

## Mathematics for Engineering

OCR Level 3 Certificate in Mathematics for Engineering **H860/01**

Paper 1

### **Mark Scheme for June 2010**

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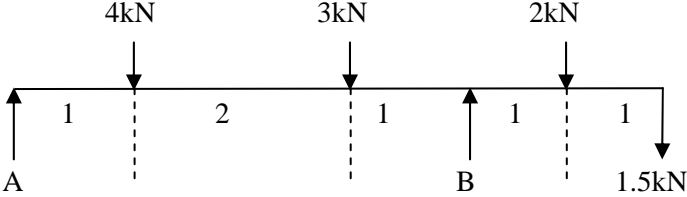
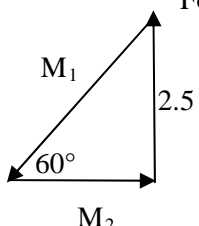
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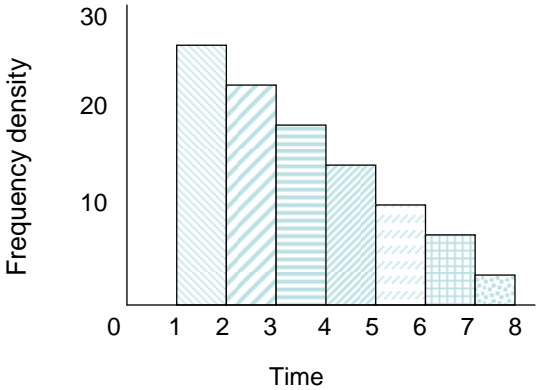
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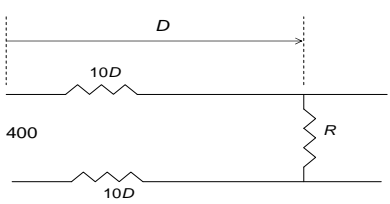
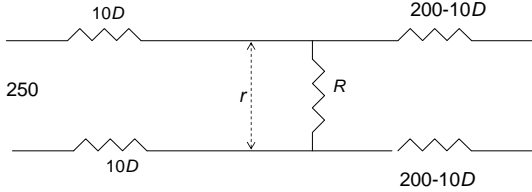
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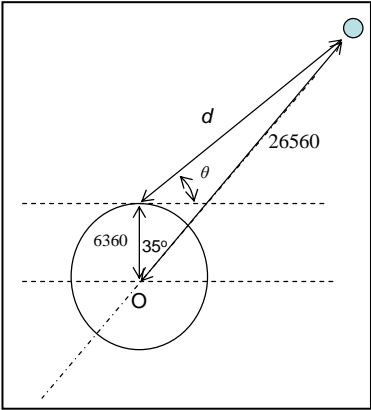
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Question	Answer	Marks
1 (a)	<p>Assuming each section is two units in length, and that the loads are equally distributed downwards, the equivalent loads are:</p>  <p>Taking moments about A</p> $4 \times 1 + 3 \times 3 - B \times 4 + 2 \times 5 + 1.5 \times 6 = 0$ $B = (4 + 9 + 10 + 9) / 4 = 32 / 4 = 8 \text{ kN}$ <p>Resolving forces vertically</p> $A = 4 + 3 + 2 + 1.5 - 8 = 2.5 \text{ kN}$ <p>Alternatively taking moments about B</p> $-A \times 4 + 4 \times 3 + 3 \times 1 - 2 \times 1 - 1.5 \times 2 = 0$ $A = (12 + 3 - 2 - 3) / 4 = 10 / 4 = 2.5 \text{ kN}$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1 [3]</p>
1 (b)	<p>Forces about support A</p>  <p>Force in <math>M_1 = 2.5 / (\sin(60)) = 2.886... \text{ kN}</math></p> <p>Force in <math>M_2 = 2.5 \sin(30) / \sin(60) = 1.443... \text{ kN}</math></p> <p>(Alternatively force in <math>M_2 = M_1 \cos(60) = 2.886 \cos(60) = 1.443 \text{ kN}</math>)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>[3]</p>
<b>Total</b>		<b>[6]</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
2 (a)		2  <b>[2]</b>
(b) (i)	$P(4 \leq t \leq 8) = \int_4^8 \frac{1}{161}(50 - 6t)dt$ $= \frac{1}{161} [50t - 3t^2]_4^8$ $= \frac{1}{161} \{(400 - 192) - (200 - 48)\}$ $= \frac{56}{161} = 0.3478$	1 1 1 1 <b>[4]</b>
(b) (ii)	$\frac{1}{161} \int_1^m (50 - 6x)dx = 0.5 \quad \text{where } m \text{ is the median}$ $\frac{1}{161} [50t - 3t^2]_1^m = 0.5$ $\frac{1}{161} \{(50m - 3m^2) - (50 - 3)\} = 0.5$ $-3m^2 + 50m - 127.5 = 0$ $m = \frac{-50 \pm \sqrt{50^2 - 4 \times (-3) \times (127.5)}}{2 \times (-3)}$ $m = \frac{-50 \pm 31.1448}{-6}$ <p>Use only the root <math>m = \frac{-50 + 31.1448}{-6} = 3.1425</math></p>	1 1 1 1 1 <b>[5]</b>
2 (c)	<p>From the table there are 34 observations above 4 minutes. Since there are 100 observations in all, the proportion is therefore 0.34 which agrees very well with result (b) (i).</p> <p>From the table the median is <math>2/18 = 1/9</math> above 3 i.e. 3.1111. This agrees very well with result (b) (ii).</p> <p>Based on these statistics, the given density function is a good approximation to the numerical data given in the table.</p>	1 1 <b>[2]</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>[13]</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
