

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--

## Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Time 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper

reference

**WME03/01**

### Mathematics

#### International Advanced Subsidiary/Advanced Level Mechanics M3

**You must have:**

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Yellow), calculator

Total Marks

**Candidates may use any calculator permitted by Pearson regulations. Calculators must not have the facility for symbolic algebra manipulation, differentiation and integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.**

### Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- If pencil is used for diagrams/sketches/graphs it must be dark (HB or B).
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions and ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear. Answers without working may not gain full credit.
- Whenever a numerical value of  $g$  is required, take  $g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ , and give your answer to either two significant figures or three significant figures.

### Information

- A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.
- There are 7 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

### Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- If you change your mind about an answer, cross it out and put your new answer and any working underneath.

Turn over ►

P71979A

©2022 Pearson Education Ltd.

L:1/1/1/1/



Pearson

1. A light elastic string  $AB$  has natural length  $11a$  and modulus of elasticity  $6mg$

A particle of mass  $4m$  is attached to the point  $C$  on the string where  $AC = 8a$  and a particle of mass  $2m$  is attached to the end  $B$

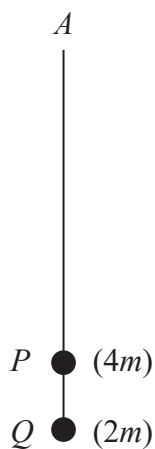


Figure 1

The end  $A$  of the string is attached to a fixed point and the string hangs vertically below  $A$  with the particle of mass  $4m$  in equilibrium at the point  $P$  and the particle of mass  $2m$  in equilibrium at the point  $Q$ , as shown in Figure 1.

- (a) Find the length  $AP$  (3)
- (b) Find the length  $PQ$  (3)





2.

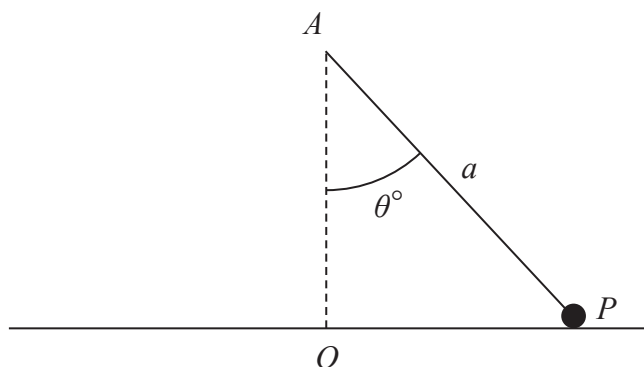


Figure 2

A particle  $P$  of mass  $m$  is attached to one end of a light inextensible string of length  $a$ . The other end of the string is attached to a point  $A$  which lies above a smooth horizontal table. The particle  $P$  moves in a horizontal circle on the table with the string taut. The centre of the circle is the point  $O$  on the table, where  $AO$  is vertical and the string makes a constant angle  $\theta^\circ$  with  $AO$ , as shown in Figure 2.

Given that  $P$  moves with constant angular speed  $\sqrt{\frac{2g}{a}}$ , find the range of possible values of  $\theta$

(7)



Question 2 continued

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice lines (30 horizontal lines).



Question 2 continued

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA





3. A particle  $P$  is moving along the  $x$ -axis. At time  $t$  seconds, where  $t \geq 0$ ,  $P$  is  $x$  metres from the origin  $O$  and is moving with speed  $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$

The acceleration of  $P$  has magnitude  $\frac{2}{(2x+1)^3} \text{ m s}^{-2}$  and is directed towards  $O$

When  $t = 0$ ,  $P$  passes through  $O$  in the positive  $x$  direction with speed  $1 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

- (a) Find  $v$  in terms of  $x$  (4)

- (b) Show that  $x = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{4t+1} - 1)$  (4)











4. A uniform solid hemisphere  $H$  has radius  $r$  and centre  $O$

(a) Show that the centre of mass of  $H$  is  $\frac{3r}{8}$  from  $O$

$$\left[ \text{You may assume that the volume of } H \text{ is } \frac{2\pi r^3}{3} \right] \quad (4)$$

A uniform solid  $S$ , shown below in Figure 3, is formed by attaching a uniform solid right circular cylinder of height  $h$  and radius  $r$  to  $H$ , so that one end of the cylinder coincides with the plane face of  $H$ .

The point  $A$  is the point on  $H$  such that  $OA = r$  and  $OA$  is perpendicular to the plane face of  $H$

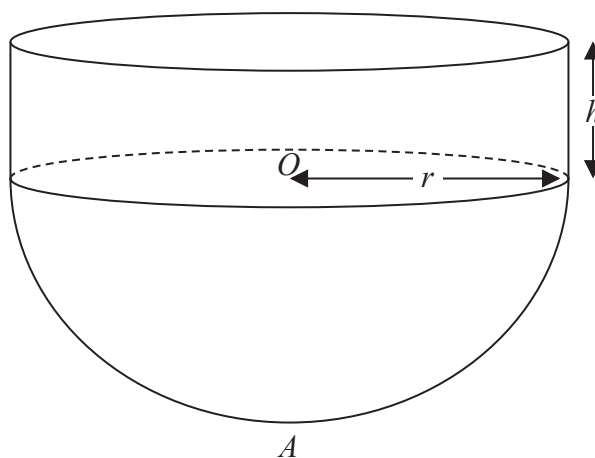


Figure 3

(b) Show that the distance of the centre of mass of  $S$  from  $A$  is

$$\frac{5r^2 + 12rh + 6h^2}{8r + 12h} \quad (5)$$

The solid  $S$  can rest in equilibrium on a horizontal plane with any point of the curved surface of the hemisphere in contact with the plane.

