

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
<b>1(a)</b>	$R = \sqrt{5}$	B1	1.1b
	$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ or $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ or $\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow \alpha = \dots$	M1	1.1b
	$\alpha = 0.464$	A1	1.1b
		<b>(3)</b>	
<b>(b)(i)</b>	$3 + 2\sqrt{5}$	B1ft	3.4
<b>(ii)</b>	$\cos(0.5t + 0.464) = 1 \Rightarrow 0.5t + 0.464 = 2\pi$ $\Rightarrow t = \dots$	M1	3.4
	$t = 11.6$	A1	1.1b
		<b>(3)</b>	
<b>(c)</b>	$3 + 2\sqrt{5} \cos(0.5t + 0.464) = 0$ $\cos(0.5t + 0.464) = -\frac{3}{2\sqrt{5}}$	M1	3.4
	$\cos(0.5t + 0.464) = -\frac{3}{2\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow 0.5t + 0.464 = \cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{3}{2\sqrt{5}}\right)$ $\Rightarrow t = 2\left(\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{3}{2\sqrt{5}}\right) - 0.464\right)$	dM1	1.1b
	So the time required is e.g.: $2(3.977\dots - 0.464) - 2(2.306\dots - 0.464)$	dM1	3.1b
	$= 3.34$	A1	1.1b
		<b>(4)</b>	
<b>(d)</b>	e.g. the "3" would need to vary	B1	3.5c
		<b>(1)</b>	

**(11 marks)****Notes**

(a)

B1:  $R = \sqrt{5}$  only.M1: Proceeds to a value for  $\alpha$  from  $\tan \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{2}$  or  $\sin \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$  or  $\cos \alpha = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ 

It is implied by either awrt 0.464 (radians) or awrt 26.6 (degrees)

A1:  $\alpha = \text{awrt } 0.464$ 

(b)(i)

B1ft: For  $(3 + 2\sqrt{5})$  m or awrt 7.47 m and remember to isw. Condone lack of units.Follow through on their  $R$  value so allow  $3 + 2 \times \text{Their } R$ . (Allow in decimals with at least 3sf accuracy)

(b)(ii)

M1: Uses  $0.5t \pm "0.464" = 2\pi$  to obtain a value for  $t$ 

Follow through on their 0.464 but this angle must be in radians.

It is possible in degrees but only using  $0.5t \pm "26.6" = 360$ 

A1: Awrt 11.6

**Alternative for (b):**

$$H = 3 + 4 \cos(0.5t) - 2 \sin(0.5t) \Rightarrow \frac{dH}{dt} = -2 \sin(0.5t) - \cos(0.5t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan(0.5t) = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 0.5t = 2.677\dots, 5.819\dots \Rightarrow t = 5.36, 11.6$$

$$t = 11.6 \Rightarrow H = 7.47$$

Score as follows:

M1: For a complete method:

Attempts  $\frac{dH}{dt}$  and attempts to solve  $\frac{dH}{dt} = 0$  for  $t$ A1: For  $t = \text{awrt } 11.6$ B1ft: For awrt 7.47 or  $3 + 2 \times \text{Their } R$ 

(c)

M1: Uses the model and sets  $3 + 2\sqrt{5} \cos(\dots) = 0$  and proceeds to  $\cos(\dots) = k$  where  $|k| < 1$ .Allow e.g.  $3 + 2\sqrt{5} \cos(\dots) < 0$ dM1: Solves  $\cos(0.5t \pm 0.464) = k$  where  $|k| < 1$  to obtain at least one value for  $t$ This requires e.g.  $2\left(\pi + \cos^{-1}(k) \pm \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)$  or e.g.  $2\left(\pi - \cos^{-1}(k) \pm \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)$ **Depends on the previous method mark.**dM1: A fully correct strategy to find the required duration. E.g. finds 2 consecutive values of  $t$  when  $H = 0$  and subtracts. Alternatively finds  $t$  when  $H$  is minimum and uses the times found correctly to find the required duration.**Depends on the previous method mark.****Examples:**

Second time at water level – first time at water level:

$$2\left(\pi + \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{2\sqrt{5}}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right) - 2\left(\pi - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{2\sqrt{5}}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right) = 7.02685\dots - 3.68492\dots$$

 $2 \times (\text{first time at minimum point} - \text{first time at water level}):$ 

$$2\left(2\left(\pi - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right) - 2\left(\pi - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{2\sqrt{5}}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)\right) = 2(5.35589\dots - 3.68492\dots)$$

**Note that both of these examples equate to  $4\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{2\sqrt{5}}\right)$  which is not immediately obvious****but may be seen as an overall method.****There may be other methods – if you are not sure if they deserve credit send to review.**

A1: Correct value. Must be 3.34 (not awrt).

**Special Cases in (c):**Note that if candidates have an incorrect  $\alpha$  and have e.g.  $3 + 2\sqrt{5} \cos(0.5t - 0.464)$ , this has no impact on the final answer. So for candidates using  $3 + 2\sqrt{5} \cos(0.5t \pm \alpha)$  in (c) allow all the marks including the A mark as a correct method should always lead to 3.34**Some values to look for:**

$$0.5t \pm 0.464 = \pm 2.306, \pm 3.977, \pm 8.598, \pm 10.26$$

(d)

B1: Correct refinement e.g. As in scheme. If they suggest a specific function to replace the “3” then it must be sensible e.g. a trigonometric function rather than e.g. a quadratic/linear one.

