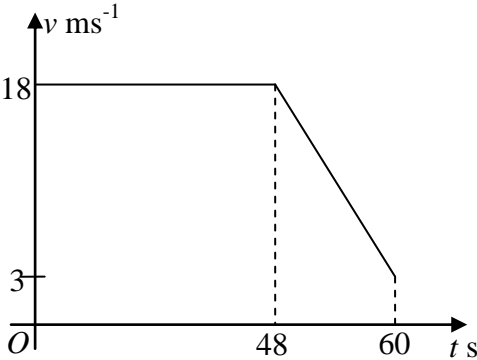


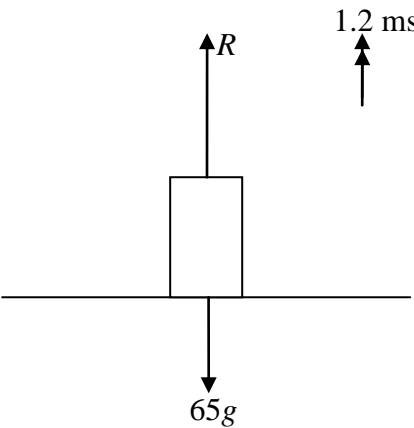
Mathematics M1 January 2014

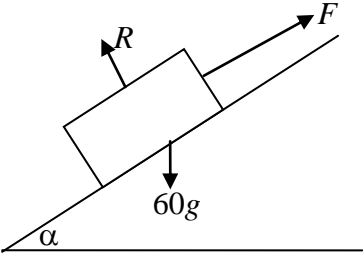
Solutions and Mark Scheme

Final Version

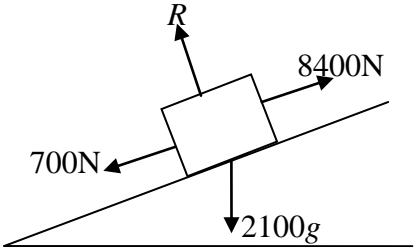
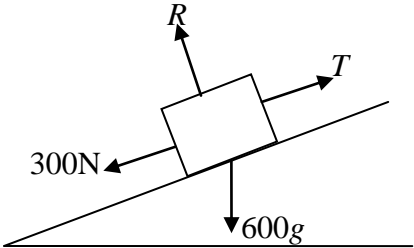
Q	Solution	Mark	Notes
1(a)	 <p>The graph shows velocity v in ms^{-1} on the vertical axis and time t in seconds on the horizontal axis. The origin is labeled O. The velocity is constant at 18 ms^{-1} from $t = 0$ to $t = 48$. From $t = 48$ to $t = 60$, the velocity decreases linearly to 3 ms^{-1}. Dashed lines indicate the points $(48, 18)$ and $(60, 3)$ on the graph.</p>	<p>B1 B1</p>	<p>$(0, 18)$ to $(48, 18)$ Or $(48, 18)$ to $(60, 3)$ graph all correct, with units, labels.</p>
1(b)	<p>magnitude of deceleration = $\frac{18 - 3}{12}$ = $\underline{1.25 \text{ (ms}^{-2}\text{)}}$</p>	<p>M1 A1</p>	<p>A0 if negative</p>
1(c)	<p>Distance = area under graph Distance = $48 \times 18 + 0.5(18 + 3) \times 12$ Distance = $\underline{990 \text{ (m)}}$</p>	<p>M1 B1 A1</p>	<p>attempt at total area. one correct area seen cao</p>

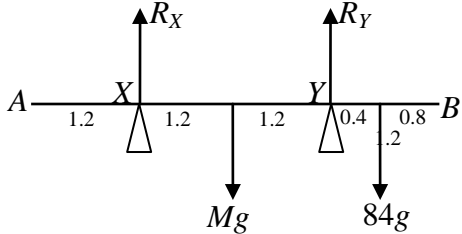
Q	Solution	Mark	Notes
2(a)	Use of $v = u + at$, $v=0$, $u=(\pm)7$, $a=(\pm)9.8$ $0 = 7 - 9.8t$ $t = \frac{7}{9.8} = \frac{5}{7}(\text{s})$	M1 A1	oe correct equ solvable for t A1
2(b)	Use of $s = ut + 0.5at^2$, $u=(\pm)7$, $a=(\pm)9.8$, $t=4$ $s = 7 \times 4 + 0.5(-9.8) \times 4^2$ $s = 28 - 4.9 \times 16$ $s = -50.4$ Height of cliff is <u>50.4 (m)</u>	M1 A1 A1	if staged method, one correct distance cao, allow -ve

