

**Dr Oliver Mathematics**  
**Advanced Level Mathematics**  
**Mechanics: Calculator**  
**2 hours**

The total number of marks available is 50.

You must write down all the stages in your working. Note: It goes with the Statistics paper.

1. *In this question, position vectors are given relative to a fixed origin,  $O$ .*

At time  $t$  seconds, where  $t \geq 0$ , a particle,  $P$ , moves so that its velocity,  $\mathbf{v}$   $\text{ms}^{-1}$ , is given by

$$\mathbf{v} = 6t\mathbf{i} - 5t^{\frac{3}{2}}\mathbf{j}.$$

When  $t = 0$ , the position vector of  $P$  is  $(-20\mathbf{i} + 20\mathbf{j})$ .

(a) Find the acceleration of  $P$  when  $t = 4$ . (3)

(b) Find the position vector of  $P$  when  $t = 4$ . (3)

2. A particle,  $P$ , moves with constant acceleration  $(2\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j}) \text{ms}^{-2}$ .

At time  $t = 0$ , the particle is at the point  $A$  and is moving with velocity  $(-\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j}) \text{ms}^{-1}$ .

At time  $t = T$  seconds,  $P$  is moving in the direction of vector  $(3\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j})$ .

(a) Find the value of  $T$ . (4)

At time  $t = 4$  seconds,  $P$  is at the point  $B$ .

(b) Find the distance  $AB$  (4)

3. Two blocks,  $A$  and  $B$ , of masses  $2m$  and  $3m$  respectively, are attached to the ends of a light string.

Initially,  $A$  is held at rest on a fixed rough plane.

The plane is inclined at an angle  $\alpha$  to the horizontal ground, where  $\tan \alpha = \frac{5}{12}$ .

The string passes over a small smooth pulley,  $P$ , fixed at the top of the plane.

The part of the string from  $A$  to  $P$  is parallel to a line of greatest slope of the plane.

Block  $B$  hangs freely below  $P$ , as shown in Figure 1.

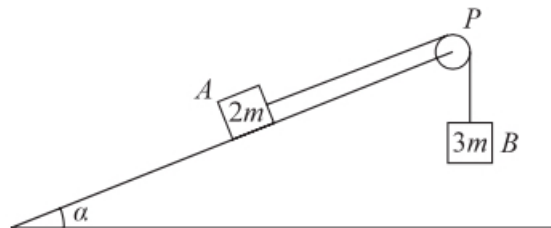


Figure 1: two blocks,  $A$  and  $B$ , of masses  $2m$  and  $3m$  respectively

The coefficient of friction between  $A$  and the plane is  $\frac{2}{3}$ .  
 The blocks are released from rest with the string taut and  $A$  moves up the plane.  
 The blocks are modelled as particles and the string is modelled as being inextensible.

- (a) Show the (8)

$$T = \frac{12}{5}mg.$$

After  $B$  reaches the ground,  $A$  continues to move up the plane until it comes to rest before reaching  $P$ .

- (b) Determine whether  $A$  will remain at rest, carefully justifying your answer. (2)

- (c) Suggest two refinements to the model that would make it more realistic. (2)

4. A ramp,  $AB$ , of length 8 m and mass 20 kg, rests in equilibrium with end  $A$  on rough horizontal ground.

The ramp rests on a smooth solid cylindrical drum which is partly under the ground.

The drum is fixed with its axis at the same horizontal level as  $A$ .

The point of contact between the ramp and the drum is  $C$ , where  $AC = 5$  m, as shown in Figure 2.

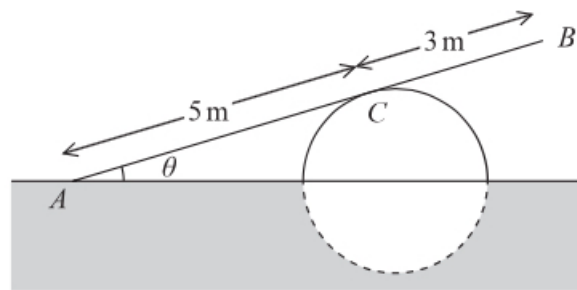


Figure 2: a ramp,  $AB$ , of length 8 m and mass 20 kg

The ramp is resting in a vertical plane which is perpendicular to the axis of the drum, at an angle  $\theta$  to the horizontal, where  $\tan \theta = \frac{7}{24}$ .

The ramp is modelled as a uniform rod.

- (a) Explain why the reaction from the drum on the ramp at point  $C$  acts in a direction which is perpendicular to the ramp. (1)

- (b) Find the magnitude of the resultant force acting on the ramp at  $A$ . (9)

The ramp is still in equilibrium in the position shown in Figure 2 but the ramp is not now modelled as being uniform.

Given that the centre of mass of the ramp is assumed to be closer to  $A$  than to  $B$ ,

- (c) state how this would affect the magnitude of the normal reaction between the ramp and the drum at  $C$ . (1)

5. The points  $A$  and  $B$  lie 50 m apart on level ground.  
 At time  $t = 0$ , two small balls,  $P$  and  $Q$ , are projected in the vertical plane containing  $AB$ .  
 Ball  $P$  is projected from  $A$  with speed  $20 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  at  $30^\circ$  to  $AB$ .  
 Ball  $Q$  is projected from  $B$  with speed  $u \text{ ms}^{-1}$  at angle  $\theta$  to  $BA$ , as shown in Figure 3.

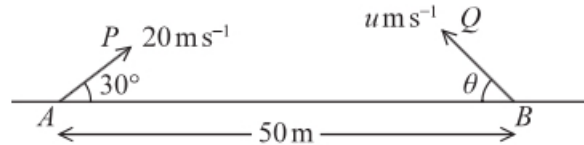


Figure 3: two small balls,  $P$  and  $Q$

At time  $t = 2$  seconds,  $P$  and  $Q$  collide.

Until they collide, the balls are modelled as particles moving freely under gravity.

- (a) Find the magnitude and direction of  $P$  at the instant before it collides with  $Q$ . (6)
- (b) Find (6)
- (i) the size of angle  $\theta$ ,
  - (ii) the value of  $u$ .
- (c) State one limitation of the model, other than air resistance, that could affect the accuracy of your answers. (1)