Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

9540061596

MATHEMATICS **9709/43**

Paper 4 Mechanics **May/June 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 $10\,\text{m}\,\text{s}^{-2}$.

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 **12** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

1 Particles P of mass m kg and Q of mass 0.2 kg are free to move on a smooth horizontal plane. P is projected at a speed of 2 m s^{-1} towards Q which is stationary. After the collision P and Q move in opposite directions with speeds of 0.5 m s^{-1} and 1 m s^{-1} respectively.

Find m. [3]

2 A minibus of mass 4000 kg is travelling along a straight horizontal road. The resistance to motion is 900 N.

(a) Find the driving force when the acceleration of the minibus is $0.5\,\text{m s}^{-2}$. [2]

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(b) Find the power required for the minibus to maintain a constant speed of $25\,\text{m s}^{-1}$. [2]

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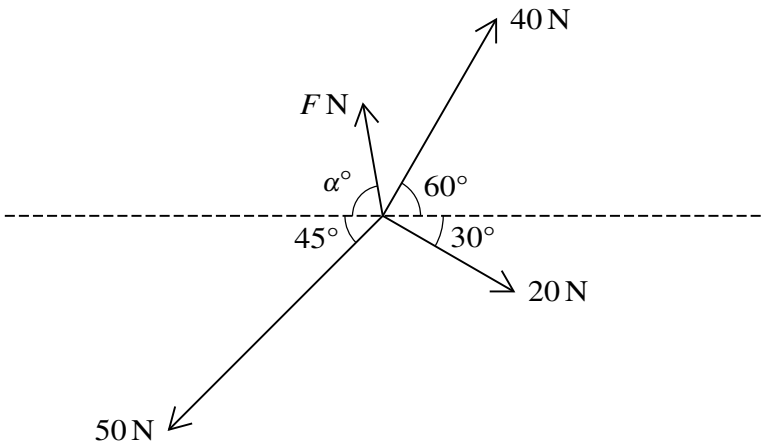

Four coplanar forces of magnitudes 40 N, 20 N, 50 N and F N act at a point in the directions shown in the diagram. The four forces are in equilibrium.

Find F and α. [6]

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4 A car starts from rest and moves in a straight line with constant acceleration $a\,\text{m s}^{-2}$ for a distance of 50 m. The car then travels with constant velocity for 500 m for a period of 25 s, before decelerating to rest. The magnitude of this deceleration is $2a\,\text{m s}^{-2}$.

(a) Sketch the velocity-time graph for the motion of the car. [1]

(b) Find the value of a. [3]

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(c) Find the total time for which the car is in motion. [3]

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5 A block B of mass 4 kg is pushed up a line of greatest slope of a smooth plane inclined at 30° to the horizontal by a force applied to B, acting in the direction of motion of B. The block passes through points P and Q with speeds 12 m s^{-1} and 8 m s^{-1} respectively. P and Q are 10 m apart with P below the level of Q.

(a) Find the decrease in kinetic energy of the block as it moves from P to Q. [2]

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(b) Hence find the work done by the force pushing the block up the slope as the block moves from P to Q. [3]

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(c) At the instant the block reaches Q, the force pushing the block up the slope is removed.

Find the time taken, after this instant, for the block to return to P. [4]

6 A particle travels in a straight line PQ. The velocity of the particle t s after leaving P is v m s^{-1}, where

$$v = 4.5 + 4t - 0.5t^2.$$

(a) Find the velocity of the particle at the instant when its acceleration is zero. [3]

The particle comes to instantaneous rest at Q.

(b) Find the distance PQ. [6]

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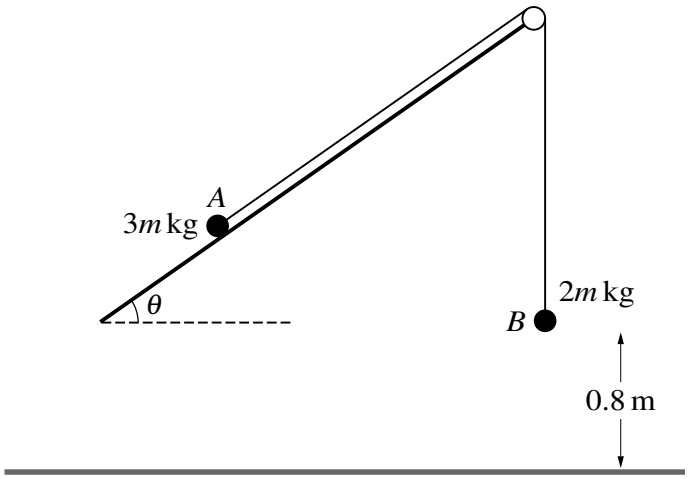

Two particles A and B, of masses $3m$ kg and $2m$ kg respectively, are attached to the ends of a light inextensible string. The string passes over a fixed smooth pulley which is attached to the edge of a plane. The plane is inclined at an angle θ to the horizontal. A lies on the plane and B hangs vertically, 0.8 m above the floor, which is horizontal. The string between A and the pulley is parallel to a line of greatest slope of the plane (see diagram). Initially A and B are at rest.

(a) Given that the plane is smooth, find the value of θ for which A remains at rest. [3]

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It is given instead that the plane is rough, $\theta = 30°$ and the acceleration of A up the plane is $0.1\ \text{m s}^{-2}$.

(b) Show that the coefficient of friction between A and the plane is $\frac{1}{10}\sqrt{3}$. [5]

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(c) When B reaches the floor it comes to rest.

Find the length of time after B reaches the floor for which A is moving up the plane. [You may assume that A does not reach the pulley.] [4]

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Additional Page

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