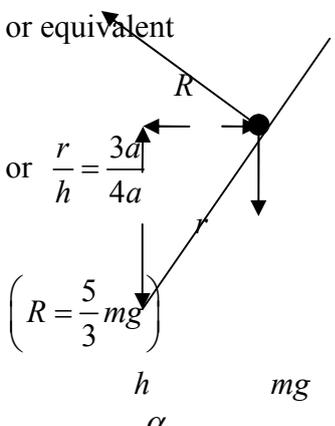
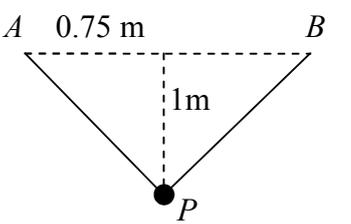
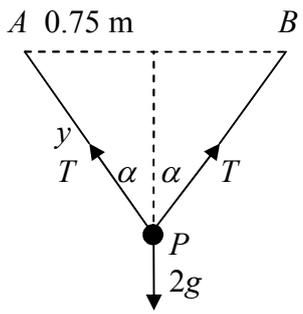
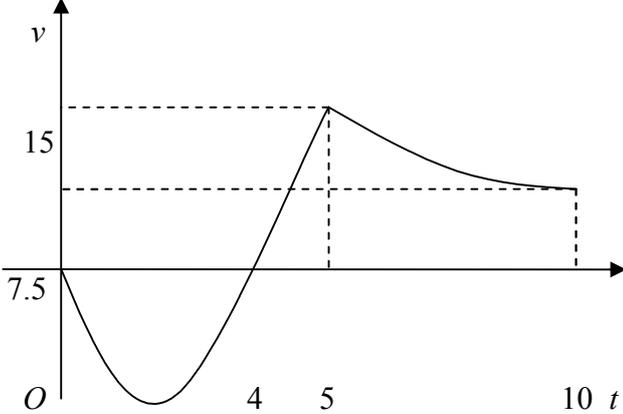


