolved to earn the M mark.

   M marks are sometimes dependent (DM) on previous M marks having been earned.
   e.g. when two simultaneous equations have been set up by, for example, resolving in two directions and there is then an M mark for solving the equations to find a particular quantity – this M mark is often dependent on the two previous M marks having been earned.

   ‘A’ marks
   These are dependent accuracy (or sometimes answer) marks and can only be awarded if the previous M mark has been earned. E.g. M0 A1 is impossible.

   ‘B’ marks
   These are independent accuracy marks where there is no method (e.g. often given for a comment or for a graph)

   A few of the A and B marks may be f.t. – follow through – marks.
3. General Abbreviations

These are some of the traditional marking abbreviations that will appear in the mark schemes.

- bod – benefit of doubt
- ft – follow through
- the symbol \( \sqrt{\) 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
- 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.

5. For misreading which does not alter the character of a question or materially simplify it, deduct two from any A or B marks gained, in that part of the question affected.

6. If a candidate makes more than one attempt at any question:
   - If all but one attempt is crossed out, mark the attempt which is NOT crossed out.
   - If either all attempts are crossed out or none are crossed out, mark all the attempts and score the highest single attempt.

7. Ignore wrong working or incorrect statements following a correct answer.
General Principles for Mechanics Marking
(But note that specific mark schemes may sometimes override these general principles)

- Rules for M marks: correct no. of terms; dimensionally correct; all terms that need resolving (i.e. multiplied by cos or sin) are resolved.
- Omission or extra g in a resolution is an accuracy error not method error.
- Omission of mass from a resolution is a method error.
- Omission of a length from a moments equation is a method error.
- Omission of units or incorrect units is not (usually) counted as an accuracy error.
- DM indicates a dependent method mark i.e. one that can only be awarded if a previous specified method mark has been awarded.
- Any numerical answer which comes from use of $g = 9.8$ should be given to 2 or 3 SF.
- Use of $g = 9.81$ should be penalised once per (complete) question.
  N.B. Over-accuracy or under-accuracy of correct answers should only be penalised once per complete question. However, premature approximation should be penalised every time it occurs.
- Marks must be entered in the same order as they appear on the mark scheme.
- In all cases, if the candidate clearly labels their working under a particular part of a question i.e. (a) or (b) or (c),......then that working can only score marks for that part of the question.
- Accept column vectors in all cases.
- Misreads – if a misread does not alter the character of a question or materially simplify it, deduct two from any A or B marks gained, bearing in mind that after a misread, the subsequent A marks affected are treated as A ft
- Mechanics Abbreviations
  M(A) Taking moments about A.
  N2L Newton’s Second Law (Equation of Motion)
  NEL Newton’s Experimental Law (Newton’s Law of Impact)
  HL Hooke’s Law
  SHM Simple harmonic motion
  PCLM Principle of conservation of linear momentum
  RHS, LHS Right hand side, left hand side.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **1(a)**        | $\tan = \frac{5}{20}$  
                $= 14.036^\circ$  
                $= 104^\circ$ nearest degree | M1  
                A1  
                A1 | (3) |
| **1(b)**        | $p = 400i + t(15i + 20j)$  
                $q = 800j + t(20i - 5j)$ | M1 A1  
                A1 | (3) |
| **1(c)**        | Equate their j components:  
                $20t(j) = (800 - 5t)(j)$  
                $t = 32$  
                $s = 800j + 32(20i - 5j)$  
                $= 640i + 640j$ | M1  
                A1  
                M1  
                A1 | (4)  
                10 |

**Notes**

**Allow column vectors throughout**

M1 for $\tan = \pm \frac{5}{20}$ or $\pm \frac{20}{5}$ (or any other complete method)
First A1 for $\pm 14.04^\circ$ or $\pm 75.96^\circ$
Second A1 for $104^\circ$

**1(b)**

(i) M1 for clear attempt at either $p$ or $q$ (allow slip but $t$ must be attached to the velocity vector and position vector and velocity vector must be paired up correctly)
First A1 $400i + t(15i + 20j)$ “$p =$” not needed but must be clear it’s $P$
Second A1 $800j + t(20i - 5j)$ “$q =$” not needed but must be clear it’s $Q$

(ii) M1 independent for substituting their $t$ value into their $q$ from (b)
Second A1 for $640i + 640j$