3 (a)	<p>The situation can be modelled as follows:</p>  <p> <math>400 = 10D + R + 10D</math>  <math>400 = 20D + R</math> </p>	1 [1]
(b)	 <p> <math>\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{2 \times (200 - 10D)}</math> </p> <p> <math>\frac{1}{r} = \frac{2(200 - 10D) + R}{2R(200 - 10D)} ; \quad r = \frac{2R(200 - 10D)}{2(200 - 10D) + R}</math> </p> <p> <math>250 = \frac{2R(200 - 10D)}{2(200 - 10D) + R} + 2 \times 10D</math> </p> <p> <math>250 = \frac{R(400 - 20D)}{(400 - 20D) + R} + 20D</math> </p>	1 1 1 1 [4]
(c)	<p>Substitute <math>R = 400 - 20D</math></p> <p> <math>250 = \frac{(400 - 20D)^2}{2(400 - 20D)} + 20D</math> </p> <p> <math>250 = \frac{(400 - 20D)}{2} + 20D \Rightarrow D = 5</math> </p> <p> <math>R = 400 - 20 \times 5 = 300</math> </p>	1 1 1 1 [4]
<b>Total</b>		<b>[9]</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
4 (a)	<p>The required angle is <math>\theta</math></p>  <p> <math>d^2 = 26560^2 + 6360^2 - 2 \times 26560 \times 6360 \times \cos(35)</math>  <math>d = 21660</math>  <math>26560/\sin(\theta + 90) = 21660/\sin(35)</math>  <math>\sin(\theta + 90) = 26560 \times \sin(35)/21660 = 0.7033</math>  <math>\theta + 90 = \sin^{-1}(0.7033) = 135.31 ; \theta = 45.31^\circ</math> </p>	<p>Allow rounding to 4 sf at each step</p> <p>2</p> <p>2 [4]</p>
(b)	<p>Distance between receiver and satellite is</p> $\sqrt{(10700 - 6050)^2 + (15350 + 1100)^2 + (1870 - 1620)^2}$ <p>= 17096.42 km  time = 17096.42/(3 × 10<sup>8</sup>) = 56.988 ms (57ms)</p>	<p>2 [2]</p>
(c)	<p>The required equation is:  <math>Ax + By + Cz + D = 0</math></p> $A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ 1 & y_2 & z_2 \\ 1 & y_3 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 21.7 & 13.2 \\ 1 & 0 & 13.3 \\ 1 & -21.7 & -13.2 \end{vmatrix} = 577.22$ $B = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & 1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & 1 & z_2 \\ x_3 & 1 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 7.6 & 1 & 13.2 \\ -23.0 & 1 & 13.3 \\ -7.6 & 1 & -13.2 \end{vmatrix} = -809.36$ $C = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 7.6 & 21.7 & 1 \\ -23.0 & 0 & 1 \\ -7.6 & -21.7 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 998.20$ <p>577.22x - 809.36y + 998.20z = 0</p> <p>OR other solutions e.g.</p> $\begin{vmatrix} \underline{i} & \underline{j} & \underline{k} \\ -23.0 & 0 & 13.3 \\ -7.6 & -21.7 & -13.2 \end{vmatrix}$ <p>Giving 288.61x - 404.68y + 499.1z = 0</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2 [6]</p>
<b>Total</b>		<b>[12]</b>