June 2006
6679 Mechanics M3
Mark Scheme

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
1.	<p style="text-align: center;">Use of $(\pi) \int y^2 dx \times \bar{x} = (\pi) \int xy^2 dx$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\int x dx \times \bar{x} = \int x^2 dx$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_{\dots}^{\dots} \times \bar{x} = \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_{\dots}^{\dots}$</p> <p>Using limits 0 and 4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{16}{2} \times \bar{x} = \frac{64}{3}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\bar{x} = \frac{8}{3}$</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1 = A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (5)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[5]</p>
2.	<p>(a) Small Hemisphere Bowl Large Hemisphere</p> <p>Mass ratios $\frac{2}{3} \pi \left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^3$ $\frac{2}{3} \pi \frac{7a^3}{8}$ $\frac{2}{3} \pi a^3$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Anything in the ratio 1 : 7 : 8</p> <p>\bar{x} $\frac{3}{16} a$ \bar{x} $\frac{3}{8} a$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$1 \times \frac{3}{16} a + 7 \times \bar{x} = 8 \times \frac{3}{8} a$</p> <p>Leading to $\bar{x} = \frac{45}{112} a$ * cso</p> <p>(b) Bowl Liquid Bowl and Liquid</p> <p>Mass Ratios M kM $(k+1)M$</p> <p>\bar{x} $\frac{45}{112} a$ $\frac{3}{16} a$ $\frac{17}{48} a$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$M \times \frac{45}{112} a + kM \times \frac{3}{16} a = (k+1)M \times \frac{17}{48} a$</p> <p>Leading to $k = \frac{2}{7}$</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1 (5)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1 (5)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[10]</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
3.	<p>(a)</p> $a = 0.1$ $\frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \omega = 10\pi$ $F_{\max} = ma\omega^2$ $= 0.2 \times 0.1 \times (10\pi)^2$ $\approx 19.7 \text{ (N)}$ <p>cao</p> <p>(b)</p> $a' = 0.2, \quad \omega' = 10\pi$ $v^2 = \omega'^2 (a^2 - x^2) = 100\pi^2 (0.2^2 - 0.1^2) \quad (= 3\pi^2 \approx 29.6 \dots)$ $v \approx 5.44 \text{ (ms}^{-1}\text{)}$ <p>cao</p> <p><i>If answers are given to more than 3 significant figures a maximum of one A mark is lost in the question.</i></p>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(6)</p> <p>B1ft, B1ft</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>[11]</p>
4.	<p>or equivalent</p>  <p>or $\frac{r}{h} = \frac{3a}{4a}$</p> <p>$\left(R = \frac{5}{3}mg \right)$</p> <p>$h$ mg</p> <p>α</p> <p>$= mr \times \frac{8g}{9a} \quad \left(R = \frac{10mrg}{9a} \right)$</p> $\tan \alpha = \frac{9a}{8r} \quad \left(\frac{5}{3}mg = \frac{10mrg}{9a} \right)$ <p>Eliminating R</p> $\left(\frac{3}{4} = \frac{9a}{8r} \Rightarrow r = \frac{3}{2}a \right)$ $h = \frac{r}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{3a}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} = 2a$	<p>$\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$</p> <p>B1</p> <p>$\tan \alpha = \frac{r}{h}$</p> <p>B1</p> <p>$R(\uparrow) \quad R \sin \alpha = mg$</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>$R(\leftarrow) \quad R \cos \alpha = mr\omega^2$</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>(11)</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
5.	<p>(a)</p>  $AP = \sqrt{(0.75^2 + 1^2)} = 1.25$ <p>Conservation of energy</p> $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times v^2 + 2 \times \frac{49 \times 0.5^2}{2 \times 0.75} = 2g \times 1 \quad -1$ <p>for each incorrect term</p> <p>Leading to $v \approx 1.8 \text{ (ms}^{-1}\text{)}$</p> <p>accept 1.81</p> <p>(b)</p>  <p>$R(\uparrow) \quad 2T \cos \alpha = 2g$</p> $y = \frac{0.75}{\sin \alpha}$ <p>Hooke's Law</p> $T = \frac{49}{0.75} \left(\frac{0.75}{\sin \alpha} - 0.75 \right)$ $= 49 \left(\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} - 1 \right)$ $\frac{9.8}{\cos \alpha} = 49 \left(\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} - 1 \right)$ <p>Eliminating T</p> $\tan \alpha = 5(1 - \sin \alpha)$ $5 = \tan \alpha + 5 \sin \alpha \quad *$ <p>cs0</p>	<p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A2 (1, 0)</p> <p>A1 (6)</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (6)</p> <p>[12]</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
6.	<p>(a)</p>  <p>Parabola Hyperbola Points</p> <p>(b) Identifying the minimum point of the parabola and 5 as the end points.</p> $2 < t < 5$ <p>(c) Splitting the integral into two part, with limits 0 and 4, and 4 and 5, and evaluating both integrals.</p> $\int_0^4 3t(t-4) dt = [t^3 - 6t^2]_0^4 = -32 \quad \text{and} \quad \int_4^5 3t(t-4) dt = [t^3 - 6t^2]_4^5 = 7$ <p>Both</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Total distance = 39 (m) *</p> <p>cs0</p> <p>(d)</p> $\int_5^{t_1} \frac{75}{t} dt = 32 - 7$ $75[\ln t]_5^{t_1} = 25$ $\ln \frac{t_1}{5} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow t_1 = 5e^{\frac{1}{3}} \approx 6.98$ <p>cao</p>	<p>B1 B1 B1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (5)</p> <p>[13]</p>

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Question Number	Scheme	Marks
7.	<p>(a)</p> <p>Conservation of Energy</p> $\frac{1}{2}m\left(\frac{5gl}{2} - u^2\right) = mgl$ <p>Leading to $u = \sqrt{\left(\frac{gl}{2}\right)}$</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>Conservation of Energy</p> $\frac{1}{2}m(u^2 - v^2) = mgr$ $v^2 = u^2 - 2gr$ $R(\downarrow) \quad T + mg = \frac{mv^2}{r}$ $T = \frac{m}{r}(u^2 - 2gr) - mg$ $= \frac{mu^2}{r} - 3mg$ $= \frac{mgl}{2r} - 3mg$ $T \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{mgl}{2r} \geq 3mg$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{6} \geq r$ $AB_{\text{MIN}} = \frac{5l}{6}$	<p>M1 A1= A1</p> <p>A1 (4)</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 (9)</p> <p>[13]</p>