**1(c)**

First M1 for equating their j components; allow j’s on both sides
First A1 for $t = 32$
Second M1 independent for substituting their $t$ value into their $q$ from (b)
Second A1 for $640i + 640j$
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2(a)</td>
<td>( T - 0.5g - 1.5g = 2 \times 0.5 )  \  \  ( T = 20.6 ) (N) or 21 (N)</td>
<td>M1 A1  \  A1 (3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) \[ R \quad 1.5g = 1.5 \times 0.5 \]  \\  Force = 15.5 (N) or 15 (N)  \\  OR: \[ T \quad R \quad 0.5g = 0.5 \times 0.5 \]  \\  Force = 15.5 (N) or 15 (N) | M1 A1  \\  A1 (3)  \\  OR M1 A1  \\  A1 (3) |

**Notes**

2(a) **N.B.** In both parts of this question use the mass which is being used to guide you as to which part of the system is being considered.

M1 is for an equation for whole system in \( T \) only, with usual rules

First A1 for a correct equation

Second A1 for 20.6 or 21

2(b) First M1 is for an equation for the brick only (1st alternative) or for the scale pan only (2nd alternative) with usual rules.

First A1 for a correct equation (in the second alternative \( T \) does not need to be substituted)

Second A1 for 15.5 or 15

**N.B.** If \( R \) is replaced by - \( R \) in either equation, can score M1A1. This would lead to \( R = -15.5 \) or -15. The second A1 can then only be scored if the candidate explains why the –ve sign is being ignored.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>$F = \frac{1}{8} \times 0.4g$</td>
<td>M1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\frac{1}{8} \times 0.4g = 0.4a$</td>
<td>M1 A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$0 = u^2 + 2(\frac{1}{8}g) \times 5$</td>
<td>M1 A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$I = 0.4 \times (3.5 - 4) = 3\text{Ns}$</td>
<td>M1 A1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes

3. First M1 for $1/8 \times 0.4g$ (Allow if $g$ omitted)
   Second M1 for resolving horizontally with their $F$ (could just be $F$)
   First A1 for a correct equation in $a$ only
   Third M1 for use of $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ with $v = 0$, $s = 5$ and *a calculated value of $a$*. (M0 if $u = 4$ or if $u = 0$)
   Second A1 for a correct equation in $u$ only ($u$ may be in terms of $I$)
   Fourth M1 (M0 if $g$ included or if $u = 0$ or $u = 4$) for $\pm 0.4(u \pm 4)$
   where $u$ is their calculated value.
   Third A1 for 3, 3.0 or 3.00 (Ns)

Alternative work – energy method:

\[
F = (\frac{1}{8} \times 0.4g) \quad \text{M1}
\]

\[
\frac{1}{2} \times 0.4u^2 = (\frac{1}{8} \times 0.4g) \times 5 \quad \text{M2 A2 (M2 if $F$ not substituted)}
\]

\[
I = 0.4 \times (3.5 - 4) \quad \text{M1}
\]

\[
= 3 \text{ (Ns)} \quad \text{A1}
\]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4(a)</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Graph" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B1 shape ((M))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B1 figs ((40,T))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B1 shape ((N))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B1 figs ((30,25))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

For **N**: \[
\frac{1}{2}(25 + 25 + t).30 = 975 \quad \text{OR} \quad \frac{1}{2}(25 + t_1).30 = 975 \\
\begin{align*}
t &= 15 \\
t_1 &= 40
\end{align*}
\]

For **M**: \[
\begin{align*}
\frac{1}{2}(25 + t + T).40 &= 975 \quad \text{OR} \quad \frac{1}{2}(t_1 + T).40 = 975 \\
T &= \frac{975}{20} (8\frac{3}{4} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{35}{4} \quad \text{oe})
\end{align*}
\]

ALTERNATIVE: They may find \(t\) or \(t_1\), in terms of \(T\), from their \((M)\) equation, and substitute for \(t\) or \(t_1\) in their \((N)\) equation, and then solve for \(T\): \[
\begin{align*}
\text{For M:} \quad \frac{1}{2}(25 + t + T).40 &= 975 \quad \text{OR} \quad \frac{1}{2}(t_1 + T).40 = 975 \\
\begin{align*}
t &= \left(\frac{975}{40}\right) 25 \quad T \\
t_1 &= \left(\frac{975}{40}\right) T
\end{align*}
\end{align*}
\]

