

General Certificate of Education  
June 2005  
Advanced Level Examination



**MATHEMATICS (SPECIFICATION A)**  
**Unit Mechanics 4**

**MAM4/W**

Tuesday 28 June 2005 Afternoon Session

**In addition to this paper you will require:**

- an 8-page answer book;
- the AQA booklet of formulae and statistical tables.

You may use a graphics calculator.

Time allowed: 1 hour 20 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is MAM4/W.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Take  $g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$  unless otherwise stated.
- All necessary working should be shown; otherwise marks for method may be lost.
- The **final** answer to questions requiring the use of tables or calculators should normally be given to three significant figures.
- Tie loosely any additional sheets you have used to the back of your answer book before handing it to the invigilator.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.

**Advice**

- Unless stated otherwise, formulae may be quoted, without proof, from the booklet.

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Answer **all** questions.

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1 A bag of sand of mass 9 kg is dropped from a stationary hot-air balloon. As the sand bag falls through the air, it is subjected to air resistance of magnitude  $0.01 v^2$  N, where  $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$  is the speed of the sand bag at time  $t$  seconds.

(a) (i) Write down a differential equation connecting  $v$  and  $t$ . *(2 marks)*

(ii) Hence find the terminal velocity of the sand bag. *(2 marks)*

(b) Show that, when the speed of the sand bag is  $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$ , it has fallen a distance of

$$450 \ln \frac{9g}{9g - 0.01v^2} \text{ metres}$$

from the hot-air balloon.

*(6 marks)*

2 [In this question take Newton's gravitational constant to be  $6.7 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$ .]

A projectile of mass 100 kg is fired from a point on the surface of the Earth and it travels vertically upwards.

The Earth is modelled as a sphere of radius  $6.4 \times 10^6$  m and mass  $6.0 \times 10^{24}$  kg.

Assume that all the forces acting on the projectile, except the force of attraction of the Earth, are negligible.

(a) Find the acceleration of the projectile when it is at a distance  $x$  m from the **centre** of the Earth. *(3 marks)*

(b) The projectile is fired with speed  $u \text{ m s}^{-1}$ .

Find the minimum value of  $u$  if the projectile is to reach a height of  $6 \times 10^6$  m above the **surface** of the Earth. *(7 marks)*

- 3 A satellite,  $S$ , orbits the planet Mars in a plane through  $O$ , the centre of Mars. The satellite is modelled as a particle of mass  $m$ , and Mars is modelled as a stationary sphere. At time  $t$ , the length of  $OS$  is  $r$  and  $OS$  is rotating about  $O$  with angular speed  $\dot{\theta}$ . The only force acting on  $S$  is directed towards  $O$  and has magnitude  $km\dot{\theta}$ , where  $k$  is a constant.

When  $r = a$ , the transverse component of the satellite's velocity is  $U$ .

(a) Express  $r^2\dot{\theta}$  in terms of  $a$  and  $U$ . (4 marks)

(b) Hence show that  $\ddot{r} = \frac{aU}{r^2} \left( \frac{aU}{r} - k \right)$ . (4 marks)

(c) Given that  $a$  is the minimum distance of the satellite from  $O$  during its orbit, deduce that  $U \geq k$ . (2 marks)

- 4 In a chemical process, the quantities of substances  $X$ ,  $Y$  and  $Z$  are interdependent. At time  $t$  hours, the masses of  $X$ ,  $Y$  and  $Z$  are  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$  grams respectively.

The simultaneous differential equations modelling the process are:

$$\dot{x} = -3x, \quad \dot{y} = 2x - y \quad \text{and} \quad \dot{z} = 3y.$$

- (a) Given that  $x = 6$  when  $t = 0$ , show that

$$x = 6e^{-3t}, \quad t \geq 0. \quad \text{(3 marks)}$$

- (b) Given that  $y = 0$  and  $z = 0$  when  $t = 0$ , find:

(i)  $y$  in terms of  $t$ ; (6 marks)

(ii)  $z$  in terms of  $t$ . (3 marks)

- (c) Find the time at which the masses of  $X$  and  $Y$  are equal. (2 marks)

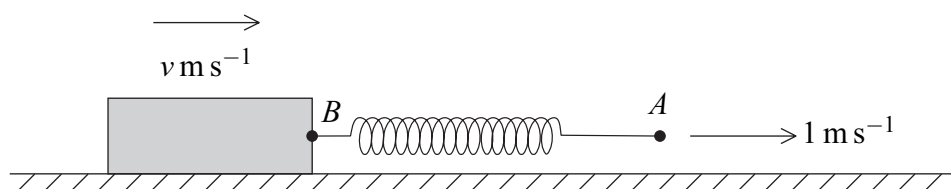
**TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION**

**Turn over ►**

- 5 A block of mass 0.5 kg moves on a smooth horizontal surface. It is attached to the end  $B$  of a light elastic spring  $AB$ , where  $AB$  is horizontal.

The natural length of the spring is 0.5 m and its stiffness is  $5 \text{ N m}^{-1}$ .

The end  $A$  of the spring is pulled horizontally with constant speed of  $1 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ , causing the block to move across the horizontal surface.



At time  $t$  seconds, the length of the spring is  $x$  metres and the block is moving with speed  $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . The motion of the block is subject to a resistive force of  $v \text{ N}$ .

- (a) Write down an expression for the tension in the spring in terms of  $x$ . (2 marks)
- (b) Show that the equation of motion of the block is

$$\frac{dv}{dt} + 2v - 10x = -5. \quad (3 \text{ marks})$$

- (c) (i) Explain why  $\dot{x} = 1 - v$ . (1 mark)
- (ii) Hence show that

$$\ddot{x} + 2\dot{x} + 10x = 7. \quad (2 \text{ marks})$$

- (d) Find the general solution of this equation. (6 marks)
- (e) State the limiting value of  $x$ . Give a reason for your answer. (2 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**