Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2018

Pearson Edexcel GCE A Level Mathematics

Statistics & Mechanics (9MA0/03)

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the last candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the first.
- 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.
- 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/indicative content will not be exhaustive.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, a senior examiner must be consulted before a mark is awarded.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

PEARSON EDEXCEL GCE MATHEMATICS

General Instructions for Marking

1. The total number of marks for the paper is 100.

2. These mark schemes use the following types of marks:

- **M** marks: Method marks are awarded for 'knowing a method and attempting to apply it', unless otherwise indicated.
- **A** marks: Accuracy marks can only be awarded if the relevant method (M) marks have been earned.
- **B** marks are unconditional accuracy marks (independent of M marks)
- Marks should not be subdivided.

3. 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 $\surd$ 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
   - **o.e.** – or equivalent (and appropriate)
   - **d** or **dep** – dependent
   - **indep** – independent
   - **dp** decimal places
   - **sf** significant figures
   - ***** The answer is printed on the paper or ag- answer given

4. All M marks are follow through.

   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 answers that don't logically make sense e.g. if an answer given for a probability is >1 or <0, 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. Where a candidate has made multiple responses and indicates which response they wish to submit, examiners should mark this response.
   If there are several attempts at a question which have not been crossed out, examiners should mark the final answer which is the answer that is the most complete.

7. Ignore wrong working or incorrect statements following a correct answer.

8. Mark schemes will firstly show the solution judged to be the most common response expected from candidates. Where appropriate, alternatives answers are provided in the notes. If examiners are not sure if an answer is acceptable, they will check the mark scheme to see if an alternative answer is given for the method used. If no such alternative answer is provided but the response is deemed to be valid, examiners must escalate the response for a senior examiner to review.

Section A: STATISTICS

Qu 1	Scheme	Marks	AO
(a)	c: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 P($C = c$): $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$	B1 B1ft (2)	1.2 1.2
(b)	P($C < 4$) = $\frac{4}{9}$ (accept 0.444 or better)	B1 (1)	3.4
(c)	Probability lower than expected suggests model is <u>not</u> good	B1ft (1)	3.5a
(d)	e.g. Cloud cover will vary from month to month and place to place So e.g. use a non-uniform distribution	B1 (1)	3.5c
		(5 marks)	

Notes

(a) 1st B1 for a correct set of values for c. Allow $\left\{\frac{1}{8}, \frac{2}{8}, \ldots \frac{8}{8}\right\}$

2nd B1ft for correct probs from their values for c, consistent with discrete uniform distrib'n
Maybe as a prob. function. Allow P($X = x$) = $\frac{1}{9}$ for $0 \leqslant x \leqslant 8$ provided $x = \{0, 1, 2, \ldots, 8\}$ is clearly defined somewhere.

(b) B1 for using correct model to get $\frac{4}{9}$ (o.e.)

SC **Sample space {1, …, 8}** If scored B0B1 in (a) for this allow P($C < 4$) = $\frac{3}{8}$ to score B1 in (b)

(c) B1ft for comment that states that the model proposed is or is not a good one based on their model in part (a) and their probability in (b)
|(b) – 0.315| > 0.05 Allow e.g. "it is not suitable"; "it is not accurate" etc
|(b) – 0.315| ⩽ 0.05 Allow a comment that suggests it <u>is</u> suitable
No prob in (b) Allow a comparison that mentions 50% or 0.5 and rejects the model
No prob in (b) and no 50% or 0.5 or **(b) > 1** scores B0
Ignore any comments about location or weather patterns.

