

General Certificate of Education  
January 2005  
Advanced Level Examination



**MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS  
(SPECIFICATION B)  
Unit Mechanics 2**

**MBM2**

Tuesday 25 January 2005 Morning Session

**In addition to this paper you will require:**

- a 12-page answer book;
- the AQA booklet of formulae and statistical tables.

You may use a graphics calculator.

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is MBM2.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Take  $g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$  unless stated otherwise.
- All necessary working should be shown; otherwise marks for method may be lost.
- The **final** answer to questions requiring the use of tables or calculators should normally be given to three significant figures.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.

**Advice**

- Unless stated otherwise, formulae may be quoted, without proof, from the booklet.

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Answer **all** questions.

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- 1 A particle moves so that, at time  $t$  seconds, its position vector,  $\mathbf{r}$  metres, is given by

$$\mathbf{r} = 4e^{-t}\mathbf{i} + (6t + 3e^{-t})\mathbf{j}$$

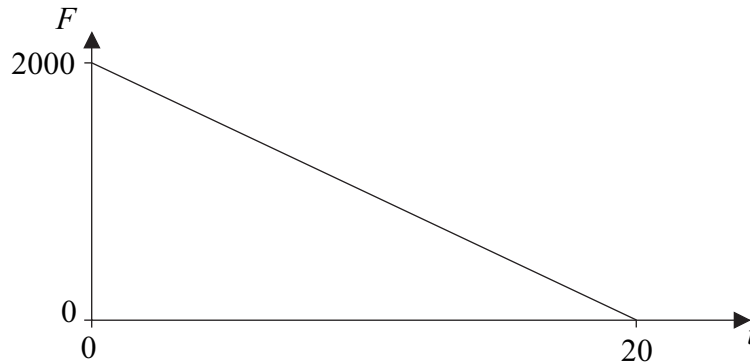
The unit vectors  $\mathbf{i}$  and  $\mathbf{j}$  are perpendicular.

- (a) Show that the velocity of the particle is  $(-4\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}) \text{ m s}^{-1}$  when  $t = 0$ . (3 marks)
- (b) Find an expression for the acceleration of the particle at time  $t$ . (2 marks)
- (c) Find the magnitude of the acceleration of the particle when  $t = 0$ . (2 marks)
- (d) Describe what happens to the velocity of the particle as  $t$  becomes large. (2 marks)
- 2 A small sphere, of mass 5 kg, is attached to one end of a light elastic string. The other end of the string is fixed to a smooth horizontal surface at the point  $O$ . The string has modulus of elasticity 40 N and natural length 2 metres.

The sphere is released from rest at the point  $P$ , which is on the horizontal surface 5 metres from  $O$ .

- (a) Show that the elastic potential energy of the string is 90 J when the sphere is released. (2 marks)
- (b) Show that the speed of the sphere is  $6 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  when the string becomes slack. (3 marks)
- (c) Find the speed of the sphere when it is 3 metres from  $O$ . (5 marks)

- 3 A car, of mass 1000 kg, is travelling along a straight horizontal road. Its brakes are applied for a period of 20 seconds. The graph below shows how the magnitude of the braking force,  $F$  newtons, varies with time,  $t$  seconds, for  $0 \leq t \leq 20$ .



- (a) The magnitude of the braking force, at time  $t$ , can be expressed as

$$F = P - Qt$$

where  $P$  and  $Q$  are constants.

Use the graph to find the values of  $P$  and  $Q$ . (2 marks)

- (b) The braking force is the only horizontal force that acts on the car. Show that the acceleration of the car, at time  $t$ , is given by

$$a = \frac{t}{10} - 2 \quad (2 \text{ marks})$$

- (c) The car comes to rest when  $t = 20$ . Find an expression for the velocity of the car at time  $t$ . (4 marks)

- (d) Find the distance that the car travels in the 20 seconds. (5 marks)

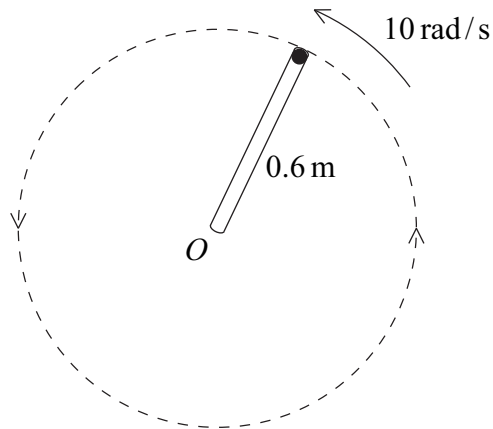
- 4 The mass of a car is 1500 kg. The car travels up a slope inclined at  $5^\circ$  to the horizontal. When the car moves at a speed of  $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$ , it is subject to a resistance force of magnitude  $30v$  newtons. Model the car as a particle.

