Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

MATHEMATICS **9709/42**

Paper 4 Mechanics 1 **(M1)** **October/November 2016**

1 hour 15 minutes

Additional Materials: List of Formulae (MF9)

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

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.

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

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1 A particle of mass 2 kg is initially at rest on a rough horizontal plane. A force of magnitude 10 N is applied to the particle at 15° above the horizontal. It is given that 10 s after the force is applied, the particle has a speed of $3.5\,\text{m s}^{-1}$.

(i) Show that the magnitude of the frictional force is 8.96 N, correct to 3 significant figures. [3]

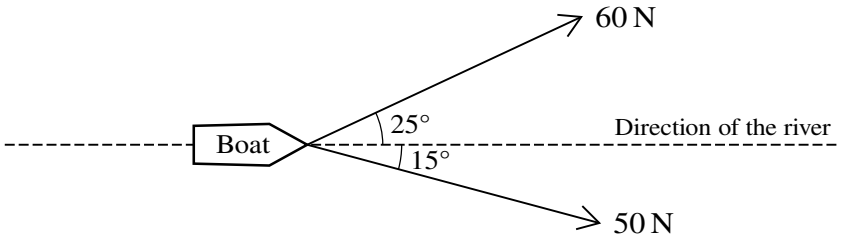
(ii) Find the coefficient of friction between the particle and the plane. [3]

2 A particle moves in a straight line. Its displacement t s after leaving a fixed point O on the line is s m, where $s = 2t^2 - \frac{80}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}}$.

(i) Find the time at which the acceleration of the particle is zero. [4]

(ii) Find the displacement and velocity of the particle at this instant. [2]

3



A boat is being pulled along a river by two people. One of the people walks along a path on one side of the river and the other person walks along a path on the opposite side of the river. The first person exerts a horizontal force of 60 N at an angle of 25° to the direction of the river. The second person exerts a horizontal force of 50 N at an angle of 15° to the direction of the river (see diagram).

(i) Find the total force exerted by the two people in the direction of the river. [2]

(ii) Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant force exerted by the two people. [4]

4 A girl on a sledge starts, with a speed of $5\,\text{m s}^{-1}$, at the top of a slope of length 100 m which is at an angle of 20° to the horizontal. The sledge slides directly down the slope.

(i) Given that there is no resistance to the sledge's motion, find the speed of the sledge at the bottom of the slope. [3]

(ii) It is given instead that the sledge experiences a resistance to motion such that the total work done against the resistance is 8500 J, and the speed of the sledge at the bottom of the slope is $21\,\text{m s}^{-1}$. Find the total mass of the girl and the sledge. [3]

5 A particle of mass m kg is resting on a rough plane inclined at 30° to the horizontal. A force of magnitude 10 N applied to the particle up a line of greatest slope of the plane is just sufficient to stop the particle sliding down the plane. When a force of 75 N is applied to the particle up a line of greatest slope of the plane, the particle is on the point of sliding up the plane. Find m and the coefficient of friction between the particle and the plane. [6]

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6 A van of mass 3000 kg is pulling a trailer of mass 500 kg along a straight horizontal road at a constant speed of $25\,\text{m s}^{-1}$. The system of the van and the trailer is modelled as two particles connected by a light inextensible cable. There is a constant resistance to motion of 300 N on the van and 100 N on the trailer.

(i) Find the power of the van's engine. [2]

(ii) Write down the tension in the cable. [1]

The van reaches the bottom of a hill inclined at 4° to the horizontal with speed $25\,\text{m s}^{-1}$. The power of the van's engine is increased to 25 000 W.

(iii) Assuming that the resistance forces remain the same, find the new tension in the cable at the instant when the speed of the van up the hill is $20\,\text{m s}^{-1}$. [5]

7 A car starts from rest and moves in a straight line from point A with constant acceleration $3\,\text{m s}^{-2}$ for 10 s. The car then travels at constant speed for 30 s before decelerating uniformly, coming to rest at point B. The distance AB is 1.5 km.

(i) Find the total distance travelled in the first 40 s of motion. [3]

When the car has been moving for 20 s, a motorcycle starts from rest and accelerates uniformly in a straight line from point A to a speed $V\,\text{m s}^{-1}$. It then maintains this speed for 30 s before decelerating uniformly to rest at point B. The motorcycle comes to rest at the same time as the car.

(ii) Given that the magnitude of the acceleration $a\,\text{m s}^{-2}$ of the motorcycle is three times the magnitude of its deceleration, find the value of a. [6]

(iii) Sketch the displacement-time graph for the motion of the car. [3]

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