(d) B1 for a sensible refinement considering variations in month or location
Just saying "not uniform" is B0
Context & "non-uniform" Allow mention of different locations, months <u>and</u> non-uniform <u>or</u> use more locations to form a new distribution with probabilities based on frequencies
Context & "binomial" Allow mention of different locations, months <u>and</u> binomial
Just refined model Model must be outlined and discrete and non-uniform
e.g. higher probabilities for more cloud cover <u>or</u> lower probabilities for less cloud cover
Continuous model Any model that is based on a continuous distribution. e.g. normal is B0

Qu 2	Scheme	Marks	AO
(a)	$H_0 : \rho = 0$ $H_1 : \rho < 0$	B1	2.5
	Critical value: -0.6215 (Allow any cv in range $0.5 < \|cv\| < 0.75$)	M1	1.1a
	$r < -0.6215$ so significant result and there is evidence of a negative correlation between *w* and *t*	A1	2.2b
		(3)	
(b)	e.g. As temperature increases people spend more time on the beach and less time shopping (o.e.)	B1	2.4
		(1)	
(c)	Since *r* is close to -1 , it **is** consistent with the suggestion	B1	2.4
		(1)	
(d)	*t* will be the explanatory variable since sales are likely to depend on the temperature	B1	2.4
		(1)	
(e)	Every degree rise in temperature leads to a drop in weekly earnings of £171	B1	3.4
		(1)	
		(7 marks)	

	Notes
(a)	B1 for both hypotheses in terms of ρ M1 for the critical value: sight of $\pm$ 0.6215 or any cv such that $0.5 < \|cv\| < 0.75$ A1 must reject H_0 on basis of comparing -0.915 with -0.6215 (if $-0.915 < 0.6215$ is seen then A0 but may use $\|r\|$ o.e. which is fine) and mention "negative", "correlation/relationship" and at least "*w*" and "*t*"
(b)	B1 for a suitable reason to explain negative correlation using the context given. e.g. "As temperature drops people are more likely to go shopping (than to the beach)" e.g. "As temperature increases people will be outside rather than in shops" A mere description in context of negative correlation is B0 SO e.g. "As temperature increases people don't want to go shopping/buy clothes" is B0 e.g. "Less clothes needed as temp increases" is B0
(c)	B1 for a suitable reason e.g. "strong"/"significant"/"near perfect" "correlation", $\|r\|$ close to 1 and saying it is consistent with the suggestion. Allow "yes" followed by the reason.
(d)	B1 For identifying *t* and giving a suitable reason. Need idea that "*w* depends on *t*" or "*w* responds to *t*" or "*t* affects *w*" (o.e.) Allow *t* (temperature) affects the other variable etc Just saying " *t* is the independent variable" or "*t* explains change in *w*" is B0 N. B. Suggesting causation is B0 e.g. "*t* causes *w* to decrease"
(e)	B1 for a description that conveys the idea of rate per degree Celsius. Must have 171, condone missing "£" sign.

Qu 3	Scheme	Marks	AO
(a)	The <u>probability</u> of a dart hitting the target is <u>constant</u> (from child to child and for each throw by each child) (o.e.)	B1	1.2
	The <u>throws</u> of each of the darts are <u>independent</u> (o.e.)	B1 (2)	1.2
(b)	[P($H \geqslant 4$) = 1 – P($H \leqslant 3$) = 1 – 0.9872 = 0.012795.. =] awrt **<u>0.0128</u>**	B1 (1)	1.1b
(c)	P($F = 5$) = $0.9^4 \times 0.1$, = 0.06561 = awrt **<u>0.0656</u>**	M1, A1 (2)	3.4 1.1b
(d)	<table><tr><td>n</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>…</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>P($F = n$)</td><td>0.01</td><td>$0.01 + \alpha$</td><td>…</td><td>$0.01+9\alpha$</td></tr></table>	M1	3.1b
	Sum of probs = 1 $\Rightarrow \frac{10}{2}[2\times 0.01+9\alpha]=1$	M1A1	3.1a 1.1b
	[i.e. $5(0.02 + 9\alpha) = 1$ or $0.1 + 45\alpha = 1$] so α = **<u>0.02</u>**	A1 (4)	1.1b
(e)	P($F = 5$| Thomas' model) = **<u>0.09</u>**	B1ft (1)	3.4
(f)	<u>Peta's</u> model assumes the <u>probability</u> of hitting target is <u>constant</u> (o.e.) **and** <u>Thomas</u>' model assumes this <u>probability increases</u> with each attempt(o.e.)	B1 (1)	3.5a
		(11 marks)	

