Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME			
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	

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MATHEMATICS **9709/42**

Paper 4 Mechanics **October/November 2020**

1 hour 15 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: List of formulae (MF19)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- If additional space is needed, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet; the question number or numbers must be clearly shown.
- You should use a calculator where appropriate.
- You must show all necessary working clearly; no marks will be given for unsupported answers from a calculator.
- Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place for angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.
- Where a numerical value for the acceleration due to gravity (g) is needed, use $10\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-2}}$.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **16** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

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1 Two particles P and Q, of masses 0.2 kg and 0.5 kg respectively, are at rest on a smooth horizontal plane. P is projected towards Q with speed $2\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$.

(a) Write down the momentum of P. [1]

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(b) After the collision P continues to move in the same direction with speed $0.3\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$.

Find the speed of Q after the collision. [2]

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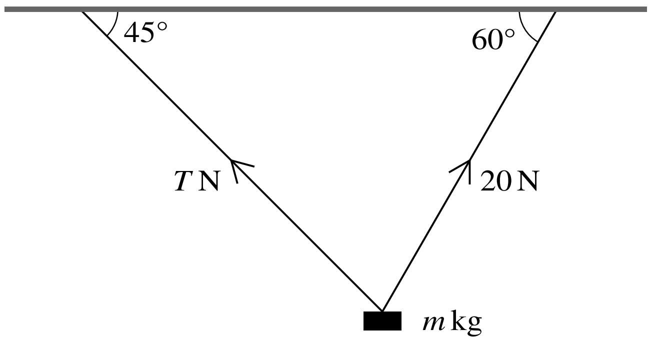
2 A car of mass 1800 kg is travelling along a straight horizontal road. The power of the car's engine is constant. There is a constant resistance to motion of 650 N.

(a) Find the power of the car's engine, given that the car's acceleration is $0.5\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-2}}$ when its speed is $20\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$. [3]

(b) Find the steady speed which the car can maintain with the engine working at this power. [2]

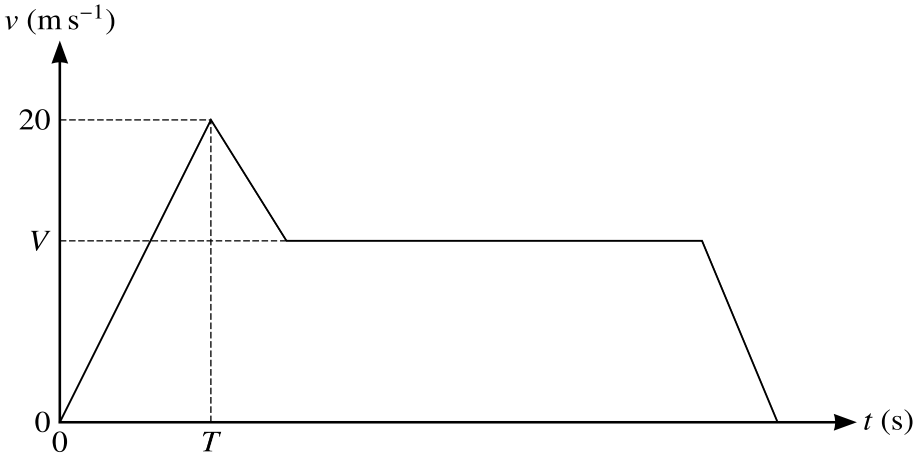
3



A block of mass m kg is held in equilibrium below a horizontal ceiling by two strings, as shown in the diagram. One of the strings is inclined at 45° to the horizontal and the tension in this string is T N. The other string is inclined at 60° to the horizontal and the tension in this string is 20 N.

Find T and m. [5]

4



The diagram shows a velocity-time graph which models the motion of a car. The graph consists of four straight line segments. The car accelerates at a constant rate of $2\,\text{m s}^{-2}$ from rest to a speed of $20\,\text{m s}^{-1}$ over a period of T s. It then decelerates at a constant rate for 5 seconds before travelling at a constant speed of $V\,\text{m s}^{-1}$ for 27.5 s. The car then decelerates to rest at a constant rate over a period of 5 s.

(a) Find T. [1]

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(b) Given that the distance travelled up to the point at which the car begins to move with constant speed is one third of the total distance travelled, find V. [4]

5 A particle is projected vertically upwards with speed $40\,\text{m}\,\text{s}^{-1}$ alongside a building of height h m.

