



**GCE**

# Mathematics

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Unit **4728**: Mechanics 1

## **Mark Scheme for January 2012**

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All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Telephone: 0870 770 6622  
Facsimile: 01223 552610  
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Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
✓ and ✕	
BOD	Benefit of doubt
FT	Follow through
ISW	Ignore subsequent working
M0, M1	Method mark awarded 0, 1
A0, A1	Accuracy mark awarded 0, 1
B0, B1	Independent mark awarded 0, 1
SC	Special case
^	Omission sign
MR	Misread
Highlighting	
Other abbreviations in mark scheme	Meaning
E1	Mark for explaining
U1	Mark for correct units
G1	Mark for a correct feature on a graph
M1 dep*	Method mark dependent on a previous mark, indicated by *
cao	Correct answer only
oe	Or equivalent
rot	Rounded or truncated
soi	Seen or implied
www	Without wrong working

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**Subject-specific Marking Instructions**

- a Annotations should be used whenever appropriate during your marking.

**The A, M and B annotations must be used on your standardisation scripts for responses that are not awarded either 0 or full marks.** It is vital that you annotate standardisation scripts fully to show how the marks have been awarded.

For subsequent marking you must make it clear how you have arrived at the mark you have awarded.

- b An element of professional judgement is required in the marking of any written paper. Remember that the mark scheme is designed to assist in marking incorrect solutions. Correct *solutions* leading to correct answers are awarded full marks but work must not be judged on the answer alone, and answers that are given in the question, especially, must be validly obtained; key steps in the working must always be looked at and anything unfamiliar must be investigated thoroughly.

Correct but unfamiliar or unexpected methods are often signalled by a correct result following an *apparently* incorrect method. Such work must be carefully assessed. When a candidate adopts a method which does not correspond to the mark scheme, award marks according to the spirit of the basic scheme; if you are in any doubt whatsoever (especially if several marks or candidates are involved) you should contact your Team Leader.

- c The following types of marks are available.

**M**

A suitable method has been selected and *applied* in a manner which shows that the method is essentially understood. Method marks are not usually lost for numerical errors, algebraic slips or errors in units. However, it is not usually sufficient for a candidate just to indicate an intention of using some method or just to quote a formula; the formula or idea must be applied to the specific problem in hand, eg by substituting the relevant quantities into the formula. In some cases the nature of the errors allowed for the award of an M mark may be specified.

**A**

Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. Accuracy marks cannot be given unless the associated Method mark is earned (or implied). Therefore M0 A1 cannot ever be awarded.

**B**

Mark for a correct result or statement independent of Method marks.

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**E**

A given result is to be established or a result has to be explained. This usually requires more working or explanation than the establishment of an unknown result.

Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, eg wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored. Sometimes this is reinforced in the mark scheme by the abbreviation isw. However, this would not apply to a case where a candidate passes through the correct answer as part of a wrong argument.

- d When a part of a question has two or more 'method' steps, the M marks are in principle independent unless the scheme specifically says otherwise; and similarly where there are several B marks allocated. (The notation 'dep \*' is used to indicate that a particular mark is dependent on an earlier, asterisked, mark in the scheme.) Of course, in practice it may happen that when a candidate has once gone wrong in a part of a question, the work from there on is worthless so that no more marks can sensibly be given. On the other hand, when two or more steps are successfully run together by the candidate, the earlier marks are implied and full credit must be given.
- e The abbreviation ft implies that the A or B mark indicated is allowed for work correctly following on from previously incorrect results. Otherwise, A and B marks are given for correct work only — differences in notation are of course permitted. A (accuracy) marks are not given for answers obtained from incorrect working. When A or B marks are awarded for work at an intermediate stage of a solution, there may be various alternatives that are equally acceptable. In such cases, exactly what is acceptable will be detailed in the mark scheme rationale. If this is not the case please consult your Team Leader.