Notes

(a) 1st B1 for stating that the <u>probability</u> (or possibility or chance) is <u>constant</u> (or fixed or same)
2nd B1 for stating that <u>throws</u> are <u>independent</u> ["trials" are independent is B0]

(b) B1 for awrt 0.0128 (found on calculator)

(c) M1 for a probability expression of the form $(1-p)^4 \times p$ where $0 < p < 1$
A1 for awrt 0.0656
SC Allow M1A0 for answer only of 0.066

(d) 1st M1 for setting up the distribution of F with at least 3 correct values of n and P($F = n$) in terms of α. (Can be implied by 2nd M1 or 1st A1)
2nd M1 for use of sum of probs = 1 **and** clear summation or use of arithmetic series formula (allow 1 error or missing term). (Can be implied by 1st A1)
1st A1 for a correct equation for α
2nd A1 for α = 0.02 (must be exact and come from correct working)

(e) B1ft for value resulting from $0.01 + 4\times$"their α" (provided α and the answer are probs)
Beware If their answer is the same as their (c) (or a rounded version of their (c)) score B0

(f) B1 for a suitable comment about the <u>probability</u> of hitting the target
ALT Allow idea that Peta's model suggests the dart may never hit the target but Thomas' says that it will hit at least once (in the first 10 throws).

Qu 4	Scheme	Marks	AO
(a)	Convenience <u>or</u> opportunity [sampling]	B1 (1)	1.2
(b)	Quota [sampling] e.g. Take 4 people every 10 minutes	B1 B1 (2)	1.1a 1.1b
(c)	Census	B1 (1)	1.2
(d)	[58 – 26 =] **<u>32</u>** (min)	B1 (1)	1.1b
(e)	$\mu = \frac{4133}{95} = 43.505263\ldots$ **awrt <u>43.5</u> (min)** $\sigma_x = \sqrt{\frac{202\,294}{95} - \mu^2} = \sqrt{236.7026...}$ = 15.385… **awrt <u>15.4</u> (min)**	B1 M1 A1 (3)	1.1b 1.1b 1.1b
(f)	There are outliers in the data (or data is skew) which will affect mean and sd Therefore use median and IQR	B1 dB1 (2)	2.4 2.4
(g)	Value of 20, LQ at 26 and outliers will not change <u>or</u> state that median and upper quartile are the values that <u>do</u> change <u>More values now below 40 than above</u> so Q_2 <u>or</u> Q_3 will change and be lower Both Q_2 <u>and</u> Q_3 will be lower	B1 M1 A1 (3)	1.1b 2.1 2.4
		(13 marks)	

Notes

(b)
1st B1 for quota (sampling) mentioned ("Stratified" or "systematic" or "random" are B0B0)
2nd B1 for a description of how such a system might work, requires suitable strata or categories
e.g. time slots, departments, gender, age groups, distance travelled etc
Suggestion of randomness is B0

(e)
B1 for a correct mean (awrt 43.5)
M1 for a correct expression for the sd (including $\sqrt{\ }$)ft their mean
A1 for awrt 15.4 (Allow s = 15.4667… awrt 15.5)

(f)
1st B1 for acknowledging <u>outliers</u> or <u>skewness</u> are a problem for <u>mean and sd</u>
"extreme values"/"anomalies" OK May be implied by saying median and IQR not affected by..
We need to see mention of "outliers", "skewness" and the problem so "data is skewed so use median and IQR" is B0 unless mention that they are not affected by extreme values <u>or</u> mean and standard deviation can be "inflated" by the positive skew etc
2nd dB1 dep on 1st B1 for therefore choosing <u>median and IQR</u>

(g)
B1 for identifying 2 of these 3 groups of unchanged values or stating only Q_2 and Q_3 change
M1 for <u>explaining</u> that median or UQ should be lower.
E.g. the 2 values have moved to below 40 (or 58) and therefore more than 50% below 40 or (more than 75% below 58) <u>or</u> an argument to show that the other 3 values are the same. (o.e.)
Allow arrows on box plot provided statement in words about increased % below 40 or 58 etc
A1 for stating median <u>and</u> UQ are both lower with clear evidence of M1 scored

