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INTERNATIONAL A-LEVEL FURTHER MATHEMATICS

(9665/FM05) Unit FM2 Mechanics

Friday 19 January 2024 07:00 GMT Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

- For this paper you must have the OxfordAQA Booklet of Formulae and Statistical Tables (enclosed).
- You may use a graphical calculator.

Instructions

• Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.

I declare this is my own work.

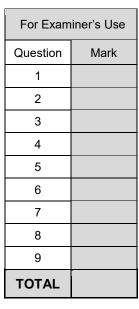
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- The **final** answer to questions requiring the use of calculators should be given to two significant figures, unless stated otherwise.
- Unless stated otherwise, the acceleration due to gravity, g, should be taken as 9.8 m s⁻²

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.

Advice

- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks may be lost.



Answer all questions in the spaces provided.	
Two particles A and B are moving on a smooth horizontal surface.	
The two particles collide.	
Particle A has mass 2 kg and has velocity $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$ m s ⁻¹ before the collision.	
Particle <i>B</i> has mass 6 kg and has velocity $\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$ m s ⁻¹ before the collision.	
After the collision particle A has velocity $\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ m s ⁻¹	
Find the velocity of <i>B</i> after the collision.	[4 marks]
Answer	
	Two particles A and B are moving on a smooth horizontal surface. The two particles collide. Particle A has mass 2 kg and has velocity $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$ m s ⁻¹ before the collision. Particle B has mass 6 kg and has velocity $\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$ m s ⁻¹ before the collision. After the collision particle A has velocity $\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ m s ⁻¹ Find the velocity of B after the collision.



1	(b)	Find the magnitude of the impulse exerted on A during the collision.		(
		Give your answer in exact form.		
			[4 marks]	
			-	
				Γ
		Answer		L
		Turn over for the next question		



2		A particle moves with simple harmonic motion between two points <i>A</i> and <i>B</i> which are 1.5 metres apart on a straight line.
		The period of the motion is 4 seconds.
2	(a)	Calculate the maximum speed of the particle.
		Give your answer in terms of π [2 marks]
		Answer
2	(b)	The point C is between A and B and the distance between A and C is 0.3 metres. Find the speed of the particle at C
		Give your answer in terms of $\ensuremath{\pi}$ [2 marks]
		Answer



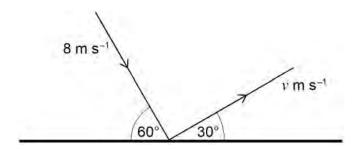
2	(c)	Find the time that it takes for the particle to move directly from A to C		
		Give your answer to four significant figures.	[3 marks]	
		Answer		
		Turn over for the next question		



3	A disc of mass 0.2 kg is moving on a smooth horizontal surface, when it hits a smooth
	vertical wall which is fixed to the surface.

When it hits the wall, the disc is moving at $8 \,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$ and its velocity makes an angle of 60° to the wall.

When the disc leaves the wall it has a velocity of $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$ at an angle 30° to the wall, as shown in the diagram.



3 (a) Find the value of v

Give your answer in an exact form.	[3 marks]
Answer	



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(b)	Find the coefficient of restitution between the wall and the disc.	[3 marks]
	Answer	
(c)	Find the magnitude of the impulse exerted on the disc.	
	Give your answer in an exact form.	[3 marks]



The other The particl	f the string is attached to a end of the string is attache e is set into motion so that st point, the particle has span he particle follows is shown	d to a particle of mass it completes vertical coeed U m s $^{-1}$	sircles with centre O
		0	
Find the m	inimum value of U		[5 mar



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	box
	5
Answer	
Turn over for the next question	



A particle of mass m kg is released from rest at time $t=0$ on a rough plane inclined at 30° to the horizontal.
The particle slides down the plane.
The coefficient of friction between the particle and the plane is μ
The speed of the particle is $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$ at time t seconds.
The particle experiences an air resistance force of magnitude $\ensuremath{\mathit{mkv}}$ newtons where $\ensuremath{\mathit{k}}$ is a constant.
Find an expression for v in terms of g,k,μ and t [8 marks]



Answer

8

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6		A simple pendulum consists of a light inextensible string of length 1.4 metres a small sphere.	nd a
		At time $t=0$ the sphere is released from rest with the string taut and at an ang $\frac{\pi}{20}$ radians to the vertical.	jle of
6	(a)	Show that the motion of the simple pendulum approximates to simple harmonic	motion. [5 marks]
6	(b)	At time $t = T$ the sphere has moved a total distance of 1.8 metres.	
		Find the value of $\ensuremath{\mathit{T}}$	[8 marks]



Answer

13

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7 Two identical light elastic strings have modulus of elasticity 800 newtons and natural length 5 metres.

One end of each string is attached to a particle of mass 7 kg

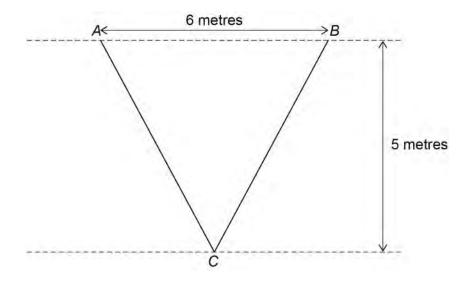
The other end of one string is attached to the point A and the other end of the second string is attached to the point B

The points A and B are 6 metres apart and at the same level.