Sometimes the answer to one part of a question is used in a later part of the same question. In this case, A marks will often be 'follow through'. In such cases you must ensure that you refer back to the answer of the previous part question even if this is not shown within the image zone. You may find it easier to mark follow through questions candidate-by-candidate rather than question-by-question.

- f Unless units are specifically requested, there is no penalty for wrong or missing units as long as the answer is numerically correct and expressed either in SI or in the units of the question. (e.g. lengths will be assumed to be in metres unless in a particular question all the lengths are in km, when this would be assumed to be the unspecified unit.)

We are usually quite flexible about the accuracy to which the final answer is expressed and we do not penalise over-specification.

**When a value is given in the paper**

Only accept an answer correct to at least as many significant figures as the given value. This rule should be applied to each case.

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**When a value is not given in the paper**

Accept any answer that agrees with the correct value to 2 s.f.

It should be used so that only one mark is lost for each distinct accuracy error, except for errors due to premature approximation which should be penalised only once in the examination.

There is no penalty for using a wrong value for  $g$ . E marks will be lost except when results agree to the accuracy required in the question.

## g Rules for replaced work

If a candidate attempts a question more than once, and indicates which attempt he/she wishes to be marked, then examiners should do as the candidate requests.

If there are two or more attempts at a question which have not been crossed out, examiners should mark what appears to be the last (complete) attempt and ignore the others.

NB Follow these maths-specific instructions rather than those in the assessor handbook.

h For a *genuine* misreading (of numbers or symbols) which is such that the object and the difficulty of the question remain unaltered, mark according to the scheme but following through from the candidate's data. A penalty is then applied; 1 mark is generally appropriate, though this may differ for some units. This is achieved by withholding one A mark in the question.

Marks designated as cao may be awarded as long as there are no other errors. E marks are lost unless, by chance, the given results are established by equivalent working.

'Fresh starts' will not affect an earlier decision about a misread.

Note that a miscopy of the candidate's own working is not a misread but an accuracy error.

## i If a graphical calculator is used, some answers may be obtained with little or no working visible. Allow full marks for correct answers (provided, of course, that there is nothing in the wording of the question specifying that analytical methods are required). Where an answer is wrong but there is some evidence of method, allow appropriate method marks. Wrong answers with no supporting method score zero. If in doubt, consult your Team Leader.

## j If in any case the scheme operates with considerable unfairness consult your Team Leader.

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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(i)	Total momentum before = $0.3 \times 2.2 + 0.5 \times 0.8$ Mom P after = $0.3 \times 2.2/2$ $0.3 \times 2.2 + 0.5 \times 0.8 = 0.3 \times 2.2/2 + 0.5v$ $v = 1.46 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	B1 B1 M1 A1 [4]	Allow inclusion of $g$ 0.33, accept 0.33g and negative term Allow $0.33g = 0.5gv - 0.5g \times 0.8$ M1 Allow from inclusion of $g$
1	(ii)	$PQ = 3 \times 1.46 - 3 \times 2.2/2$ $PQ = 1.08 \text{ m}$	M1 A1 [2]	$3(1.46 - 2.2/2)$ Accept $3 \times 1.46 - 2.2/2$
2	(i)	$36 = 0 \pm a24^2/2$ $a = \pm 0.125 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ OR $U = \pm 24a$ and $0^2 = (24a)^2 \pm 2a36$ $a = \pm 0.125 \text{ ms}^{-2} = \pm \frac{1}{8} \text{ ms}^{-2}$	M1 A1 [2] M1 A1	$s = vt - at^2/2 = 0 \pm at^2/2$ OR $s = ut \pm at^2/2$ $1/8$ Use both $0 = u \pm 24a$ and $0^2 = u^2 \pm 2a36$ $U = 3 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
2	(ii)	$(180/g)a = Fr$ $Fr = \pm 2.3(0) \text{ N}$ $\mu = 2.3/180$ $\mu = 0.0128$	M1 A1 M1 A1 [4]	Mass = 18.367...kg. Regard $180a = Fr$ as MR May be implied. $Fr = 22.5$ MR -1 $Fr$ and $R$ both +ve or both -ve, $\mu = 22.5/(180 \times 9.8)$ if MR Award if MR
3	(i)	$v = \pm \int -8 + 0.6t \text{ dt}$ $v = +/-(-8t + 0.6t^2/2) (+c)$ $v = 32.5 - 8t + 0.3t^2$ AG	M1 A1 A1 [3]	Integrates accn or decn (Although only $v = -8t + 0.6t^2/2 (+c)$ is correct) ONLY FROM $v = \int -8 + 0.6t \text{ dt}$ OR $v = -\int 8 - 0.6t \text{ dt}$ and explicit $t = 0, v = 32.5$ so $c = 32.5$
3	(ii)	$0.3t^2 - 8t + 32.5 = 0$ $t = 5$	M1 A1 [2]	Starts to solve 3 term QE, either the given ans in (i) or the candidate's answer in (i) with $v$ set = 0. Needs valid formula or factors which give 2 correct coefficients Accept as one of a pair only if the other value is $65/3 = 21.66...$