[If lots of values on 40 then median might not change but, since two values <u>do</u> change then UQ would change. If this meant that 92 became an outlier then we would have a new value for upper whisker and an extra outlier so effectively 3 values are altered. So median changes]

Qu 5	Scheme	Marks	AO
(a)	$P(L > 16) = 0.69146\ldots$ **awrt 0.691**	B1 (1)	1.1b
(b)	$P(L > 20 \mid L > 16) = \dfrac{P(L > 20)}{P(L > 16)}$	M1	3.1b
	$= \dfrac{0.308537...}{(a)}$ or $\dfrac{1-(a)}{(a)}, = 0.44621\ldots$	A1ft, A1	1.1b 1.1b
	For calc to work require $(0.44621...)^4 = 0.03964\ldots$ **awrt <u>0.0396</u>**	dM1 A1 (5)	2.1 1.1b
(c)	Require: $[P(L > 4)]^2 \times [P(L > 20 \mid L > 16)]^2$	M1	1.1a
	$= (0.99976...)^2 \times ("0.44621...")^2$	A1ft	1.1b
	$= 0.19901\ldots$ **awrt <u>0.199</u> (*)**	A1cso*	1.1b
		(3)	
(d)	$H_0 : \mu = 18 \quad H_1 : \mu > 18$	B1	2.5
	$\bar{L} \sim N\left(18, \left(\dfrac{4}{\sqrt{20}}\right)^2\right)$	M1	3.3
	$P(\bar{L} > 19.2) = P(Z > 1.3416\ldots) = 0.089856\ldots$	A1	3.4
	(0.0899 > 5%) <u>or</u> (19.2 < 19.5) <u>or</u> 1.34 < 1.6449 so not significant	A1	1.1b
	Insufficient evidence to support Alice's claim (or belief)	A1 (5)	3.5a
		(14 marks)	

	Notes
(a)	B1 for evaluating probability using their calculator (awrt 0.691) Accept 0.6915
(b)	1st M1 for a first step of identifying a suitable conditional probability (either form) 1st A1ft for a ratio of probabilities with numerator = awrt 0.309 or 1 – (a) and denom = their (a) 2nd A1 for awrt 0.446 (o.e.) Accept 0.4465 (from $\frac{0.3085}{0.691} = 0.44645...$) NB $\frac{P(16<L<20)}{P(L>16)} = 0.5538\ldots$ scores M1A1A1 when they do 1 – 0.5538 = 0.4462… 2nd M1 (dep on 1st M1) for 2nd correct step i.e. (their 0.446…)^4 <u>or</u> X~B(4, "0.446") and P(X = 4) 3rd A1 for awrt 0.0396
(c)	1st M1 for a correct approach to solving the problem (May be implied by A1ft) 1st A1ft for P(L > 4) = awrt 0.9998 used <u>and</u> ft their 0.44621 in correct expression If use P(L > 20) = 0.3085.. as 0.446.. in (b) then M1 for $(0.3085..)^2 \times [P(L > 4)]^2$; A1ft as above * 2nd A1cso for 0.199 or better with clear evidence of M1 [NB $(0.4662..)^2 = 0.199\ldots$ is M0A0A0] **Must see M1 scored by correct expression in symbols or values (M1A1ft)**
(d)	B1 for both hypotheses in terms of μ. M1 for selecting a suitable model. Sight of <u>normal</u>, <u>mean</u> 18, <u>sd</u> $\frac{4}{\sqrt{20}}$ (o.e.) or <u>variance</u> = 0.8 1st A1 for using the model correctly. Allow awrt 0.0899 <u>or</u> 0.09 from correct prob. statement **ALT** **CR** $(\bar{L}) > 19.471\ldots$ (accept awrt 19.5) <u>or</u> **CV** of 1.6449 (or better: calc 1.6448536..) 2nd A1 for correct non-contextual conclusion. Wrong comparison or contradictions A0 Error giving 2nd A0 implies 3rd A0 but just a correct contextual conclusion can score A1A1 3rd A1 dep on M1 and 1st A1 for a correct contextual conclusion mentioning <u>Alice's claim</u> /<u>belief</u> <u>or</u> there is insufficient evidence that the mean <u>lifetime</u> is more than 18 hours

