Paper Reference(s) 9MA0/32
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Mathematics

Advanced

PAPER 32: Mechanics

Thursday 20 June 2024 – Afternoon

Question Booklet

DO NOT RETURN THIS BOOKLET WITH THE ANSWER BOOKLET.

Pearson

YOU MUST HAVE

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Green), calculator

YOU WILL BE GIVEN

A separate Answer Booklet
A separate Diagram Booklet

Candidates may use any calculator allowed by Pearson regulations. Calculators must not have the facility for symbolic algebra manipulation, differentiation and integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ALL questions and ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.

Answer the questions in the spaces provided in the Answer Booklet or in the separate Diagram Booklet – there may be more space than you need.

Do NOT write on this Question Booklet.

You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear. Answers without working may not gain full credit.

Unless otherwise indicated, whenever a value of g is required, take $g = 9{\cdot}8\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-2}}$ and give your answer to either 2 significant figures or 3 significant figures.

INFORMATION

A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.

The total mark for this part of the examination is 50.

There are 6 questions.

The marks for EACH question are shown in brackets – use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.

Try to answer every question.

Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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1. Look at the diagram for Question 1 in the separate Diagram Booklet. The diagram shows a particle P of mass $0{\cdot}5$ kg at rest on a rough horizontal plane.

(a) Find the magnitude of the normal reaction of the plane on P.
(1 mark)

(b) The coefficient of friction between P and the plane is $\frac{2}{7}$

A horizontal force of magnitude X newtons is applied to P.

Given that P is now in limiting equilibrium,

find the value of X.
(2 marks)

(Total for Question 1 is 3 marks)

2. Look at the diagram for Question 2 in the separate Diagram Booklet. The diagram shows a speed-time graph for a model of the motion of an athlete running a $200\ m$ race in $24\ s$.

The athlete

- starts from rest at time $t = 0$ and accelerates at a constant rate, reaching a speed of $10\ m\,s^{-1}$ at $t = 4$
- then moves at a constant speed of $10\ m\,s^{-1}$ from $t = 4$ to $t = 18$
- then decelerates at a constant rate from $t = 18$ to $t = 24$, crossing the finishing line with speed $U\ m\,s^{-1}$

Using the model:

(a) find the acceleration of the athlete during the first $4\ s$ of the race, stating the units of your answer
(2 marks)

(continued on the next page)

2. continued.

Using the model:

(b) find the distance covered by the athlete during the first 18 s of the race

(3 marks)

(c) find the value of U.

(3 marks)

(Total for Question 2 is 8 marks)

3. Look at the diagram for Question 3 in the separate Diagram Booklet. A particle P of mass m is held at rest at a point on a rough inclined plane, as shown in the diagram.

It is given that

- the plane is inclined to the horizontal at an angle α, where $\tan\alpha = \frac{5}{12}$
- the coefficient of friction between P and the plane is μ, where $\mu < \frac{5}{12}$

The particle P is released from rest and slides down the plane.

Air resistance is modelled as being negligible.

Using the model,

(a) find, in terms of m and g, the magnitude of the normal reaction of the plane on P

(2 marks)

(continued on the next page)

3. continued.

Using the model,

(b) show that, as P slides down the plane, the acceleration of P down the plane is

$$\frac{1}{13}g(5 - 12\mu)$$

(4 marks)

(c) State what would happen to P if it is released from rest but $\mu \geq \frac{5}{12}$

(1 mark)

(Total for Question 3 is 7 marks)

4. **In this question you must show all stages of your working.**
Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.

[In this question, $\mathbf{i}$ is a unit vector due east and $\mathbf{j}$ is a unit vector due north.
Position vectors are given relative to a fixed origin O.]

At time t seconds, $t \geq 1$, the position vector of a particle P is $\mathbf{r}$ metres, where

$$\mathbf{r} = ct^{\frac{1}{2}}\mathbf{i} - \frac{3}{8}t^2\mathbf{j}$$

and c is a constant.

(a) **When $t = 4$, the bearing of P from O is $135°$**
Show that $c = 3$
(3 marks)

(continued on the next page)

4. continued.

(b) Find the speed of P when $t = 4$

(4 marks)

(c) When $t = T$, P is accelerating in the direction of $(-i - 27j)$.

Find the value of T.

(4 marks)

(Total for Question 4 is 11 marks)

5. Look at the diagram for Question 5 in the separate Diagram Booklet.

At time $t = 0$, a small stone is projected with velocity $35\ \text{m s}^{-1}$ from a point O on horizontal ground.

The stone is projected at an angle α to the horizontal, where $\tan\alpha = \frac{3}{4}$

In an initial model

- the stone is modelled as a particle P moving freely under gravity
- the stone hits the ground at the point A.

The diagram shows the path of P from O to A.

For the motion of P from O to A

- at time t seconds, the horizontal distance of P from O is x metres
- at time t seconds, the vertical distance of P above the ground is y metres.

(continued on the next page)

5. continued.

(a) Using the model, show that:

$$y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{160}x^2$$

(6 marks)

(b) Use the answer to (a), or otherwise, to find the length **OA**.

(2 marks)

(c) Using the model, the greatest height of the stone above the ground is found to be **H** metres.

Use the answer to (a), or otherwise, to find the value of **H**.

(2 marks)

(continued on the next page)

5. continued.

- **The model is refined to include air resistance.**

Using this new model, the greatest height of the stone above the ground is found to be K metres.

(d) State which is greater, H or K, justifying your answer.

(1 mark)

(e) State one limitation of this refined model.

(1 mark)

(Total for Question 5 is 12 marks)

6. Look at the diagram for Question 6 in the separate Diagram Booklet. The diagram shows a uniform rod AB of mass M and length $2a$.

- the rod has its end A on rough horizontal ground
- the rod rests in equilibrium against a small smooth fixed horizontal peg P
- the point C on the rod, where $AC = 1{\cdot}5a$, is the point of contact between the rod and the peg
- the rod is at an angle θ to the ground, where $\tan\theta = \frac{4}{3}$

The rod lies in a vertical plane perpendicular to the peg.

The magnitude of the normal reaction of the peg on the rod at C is S.

(a) Show that $S = \frac{2}{5}Mg$

(3 marks)

(continued on the next page)

6. continued.

The coefficient of friction between the rod and the ground is μ.

(b) Given that the rod is in limiting equilibrium, find the value of μ.

(6 marks)

(Total for Question 6 is 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR MECHANICS IS 50 MARKS
END OF PAPER