For **N**: \[
\begin{align*}
\frac{1}{2}(25 + 25 + t).30 &= 975 \quad \text{OR} \quad \frac{1}{2}(25 + t_1).30 = 975 \\
\text{sub for } t \quad \text{OR} \quad \text{sub for } t_1
\end{align*}
\]

\[
T = 8.75 \left(8\frac{3}{4} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{35}{4} \quad \text{oe}\right) 
\]

Notes

4(a) First B1 \((M)\) for correct shape – *must start and finish on the axes*. Second B1 for 40 and \(T\) marked clearly (if delineators omitted B0) and correctly Third B1 \((N)\) for correct shape – *must start and finish on the axes*. Fourth B1 for 30 and 25 (if delineators omitted B0) marked clearly and correctly **N.B.** If graphs do not cross and/or do not finish at the same point, max score is B1B1B0B1.
### N.B. If graphs done on separate diagrams, mark each and award the higher mark i.e. can score max 2/4 for part (a).

#### 4(b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>N.B.</strong> When attempting to find the area of a triangle, must see $\frac{1}{2} \times \ldots$ to be able to award an M mark i.e. M0 if $\frac{1}{2}$ is missing.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N.B.</strong> When attempting to find the area of a trapezium, must see something of the form: $\frac{1}{2} \times (a + b)h$ to be able to award an M mark i.e. M0 if $\frac{1}{2}$ is missing and bracket is not a sum.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First M1 for attempt at using 975m distance travelled by $N$ to obtain an equation in one unknown time (usually extra time $t$ after 25 s, but could, for example, be whole time $t_1$). They may use the area under their graph or use suvat (N.B. Any single suvat equn using $s = 975$ is M0).  
First A1 for a correct equation in their unknown time  
e.g. $(30 \times 25) + \frac{1}{2} 30t = 975$  OR  $(30 \times 25) + \frac{1}{2} 30 (t_1 - 25) = 975$  
Second M1, dependent on first M, for solving their equation  
Second A1 for a correct value for their unknown.

Third M1 for attempt at using 975m distance travelled by $M$ to obtain an equation in $T$ and possibly one other unknown time (usually extra time $t$ after 25 s, but could, for example, be whole time $t_1$). They may use the area under their graph or use suvat (N.B. Any suvat equn using $s = 975$ is M0).

Third A1 for a correct equation in $T$ and possibly their unknown.  
This A1 can be earned if they just have a letter for their unknown :  
e.g. $40T + \frac{1}{2} 40.(25 + t - T) = 975$  OR  $40T + \frac{1}{2} 40. (t_1 - T) = 975$  
or for an incorrect numerical value in place of $t$ or $t_1$.

Fourth M1, dependent on first, second and third M’s, for solving for $T$. Fourth A1 for 8.75 or 35/4 or any other equivalent.

SEE MARKS FOR ALTERNATIVE ABOVE.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$R$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$R = 2g \cos 20^\circ + 40 \cos 60^\circ$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$F = 40 \cos 30^\circ - 2g \cos 70^\circ$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$= \frac{40 \cos 30^\circ - 2g \cos 70^\circ}{2g \cos 20^\circ + 40 \cos 60^\circ}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$= 0.73$ or $0.727$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes

5. B1 for $\mu R$ seen or implied.

First M1 for resolving perpendicular to the plane with usual rules (must be using $2(g)$ with $20^\circ$ or $70^\circ$ and $40$ with $30^\circ$ or $60^\circ$)

First and second A1’s for a correct equation. A1A0 if one error

Second M1 for resolving parallel to the plane with usual rules (must be using $2(g)$ with $20^\circ$ or $70^\circ$ and $40$ with $30^\circ$ or $60^\circ$)

Third and fourth A1’s for a correct equation. A1A0 if one error

Third M1 independent for eliminating $R$ to produce an equation in $\mu$ only. Does not need to be $\mu = \ldots$

Fourth M1 independent for solving for $\mu$

Fifth A1 for $0.727$ or $0.73$

**N.B.** They may choose to resolve in 2 other directions e.g. horizontally and vertically.

**N.B.** If $F$ is replaced by $-F$ in the second equation, treat this as an error unless they subsequently explain that they have their $F$ acting in the wrong direction, in which case they could score full marks for the question.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Diagram](attachment:image.png)

N.B. They may use a different variable, other than $d$, in their moments equations e.g. say they use $x = SG$ consistently, they can score all the marks for their two equations and if they eliminate $x$ correctly, DM1 A1 (for $M$), and, if they found $x$ correctly, then added 0.5 to obtain $d$, the other A1 also.