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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(iii)	$s = \int 0.3t^2 - 8t + 32.5 dt$ $s = 0.3t^3/3 - 8t^2/2 + 32.5t (+ c)$ $D = 0.3 \times 5^3/3 - 8 \times 5^2/2 + 32.5 \times 5 (+ c)$ $D = 75$	M1 A1 M1 A1 [4]	Integrates an expression for velocity Accept omission of $c$ Substitutes $cv$ (smaller and +ve ans(ii)) or uses limits, $[\ ]_0^{smaller+vecv(ii)}$ Explicit evaluation needed. Accept $+ c$
4	(i)	$(X =) 15 - 20\cos 60, 15 - 20\sin 30$ OR $(Y =) 8 - 20\cos 30, 8 - 20\sin 60$ $(X =) 5 \text{ N}$ (34.048.. if in rad mode) $(Y =) -9.32 \text{ N}$ (4.9149.. if in rad mode)	M1 A1 A1 [3]	Accept $(X =) 15 + 20\cos 120, (Y =) 8 + 20\cos 150$ , and $R A = 100^\circ$ Must be +ve Must be -ve. Allow $8-10\sqrt{3}$
4	(ii)	$R^2 = (+/-9.32)^2 + 5^2$ $R = 10.6 \text{ N}$ $\tan \theta = (+/-9.32)/5$  Angle = $152^\circ$	M1 A1 ft M1  A1 [4]	Uses Pythagoras on ans(i), neither component 8 or 15 $\sqrt{(X(i))^2 + Y(i)^2}$ Finds any relevant angle with 8 N or 15 N, neither component 8 or 15 CAO, must be 3sf or better
4	(iii)	(Greatest =) 43 N (Least =) 0 N	B1 B1 [2]	
5	(i)	$S_{dec} = 15 \times 4 - 1.75 \times 4^2 / 2$ $S_{dec} = 46$ $100 - 46 = 15T/2 + 15(10 - 4 - T)$ (= $15 \times 6 - 15T/2$ ) $54 = 90 - 7.5T$ $T = 4.8$	M1 A1 M1 A1ft A1 [5]	Or $v = 15 - 1.75 \times 4$ and $s = (15 + v)/2 \times 4$ May be implied Any attempt at combined 3 stage distances being 100 Simplification not essential. ft $cv(S_{dec}(i), \text{numerical})$
5	(ii)	$V_R = d(3t^2 - 0.2t^3)/dt$ $V_R = 6t - 0.6t^2$ $V_R(5) (= 6 \times 5 - 0.6 \times 5^2) = 15 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	M1 A1 A1 [3]	Attempt at differentiating $S_R$ Accept $V_R = 2 \times 3t - 3 \times 0.2t^2$ Must show explicit substitution