The particle is released from rest at the point $\,C\,$ which is $\,5\,$ metres vertically below the level of the points $\,A\,$ and $\,B\,$

When the particle is released, the magnitude of the tension is the same in each string.

The elastic strings are shown in the diagram below.



7 (a) Find the total elastic potential energy of the system when the particle is released.

Give your answer to three significant figures.	[4 marks]
Answer	



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	Find the speed of the particle when the strings are at their natural lengths.	[5 marks]
	Answer	
;)	Find the maximum height of the particle above <i>C</i>	
		[2 marks]
	Answer	

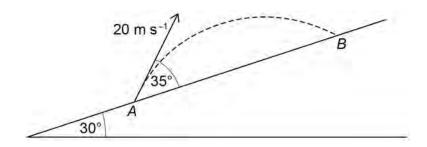




A ball is projected from a point $\,A\,$ on the plane and hits the plane for the first time at a point $\,B\,$

The line AB is a line of greatest slope of the plane.

The initial velocity of the ball is $20 \, \mathrm{m \, s}^{-1}$ at an angle 35° above the plane.



8	(a)	Find the speed of the ball when it hits the plane at <i>B</i>	[7 marks]



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Answer	
At $\it B$ the ball bounces and hits the plane again at the point $\it C$ which is between $\it A$ and $\it B$	
Find the range of possible values for the coefficient of restitution between the ball and the	
plane. [4 marks]	
	between A and B Find the range of possible values for the coefficient of restitution between the ball and the plane.



9 Two smooth spheres *A* and *B* have the same diameter and are on a smooth horizontal surface.

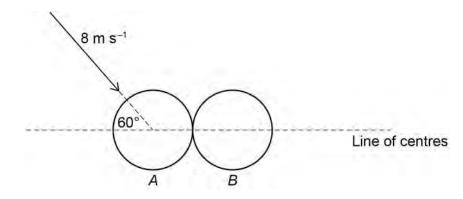
The mass of A is 12 kg and the mass of B is 3 kg

Sphere A is set into motion and hits sphere B which is at rest.

Before the collision the velocity of A is $8 \,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$ at an angle of 60° to the line of centres.

The coefficient of restitution between the spheres is e

The diagram shows the velocity of sphere A before the collision.



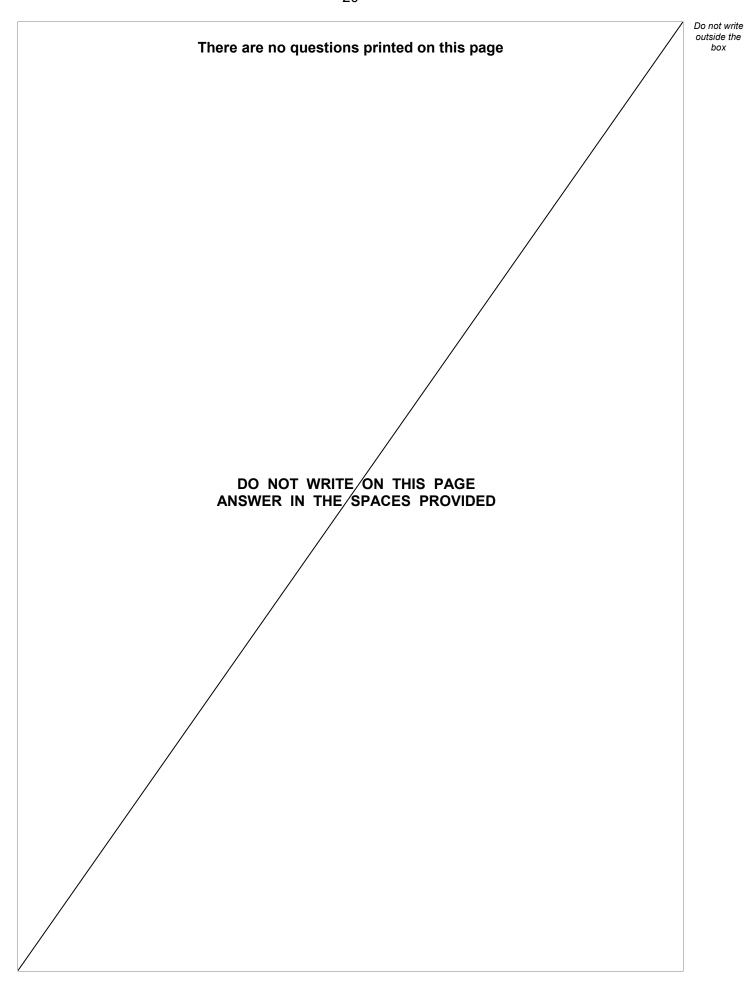
9	(a)	Find, in terms of e , the speed of A after the collision.	[6 marks]



		(
	Answer	
9 (b)	Find the maximum possible change in the speed of A due to the collision.	
	Give your answer in the form $\frac{p-q\sqrt{21}}{r}$ where p, q and r are positive integers.	
	r [2 marks]	
		_
	Answer	
	END OF QUESTIONS	



8





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