

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
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For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
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TOTAL	



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Level Examination
January 2012

Mathematics

MM2B

Unit Mechanics 2B

Wednesday 25 January 2012 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- the blue AQA booklet of formulae and statistical tables.

You may use a graphics calculator.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Write the question part reference (eg (a), (b)(i) etc) in the left-hand margin.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks for method may be lost.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.
- The **final** answer to questions requiring the use of calculators should be given to three significant figures, unless stated otherwise.
- Take $g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$, unless stated otherwise.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.

Advice

- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.
- You do not necessarily need to use all the space provided.



J A N 1 2 M M 2 B 0 1

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

- 1** A plane is dropping packets of aid as it flies over a flooded village. The speed of a packet when it leaves the plane is 60 m s^{-1} . The packet has mass 25 kg.
- The packet falls a vertical distance of 34 metres to reach the ground.
- (a)** Calculate the kinetic energy of the packet when it leaves the plane. *(2 marks)*
- (b)** Calculate the potential energy lost by the packet as it falls to the ground. *(2 marks)*
- (c)** Assume that the effect of air resistance on the packet as it falls can be neglected.
- (i)** Find the kinetic energy of the packet when it reaches the ground. *(2 marks)*
- (ii)** Hence find the speed of the packet when it reaches the ground. *(2 marks)*

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2 A particle, of mass 50 kg, moves on a smooth horizontal plane. A single horizontal force

$$[(300t - 60t^2)\mathbf{i} + 100e^{-2t}\mathbf{j}] \text{ newtons}$$

acts on the particle at time t seconds.

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

(a) Find the acceleration of the particle at time t . (2 marks)

(b) When $t = 0$, the velocity of the particle is $(7\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j}) \text{ m s}^{-1}$.

Find the velocity of the particle at time t . (4 marks)

(c) Calculate the speed of the particle when $t = 1$. (4 marks)

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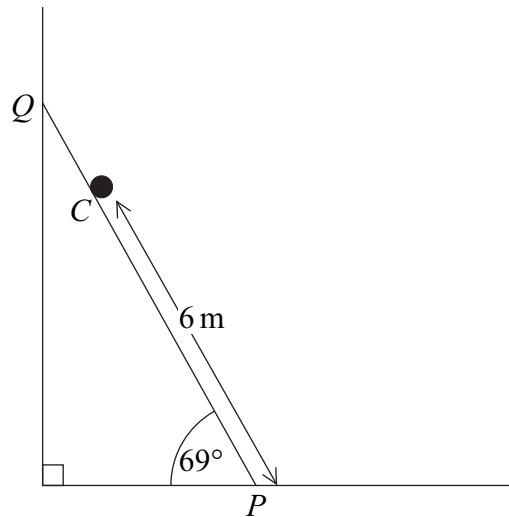
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3

A uniform ladder PQ , of length 8 metres and mass 28 kg, rests in equilibrium with its foot, P , on a rough horizontal floor and its top, Q , leaning against a smooth vertical wall. The vertical plane containing the ladder is perpendicular to the wall and the angle between the ladder and the floor is 69° .

A man, of mass 72 kg, is standing at the point C on the ladder so that the distance PC is 6 metres. The man may be modelled as a particle at C .



- (a) Draw a diagram to show the forces acting on the ladder. (2 marks)
- (b) With the man standing at the point C , the ladder is on the point of slipping.
- (i) Show that the magnitude of the reaction between the ladder and the vertical wall is 256 N, correct to three significant figures. (4 marks)
- (ii) Find the coefficient of friction between the ladder and the horizontal floor. (4 marks)

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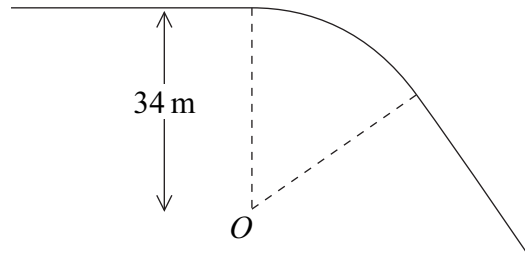
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5

A parcel is placed on a flat rough horizontal surface in a van. The van is travelling along a horizontal road. It travels around a bend of radius 34 m at a constant speed. The coefficient of friction between the parcel and the horizontal surface in the van is 0.85.

Model the parcel as a particle travelling around part of a circle of radius 34 m and centre O , as shown in the diagram.



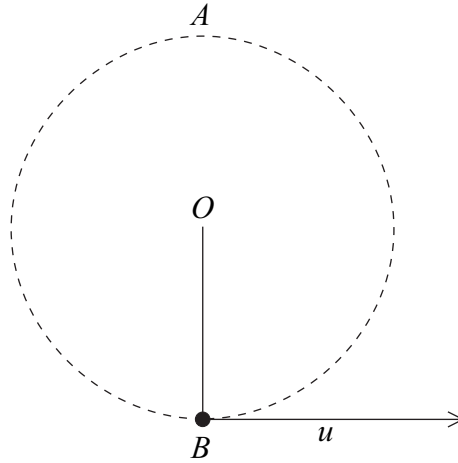
Find the greatest speed at which the van can travel around the bend without causing the parcel to slide. (6 marks)

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A small bead, of mass m , is suspended from a fixed point O by a light inextensible string of length a . With the string taut, the bead is at the point B , vertically below O , when it is set into vertical circular motion with an initial horizontal velocity u , as shown in the diagram.



The string does not become slack in the subsequent motion. The velocity of the bead at the point A , where A is vertically above O , is v .

- (a) Show that $v^2 = u^2 - 4ag$. (2 marks)
- (b) The ratio of the tensions in the string when the bead is at the two points A and B is $2:5$.
 - (i) Find u in terms of g and a . (7 marks)
 - (ii) Find the ratio $u:v$. (2 marks)

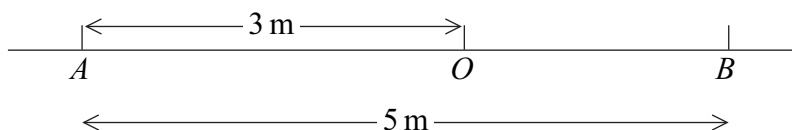
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8 An elastic string has one end attached to a point O fixed on a rough horizontal surface. The other end of the string is attached to a particle of mass 2 kg. The elastic string has natural length 0.8 metres and modulus of elasticity 32 newtons.

The particle is pulled so that it is at the point A , on the surface, 3 metres from the point O .

- (a) Calculate the elastic potential energy when the particle is at the point A . (3 marks)
- (b) The particle is released from rest at the point A and moves in a straight line towards O . The particle is next at rest at the point B . The distance AB is 5 metres.



Find the frictional force acting on the particle as it moves along the surface. (6 marks)

- (c) Show that the particle does not remain at rest at the point B . (2 marks)
- (d) The particle next comes to rest at a point C with the string slack. Find the distance BC . (2 marks)
- (e) Hence, or otherwise, find the total distance travelled by the particle after it is released from the point A . (1 mark)

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