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Centre number

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I declare this is my own work.

# INTERNATIONAL A-LEVEL FURTHER MATHEMATICS

(9665/FM05) Unit FM2 Mechanics

Wednesday 20 January 2021 07:00 GMT Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

## Materials

- For this paper you must have the Oxford International AQA 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.
- 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  $9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$

## 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.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
<b>TOTAL</b>	



J A N 2 1 F M 0 5 0 1

IB/G/Jan21/E7

FM05

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

- 1** Two particles,  $A$  and  $B$ , are moving on a smooth horizontal surface when they collide and coalesce, to form a single combined particle.

Particle  $A$  has mass  $2$  kg and before the collision has velocity  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ m s}^{-1}$

Particle  $B$  has mass  $m$  kg and before the collision has velocity  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ U \end{bmatrix} \text{ m s}^{-1}$

After the collision the single combined particle has velocity  $\begin{bmatrix} 2.8 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ m s}^{-1}$

- 1 (a)** Find the value of  $m$

**[2 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 (b)** Find the value of  $U$

**[3 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_



- 1 (c)** Find the magnitude of the impulse exerted on *A* during the collision.

**[3 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

8

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**



The velocities of the ball are shown in the diagram below.



**[5 marks]**

[illegible]

Answer



- 2 (b)** Find the magnitude of the impulse that the wall exerts on the ball, giving your answer in exact form.

**[3 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

8

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**



**3** A particle moves with simple harmonic motion.

The period of the motion is 4 seconds.

The maximum speed of the particle is  $6 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

**3 (a)** Find the amplitude of the motion, giving your answer in terms of  $\pi$

**[3 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

**3 (b)** Find the possible values of the displacement of the particle from its equilibrium position when the speed of the particle is  $5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ , giving your answers in terms of  $\pi$

**[3 marks]**

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_



**[9 marks]**

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9

A sphere of mass 2.5 kg is attached to the other end of the spring.

**[2 marks]**

Answer

**[5 marks]**





**[2 marks]**

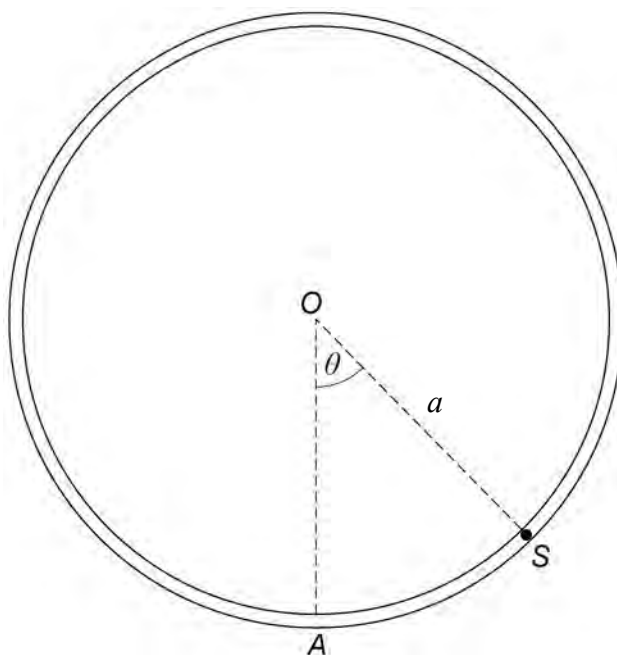
Answer \_\_\_\_\_

**[6 marks]**

Answer



- 6** A smooth hollow tube is bent into a circle with centre  $O$  and is fixed in a vertical plane.
- A small smooth sphere  $S$  has mass  $m$  kg and is set in motion inside the tube.
- The sphere moves on the arc of a circle with centre  $O$  and radius  $a$
- The lowest point of the tube is  $A$
- The angle between  $OA$  and  $OS$  is  $\theta$  as shown in the diagram below.



The speed of the sphere  $S$  at  $A$  is  $U \text{ m s}^{-1}$

The magnitude of the normal reaction force exerted on the sphere by the tube is  $R$  newtons.

- 6 (a)** Show that

$$R = m \left( \frac{U^2}{a} - 2g + 3g \cos \theta \right)$$

**[5 marks]**

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[illegible]

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

**Turn over ►**

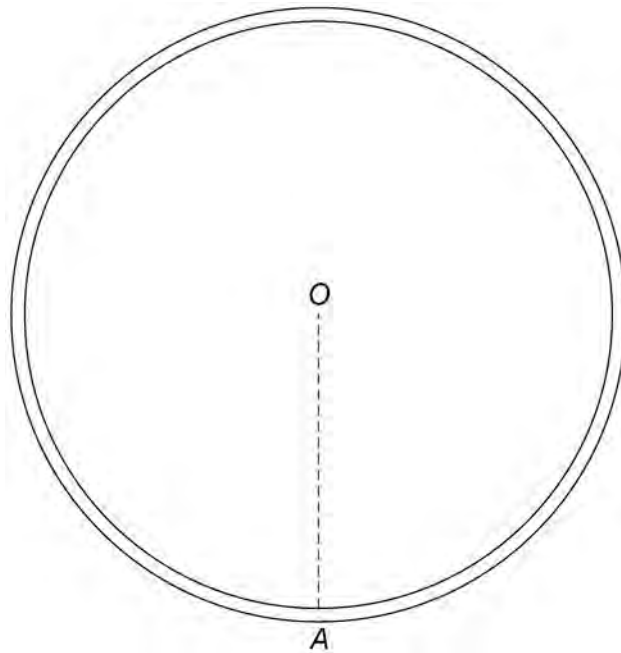


6 (b) It is given that  $U = \sqrt{\frac{7ag}{2}}$

6 (b) (i) Find  $\theta$  for the positions where the normal reaction force on the sphere is zero.