First M1 for moments about $S$ (need correct no. of terms, so if they don’t realise that the reaction at $T$ is zero it’s M0) to give an equation in $d$ and $M$ only.

First A1 for a correct first equation in $d$ and $M$ only. (A1 for both g’s or no g’s but A0 if one g is missing)

N.B. They may use 2 equations and eliminate to obtain their equation in $d$ and $M$ only e.g. $M(A) 0.5R_S = 30gd$ and $(^\wedge) R_S = 30g + Mg$ and then eliminate $R_S$. The M mark is only earned once they have produced an equation in $d$ and $M$ only, with all the usual rules about correct no. of terms etc applying to all the equations they use to obtain it.

Second M1 for moments about $T$ (need correct no. of terms, so if they don’t realise that the reaction at $S$ is zero it’s M0) to give an equation in $d$ and $M$ only

Second A1 for a correct second equation in $d$ and $M$ only. (A1 for both g’s or no g’s but A0 if one g is missing)

N.B. They may use 2 equations and eliminate to obtain their equation in $d$ and $M$ only e.g. $M(B) 2R_T = 30g(6 - d)$ and $(^\wedge) R_T = 30g + Mg$ and then eliminate $R_T$. The M mark is only earned once they have produced an equation in $d$ and $M$ only, with all the usual rules about correct no. of terms etc applying to all the equations they use to obtain it.

### Marks

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M1 A1</td>
<td>M1 A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DM1 A1</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Third M1, dependent on 1st and 2nd M marks, for eliminating either $M$ or $d$ to produce an equation in either $d$ only or $M$ only.

Third A1 for $(d =) 1.2$ oe *(N.B. Neither this A mark nor the next one can be awarded if there are any errors in the equations.)*

**Beware:** If one $g$ is missing consistently from each of their equations, they can obtain $d = 1.2$ but award A0

Fourth A1 for $(M =) 42$

---

Scenario 1: Below are the possible equations, (if they don’t use $M(S)$), any two of which can be used, by eliminating $R_S$, to obtain an equation *in $d$ and $M$ only*, for the first M1.

N.B. If $R_T$ appears in any of these and doesn’t subsequently become zero then it’s M0.

| $M(A)$ | $0.5R_S = 30gd$ |
| $M(B)$ | $5.5R_S = 30g(6 - d) + 6Mg$ |
| $M(T)$ | $3.5R_S = 30g(4 - d) + 4Mg$ |
| (^) | $R_S = 30g + Mg$ |

Scenario 2: Below are the possible equations, (if they don’t use $M(T)$), any two of which can be used, by eliminating $R_T$, to obtain an equation *in $d$ and $M$ only*, for the second M1.

N.B. If $R_S$ appears in any of these and doesn’t subsequently become zero then it’s M0.

<p>| $M(A)$ | $4R_T = 30gd + 6Mg$ |
| $M(B)$ | $2R_T = 30g(6 - d)$ |
| $M(S)$ | $3.5R_T = 30g(d - 0.5) + 5.5Mg$ |
| (^) | $R_T = 30g + Mg$ |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 7(a)            | \( F_2 = ki + kj \)  
( 1 + a)i + (2 + b)j  
\[
\frac{1+a}{2+b} = \frac{1}{3}  
a = b = k = 2.5; \quad F_2 = 2.5i + 2.5j
\]   | B1 | M1 | DM1 A1 | DM1 A1; A1 (7) |
| ALTERNATIVE:    | \( F_2 = ki + kj \)  
( 1 + a)i + (2 + b)j = p(i + 3j)  
\[
1+a = p  
2+b = 3p  
a = b = k = 2.5; \quad F_2 = 2.5i + 2.5j
\] | B1 | M1 for LHS | DM1 A1 | DM1 A1; A1 (7) |
| (b)             | \( v = 3i - 22j + 3(3i + 9j) \)  
= 12i + 5j  
\[
|v| = \sqrt{12^2 + 5^2} = 13 \text{ ms}^{-1}
\] | M1 | A1 | M1 A1 cso (4) | 11 |