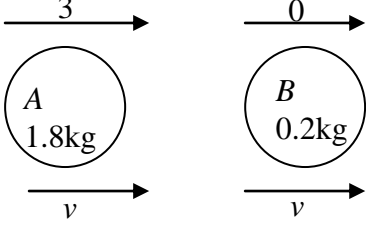
Q	Solution	Mark	Notes
3	 <p>N2L applied to man</p> $R - 65g = 65a$ $R = 65 \times 1.2 + 65 \times 9.8$ $R = \underline{715 \text{ (N)}}$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>dim correct and R and $65g$ opposing.</p> <p>cao</p>

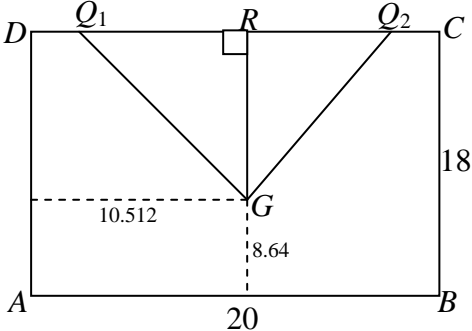
Q	Solution	Mark	Notes
4(a)(i)	 <p> $R = 60g \cos \alpha$ $F = \mu R$ $F = 60 \times 9.8 \cos \alpha \times 0.3$ $F = \underline{159.87 \text{ (N)}}$ </p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p>	
4(a)(ii)	<p>N2L applied to object</p> $60g \sin \alpha - F = 60a$ $60a = 60 \times 9.8 \sin 25^\circ - 159.87$ $a = \underline{1.48 \text{ (ms}^{-2}\text{)}}$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>all forces, dim correct.</p> <p>ft F</p>
4(b)	<p>If object remains stationary, component Of weight down slope \leq Friction</p> $60g \sin \alpha \leq \mu \times 60g \cos \alpha$ $\therefore \text{least } \mu = \tan 25^\circ$ $= 0.4663$ $= \underline{0.47 \text{ (to 2 d.p.)}}$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>si</p>

Q	Solution	Mark	Notes
5	<p>Resolve in Q direction</p> $Q = 9\sin 60^\circ$ $= 9 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \underline{7.794}$ <p>Resolve in P direction</p> $P + 9\cos 60^\circ = 6$ $P = 6 - 9 \times 0.5$ $P = \underline{1.5}$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>equation required</p> <p>cao</p> <p>equation required, all forces</p> <p>correct equation</p> <p>cao</p>

Q	Solution	Mark	Notes
6(a)	 <p>N2L on whole system</p> $8400 - 700 - 2100g\sin\alpha = 2100a$ $8400 - 700 - 5762.4 = 2100a$ $a = \underline{0.923 \text{ (ms}^{-2}\text{)}}$	<p>M2</p> <p>(M1)</p> <p>A2</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>all forces in same dir, dim correct. 8400N and resistance opposing.</p> <p>one force missing but must have comp of wt. and resistance.)</p> <p>-1 each error</p> <p>cao 3 dp required.</p>
6(b)	 <p>N2L applied to trailer</p> $T - 300 - 600g\sin\alpha = 600a$ $T - 300 - 600 \times 9.8 \times \frac{7}{25} = 600 \times \frac{346}{375}$ $T = \underline{2500 \text{ (N)}}$	<p>M1</p> <p>A2</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>all forces, no extra. Dim correct. Either resist. or comp wt opposing</p> <p>-1 each error</p> <p>ft a. answers rounding to 2500</p>

