

# AS and A-level FURTHER MATHS

Work done by variable force, EPE and power  
Mark scheme

Specification content coverage: MC5, MC6, MC7

Question	Solutions	Mark
1	4.5 J	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>
2	$\text{Work done} = \int_1^3 3x(5-x) dx$ $= \int_1^3 15x - 3x^2 dx$ $= \left[ \frac{15x^2}{2} - x^3 \right]_1^3$ $\left( = \frac{81}{2} - \frac{13}{2} \right) = 34 \text{ J}$	 1  1  1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>
3	<p>Max speed <math>\Rightarrow</math> resultant force = 0</p> $D = 35v \quad \Rightarrow \quad D = 35 \times 58 = 2030 \text{ N}$ $(P = Dv \quad \Rightarrow \quad P_{\max} = 2030 \times 58 = 117\,740 \text{ W})$ $P_{\max} = 120\,000 \text{ W (2 sf)}$	 1   1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>
4 a	$D = \frac{8400}{12} = 700 \text{ N}$	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>
4 b	<p>Resultant force = <math>ma</math></p> $"700" - 480 = 1350a$ $a = 0.163 \text{ m s}^{-2}$	 1  1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>

<b>5 a</b>	$T = kx \Rightarrow 21 = 0.35k \Rightarrow k = 60(\text{N m}^{-1})$	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>5 b</b>	$\text{EPE} = \frac{kx^2}{2} = \frac{60(0.43)^2}{2}$	1
	EPE = 5.5 J (2 sf)	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>6</b>	Extension = 0.6 metres	1
	$\left( \text{EPE} = \frac{\lambda x^2}{2} \Rightarrow \right) 27 = \frac{\lambda(0.6)^2}{2(1.4)}$	1
	$\lambda = 210 \text{ N}$	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>7</b>	Assume car can be modelled as a particle to allow us to assume all forces act at the same point.	
	$D - 22v = 1300 \times 0.466$	1
	$D = 22v + 605.8$	
	$32400 = Dv$	1
	$32400 = (22v + 605.8)v = 22v^2 + 605.8v$	1
	$0 = 22v^2 + 605.8v - 32400$	1
	$v = 27.0 \quad \text{or} \quad v = -54.5$	1
	$v > 0 \quad \text{so} \quad v = 27.0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>

<b>8 (a)</b>	<p>At start, <math>EPE = \left( \frac{\lambda x^2}{2l} = \frac{2400(0.8)^2}{2(1.2)} \right) = 640 \text{ J}</math></p> <p>At height <math>h</math>, <math>KE = \frac{1}{2}(18)v^2 = 9v^2</math></p> <p><math>GPE = mgh = 18(9.8)h = 176.4h</math></p> <p>At this height, the extension of the string will be <math>h - 3.2</math></p> <p><math>EPE = \frac{2400(h - 3.2)^2}{2(1.2)}</math></p> <p><math>= 1000h^2 - 6400h + 10240</math></p> <p><math>640 = 9v^2 + 176.4h + 1000h^2 - 6400h + 10240</math></p> <p><math>9v^2 = -9600 + 6223.6h - 1000h^2</math></p>	<p>1</p> <p>1 (KE and GPE)</p> <p>1 (EPE in terms of <math>h - 3.2</math>)</p> <p>1 Correct expansion</p> <p>1 Forming eq (using four energy terms)</p> <p>1 No errors</p>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>8 (b)</b>	<p><math>v = 0</math> at maximum height</p> <p><math>0 = -9600 + 6223.6h - 1000h^2</math></p> <p><math>h = 3.40</math> or <math>h = 2.82</math> but <math>h &gt; 3.2</math> so <math>h = 3.4 \text{ m}</math> (2sf)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>8 (c) (i)</b>	If air resistance were considered, work would need to be done to overcome this resistive force. Therefore maximum height would decrease.	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>8 (c) (ii)</b>	If string was not light, we would need to consider its potential energy. This would require some of the energy in the system, so maximum height would decrease.	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>8 (c) (iii)</b>	If the string is held at the point O, then the motion cannot be truly vertical. If it were, it would hit what is holding it.	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>