(c) Find  $r$  in terms of  $h$ . (2)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



**Question 4 continued**

A large rectangular area containing 30 horizontal lines for writing.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



P 7 1 9 7 9 A 0 1 3 2 8



**Question 4 continued**

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Lined writing area for the answer to Question 4.

**(Total for Question 4 is 11 marks)**



P 7 1 9 7 9 A 0 1 5 2 8

5.

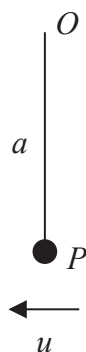


Figure 4

A particle  $P$  of mass  $m$  is attached to one end of a light inextensible string of length  $a$ . The other end of the string is attached to a fixed point  $O$ . The particle  $P$  is held at rest vertically below  $O$ , with the string taut, as shown in Figure 4.

The particle is then projected horizontally with speed  $u$ , where  $u > \sqrt{2ag}$

Air resistance is modelled as being negligible.

At the instant when the string makes an angle  $\theta$  with the upward vertical through  $O$ , the speed of  $P$  is  $v$  and the string goes slack.

(a) Show that  $3v^2 = u^2 - 2ag$  (7)

From the instant when the string goes slack to the instant when  $OP$  is next horizontal,  $P$  moves as a projectile.

The time from the instant when the string goes slack to the instant when  $OP$  is next horizontal is  $T$

Given that  $\theta = 30^\circ$

(b) show that  $T = \frac{2v}{g}$  (4)

(c) Hence, show that the string goes taut again when it is next horizontal. (2)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---







Question 5 continued

Lined writing area for the answer to Question 5.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA





6. A particle  $P$  of mass  $m$  is attached to one end of a light elastic spring of natural length  $2l$ . The other end of the spring is attached to a fixed point  $A$ . The particle  $P$  hangs in equilibrium vertically below  $A$ , at the point  $E$  where  $AE = 6l$ . The particle  $P$  is then raised a vertical distance  $2l$  and released from rest.

Air resistance is modelled as being negligible.

- (a) Show that  $P$  moves with simple harmonic motion of period  $T$  where

$$T = 4\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \quad (8)$$

- (b) Find, in terms of  $m$ ,  $l$  and  $g$ , the kinetic energy of  $P$  as it passes through  $E$  (3)

- (c) Find, in terms of  $T$ , the exact time from the instant when  $P$  is released to the instant when  $P$  has moved a distance  $3l$ . (4)



Question 6 continued

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with horizontal lines.



P 7 1 9 7 9 A 0 2 1 2 8

**Question 6 continued**

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA





7.

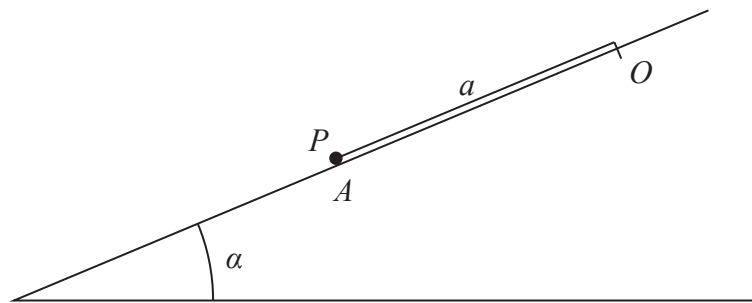


Figure 5

A particle  $P$  of mass  $m$  is attached to one end of a light elastic string of natural length  $a$  and modulus of elasticity  $2mg$ . The other end of the string is attached to a fixed point  $O$  on a rough plane which is inclined to the horizontal at an angle  $\alpha$

The string lies along a line of greatest slope of the plane.

The particle  $P$  is held at rest on the plane at the point  $A$ , where  $OA = a$ , as shown in Figure 5.

The particle  $P$  is released from  $A$  and slides down the plane, coming to rest at the point  $B$ . The coefficient of friction between  $P$  and the plane is  $\mu$ , where  $\mu < \tan \alpha$

Air resistance is modelled as being negligible.

(a) Show that  $AB = a(\sin \alpha - \mu \cos \alpha)$ . (5)

Given that  $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$  and  $\mu = \frac{1}{2}$

(b) find, in terms of  $a$  and  $g$ , the maximum speed of  $P$  as it moves from  $A$  to  $B$  (7)

(c) Describe the motion of  $P$  after it reaches  $B$ , justifying your answer. (3)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA







Question 7 continued

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA





**Question 7 continued**

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 7 is 15 marks)

**TOTAL FOR PAPER IS 75 MARKS**