Section B: MECHANICS

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
6.	Integrate **v** w.r.t. time	M1	1.1a
	$\mathbf{r} = 2t^{\frac{1}{2}}\mathbf{i} - 2t^2\mathbf{j}$ $(+\ \mathbf{C})$	A1	1.1b
	Substitute $t = 4$ and $t = 1$ into their **r**	M1	1.1b
	$t = 4, \mathbf{r} = 4\mathbf{i} - 32\mathbf{j}(+\ \mathbf{C})$; $t = 1, \mathbf{r} = 2\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j}(+\ \mathbf{C})$ or $(4, -32)$; $(2, -2)$	A1	1.1b
	$\sqrt{2^2 + (-30)^2}$	M1	1.1b
	$\sqrt{904} = 2\sqrt{226}$	A1	1.1b
		(6)	
			(6 marks)

Notes: Allow column vectors throughout

M1: At least one power increasing by 1.

A1: Any correct (unsimplified) expression

M1: Must have attempted to integrate **v**. Substitute $t = 4$ and $t = 1$ into their **r** to produce 2 vectors (or 2 points if just working with coordinates).

A1: $4\mathbf{i} - 32\mathbf{j}(+\ \mathbf{C})$ and $2\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j}(+\ \mathbf{C})$ or $(4, -32)$ and $(2, -2)$. These can be seen or implied.

M1: Attempt at distance of form $\sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$ for their points. Must have 2 non zero terms.

A1: $\sqrt{904} = 2\sqrt{226}$ or any equivalent surd (exact answer needed)

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
7(a)	Resolve vertically	M1	3.1b
	$R + 40\sin\alpha = 20g$	A1	1.1b
	Resolve horizontally	M1	3.1b
	$40\cos\alpha - F = 20a$	A1	1.1b
	$F = 0.14R$	B1	1.2
	$a = 0.396$ or 0.40 (m s^{-2})	A1	2.2a
		(6)	
(b)	Pushing will increase R which will increase available F	B1	2.4
	Increasing F will <u>decrease a</u> * GIVEN ANSWER	B1*	2.4
		(2)	
			(8 marks)

Notes:

(a)

M1: Resolve vertically with usual rules applying

A1: Correct equation**.** Neither g nor $\sin a$ need to be substituted

M1: Apply $F = ma$ horizontally, with usual rules

A1: Neither F nor $\cos a$ need to be substituted

B1: $F = 0.14R$ seen (e.g. on a diagram)

A1: Either answer

(b)

B1: Pushing increases R which produces an increase in available (limiting) friction

B1: F increase produces an <u>a decrease (need to see this)</u>

N.B. It is possible to score B0 B1 but for the B1, some "explanation" is needed to say why friction is increased e.g. by pushing into the ground.

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
8(a)	Use of $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{u}t + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}t^2$: $(7\mathbf{i} - 10\mathbf{j}) = 2(2\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j}) + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}2^2$	M1	3.1b
	$\mathbf{a} = (1.5\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j})$	A1	1.1b
	$\lvert\mathbf{a}\rvert = \sqrt{1.5^2 + (-2)^2}$	M1	1.1b
	= 2.5 m s^{-2} * GIVEN ANSWER	A1*	2.1
		(4)	
(b)	Use of $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{a}t = (2\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j}) + 2(1.5\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j})$	M1	3.1b
	$= (5\mathbf{i} - 7\mathbf{j})$	A1	1.1b
	$\mathbf{v} = (5\mathbf{i} - 7\mathbf{j}) + t(4\mathbf{i} + 8.8\mathbf{j}) = (5 + 4t)\mathbf{i} + (8.8t - 7)\mathbf{j}$ and $(5 + 4t) = (8.8t - 7)$	M1	3.1b
	t = 2.5 (s)	A1	1.1b
		(4)	
			(8 marks)

