



**ADVANCED GCE UNIT
MATHEMATICS**

Mechanics 2

WEDNESDAY 20 JUNE 2007

4729/01

Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet (8 pages)
List of Formulae (MF1)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures unless a different degree of accuracy is specified in the question or is clearly appropriate.
- The acceleration due to gravity is denoted by $g \text{ m s}^{-2}$. Unless otherwise instructed, when a numerical value is needed, use $g = 9.8$.
- You are permitted to use a graphical calculator in this paper.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 72.

ADVICE TO CANDIDATES

- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- **You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.**

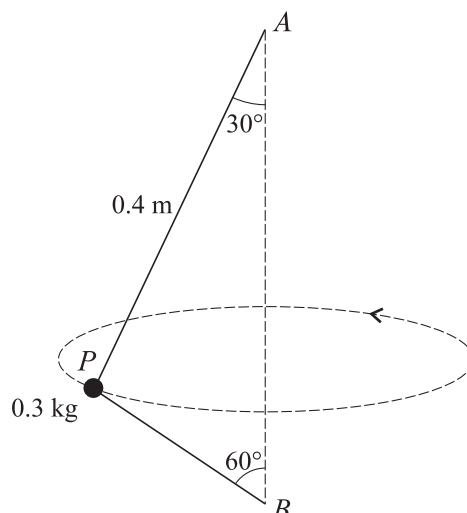
This document consists of **4** printed pages.

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- 1 A man drags a sack at constant speed in a straight line along horizontal ground by means of a rope attached to the sack. The rope makes an angle of 35° with the horizontal and the tension in the rope is 40 N. Calculate the work done in moving the sack 100 m. [3]
- 2 Calculate the range on a horizontal plane of a small stone projected from a point on the plane with speed 12 m s^{-1} at an angle of elevation of 27° . [4]
- 3 A rocket of mass 250 kg is moving in a straight line in space. There is no resistance to motion, and the mass of the rocket is assumed to be constant. With its motor working at a constant rate of 450 kW the rocket's speed increases from 100 m s^{-1} to 150 m s^{-1} in a time t seconds.
- (i) Calculate the value of t . [4]
- (ii) Calculate the acceleration of the rocket at the instant when its speed is 120 m s^{-1} . [4]
- 4 A ball is projected from a point O on the edge of a vertical cliff. The horizontal and vertically upward components of the initial velocity are 7 m s^{-1} and 21 m s^{-1} respectively. At time t seconds after projection the ball is at the point (x, y) referred to horizontal and vertically upward axes through O . Air resistance may be neglected.
- (i) Express x and y in terms of t , and hence show that $y = 3x - \frac{1}{10}x^2$. [5]
- The ball hits the sea at a point which is 25 m below the level of O .
- (ii) Find the horizontal distance between the cliff and the point where the ball hits the sea. [3]
- 5 A cyclist and her bicycle have a combined mass of 70 kg. The cyclist ascends a straight hill AB of constant slope, starting from rest at A and reaching a speed of 4 m s^{-1} at B . The level of B is 6 m above the level of A . For the cyclist's motion from A to B , find
- (i) the increase in kinetic energy, [2]
- (ii) the increase in gravitational potential energy. [2]
- During the ascent the resistance to motion is constant and has magnitude 60 N. The work done by the cyclist in moving from A to B is 8000 J.
- (iii) Calculate the distance AB . [4]

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A particle P of mass 0.3 kg is attached to one end of each of two light inextensible strings. The other end of the longer string is attached to a fixed point A and the other end of the shorter string is attached to a fixed point B , which is vertically below A . AP makes an angle of 30° with the vertical and is 0.4 m long. PB makes an angle of 60° with the vertical. The particle moves in a horizontal circle with constant angular speed and with both strings taut (see diagram). The tension in the string AP is 5 N .

Calculate

- (i) the tension in the string PB , [3]
- (ii) the angular speed of P , [3]
- (iii) the kinetic energy of P . [3]
- 7 Two small spheres A and B , with masses 0.3 kg and $m \text{ kg}$ respectively, lie at rest on a smooth horizontal surface. A is projected directly towards B with speed 6 m s^{-1} and hits B . The direction of motion of A is reversed in the collision. The speeds of A and B after the collision are 1 m s^{-1} and 3 m s^{-1} respectively. The coefficient of restitution between A and B is e .
- (i) Show that $m = 0.7$. [2]
- (ii) Find e . [2]
- B continues to move at 3 m s^{-1} and strikes a vertical wall at right angles. The coefficient of restitution between B and the wall is f .
- (iii) Find the range of values of f for which there will be a second collision between A and B . [2]
- (iv) Find, in terms of f , the magnitude of the impulse that the wall exerts on B . [3]
- (v) Given that $f = \frac{3}{4}$, calculate the final speeds of A and B , correct to 1 decimal place. [7]

[Question 8 is printed overleaf.]

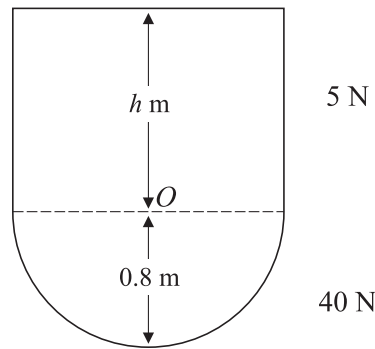


Fig. 1

An object consists of a uniform solid hemisphere of weight 40 N and a uniform solid cylinder of weight 5 N. The cylinder has height h m. The solids have the same base radius 0.8 m and are joined so that the hemisphere's plane face coincides with one of the cylinder's faces. The centre of the common face is the point O (see Fig. 1). The centre of mass of the object lies inside the hemisphere and is at a distance of 0.2 m from O .

- (i) Show that $h = 1.2$. [6]

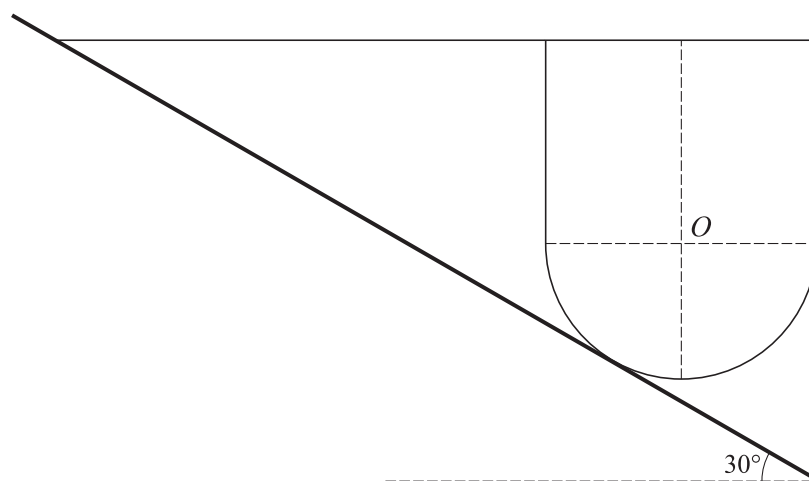


Fig. 2

One end of a light inextensible string is attached to a point on the circumference of the upper face of the cylinder. The string is horizontal and its other end is tied to a fixed point on a rough plane. The object rests in equilibrium on the plane with its axis of symmetry vertical. The plane makes an angle of 30° with the horizontal (see Fig. 2). The tension in the string is T N and the frictional force acting on the object is F N.

- (ii) By taking moments about O , express F in terms of T . [4]

- (iii) Find another equation connecting T and F . Hence calculate the tension and the frictional force. [6]

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