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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(iii)	$A_R = d(6t - 0.6t^2)/dt$ $6 - 1.2t = -1.75$ $t = 6.46$	M1* D*M1 A1 [3]	Attempt at differentiating $V_R$ Must be $-1.75$ or $1.2t - 6 = 1.75$ (i.e. employs <u>deceleration</u> )
5	(iv)	$S_R(10) = 3 \times 10^2 - 0.2 \times 10^3$ $S_R(10) = 100$  OR $3t^2 - 0.2t^3 = 100$ $t = 10$ which is how long the athlete takes to finish	M1 A1 [2]  M1 A1	Substitutes 10 into $S_R$ formula  Sets up and tries to solve equation for robot Needs comment about athlete or both finishing race in 10 s
6	(i)	$R = 0.3g\cos30$ $Fr = 0.15 \times 0.3g\cos30$ $0.3a = -0.3g\sin30 - 0.15 \times 0.3g\cos30$ $a = -6.17$ $0 = 4^2 - 2 \times 6.17s$ $s = 1.3(0)$ m	B1 M1 M1 A1 M1 A1ft [6]	$R = 2.546$ N. May be shown on diagram $0.15 \times cv(R)$ , $Fr = 0.382$ N2L, two forces inc. $0.3g\text{CorS}30$ and friction Accept positive value Using $a$ from above ft(8/ cv(a) ) CorS30 means cos30 or sin30
6	(ii)	$0.3a = 0.3g\sin30 - 0.382$ $a = 3.63$ $1.3 = 3.63t^2/2$ $t = 0.845$ s	M1 A1 M1 A1 [4]	N2L, diff. of two forces inc. $0.3g\text{CorS}30$ and friction Using $cv(s(\mathbf{i}))$ , and $a$ not $a(\mathbf{i})$ nor 9.8 Rounds to 0.85 if 2 sig fig. CorS30 means cos30 or sin30
6	(iii)	$V = 3.63 \times 0.845$ OR $V = \sqrt{2 \times 3.63 \times 1.3}$ OR $V = 2 \times 1.3/0.845$ ( $V = 3.07$ ) Mom change = +/- ( $0.3 \times 4 + 0.3 \times 3.07$ ) Mom change = +/- $2.12 \text{ kgms}^{-1}$	M1  M1 A1 [3]	$cv(a(\mathbf{ii}) \times t(\mathbf{ii}))$ OR $cv(\sqrt{2 \times a(\mathbf{ii}) \times s(\mathbf{i})})$ OR $cv(2 \times s(\mathbf{i})/t(\mathbf{ii}))$ , $a(\mathbf{ii})$ not $a(\mathbf{i})$ nor 9.8 +/- ( $0.3 \times 4$ +/- $0.3 \times \text{speed}(\text{return})$ ), $0 < \text{speed}(\text{return}) < 4$ , $g$ omitted