Notes: Allow column vectors throughout

(a)

No credit for individual component calculations

M1: Using a complete method to obtain the acceleration. **N.B.** Equation, in **a** only, could be obtained by two integrations

ALTERNATIVE

M1: Use velocity at half-time (t = 1) = Average velocity over time period

So at t = 1, $\mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{2}(7\mathbf{i} - 10\mathbf{j})$ so $\mathbf{a} = \frac{1}{2}(7\mathbf{i} - 10\mathbf{j}) - (2\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j})$

N.B. could see $(7\mathbf{i} - 10\mathbf{j}) = (4\mathbf{i} - 6\mathbf{j}) + 2\mathbf{a}$ as first line of working

A1: Correct **a** vector

M1: Attempt to find magnitude of their **a** using form $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

A1*: Correct GIVEN ANSWER obtained correctly

(b)

M1: Using a complete method to obtain the velocity at *A* e.g.by use of $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{a}t$ with t = 2 and **u** = 2**i** – 3**j** and their **a**

OR: by use of $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{v}t - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}t^2$

OR: by integrating their **a,** with addition of **C** = 2**i** – 3**j,** and putting t = 2

A1: correct vector

M1: Complete method to find equation in t only

e.g. by using $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{a}t$, with their **u** and equating **i** and **j** components

OR: by integrating $(4\mathbf{i} + 8.8\mathbf{j})$, with addition of a constant, and equating **i** and **j** components.

N.B. Must be equating **i** and **j** components of a velocity vector and must be their velocity at *A*, to give an equation in *t* only for this M mark

A1: 2.5 (s)

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
9(a)	Moments about A (or any other complete method)	M1	3.3
	$T2a\sin a = Mga + 3Mgx$	A1	1.1b
	$T = \frac{Mg(a+3x)}{2a\times\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{5Mg(3x+a)}{6a}$ * GIVEN ANSWER	A1*	2.1
		(3)	
(b)	$\frac{5Mg(3x+a)}{6a}\cos a = 2Mg$ **OR** $2Mg.2a\tan\alpha = Mga + 3Mgx$	M1	3.1b
	$x = \frac{2a}{3}$	A1	2.2a
		(2)	
(c)	Resolve vertically **OR** Moments about B	M1	3.1b
	$Y = 3Mg + Mg - \frac{5Mg(3.\frac{2a}{3}+a)}{6a}\sin a$ $2aY = Mga + 3Mg(2a - \frac{2a}{3})$ **Or**: $Y = 3Mg + Mg - \left(\frac{2Mg}{\cos\alpha}\right)\sin\alpha$	A1**ft**	1.1b
	$Y = \frac{5Mg}{2}$ **N.B.** May use $R\sin\beta$ for Y and/or $R\cos\beta$ for X throughout	A1	1.1b
	$\tan\beta = \frac{Y}{X}$ or $\frac{R\sin\beta}{R\cos\beta} = \frac{\frac{5Mg}{2}}{2Mg}$	M1	3.4
	$= \frac{5}{4}$	A1	2.2a
		(5)	
(d)	$\frac{5Mg(3x+a)}{6a} \le 5Mg$ and solve for x	M1	2.4
	$x \le \frac{5a}{3}$	A1	2.4
	For rope not to break, block can't be more than $\frac{5a}{3}$ from A oe Or just: $x \le \frac{5a}{3}$, if no incorrect statement seen. **N.B. If the correct inequality is not found,** their comment must mention 'distance from A'.	B1 **A1**	2.4
		(3)	
			(13 marks)

Notes:

(a)

M1: Using M(*A*), with usual rules, or any other complete method to obtain an equation in *a*, *M*, *x* and *T* only.

A1: Correct equation

A1*: Correct PRINTED ANSWER, correctly obtained, need to see $\sin\alpha = \frac{3}{5}$ used.

