



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
2013

Mathematics

Assessment Unit M1

assessing

Module M1: Mechanics 1

[AMM11]



MONDAY 13 MAY, AFTERNOON

TIME

1 hour 30 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.

Answer **all seven** questions.

Show clearly the full development of your answers.

Answers should be given to three significant figures unless otherwise stated.

You are permitted to use a graphic or scientific calculator in this paper.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 75

Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

Answers should include diagrams where appropriate and marks may be awarded for them.

Take $g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$, unless specified otherwise.

A copy of the **Mathematical Formulae and Tables booklet** is provided.

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Answer all seven questions.

Show clearly the full development of your answers.

Answers should be given to three significant figures unless otherwise stated.

- 1** A particle rests in equilibrium under the action of three forces as shown in **Fig. 1** below.

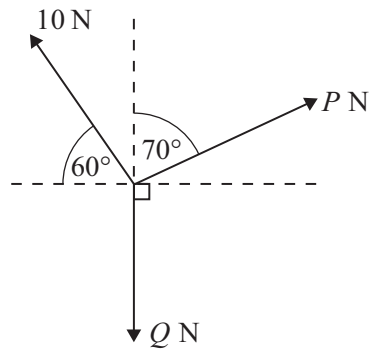


Fig. 1

Find P and Q .

[6]

- 2** At time $t = 0$ seconds a ball is projected vertically upwards with speed $u \text{ ms}^{-1}$ from a point O .
When $t = 3$ the ball returns to O .

(i) Find u .

[4]

(ii) Find the greatest height above O reached by the ball.

[4]

3 A lift has mass 800 kg.

- (i) Find the tension in the lift cable when the lift is accelerating **downwards** at 0.9 m s^{-2} without any passengers. [4]

The greatest tension the lift cable can support is 15 000 N.
The average mass of a person travelling in the lift is 80 kg.

- (ii) Find the maximum number of passengers that the lift can safely carry when it is accelerating **upwards** at 0.9 m s^{-2} [6]

- (iii) Give two modelling assumptions that you have made in answering parts (i) and (ii). [2]

4 A particle, P, moves in a straight line such that its velocity, $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$, at time t seconds is given by

$$v = 2t^2 - 15t + 18$$

- (i) Find the times at which P is momentarily at rest. [3]

When $t = 0$, P is at a fixed origin O.

- (ii) Find an expression for the displacement of P from O at any time t . [4]

- (iii) Find the distance travelled by P in the interval $1 \leq t \leq 6$ [5]

5 Two particles A and B are travelling directly towards each other on a smooth horizontal surface.

A has mass 2 kilograms and speed 4 m s^{-1}

A and B collide.

In the collision the magnitude of the impulse exerted by B on A is 18Ns.

- (i) Find the velocity of A after the collision. [4]

B has mass m kilograms and its speed before the collision is 3 m s^{-1}

After the collision the speed of B is 1.5 m s^{-1}

- (ii) Find the two possible values of m . [5]

6 Take $g = 10 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ in this question.

Fig. 2 below shows a particle of mass M kilograms moving up the line of greatest slope of a rough plane AB.

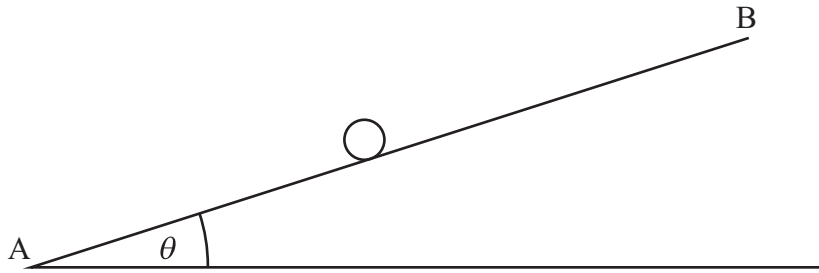


Fig. 2

The plane is inclined at an angle θ to the horizontal where $\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$
The coefficient of friction between the particle and the plane is μ .

(i) Draw a diagram which shows all the forces acting on the particle. [2]

At A the particle has a velocity of $U \text{ m s}^{-1}$
 T seconds later the particle comes to rest at B.

(ii) Find, in terms of μ , the acceleration of the particle up the plane. [8]

(iii) Show that $U = (6 + 8\mu)T$ [3]

7 **Fig. 3** below shows a pole vaulter Tom, at rest, holding a pole AB of length 5 m and mass 4 kg.