Q	Solution	Mark	Notes
7(a)			
7(a)(i)	Moments about Y $Mg \times 1.2 = R_X \times 2.4 + 84g \times 0.4$ $(9.8 \times 1.2)M = 2.4 \times 156.8 + 84 \times 9.8 \times 0.4$ $M = \underline{60}$	M1 B1 A1	dim. Correct, all forces, equation, oe any correct moment.
7(a)(ii)	Resolve vertically $R_X + R_Y = Mg + 84g$ $R_Y = 144 \times 9.8 - 156.8$ $R_Y = \underline{1254.4 \text{ (N)}}$	M1 A1 A1	all forces ft M
7(b)(i)	When plank about to tilt about Y $R_Y = 0$ Resolve vertically $R_X = 60g + 84g$ $R_X = \underline{1411.2 \text{ (N)}}$	M1 M1 A1	si all forces ft M
7(b)(ii)	Moments about X $84g \times x = 60g \times 1.2$ $x = \frac{6}{7} = \underline{0.86}$ Distance of the person from X = 0.86 (m)	M1 A1	dim correct ft M

Q	Solution	Mark	Notes
8(a)(i)	 <p>Conservation of momentum $1.8 \times 3 + 0.2 \times 0 = 1.8v + 0.2v$ $2v = 5.4$ $v = \underline{2.7 \text{ (ms}^{-1}\text{)}}$</p>	M1 A1 A1	allow different v 's convincing
8(a)(ii)	$e = \underline{0}$	B1	
8(b)(i)	N2L applied to combined object $-8 = 2a$ $a = -4 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ $ a = \underline{4 \text{ (ms}^{-2}\text{)}}$	M1 A1	dim correct
8(b)(ii)	Use of $v = u + at$, $u = 2.7$, $a = (\pm)4$, $t = 0.5$ $v = 2.7 - 4 \times 0.5$ $v = \underline{0.7 \text{ (ms}^{-1}\text{)}}$	M1 A1 A1	oe ft a if <0 . ft a if <0 .
8(b)(iii)	Use of $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$, $u = 2.7$, $v = 2$, $a = (\pm)4$ $2^2 = 2.7^2 - 2 \times 4s$ $s = \underline{0.41(125 \text{ m})}$	M1 A1 A1	oe ft a if <0 . ft a if <0 .

Q	Solution	Mark	Notes																				
9(a)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%;">Area</th> <th style="width: 15%;">from AD</th> <th style="width: 15%;">from AB</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ABCD</td> <td>360</td> <td>10</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Circle</td> <td>21</td> <td>6</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>XYZ</td> <td>36</td> <td>13</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lamina</td> <td>375</td> <td>x</td> <td>y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Area	from AD	from AB	ABCD	360	10	9	Circle	21	6	12	XYZ	36	13	7	Lamina	375	x	y	<p>B1 B1 B1 B1</p>	<p>all 4 correct areas</p>
	Area	from AD	from AB																				
ABCD	360	10	9																				
Circle	21	6	12																				
XYZ	36	13	7																				
Lamina	375	x	y																				
9(a)(i)	<p>Moments about AD</p> $360 \times 10 + 36 \times 13 = 375x + 21 \times 6$ $x = \underline{10.5(12 \text{ cm})}$	<p>M1 A1 A1</p>	<p>consistent use of signs for areas and moments. ft table if +XYZ and -circ cao</p>																				
9(a)(ii)	<p>Moments about AB</p> $360 \times 9 + 36 \times 7 = 375y + 21 \times 12$ $y = \underline{8.6(4 \text{ cm})}$	<p>M1 A1 A1</p>	<p>consistent use of signs for areas and moments. ft table if +XYZ and -circ cao</p>																				
9(b)	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Consider triangle RQ_1G Angle $RGQ = \text{angle } RQG = 45^\circ$ $\therefore RQ = RG$</p> <p>Let $DQ_1 = x$ $10.512 - x = 18 - 8.64$ $x = 10.512 - 9.36$ $DQ_1 = \underline{1.1(52 \text{ cm})}$</p> <p>$DQ_2 = 10.512 + (18 - 8.64)$ $DQ_2 = \underline{19.8(72 \text{ cm})}$</p>	<p>M1 A1 M1 A1</p>	<p>ft x, y ft x, y</p>																				