- (a) Draw a diagram to show the forces acting on the car. (1 mark)

- (b) Show that the power output of the car when it travels up the slope at a constant speed of  $10 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  is 15 800 W, correct to 3 significant figures. (4 marks)

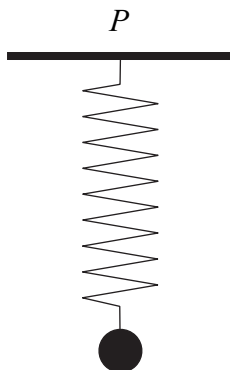
- (c) The car has a maximum power output of 35 000 W. Find the maximum possible speed of the car as it travels, from rest, up the slope. (6 marks)

- 5 The diagram shows a smooth tube, sealed at each end, which rotates about one end. There is a small sphere inside the tube. The tube rotates in a vertical plane, so that the sphere remains at the end of the tube and describes a vertical circle of radius 0.6 metres. The mass of the sphere is 0.05 kg and the tube rotates with a constant angular speed of 10 radians per second.



- (a) Calculate the magnitude of the acceleration of the sphere. *(2 marks)*
- (b) Find the magnitude of the horizontal reaction force exerted by the end of the tube on the sphere when the tube is horizontal. *(2 marks)*
- (c) Find the magnitude of the vertical reaction force exerted by the end of the tube on the sphere when the sphere is at its lowest point. *(3 marks)*

- 6 A sphere of mass 2 kg is fixed to one end of a spring. The other end of the spring is attached to the fixed point  $P$ , as shown in the diagram. The natural length of the spring is 0.5 metres.



- (a) When the system is in equilibrium, the length of the spring is 0.7 metres.

Find the modulus of elasticity of the spring. (3 marks)

- (b) The sphere is pulled down below its equilibrium position and released from rest. At time  $t$  seconds, the displacement of the sphere from its equilibrium position is  $x$  metres.

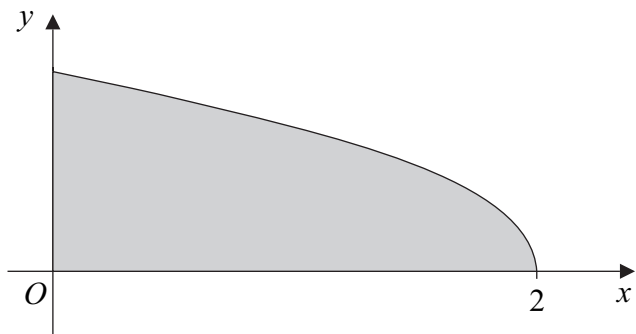
- (i) Show that

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -49x \quad (5 \text{ marks})$$

- (ii) Find the value of  $t$  when the sphere returns to its equilibrium position for the first time. (4 marks)

**TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION**

- 7 The region bounded by the  $x$ -axis, the  $y$ -axis and the curve with equation  $y = \sqrt{2-x}$  is shown in the diagram below.



The region is rotated through  $360^\circ$  around the  $x$ -axis to form a uniform solid.

- (a) Show that the volume of the solid is  $2\pi$ . (3 marks)
- (b) Find the distance of the centre of mass of the solid from the  $y$ -axis. (4 marks)
- (c) The solid is suspended from a point on the edge of its circular face and hangs in equilibrium. Find the angle between the circular face and the vertical. (4 marks)
- 8 A boat, of mass  $m$ , is travelling at a constant speed  $U$  when its motor fails. As it slows down, it moves in a straight line. While it is slowing down, it experiences a resistance force of magnitude  $kv^2$ , where  $k$  is a constant and  $v$  is the speed of the boat.

Find the speed of the boat when it has travelled  $x$  metres. (7 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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