Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

MATHEMATICS **9709/41**

Paper 4 Mechanics 1 **(M1)** **October/November 2015**

1 hour 15 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper
Graph Paper
List of Formulae (MF9)

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** the questions.
Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place in the case of angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.
Where a numerical value for the acceleration due to gravity is needed, use $10\,\text{m}\,\text{s}^{-2}$.
The use of an electronic calculator is expected, where appropriate.
You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
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 50.
Questions carrying smaller numbers of marks are printed earlier in the paper, and questions carrying larger numbers of marks later in the paper.

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.

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1 A weightlifter performs an exercise in which he raises a mass of 200 kg from rest vertically through a distance of 0.7 m and holds it at that height.

(i) Find the work done by the weightlifter. [2]

(ii) Given that the time taken to raise the mass is 1.2 s, find the average power developed by the weightlifter. [2]

2 A particle of mass 0.5 kg starts from rest and slides down a line of greatest slope of a smooth plane. The plane is inclined at an angle of 30° to the horizontal.

(i) Find the time taken for the particle to reach a speed of $2.5\,\text{m s}^{-1}$. [3]

When the particle has travelled 3 m down the slope from its starting point, it reaches rough horizontal ground at the bottom of the slope. The frictional force acting on the particle is 1 N.

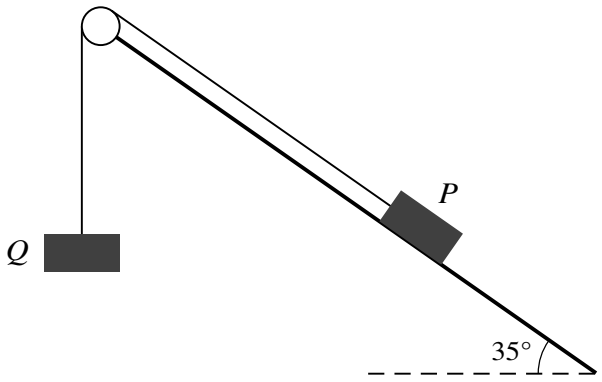
(ii) Find the distance that the particle travels along the ground before it comes to rest. [3]

3 A lorry of mass 24 000 kg is travelling up a hill which is inclined at 3° to the horizontal. The power developed by the lorry's engine is constant, and there is a constant resistance to motion of 3200 N.

(i) When the speed of the lorry is $25\,\text{m s}^{-1}$, its acceleration is $0.2\,\text{m s}^{-2}$. Find the power developed by the lorry's engine. [4]

(ii) Find the steady speed at which the lorry moves up the hill if the power is 500 kW and the resistance remains 3200 N. [2]

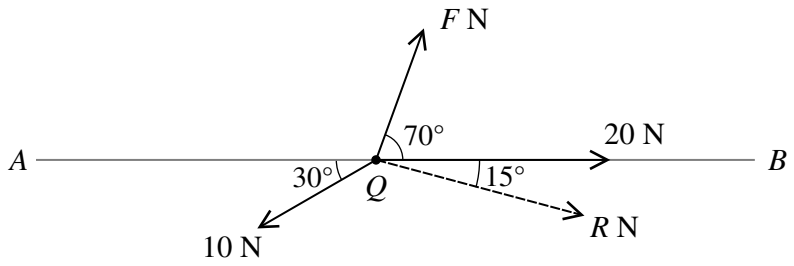
4



Blocks P and Q, of mass m kg and 5 kg respectively, are attached to the ends of a light inextensible string. The string passes over a small smooth pulley which is fixed at the top of a rough plane inclined at 35° to the horizontal. Block P is at rest on the plane and block Q hangs vertically below the pulley (see diagram). The coefficient of friction between block P and the plane is 0.2. Find the set of values of m for which the two blocks remain at rest. [6]

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5



A small bead Q can move freely along a smooth horizontal straight wire AB of length 3 m. Three horizontal forces of magnitudes F N, 10 N and 20 N act on the bead in the directions shown in the diagram. The magnitude of the resultant of the three forces is R N in the direction shown in the diagram.

(i) Find the values of F and R. [5]

(ii) Initially the bead is at rest at A. It reaches B with a speed of $11.7\,\text{m s}^{-1}$. Find the mass of the bead. [3]

6 A particle P moves in a straight line, starting from a point O. The velocity of P, measured in m s^{-1}, at time t s after leaving O is given by

$$v = 0.6t - 0.03t^2.$$

(i) Verify that, when $t = 5$, the particle is 6.25 m from O. Find the acceleration of the particle at this time. [4]

(ii) Find the values of t at which the particle is travelling at half of its maximum velocity. [6]

7 A cyclist starts from rest at point A and moves in a straight line with acceleration $0.5\,\text{m s}^{-2}$ for a distance of 36 m. The cyclist then travels at constant speed for 25 s before slowing down, with constant deceleration, to come to rest at point B. The distance AB is 210 m.

(i) Find the total time that the cyclist takes to travel from A to B. [5]

24 s after the cyclist leaves point A, a car starts from rest from point A, with constant acceleration $4\,\text{m s}^{-2}$, towards B. It is given that the car overtakes the cyclist while the cyclist is moving with constant speed.

(ii) Find the time that it takes from when the cyclist starts until the car overtakes her. [5]

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