On the diagram below, clearly mark each of the positions with an X

[4 marks]




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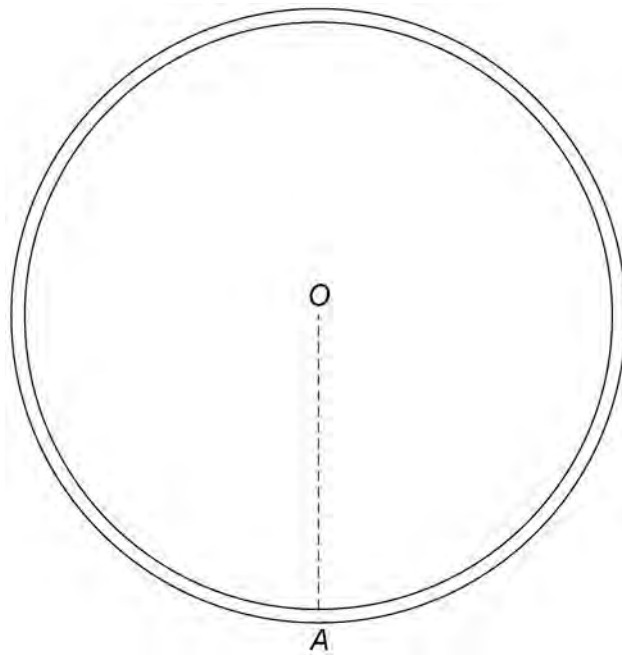
Answer \_\_\_\_\_



**6 (b) (ii)** Find  $\theta$  for the positions where the speed of the sphere is zero.

On the diagram below, clearly mark each of the positions with an **X**

**[4 marks]**




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Answer \_\_\_\_\_



7

A uniform metal rod  $PQ$  has midpoint  $M$  and mass  $m$  kg

Three elastic strings are attached to the rod such that the rod and the strings are all in a vertical plane.

The fixed points  $B$  and  $C$  are at the same level and the fixed point  $A$  is a height  $4d$  above the level of  $B$  and  $C$

The string  $AM$  is attached to  $A$  and  $M$

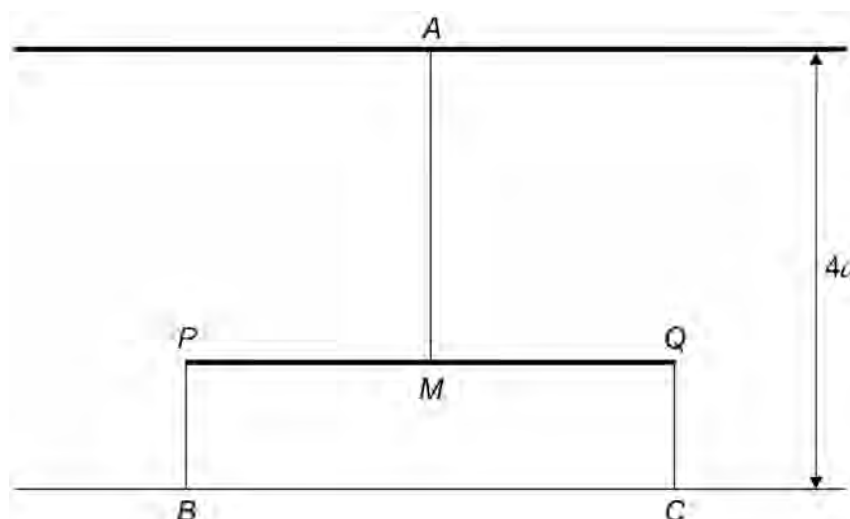
The string  $BP$  is attached to  $B$  and  $P$

The string  $CQ$  is attached to  $C$  and  $Q$

The table below shows the natural length and modulus of elasticity for each of the three strings.

String	Natural length (metres)	Modulus of elasticity (newtons)
$AM$	$d$	$4mg$
$BP$	$d$	$3mg$
$CQ$	$d$	$3mg$

The diagram shows the rod, strings and fixed points.



The rod is released from rest at a height  $d$  above the level of  $B$  and  $C$

Initially the rod is horizontal and as it moves it remains horizontal.

Assume that there is no air resistance acting on the rod.

Find, in terms of  $m$ ,  $g$  and  $d$ , the maximum kinetic energy of the rod.

[10 marks]



[illegible]

Answer

**10**

**Turn over ►**



A plane is inclined at an angle of  $20^\circ$  to the horizontal.

The points  $C$  and  $D$  are on the inclined plane and in the same vertical plane of greatest slope.

The distance between  $C$  and  $D$  is 10 metres with  $D$  lower than  $C$

A ball is projected down the slope, from C, with an initial velocity of  $25 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  at  $30^\circ$  above the plane.

At the same time, a second ball is projected down the slope from  $D$ , with an initial velocity of  $U \text{ m s}^{-1}$  at  $60^\circ$  above the plane so that the balls collide.

The motion of both balls takes place in the same plane of greatest slope of the plane.

**8 (a)** Find the time for which the balls are moving before they collide, giving your answer in exact form.

**[9 marks]**

[illegible]



**[2 marks]**

11

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