GCE Examinations

Mechanics Module M1

Advanced Subsidiary / Advanced Level

Paper L

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions and Information

Candidates may use any calculator except those with a facility for symbolic algebra and/or calculus.

Full marks may be obtained for answers to ALL questions.

Mathematical and statistical formulae and tables are available.

This paper has 7 questions.

When a numerical value of g is required, use $g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$.

Advice to Candidates

You must show sufficient working to make your methods clear to an examiner. Answers without working will gain no credit.



Written by Shaun Armstrong & Chris Huffer © Solomon Press

These sheets may be copied for use solely by the purchaser's institute.

- 1. Two particles P and Q, of mass m and km respectively, are travelling in opposite directions on a straight horizontal path with speeds 3u and 2u respectively. P and Q collide and, as a result, the direction of motion of both particles is reversed and their speeds are halved.
 - (a) Find the value of k.

(4 marks)

(b) Write down an expression in terms of m and u for the magnitude of the impulse which P exerts on Q during the collision.

(3 marks)

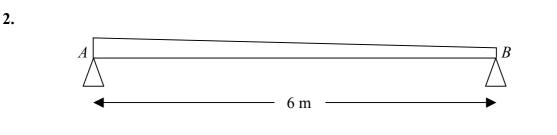


Fig. 1

Figure 1 shows a plank AB of mass 40 kg and length 6 m, which rests on supports at each of its ends. The plank is wedge-shaped, being thicker at end A than at end B.

A woman of mass 60 kg stands on the plank at a distance of 2 m from *B*.

- (a) Suggest suitable modelling assumptions which can be made about
 - (i) the plank,
 - (ii) the woman. (3 marks)

Given that the reactions at each support are of equal magnitude,

<i>(b)</i>	find the magnitude of the reaction on the support at A ,	(2 marks)

(c) calculate the distance of the centre of mass of the plank from A. (4 marks)

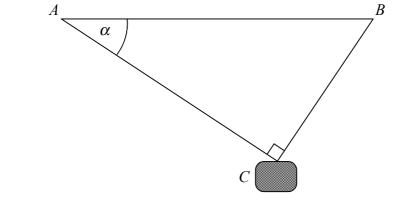


Fig. 2

Figure 2 shows a cable car *C* of mass 1 tonne which has broken down. The cable car is suspended in equilibrium by two perpendicular cables *AC* and *BC* which are attached to fixed points *A* and *B*, at the same horizontal level on either side of a valley. The cable *AC* is inclined at an angle α to the horizontal where tan $\alpha = \frac{3}{4}$.

(a) Show that the tension in the cable AC is 5880 N and find the tension in the cable BC.

(7 marks)

A gust of wind then blows along the valley.

3.

- (b) Explain the effect that this will have on the tension in the two cables. (2 marks)
- 4. Andrew hits a tennis ball vertically upwards towards his sister Barbara who is leaning out of a window 7.5 m above the ground to try to catch it. When the ball leaves Andrew's racket, it is 1.9 m above the ground and travelling at 21 m s⁻¹. Barbara fails to catch the ball on its way up but succeeds as the ball comes back down.

Modelling the ball as a particle and assuming that air resistance can be neglected,

- (a) find the maximum height above the ground which the ball reaches. (4 marks)
- (b) find how long Barbara has to wait from the moment that the ball first passes her until she catches it.

(6 marks)

Turn over

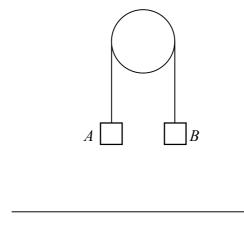


Fig. 3

Figure 3 shows two particles *A* and *B* of masses *m* and *km* respectively, connected by a light inextensible string which passes over a smooth fixed pulley.

When the system is released from rest with both particles 0.5 m above the ground, particle A moves vertically upwards with acceleration $\frac{1}{4} g \text{ m s}^{-2}$.

- (a) Write down, with a brief justification, the magnitude and direction of the acceleration of *B*.
- (b) Find the value of k.

Given that *A* does not hit the pulley,

(c) calculate, correct to 3 significant figures, the speed with which B hits the ground.

(3	marks)
۳,	111001 1107

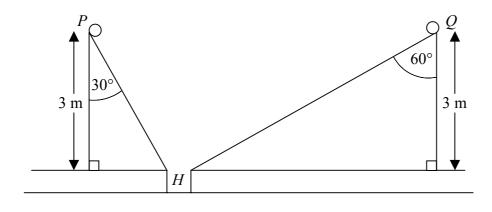
(2 marks)

(6 marks)

- 6. Two trains A and B leave the same station, O, at 10 a.m. and travel along straight horizontal tracks. A travels with constant speed 80 km h⁻¹ due east and B travels with constant speed 52 km h⁻¹ in the direction (5i + 12j) where i and j are unit vectors due east and due north respectively.
 (a) Show that the velocity of B is (20i + 48j) km h⁻¹. (3 marks)
 - (b) Find the displacement vector of B from A at 10:15 a.m. (3 marks)

Given that the trains are 23 km apart *t* minutes after 10 a.m.

(c) find the value of t correct to the nearest whole number. (6 marks)



7.



Figure 4 shows two golf balls *P* and *Q* being held at the top of planes inclined at 30° and 60° to the vertical respectively. Both planes slope down to a common hole at *H*, which is 3 m vertically below *P* and *Q*.

P is released from rest and travels down the line of greatest slope of the plane it is on which is assumed to be smooth.

(a)	Find the acceleration of P down the slope.	(3 marks)	
<i>(b)</i>	Show that the time taken for P to reach the hole is 0.904 seconds, correct to 3 significant figures.	(5 marks)	
Q travels down the line of greatest slope of the plane it is on which is rough. The coefficient of friction between Q and the plane is μ .			
Given that the acceleration of Q down the slope is 3 m s ⁻² ,			
(c)	find, correct to 3 significant figures, the value of μ .	(5 marks)	
In order for the two balls to arrive at the hole at the same time, Q must be released t seconds before P .			
(d)	Find the value of <i>t</i> correct to 2 decimal places.	(4 marks)	