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1	(i)	$x = (20\cos 45)t$	B1		Or $\sin 45, 1/\sqrt{2}, 0.707$	
		$y = (20\sin 45)t - gt^2/2$	B1	[2]	Or $\cos 45, 1/\sqrt{2}, 0.707$.	
	(ii)	$y = (20\sin 45)(x/(20\cos 45)) - g[x/(20\cos 45)]^2/2$	M1		Substitutes $t = x/(20\cos 45)$ at least once	
		$y = x - x^2/40$	AG A1	[2]	Only from $g = 10$	
	(iii)	$x = 40 \text{ m}$	B1	[1]		[5]
2	(i)	$T = 19.2 \times (2.7 - 1.2)/1.2$	B1		$T = 24 \text{ N}$	
		$0.4a = 0.4g + T$	M1		Newton's Second Law with 3 terms	
		$a = 70 \text{ ms}^{-2}$	A1	[3]		
	(ii)	$19.2(2.7 - 1.2)^2/(2 \times 1.2)$	B1		Initial EE = 18	
	$0.4v^2/2 = 0.4g \times 2.7 + 19.2 \times (2.7 - 1.2)^2/(2 \times 1.2)$	M1 A1		For a 3 term energy equation		
	$v = 12 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	A1	[4]		[7]	
3	(i)	$0.2 \times 0.1 + 0.3 \times 0 = d(0.2+0.3)$	M1		Table of values or a moment equation	
		$d = 0.04 \text{ m}$	A1	[3]	Accept no mention of 0.3×0	
	(ii)	$4 \times 0.3 = 0.04W$	M1		Moments about A	
		$W = 30 \text{ N}$	A1ft	[2]	ft 1.2/cv(d(i))	
	(iii)	$\mu = 4/30$	M1		4/cv(W(ii))	
		$\mu = 0.133$	A1	[2]	Accept 2/15	[7]
4	(i)	$a = 10 - 0.45v$	AG B1	[1]	$0.2a = 0.2g - 0.09v$ or similar should be seen	
	(ii)	$\int 1/(10-0.45v)dv = \int dt$	M1		An attempt at integration needed	
		$-\ln(10 - 0.45v)/0.45 = t (+c)$	A1			
		$t = 0, v = 4, c = -4.67(58..)$	DM1		Attempts to find c or uses correct limits	
	$-\ln(10 - 0.45v)/0.45 = 1.5 - 4.676$	M1		Uses $t = 1.5$ and evaluated c		

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	$v = 12.9$ or 13.0	A1	[5]		[6]
5	(i) $v_y = 50\sin 40 - 2.5g$	B1		Vertical component speed (=7.139...)	
	$v^2 = (50\sin 40 - 2.5g)^2 + (50\cos 40)^2$	M1		Uses Pythagoras with correct horizontal component	
	$v = 39(.0) \text{ ms}^{-1}$	A1	[3]		
	(ii) $x = 50\cos 40 \times 2.5$	B1		Horizontal displacement at 2.5s (=95.75..)	
	$y = 50\sin 40 \times 2.5 - 2.5^2 g/2$	B1		(=49.09..)	
	$\tan \theta = 49.09/95.75$	M1		Appropriate ratio to find angle	
	$\theta = 27.1^\circ$	A1	[4]		[7]
6	(i) Radial acc ⁿ = $1.2^2 / (0.2\cos 30)$	B1		Radial acc ⁿ = 8.31 ms^{-2}	
	$T\cos 30 = 0.3 \times 1.2^2 / (0.2\cos 30)$	M1		Component of tension = $m \times \text{radial acc}^n$	
	$T = 2.88 \text{ N}$	A1	[3]		
	(ii) (a) $T\cos 60 = 0.3g$	M1		Uses T max in limiting case when $R = 0$	
	$T = 6$	A1		May be implied	
	$6\cos 30 = 0.3 \omega^2 (0.2\cos 30)$	M1		Component of max T = $m \times \text{maximum radial acc}^n$	
	$\omega = 10$ AG	A1	[4]	From $g = 10$ only	
	OR $T\cos 30 = 0.3 \times 10^2 (0.2\cos 30)$	M1		Finds T max from $m \times \text{max(RA)}$	
	$T = 6$	A1			
	$R + 6\cos 60 = 0.3g$	M1		Resolves vertically with T max	
	$R = 0$ and a higher value of ω makes R negative which is impossible	A1		Additional justification needed of inequality	
	(ii) (b) $\text{KE} = 0.3(10 \times 0.2\cos 30)^2 / 2$	M1		Attempt at KE with $v = 10 \times \text{radius}$	
$\text{KE} = 0.45 \text{ J}$	A1	[2]		[7]	
7	$\text{OG} = 2r\sin(\pi/3)/(3\pi/3)$	B1		Centre of mass from O	
	$15r\cos(\pi - 2\pi/3)$	B1		Moment of 15 N about O	
	$20 \times \text{OG}\cos(\pi/3 - \theta)$	B1ft		Moment of weight about O, ft cv(OG) if used	

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		M1		Uses moments, including 15 N and 20 N	
	$15r\cos(\pi/3) \leq$ $20 \times 2r\sin(\pi/3)/\pi \times \cos(\pi/3 - \theta)$	A1ft		Accept $<$, $=$, $>$ as alternative to \leq	
	$\cos(\pi/3 - \theta) \geq 0.68(017..)$	A1		Accept $>$, $=$, $<$ as an alternative to \geq	
	$\pi/3 - \theta \leq 0.82(279..)$	M1		Solves for θ , equation or inequality	
	$\theta = 0.224$	A1		Correct value	
	$\theta \geq 0.224$	A1	[9]	Correct sign, accept $>$ SR deduct 1 mark for assuming r = 1	[9]