

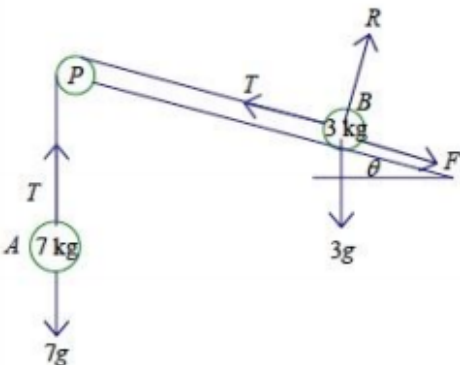
1.

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
Q1	$45 = 2u + \frac{1}{2}a2^2 \Rightarrow 45 = 2u + 2a$ $165 = 6u + \frac{1}{2}a6^2 \Rightarrow 165 = 6u + 18a$ <p style="text-align: center;">eliminating either u or a</p> $u = 20 \text{ and } a = 2.5$	<p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 A1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[7]</p>

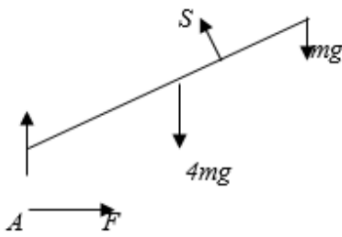
2.

Question	Scheme	Marks
2a	$v = 3t^2 - 30t + 62$	B1
	Initial Velocity: $v = 3(0)^2 - 30(0) + 62$ $v = 62 \text{ (ms}^{-1}\text{)}$	B1 A1
2b	$a = 6t - 30$	B1
	$t = 5$	A1

3.

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
(a)	 <p style="margin-left: 200px;"> $\tan \theta = \frac{5}{12}$ $\sin \theta = \frac{5}{13}$ $\cos \theta = \frac{12}{13}$ </p> <p>For A: $7g - T = 7a$ For B: parallel to plane $T - F - 3g \sin \theta = 3a$ perpendicular to plane $R = 3g \cos \theta$ $F = \mu R = 3g \cos \theta = 2g \cos \theta$</p> <p>Eliminating T, $7g - F - 3g \sin \theta = 10a$ Equation in g and a: $7g - 2g \times \frac{12}{13} - 3g \times \frac{5}{13} = 7g - \frac{39}{13}g = 4g = 10a$ $a = \frac{2g}{5}$ oe or 3.9 or 3.92</p>	<p>M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 DM1 DM1 A1 (10)</p>
(b)	<p>After 1 m, $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$, $v^2 = 0 + 2 \times \frac{2g}{5} \times 1$ $v = 2.8$</p>	<p>M1 A1 (2)</p>
(c)	<p>$-(F + 3g \sin \theta) = 3a$ $\frac{2}{3} \times 3g \times \frac{12}{13} + 3g \times \frac{5}{13} = 3g = -3a$, $a = -g$ $v = u + at$, $0 = 2.8 - 9.8t$, $t = \frac{2}{9.8}$ oe, 0.29, 0.286</p>	<p>M1 A1 DM1 A1 (4) [16]</p>

4.

<p>(a)</p>	 <p>M(A): $S \cdot 3a = 4mg \cdot 2a \cos \alpha + mg \cdot 4a \cos \alpha$</p> $= \frac{48}{5} mga \Rightarrow S = \frac{16}{5} mg \quad *$	<p>M1 A1 A1 (3)</p>
<p>(b)</p>	<p>R(\uparrow): $R + S \cos \alpha = 5mg$ R(\rightarrow): $F = S \sin \alpha$</p> $F \leq \mu R \Rightarrow \mu \geq \frac{48}{61} \quad *$	<p>M1 A1 M1 A1 dep on both previous M's M1 A1 (6)</p>
<p>(c)</p>	<p>Direction of S is perpendicular to plank or No friction at the peg</p>	<p>B1 (1)</p>

5.

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<p>(a)</p>	<p>$\rightarrow x = u \cos \alpha t = 10$ $\uparrow y = u \sin \alpha t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 = 2$ $\Rightarrow t = \frac{10}{u \cos \alpha}$ $2 = u \sin \alpha \times \frac{10}{u \cos \alpha} - \frac{g}{2} \times \frac{100}{u^2 \cos^2 \alpha}$ $= 10 \tan \alpha - \frac{50g}{u^2 \cos^2 \alpha}$ (given answer)</p>	<p>M1A1 M1A1 M1 A1 (6)</p>
<p>(b)</p>	<p>$2 = 10 \times 1 - \frac{100g \times 2}{2u^2 \times 1}$ $u^2 = \frac{100g}{8}, u = \sqrt{\frac{100g}{8}} = 11.1 \text{ (m s}^{-1}\text{)}$ $\frac{1}{2} m u^2 = m \times 9.8 \times 2 + \frac{1}{2} m v^2$ $v = 9.1 \text{ m s}^{-1}$</p>	<p>M1A1 A1 M1A1 A1 (6) [12]</p>