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
<b>2(a)</b>	Deduces that $A = \pm 50$ <b>or</b> $b = \frac{1}{4}$	B1	3.4
	Deduces that $A = \pm 50$ <b>and</b> $b = \frac{1}{4}$	B1	3.4
	Uses $t = 0, H = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \dots$ E.g. $1 = "50" \sin(\alpha)^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha = \dots$	M1	3.4
	$H = \left  \pm 50 \sin\left(\frac{1}{4}t + 1.15\right)^\circ \right $	A1	3.3
		<b>(4)</b>	
<b>(b)</b>	E.g. the minimum height above the ground of the passenger on the original model was 0 m or Adding “ $d$ ” means the passenger does not touch the ground.	B1	3.5b
		<b>(1)</b>	
			<b>(5 marks)</b>
<b>Notes:</b>			

(a) Note that B0B1 is not possible

**B1:** Uses the equation of the given model to deduce that  $A = \pm 50$  **or**  $b = \frac{1}{4}$  o.e.

May be seen embedded within their equation.

**B1:** Uses the equation of the given model to deduce that  $A = \pm 50$  **and**  $b = \frac{1}{4}$  o.e.

May be seen embedded within their equation.

**M1:** Uses  $t = 0$  and  $H = 1$  in the equation of the model to find a value for  $\alpha$ .

Follow through on their value for  $A$ . Allow for  $\pm 1 = "50" \sin(\alpha)^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha = \dots$  where  $\alpha$  is in degrees or radians.

Note that in radians  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{50}\right) \approx \frac{1}{50}$  (0.0200...) which may appear incorrect but is in fact ok.

Also in degrees a value of e.g. 1.14 (truncated) would indicate the method.

**A1:** Writes down the correct full equation of the model:  $H = \left| \pm "50 \sin\left(\frac{1}{4}t + 1.15\right)^\circ \right|$  o.e.

Condone omission of degrees symbol and allow awrt 1.15 for  $\alpha$ .

Allow if a correct equation is seen anywhere in their solution.

(b)

**B1:** Gives a suitable explanation with no contradictory statements.

Condone “so that pod/capsule/seat/passenger/ferris wheel/it etc. will not hit/touch the ground”

Responses that focus on the starting point of the model are likely to score B0

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
3(a)	$a = 60$	B1	3.1b
	$2 = "60" - b(-20)^2 \Rightarrow b = \dots$	M1	3.4
	$H = 60 - 0.145(t - 20)^2$	A1	3.3
		(3)	
(b)	Height = 2 m	B1	3.4
		(1)	
(c)	$\alpha = 180$ or $\beta = 31$	M1	3.4
	$H = 29 \cos(9t + 180)^\circ + 31$	A1	3.3
		(2)	
(d)	e.g. "The model allows for more than one circuit"	B1	3.5a
		(1)	

**(7 marks)****Notes****(a)**

B1:  $a = 60$  (may be seen in their final equation of the model or implied by 60 substituted for  $a$  in the model)

M1: Attempts to find  $b$  by substituting in  $t = 0$ ,  $H = 2$  and their  $a$  and proceeding to a value for  $b$ . May be seen as two simultaneous equations formed:

$$2 = a - b(-20)^2 \quad \text{and} \quad 60 = a - b(20 - 20)^2 \quad \text{proceeding to a value for } b$$

A1:  $H = 60 - 0.145(t - 20)^2$  or equivalent such as  $H = -\frac{29}{200}t^2 + 5.8t + 2$  or  $H = 60 - \frac{29}{200}(t - 20)^2$  isw once a correct equation for the model is seen. Must be in terms of  $H$  and  $t$ . If they just state  $a = 60$ ,  $b = 0.145$  then A0

A correct answer with no working seen scores full marks.

**(b)**

B1: 2 cao (condone lack of units) This can be scored even if their model in (a) is incorrect (they may have used symmetry to determine this value)

**(c)**

M1:  $(\alpha =) 180$  or  $(\beta =) 31$  Condone  $(\alpha =) \pi$

A1:  $H = 29 \cos(9t + 180)^\circ + 31$  or equivalent e.g.  $H = -29 \cos(9t) + 31$  isw once a correct equation for the model is seen. Must be in terms of  $H$  and  $t$ . If they just state  $\alpha = 180$ ,  $\beta = 31$  then A0.

A correct equation with no working seen scores both marks. Does not require the degree symbol.

**(d)**

B1: Score for a reason which makes reference to any of

- the alternative model allows repetition (allow phrases e.g. "multiple cycles", "repeated circuits", "cyclical", "periodic", "loops around", "the original model can only go up and down once")
- the alternative model after 2 minutes the carriage will be back at the start (e.g. "at 2 mins,  $H = 2$ ")
- the original/quadratic model after 40 seconds (or any time after this) will be negative (e.g. "the height will be negative which cannot happen")
- the original model after 2 minutes would not be back at the start

Do not allow vague responses on their own e.g. "the original model is a parabola"

If calculations are used then they must be correct using a correct model (allow rounded or truncated)

Look for a valid reason and ignore reference to anything else as long as it does not contradict

$t$	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	80	100	120
$h$	2	27	46	56	60	56	46	27	2	-31	-71	-118	-172	-462	-868	-1390