Question		Answer	Marks
5	(a)	$\text{mean} = \frac{\omega}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \omega t \, dt$ $= \frac{\omega}{\pi} \left[ \frac{-\cos \omega t}{\omega} \right]_0^{\pi}$ $= \frac{1}{\pi} (1 + 1) = \frac{2}{\pi}$	1 1 1 [3]
	(b)	$(rms)^2 = \frac{\omega}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin \omega t)^2 \, dt$ $= \frac{\omega}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2\omega t) \, dt$ $= \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \left[ t - \frac{\sin 2\omega t}{2\omega} \right]_0^{\pi}$ $= \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \left\{ \left( \frac{\pi}{\omega} - 0 \right) - (0 - 0) \right\} = \frac{1}{2}$ $rms = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	1 1 1 1 [4]
<b>Total</b>			<b>[7]</b>

Question		Answer	Marks
6	(a) (i)	$\ln a - \ln b$ Let $p = \ln a$ and $q = \ln b$ $a = e^p$ and $b = e^q$ $a/b = e^p e^{-q} = e^{p-q}$ $\ln a/b = \ln e^{p-q} = p - q = \ln a - \ln b$	1 1 [2]
	(ii)	$\log_{10} a = k \ln a$ $\log_{10} 10 = k \ln 10 = 1$ $k = 1/\ln 10$ $\log_{10} a = (1/\ln 10) \ln a = \frac{\ln a}{\ln 10}$	1 1 1 [3]
	(b)	$SNR = 10 \log_{10} \left( \frac{\sigma_x^2 + \mu_x^2}{\sigma_v^2 + \mu_v^2} \right) =$ $10 \log_{10} \left( \frac{\sigma_x^2}{\sigma_v^2} \right) = 10 \log_{10}(\sigma_x^2) - 10 \log_{10}(\sigma_v^2)$ $20 \log_{10}(\sigma_x) - 20 \log_{10}(\sigma_v) =$ $\frac{20}{\ln 10} (\ln \sigma_x - \ln \sigma_v)$	1 1 [2]
<b>Total</b>			<b>[7]</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
7	$x = e^{-\frac{t}{2}}(A + Bt)$ $\frac{dx}{dt} = e^{-\frac{t}{2}}(B) - \frac{e^{-\frac{t}{2}}}{2}(A + Bt)$ $= e^{-\frac{t}{2}}\left(B - \frac{A}{2} - \frac{Bt}{2}\right)$ $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = e^{-\frac{t}{2}}\left(-\frac{B}{2}\right) - \frac{e^{-\frac{t}{2}}}{2}\left(B - \frac{A}{2} - \frac{Bt}{2}\right)$ $= e^{-\frac{t}{2}}\left(-B + \frac{A}{4} + \frac{Bt}{4}\right)$ $4\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = e^{-\frac{t}{2}}(-4B + A + Bt)$ $4\frac{dx}{dt} = e^{-\frac{t}{2}}(4B - 2A - 2Bt)$ $x = e^{-\frac{t}{2}}(A + Bt)$ $4\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 4\frac{dx}{dt} + x$ $= e^{-\frac{t}{2}}(-4B + 4B + A - 2A + A + Bt - 2Bt + Bt) = 0$	 1 1  1 1          1          1 [6]
<b>Total</b>	1 [6]	



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