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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	(i) (a)	$0.45a = 0.45g - 2.52$ $a = 4.2 \text{ ms}^{-2}$	M1 A1 [2]	N2L for R, 2 vertical forces. Accept +/- $0.45a = 0.45g +/- 2.52$ Accept $-4.2$
7	(i) (b)	$0.05 \times 4.2 = 0.05g + 2.52 - T$  $T = 0.05 \times 9.8 + 2.52 - 0.05 \times 4.2$ $T = 2.8 \text{ N}$	M1  A1 ft A1  [3]	N2L for Q, 3 vertical forces, $0.05 \times 4.2 = 0.05g +/- 2.52 +/- T$ accn not 9.8; 0.5g is TWO vertical forces ( $0.45g + 0.05g$ ) not MR ft cv(a(i)). Any equivalent form of equation  <i>ACCEPT A COMBINED Q AND R METHOD</i> $(0.45 + 0.05) \times 4.2 = 0.45g + 0.05g +/- T$ M1 $(0.45 + 0.05) \times 4.2 = 0.45g + 0.05g - T$ A1ft $T = 2.8 \text{ N}$ A1
7	(ii)	$\pm 4.2m = T - mg$ OR $\pm 4.2 = (0.05g + 0.45g - mg)/(0.05 + 0.45 + m)$  $4.2m = 2.8 - mg$ OR $9.8m + 4.2m = 2.8$ $m = 0.2$	M1   A1 ft A1 [3]	N2L for P, difference of 2 vertical forces, accn cv(a(i))  $\pm cv(a(i)) = (wt P + wt Q - wt R) / \text{sum of masses}$  ft cv(T(ib)) Any equivalent form of equation with cv(a(i))
7	(iii)	<i>BEFORE R STRIKES SURFACE</i> $v = 4.2 \times 0.5$ $v = 2.1$ $s = 2.1^2 / (2 \times 4.2) = 4.2 \times 0.5^2 / 2$ <i>AFTER R STRIKES SURFACE</i> $+/- 0.2a = T - 0.2g$ OR $+/- 0.05a = 0.05g - T$ $+/- 0.2a = T - 0.2g$ AND $+/- 0.05a = 0.05g - T$  $a = +/- 5.88$ $S = 2.1^2 / (2 \times 5.88)$ <i>TOTAL JOURNEY</i> Distance = $(0.375 + 0.525) = 0.9\text{m}$	M1* A1 M1  M1 A1  A1 D*M1  A1 [8]	Find Speed when R hits surface, using a(i)  Distance R falls (0.525 m). Accept +/- $4.2 \times 0.5^2 / 2$  N2L for either P (with cv(m)) or Q Correct equations for both P and Q <i>OR</i> combination $0.05g (-T + T) - 0.2g = +/- (0.2a + 0.05a)$ M1A1  Distance P rises after R hits ground (0.375), a not a(i) or 9.8

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## APPENDIX 1

In general, accept answers correct to 2 sf, where values are not exact. Also accept answers given to a longer length if they have been obtained from correct work and would round to the appropriate 2sf correct answer. The angle in 4ii is an exception. Exact answers must be correct to at least 3 sf.

Method marks which include a wrong value calculated by the candidate in earlier work automatically gain M1.

A1 ft marks identify the occasions when a wrong value or expression is given an accuracy mark, a consequence of a candidate obtaining an erroneous earlier value.

A candidate may answer part (i) wrongly, then calculate the correct answers to part (i) at the start of (ii). These correct answers should not be regarded as later attempts to do (i), but do mean that the candidate can get part (ii) fully correct and gain all the marks available.

A candidate may when working out part (i) of a question actually discover some quantity which the scheme expects to be calculated in part (ii). If reference is made to this quantity in (ii), allow in (ii) all the marks available for what was seen in (i).

Q4

There are scripts which show  $R^2 = 15^2 + 8^2$ ,  $R = 17$  and angle =  $\tan^{-1}(15/8)$ , angle = 61.93... In themselves these calculations gain no credit. However they may be seen as a precursor to doing 4(ii) by a parallelogram of forces method. The parallelogram has sides of 20 N and 17 N, and interior angles of  $120+90-61.93 = 148.07$  degrees, and 31.93 degrees. Candidates tend to find out about the diagonal of the parallelogram facing the obtuse angle. This is wrong, and no marks can be gained in 4(ii). Calculations must focus on the shorter diagonal which faces the acute angle.

Scheme

$R^2 = 17^2 + 20^2 - 2 \times 17 \times 20 \cos(\text{acute angle})$	M1	Cosine rule with appropriate angle for shorter diagonal
$R = 10.6 \text{ N}$	A1	

$\sin \Theta / 20 = \sin(\text{acute angle}) / 10.6$	M1	$\Theta = 89.???$
“Angle” (=61.93+ $\Theta$ ) = 152 degrees	A1	

Warning

The angle between 17N and the 10.6 N resultant is almost an exact right-angle. Rounded values may create an impossible situation in which  $\sin \Theta$  exceeds 1. At best the “Angle” is unlikely to round to 152 degrees, but A1 should only be given to “Angle” values accurate to 3sf, to maintain consistency with the main scheme.

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