(b)

M1: Using an appropriate strategy to find *x*. e.g. Resolve horizontally with usual rules applying OR Moments about *C*. Must use the given expression for *T*.

A1: Accept 0.67*a* or better

(c)

M1: Using a complete method to find *Y* (or *R*sin β) e.g. resolve vertically or Moments about *B*, with usual rules

A1 ft: Correct equation with their *x* substituted in *T* expression or using $T = \frac{2Mg}{\cos\alpha}$

A1: *Y* (or *R*sin β) = $\frac{5Mg}{2}$ or 2.5*Mg* or 2.50*Mg*

M1: For finding an equation **in tan** β **only** using $\tan\beta = \frac{Y}{X}$ or $\tan\beta = \frac{X}{Y}$

This is independent but must have found a *Y*.

A1: Accept $\frac{-5}{4}$ if it follows from their working.

(d)

M1: Allow *T* = 5*Mg* or *T* < 5*Mg* and solves for *x*, showing all necessary steps (M0 for *T* > 5*Mg*)

A1: Allow $x = \frac{5a}{3}$ or $x < \frac{5a}{3}$. Accept 1.7*a* or better.

B1: Treat as A1. For any appropriate equivalent fully correct comment or statement. E.g. maximum value of *x* is $\frac{5a}{3}$

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
10(a)	Using the model and vertical motion: $0^2 = (U\sin\alpha)^2 - 2g\times(3-2)$	M1	3.3
	$U^2 = \dfrac{2g}{\sin^2\alpha}$ * GIVEN ANSWER	A1*	2.2a
		(2)	
(b)	Using the model and horizontal motion: $s = ut$	M1	3.4
	$20 = Ut\cos\alpha$	A1	1.1b
	Using the model and vertical motion: $s = ut + \dfrac{1}{2}at^2$	M1	3.4
	$-\dfrac{5}{4} = Ut\sin\alpha - \dfrac{1}{2}gt^2$	A1	1.1b
	sub for t: $-\dfrac{5}{4} = U\sin\alpha\left(\dfrac{20}{U\cos\alpha}\right) - \dfrac{1}{2}g\left(\dfrac{20}{U\cos\alpha}\right)^2$	M1 (I)	3.1b
	sub for U^2	M1(II)	3.1b
	$-\dfrac{5}{4} = 20\tan\alpha - 100\tan^2\alpha$	A1(I)	1.1b
	$(4\tan\alpha - 1)(100\tan\alpha + 5) = 0$	M1(III)	1.1b
	$\tan\alpha = \dfrac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \alpha = 14^0$ or better	A1(II)	2.2a
		(9)	
	N.B. For the last 5 marks, they may set up a quadratic in t, by substituting for $U\sin\alpha$ first, then solve the quadratic to find the value of t, then use $20 = Ut\cos\alpha$ to find α. The marks are the same but earned in a different order. Enter on ePen in the corresponding M and A boxes above, as indicated below.		
	Sub for $U\sin\alpha$ to give equation in t only	M1(II)	
	$-\dfrac{5}{4} = \sqrt{2g}t - \dfrac{1}{2}gt^2$	A1(I)	
	Solve for t	M1(III)	
	$t = \dfrac{5}{\sqrt{2g}}$ or 1.1 or 1.13 and use $20 = Ut\cos\alpha$	M1(I)	
	$\alpha = 14^0$ or better	A1(II)	
(b)	**ALTERNATIVE**		

