Centre No.							Pape	r Refer	ence			Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.					6	6	7	9	/	0	1	Signature	
		D	r Reference	(-)									

### 6679/01

# **Edexcel GCE**

### **Mechanics M3**

## Advanced/Advanced Subsidiary

Thursday 29 January 2009 – Morning Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials required for examination	Items included with question papers
Mathematical Formulae (Green)	Nil

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

### **Instructions to Candidates**

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initials and signature. Check that you have the correct question paper.

Answer ALL the questions.

You must write your answer for each question in the space following the question.

Whenever a numerical value of g is required, take  $g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ .

When a calculator is used, the answer should be given to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

#### **Information for Candidates**

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

Full marks may be obtained for answers to ALL questions.

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).

There are 7 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this question paper is 75.

There are 24 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

#### **Advice to Candidates**

You must ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled. You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear to the Examiner. Answers without working may not gain full credit.

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Examiner's use only Team Leader's use only

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A particle $P$ of mass 3 kg is moving in a stra only force acting on $P$ is a resistance to	
only force acting on P is a resistance to	motion of magnitude $\left(\frac{t}{(t+1)^2}\right)$ N. At
time $t$ seconds the velocity of $P$ is $v$ m s <sup>-1</sup> . W	Then $t = 4$ , $v = 0$ .
Find the value of $v$ when $t = 0$ .	
	(7)

Question 1 continued	Leave blank
	Q1
(Total 7 marks)	

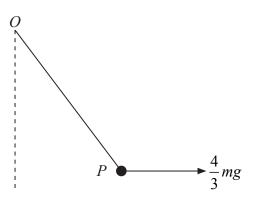


Figure 1

A particle P of mass m is attached to one end of a light elastic string, of natural length a and modulus of elasticity 3mg. The other end of the string is attached to a fixed point O.

The particle P is held in equilibrium by a horizontal force of magnitude  $\frac{4}{3}mg$  applied to P.

This force acts in the vertical plane containing the string, as shown in Figure 1. Find

(a) the tension in the string,

**(5)** 

Leave blank

(b) the elastic energy stored in the string.

**(4)** 

Question 2 continued	Leave blank
	Q2
(Total 9 marks)	

	A rough disc rotates about its centre in a horizontal plane with constant angular speed 80 revolutions per minute. A particle $P$ lies on the disc at a distance 8 cm from the centre of the disc. The coefficient of friction between $P$ and the disc is $\mu$ . Given that $P$ remains at rest relative to the disc, find the least possible value of $\mu$ .	
	(7)	
_		

Question 3 continued	Leave blank	
	Q3	
(Total 7 marks)		

•	A small shellfish is attached to a wall in a harbour. The rise and fall of the water level modelled as simple harmonic motion and the shellfish as a particle. On a particular of the minimum depth of water occurs at 10 00 hours and the next time that this minimum depth occurs is at 22 30 hours. The shellfish is fixed in a position 5 m above the level the minimum depth of the water and 11 m below the level of the maximum depth of the water. Find						
	(a) the speed, in metres per hour, at which the water level is rising when it shellfish,	reaches the					
		(7)					
	(b) the earliest time after 10 00 hours on this day at which the water shellfish.						
		(4)					

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Question 4 continued	Olalik

Question 4 continued	

Question 4 continued	Leave blank	
	Q4	
(Total 11 marks)		

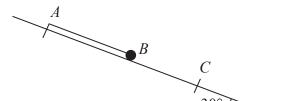


Figure 2

One end A of a light elastic string, of natural length a and modulus of elasticity 6mg, is fixed at a point on a smooth plane inclined at  $30^{\circ}$  to the horizontal. A small ball B of mass m is attached to the other end of the string. Initially B is held at rest with the string lying along a line of greatest slope of the plane, with B below A and AB = a. The ball is released and comes to instantaneous rest at a point C on the plane, as shown in Figure 2. Find

(a) the length AC,

**(5)** 

Leave blank

(b) the greatest speed attained by B as it moves from its initial position to C.

- (	/ N	



Question 5 continued	Leave blank

Question 5 continued	

Question 5 continued	Leave blank	
	Q5	
(Total 12 marks)		

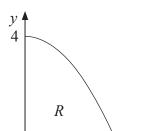


Figure 3

0

The region R is bounded by part of the curve with equation  $y = 4 - x^2$ , the positive x-axis and the positive y-axis, as shown in Figure 3. The unit of length on both axes is one metre. A uniform solid S is formed by rotating R through 360° about the x-axis.

2 *x* 

(a) Show that the centre of mass of S is  $\frac{5}{8}$  m from O. (10)

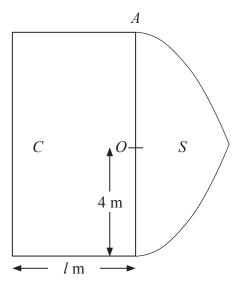


Figure 4

Figure 4 shows a cross section of a uniform solid P consisting of two components, a solid cylinder C and the solid S. The cylinder C has radius 4 m and length I metres. One end of C coincides with the plane circular face of S. The point A is on the circumference of the circular face common to C and S. When the solid P is freely suspended from A, the solid P hangs with its axis of symmetry horizontal.

(b) Find the value of *l*.

Leave blank

Question 6 continued	Leave

Question 6 continued	b

Question 6 continued	b

Leave blank

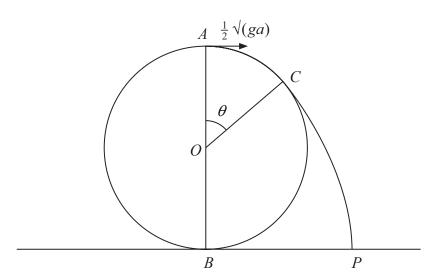


Figure 5

A particle is projected from the highest point A on the outer surface of a fixed smooth sphere of radius a and centre O. The lowest point B of the sphere is fixed to a horizontal

plane. The particle is projected horizontally from A with speed  $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(ga)}$ . The particle

leaves the surface of the sphere at the point C, where  $\angle AOC = \theta$ , and strikes the plane at the point P, as shown in Figure 5.

(a) Show that  $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{4}$ .

**(7)** 

(b) Find the angle that the velocity of the particle makes with the horizontal as it reaches P.

**(8)** 

Question 7 continued	Leave

Question 7 continued	b

Question 7 continued		bla
	(Total 15 marks)	
	TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS	



