



GCE AS/A level

0981/01



S16-0981-01

MATHEMATICS M2

Mechanics

A.M. TUESDAY, 21 June 2016

1 hour 30 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need:

- a 12 page answer book;
- a Formula Booklet;
- a calculator.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **all** questions.

Take g as 9.8 ms^{-2} .

Sufficient working must be shown to demonstrate the **mathematical** method employed.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

1. A particle of mass 4 kg moves along the x -axis, starting, when $t = 0$, from the point where $x = 3$. At time t s, its velocity $v \text{ ms}^{-1}$ is given by

$$v = 12t^2 - 7kt + 1,$$

where k is constant.

When $t = 2$, the displacement of the particle from the origin is 16 m.

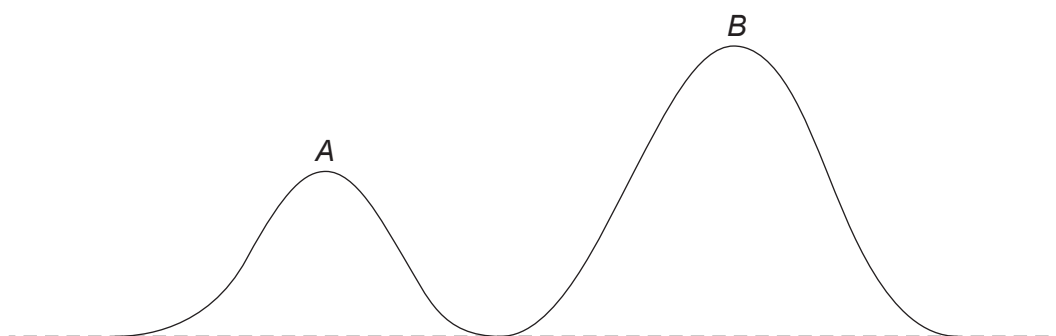
- (a) Determine the value of k . [5]
- (b) Calculate the magnitude of the force acting on the particle when $t = 5$. [4]
2. A particle is projected from horizontal ground with speed 24.5 ms^{-1} in a direction inclined at an angle of 30° above the horizontal.
- (a) Calculate the horizontal range of the particle. [6]
- (b) Determine the maximum height reached by the particle. [3]
- (c) Write down the speed and the direction of motion of the particle as it hits the ground. [1]
3. At time $t = 0$ s, the position vector of an object A is \mathbf{i} m and the position vector of another object B is $3\mathbf{i}$ m. The constant velocity vector of A is $2\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j} - 4\mathbf{k} \text{ ms}^{-1}$ and the constant velocity vector of B is $\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} - 5\mathbf{k} \text{ ms}^{-1}$. Determine the value of t when A and B are closest together and find the least distance between A and B . [9]
4. By burning a charge, a cannon fires a cannon ball of mass 12 kg horizontally. As the cannon ball leaves the cannon, its speed is 600 ms^{-1} . The recoiling part of the cannon has a mass of 1600 kg.
- (a) Determine the speed of the recoiling part immediately after the cannon ball leaves the cannon. [3]
- (b) Find the energy created by the burning of the charge. State any assumption you have made in your solution. [4]
- (c) Calculate the constant force needed to bring the recoiling part to rest in 1.2 m. [2]
5. A particle is attached to one end of a light elastic string of natural length l m and modulus of elasticity λ N. The other end of the string is attached to the ceiling. The particle hangs in equilibrium. The length of the string is 0.95 m when the weight of the particle is 30 N, and 1.15 m when the weight of the particle is 70 N. Find the value of l and the value of λ . [6]

6. A particle moves on a horizontal plane such that its velocity vector $v \text{ ms}^{-1}$ at time $t \text{ s}$ is given by

$$\mathbf{v} = 7 \sin 2t \mathbf{i} + 6 \cos 3t \mathbf{j}.$$

- (a) Find the acceleration vector of the particle at time $t \text{ s}$. [2]
- (b) Given that when $t = 0$, the particle has position vector $(0.5\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}) \text{ m}$, find the position vector of the particle when $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$. [5]

7. The diagram below shows two points A and B on a mountain bike track.



The heights of A and B above ground level are 20 m and 22 m respectively. The length of the track between A and B is 16 m . The resistance to motion of a biker on the track may be modelled by a constant force of magnitude 50 N . The total mass of the biker and his bike is 70 kg . The speed of the biker at A is $v \text{ ms}^{-1}$. Find the minimum value of v if the biker is to reach B without pedalling. [7]

8. A rough circular plate rotates horizontally about a smooth fixed vertical axis through its centre O . A point A on the plate moves with constant speed $v \text{ ms}^{-1}$, where OA is 1.6 m . A particle of mass $m \text{ kg}$ lies on the point A on the plate. The coefficient of friction between the particle and the plate is 0.72 . Given that the particle remains at the point A , find the greatest possible value of v . Hence write down the greatest possible value of the angular velocity of the particle. State clearly your units for the angular velocity. [7]
9. A smooth sphere, with centre O and radius 4 m , is fixed. A particle P , of mass m , resting on the sphere at its highest point, is given a horizontal speed of magnitude $\sqrt{g} \text{ ms}^{-1}$, where g is the magnitude of the acceleration due to gravity. At the instant the line OP makes an angle θ with the upwards vertical, the speed of P is $v \text{ ms}^{-1}$.
- (a) Determine an expression for v^2 in terms of g and θ while P remains in contact with the sphere. [4]
- (b) Find, in terms of m , g and θ , the magnitude of the force exerted by the sphere on P . Hence calculate the value of $\cos \theta$ and the value of v^2 when P leaves the surface of the sphere. [7]

END OF PAPER