Notes

7(a) B1 for \( F_2 = ki + kj \) \((k \neq 1)\) seen or implied in working, including for an incorrect final answer, with the wrong \( k \) value.
First M1 for adding the 2 forces (for this M mark we only need \( F_2 = ai + bj \), with \( i \)'s and \( j \)'s collected (which can be implied by later working) but allow a slip.
(M0 if \( a \) and \( b \) both assumed to be 1)
Second M1, dependent on first M1, for ratio of their cpts = 1/3 or 3/1 (Must be correct way up for the M mark)
First A1 for a correct equation which may involve two unknowns
Third M1, dependent on first and second M1, for solving for \( k \) oe
Second A1 for a correct \( k \) value
Third A1 for 2.5\( i \) + 2.5\( j \)
ALTERNATIVE: Using two simultaneous equations

B1 for $F_2 = ki + kj \ (k \neq 1)$ seen or implied in working.
First M1 for adding the 2 forces (for this M mark we only need $F_2 = ai + bj$), with $i$’s and $j$’s collected (LHS of equation) (M0 if $a$ and $b$ both assumed to be 1) but allow a slip
Second M1, dependent on first M1, for equating coeffs to produce two equations in 2 or 3 unknowns. Must have $p$ and $3p$ (M0 if $p$ is assumed to be 1 or $k$)
First A1 for two correct equations
Third M1, dependent on first and second M1, for solving for $k$ or $e$
Second A1 for a correct $k$ value
Third A1 for $2.5i + 2.5j$

ALTERNATIVE: Using magnitudes and directions

$F_2 = ki + kj$, seen or implied
Correct vector triangle
\[
\frac{k\sqrt{2}}{\sin45^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sin(90^\circ - \alpha)}, \quad \alpha = \arctan2
\]
\[
2k = 5
\]
\[
k = 2.5; \quad F_2 = 2.5i + 2.5j
\]

ALTERNATIVE: Using magnitudes and directions

B1 for $F_2 = ki + kj$ seen or implied in working.
First M1 for a correct vector triangle (for this M mark we only need $F_2 = ai + bj$). (M0 if $a$ and $b$ both assumed to be 1 and/or longest side is assumed to be $\sqrt{10}$)
Second M1, dependent on first M1, for using sine rule on vector triangle
First A1 for a correct equation. $45^\circ$ may not appear exactly.
Third M1, dependent on first and second M1, for solving for $k$ or $e$
Second A1 for a correct $k$ value
Third A1 for $2.5i + 2.5j$
| (b) | First M1 for use of $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{a}t$ with $t = 3$
First A1 for $12\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j}$ seen or implied. However, if a wrong $\mathbf{v}$ is seen A0
Second M1 for finding magnitude of their $\mathbf{v}$
Second A1 for 13 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8(a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$F = \frac{1}{2} R$</td>
<td>M1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$R = 1.5g$</td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$T - F = 1.5a$</td>
<td>M1 A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$3g - T = 3a$</td>
<td>M1 A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$T = 1.2g$ or 11.8 N or 12 N</td>
<td>DM1 A1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) $R = \sqrt{T^2 + T^2}$ or $2T \cos 45^0$ or $\frac{T}{\cos 45^0}$

$= 16.6$ (N) or $17$ (N) or $\frac{6g\sqrt{2}}{5}$

Direction is $45^0$ below the horizontal  oe

Notes

8(a) First M1 for use of $F = \frac{1}{2} R$ in an equation.
First B1 for $R = 1.5g$
Second M1 for resolving horizontally with usual rules
First A1 for a correct equation
Third M1 for resolving vertically with usual rules
Second A1 for a correct equation

N.B. Either of the above could be replaced by a whole system equation:
$3g - F = 4.5a$

N.B. All of the marks for the two equations can be scored if they consistently use $-a$ instead of $a$.
Fourth M1 dependent on first, second and third M marks for solving their equations for $T$
Third A1 for 1.2g, 11.8 (N) or 12 (N)

(b) First M1 for a complete method for finding the magnitude of the resultant (N.B. M0 if different tensions used),
First A1 for $\sqrt{T^2 + T^2}$ or $2T \cos 45^0$
Second A1 for 16.6(N) or 17 (N)
First B1 for $45^0$ below the horizontal or a diagram with an arrow and a correct angle. Ignore subsequent wrong answers e.g. a bearing of $225^0$, which scores B0, as does SW etc.