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1	DF = 28000 [1330 000 = 28000V] V = 47.5	B1 M1 A1	[3]	For using $P = (DF)V$
2 (i)	$2.4 = 0.25g \cos\alpha$ $\alpha = 16.3$	B1 B1	[2]	For using $\mu = F/R$ or $\mu = \tan\alpha$
(ii)	$[\mu = 0.28 \div 0.96]$ Least possible value of μ is $7/24$ or 0.292	M1 A1	[2]	
3	$X = 5 - 7\cos 60^\circ - 3\cos 30^\circ$ (= -1.098) $Y = 7\sin 60^\circ - 3\sin 30^\circ - 4$ (= 0.5622) Resultant is 1.23 N and Direction is 152.9° anticlockwise from +ve x-axis oe	M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1	[6]	For finding the component of the forces in the x direction For finding the component of the forces in the y direction For using $R^2 = X^2 + Y^2$ and $\tan \theta = Y/X$
4	For $s = 4.05$ Total distance = $4.05 + (3.15 + 4.05)$ = 11.25 m $t_{\text{upwards}} = 0.9$ For downwards motion $(3.15 + 4.05) = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \rightarrow t = 1.2$ Time taken is 2.1 s	M1 A1 B1 B1 B1 B1	[6]	For using $0 = u^2 - 2gs$ for the upwards motion

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	<p>Alternative Mark Scheme for final 3 marks</p> <p>$[-3.15 = 9T + \frac{1}{2} (-g) T^2]$</p> <p>$[100t^2 - 180t - 63 = 0]$</p> <p>$(10T - 21)(10T + 3) = 0$</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>		<p>For using $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ for the total displacement and time</p> <p>For solving a quadratic equation for the total time T</p> <p>T = 2.1 only</p>
5	<p>(i) KE gain = $550v^2$</p> <p>PE gain = $1000x$</p> <p>$[1800x = 550v^2 + 1000x + 700x]$</p> <p>$k = 5.5$</p> <p>(ii) At A $5.5v^2 = 1760 \rightarrow v^2 = 320$</p> <p>$550(v^2 - 320) =$ $1800(x - 1760) - 700(x - 1760)$</p> <p>$v^2 = 2x - 3200$ (cwo)</p> <p>Alternative for part (ii) $[1800 - 700 = 1100a$ and $5.5v^2 = 1760]$</p> <p>$a = 1$ and $v^2 = 320$</p> <p>$[v^2 = 320 + 2 \times 1 \times (x - 1760)]$</p> <p>$v^2 = 2x - 3200$</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1^h</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>[4]</p> <p>[4]</p> <p>[4]</p>	<p>ft for incorrect coeff(s) of v^2 and/or of x</p> <p>For using from A, KEgain= WD by DF –WD against R</p> <p>AG</p> <p>For applying Newton's 2nd Law to find acceleration along AB and for using $kv^2 = x$ to find v^2 at A</p> <p>For using $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ for motion from A to B</p>
6	<p>(i) Acceleration is 5 ms^{-2}</p> <p>Distance is 0.9 m</p> <p>(ii) $\frac{1}{2} 0.6 \times V = 0.9 \rightarrow V = 3$</p> <p>T = 0.9</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1^h</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>[4]</p> <p>[3]</p>	<p>For using Newton's second law for both particles and eliminating T, or using $(M + m)a = (M - m)g$</p> <p>For using $s = 0 + \frac{1}{2} at^2$</p> <p>ft distance in (i)</p> <p>For using $0 = V - g(T - 0.6)$</p>

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(iii)	$[s_{\text{up}} = \frac{1}{2} 0.9 \times 3 \text{ and}$ $s_{\text{down}} = 0 + \frac{1}{2} g(1.6 - 0.9)^2]$ <p>Distance upwards is 1.35 m and distance downwards is 2.45 m</p> $h = 1.1$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1^{ft}</p>	<p>[3]</p>	<p>For using area property in graph or equivalent</p> <p>ft $s_{\text{down}} - s_{\text{up}}$</p>
<p>7 (i)</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>(iii)</p>	$AB = 3 \times 400 + \frac{1}{2} 0.005 \times 400^2 = 1600 \text{ m}$ <p>(AG)</p> <p>or</p> $v_B = 3 + 0.005 \times 400 = 5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ <p>$v_B = 3 + 0.005 \times 400 = 5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$</p> <p>or</p> $AB = 3 \times 400 + \frac{1}{2} 0.005 \times 400^2 = 1600 \text{ m}$ <p>(AG)</p> $[0.02t^2 - 0.0001t^3/3 + kt]_0^{400} = 1600$ $400k = 1600 - 0.02 \times 400^2 + 0.0001 \times 400^3 \div 3 \rightarrow$ $k = 4 - 8 + 16/3 = 4/3$ $[dv/dt = 0.04 - 0.0002t$ $(\text{= 0 when } t = 200)]$ $v_{\text{max}} = 0.04 \times 200 - 0.0001 \times 200^2 + 4/3$ <p>Maximum speed is 5.33 ms^{-1}</p> <p>Time taken is 280 s</p> $[1400 = 4/3 \times 280 + \frac{1}{2} 280^2 a]$ $a = 0.0262$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1^{ft}</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>[3]</p> <p>[6]</p> <p>[4]</p>	<p>For using $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ to find the distance AB, or for using $v = u + at$ to find P's speed at B</p> <p>For using $\int_0^{400} v \, dt = 1600$</p> <p>For differentiating and solving $dv/dt = 0$</p> <p>ft incorrect k or incorrect value of t from $dv/dt = 0$</p> <p>For using constant speed $5 \text{ ms}^{-1} = 1400/T$</p> <p>For using $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ to find a</p>