(a) Given that the particle is above the level of the top of the building for 4 s, find h. [4]

(b) One second after the first particle is projected, a second particle is projected vertically upwards from the top of the building with speed $20\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$.

Denoting the time after projection of the first particle by t s, find the value of t for which the two particles are at the same height above the ground. [4]

6 A block of mass 5 kg is placed on a plane inclined at 30° to the horizontal. The coefficient of friction between the block and the plane is μ.

(a)

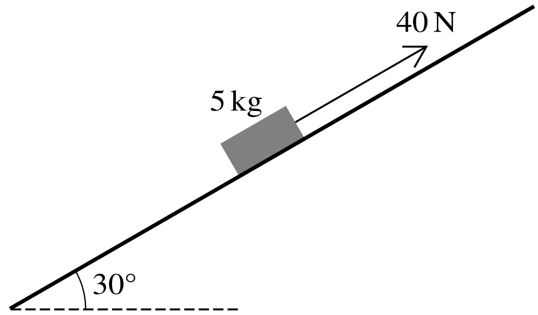

Fig. 6.1

When a force of magnitude 40 N is applied to the block, acting up the plane parallel to a line of greatest slope, the block begins to slide up the plane (see Fig. 6.1).

Show that $\mu < \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{3}$. [4]

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(b)

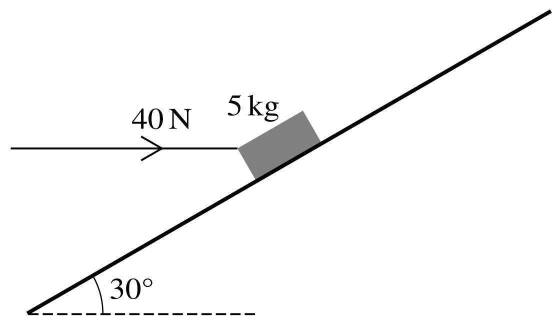


Fig. 6.2

When a force of magnitude 40 N is applied horizontally, in a vertical plane containing a line of greatest slope, the block does not move (see Fig. 6.2).

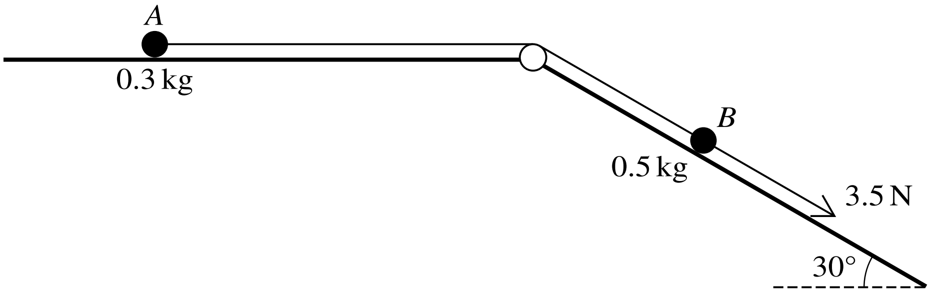
Show that, correct to 3 decimal places, the least possible value of μ is 0.152. [4]

7 A particle P moves in a straight line, starting from a point O with velocity $1.72\,\text{m}\,\text{s}^{-1}$. The acceleration $a\,\text{m}\,\text{s}^{-2}$ of the particle, t s after leaving O, is given by $a = 0.1t^{\frac{3}{2}}$.

(a) Find the value of t when the velocity of P is $3\,\text{m}\,\text{s}^{-1}$. [4]

(b) Find the displacement of P from O when $t = 2$, giving your answer correct to 2 decimal places. [3]

8



Two particles A and B, of masses 0.3 kg and 0.5 kg respectively, are attached to the ends of a light inextensible string. The string passes over a fixed smooth pulley which is attached to a horizontal plane and to the top of an inclined plane. The particles are initially at rest with A on the horizontal plane and B on the inclined plane, which makes an angle of 30° with the horizontal. The string is taut and B can move on a line of greatest slope of the inclined plane. A force of magnitude 3.5 N is applied to B acting down the plane (see diagram).

(a) Given that both planes are smooth, find the tension in the string and the acceleration of B. [5]

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(b) It is given instead that the two planes are rough. When each particle has moved a distance of 0.6 m from rest, the total amount of work done against friction is 1.1 J.

Use an energy method to find the speed of B when it has moved this distance down the plane. [You should assume that the string is sufficiently long so that A does not hit the pulley when it moves 0.6 m.] [4]

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Additional Page

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