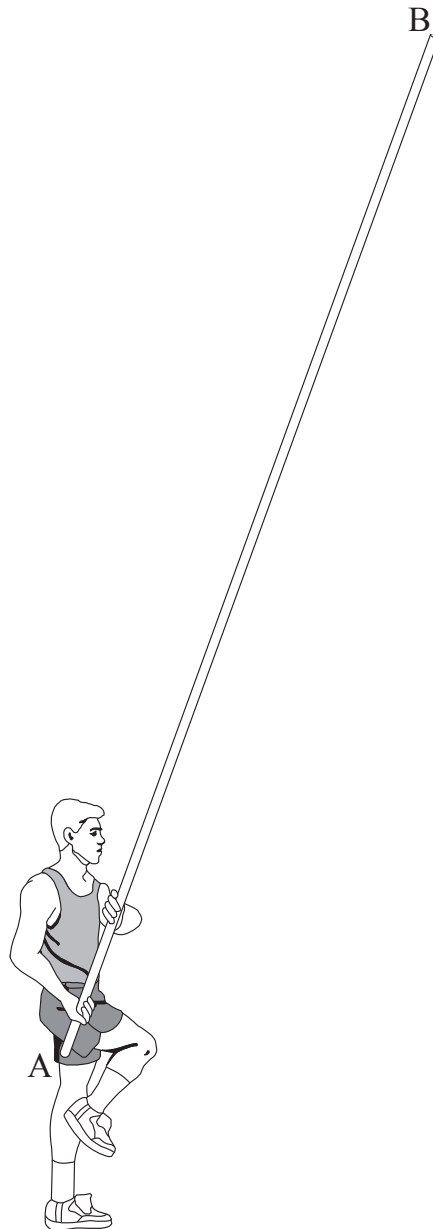


Fig. 3

Fig. 4 opposite shows this pole held at 70° to the horizontal.

Tom's hands are placed at two points C and D on the pole where $AC = 0.2$ m and $CD = 0.5$ m.

Tom exerts a force P newtons, at right angles to the pole, at C and a force Q newtons at D.

Model the pole as a uniform rod.

(i) Draw a diagram showing all the external forces acting on the pole. [2]

(ii) By taking moments about D, find P . [5]

(iii) Find the magnitude of Q and the angle it makes with the pole. [8]

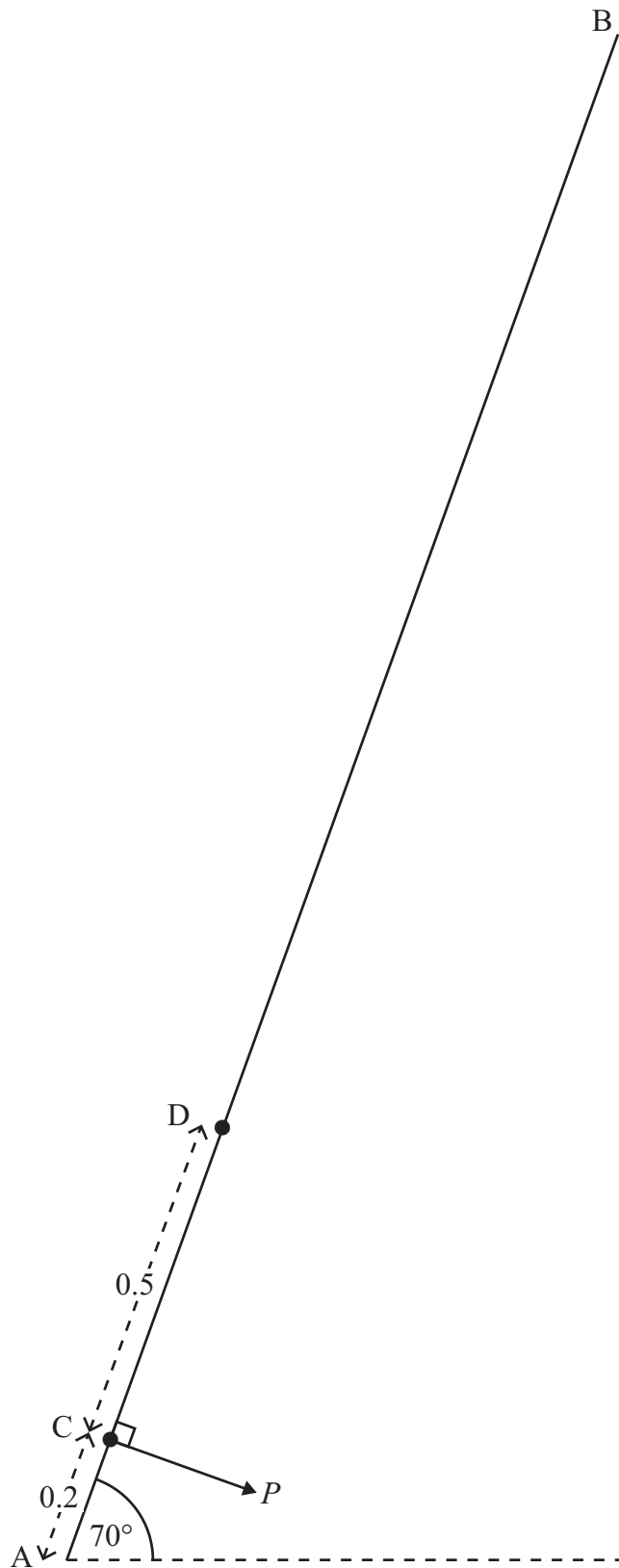


Fig. 4

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