	Using the model and horizontal motion: $s = ut$	M1	3.4
	$20 = Ut\cos\alpha$	A1	1.1b
	A to top: $s = vt - \frac{1}{2}at^2$ and top to T: $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$		
	$1 = \frac{1}{2}gt_1^2 \Rightarrow t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{g}}$ and $\frac{9}{4} = \frac{1}{2}gt_2^2 \Rightarrow t_2 = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2g}}$ Total time $t = t_1 + t_2$	M1	3.4
	$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{g}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2g}} \quad (= \frac{5}{\sqrt{2g}})$	A1	1.1b
	$20 = U\frac{5}{\sqrt{2g}}\cos\alpha$ (sub. for t)	M1	3.1b
	$20 = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{\sin^2\alpha}}\frac{5}{\sqrt{2g}}\cos\alpha$ (sub. for U)	M1	3.1b
	$\tan\alpha = \frac{1}{4}$	A1	1.1b
	Solve for α	M1	1.1b
	$\Rightarrow \alpha = 14^0$ or better	A1	2.2a
		(9)	
(c)	The target will have dimensions so in practice there would be a range of possible values of α **Or** There will be air resistance **Or** The ball will have dimensions **Or** Wind effects **Or** Spin of the ball	B1	3.5b
		(1)	
(d)	Find U using their α e.g. $U = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{\sin^2\alpha}}$	M1	3.1b
	Use $20 = Ut\cos\alpha$ (or use vertical motion equation)	A1 **M1**	1.1b
	$t = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2g}}$ or 1.1 or 1.13	B1 **A1**	1.1b
		(3)	
(d)	**ALTERNATIVE**		

	A to top: $s = vt - \frac{1}{2}at^2$ and top to T: $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$	M1	3.1b
	$1 = \frac{1}{2}gt_1^2 \Rightarrow t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{g}}$ and $\frac{9}{4} = \frac{1}{2}gt_2^2 \Rightarrow t_2 = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2g}}$ Total time $t = t_1 + t_2$	A1 **M1**	1.1b
	$= = \sqrt{\frac{2}{g}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2g}}$ $(= \frac{5}{\sqrt{2g}})$ = 1.1 or 1.13 (s)	B1 **A1**	1.1b
		(3)	
			(15 marks)

Notes:

(a)

M1: Or any other complete method to obtain an equation in U, g and α **only**

A1*: Correct GIVEN ANSWER

(b)

M1: Using horizontal motion

A1: Correct equation

M1: Using vertical motion . N.B. M0 if they use $s = \pm 2$ or ± 3, but allow $s = \pm 1.25$ or ± 0.75 or ± 2.25 or ± 2.75

A1: Correct equation

M1: Using $20 = Ut\cos\alpha$ to sub. for t

M1: Substituting for U^2 using (a)

A1: Correct quadratic equation (in $\tan\alpha$ **or** $\cot\alpha$ **)**

M1: Solve a 3 term quadratic, either by factorisation or formula (or by calculator (implied) if answer is correct) **and find** α

A1: $\alpha = 14^o$ or better (No restriction on accuracy since g's cancel)

N.B. If answer is correct, previous M mark can be implied, but if answer is incorrect, an explicit attempt to solve must be seen to earn the previous M mark.

(b) ALTERNATIVE

M1: Using the model with the usual rules applying to the equation

A1: Correct equation

M1: Using the model to obtain the **total** time from A to T

A1: Correct **total** time t

M1: Substitute for t in $20 = Ut\cos\alpha$

M1: Substitute for U in $20 = Ut\cos\alpha$, using part (a)

A1: Correct equation in $\tan\alpha$ **only**

M1: Solve equation for α

A1: $\alpha = 14^o$ or better (No restriction on accuracy since g's cancel)

N.B. If they quote the equation of the trajectory $y = x\tan\alpha - \frac{gx^2}{2U^2\cos^2\alpha}$ oe **AND** put in values for *x* and *y*, could score first 5 marks, M1A1M1A1M1 (nothing for the equation only); wrong *x* value loses first A mark and wrong *y* value loses second A mark

(c)

B1: Give one limitation of the model e.g. the ball will have dimensions, or there will be air resistance or wind effects or spin

N.B. B0 if any incorrect extra(s) but ignore extra consequences.

(d)

M1: Using their a to find a value for *U*

A1: Treat as M1: Using their *U* to find a value for *t*

B1: Treat as A1 : *t* = 1.1 or 1.10 (since depends on *g* = 9.8)

(d) ALTERNATIVE

M1: Using their a to find a value for *U*

A1: Treat as M1: Using their *U* to find a value for *t*

B1: Treat as A1 : *t* = 1.1 or 1.10 (since depends on *g* = 9.8)

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