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Candidate signature	I declare this is my own work.	/		

INTERNATIONAL A-LEVEL FURTHER MATHEMATICS

(9665/FM05) Unit FM2 Mechanics

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 graphic calculator.

Instructions

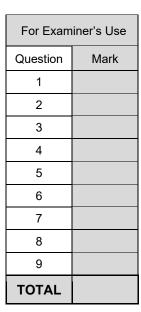
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for 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 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.





FM05

		Answer all questions in the spaces provided.	out
1		Two particles, <i>A</i> and <i>B</i> , are moving on a smooth horizontal surface when they collide and coalesce to form a single particle.	
		The mass of A is 2 kg and before the collision it has velocity ${\bf v}$ m ${\bf s}^{-1}$	
		The mass of ${\it B}$ is 3 kg and before the collision it has velocity ${\bf w}$ m s ⁻¹	
		During the collision the impulse on B is $(-5\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j})$ N s	
		After the collision the single particle moves with velocity $(2\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j}) \text{ m s}^{-1}$	
1	(a)	Find w [3 marks]	
		Answer	
1	(b)	Find v [3 marks]	
		Answer	



2		A force, ${\cal F}$ newtons, is the only force that acts on a body of mass 6 kg moving on a straight line.
		The points O , P and Q lie on this line, as shown below. Not to scale
		<i>Q</i>
		The force acts in the direction OQ
		When the displacement of the body is x metres from O , F is given by $F=5\sqrt{x}$
		At P , $x=4$ and the body is moving towards Q with speed 4 m s ⁻¹
		At Q , $x=9$
2	(a)	Find the work done by the force on the body as it moves from P to Q [3 marks]
		Answer
2	(b)	Find the speed of the body at Q giving your answer to three significant figures. [3 marks]
		Answer

6



3		A particle moves with simple harmonic motion on a straight line.
		When the particle is 0.2 metres from the equilibrium position, it has a speed of $\sqrt{21}$ m $\text{s}^{\text{-1}}$
		When the particle is 0.4 metres from the equilibrium position, it has a speed of 3 m s ⁻¹
3	(a)	Find the amplitude of the motion. [4 marks]
		Answer



8

3	(b)	Find the period of the motion.	[3 marks]
		Answer	
3	(c)	Calculate the maximum speed of the particle.	[1 mark]
		Answer	



4		A bead, of mass m kg moves on a smooth horizontal wire.	
		At time t seconds the bead has velocity v m s ⁻¹	
		When $t = 0$, $v = U$	
		The velocity of the bead is always positive.	
		A resistance force of magnitude kv^2 newtons acts on the bead as it moves.	
		The second of th	
4	(a)	Show that	
		$v = \frac{mU}{m + ktU}$	
			[5 marks]
			·



4	(b)	Find, in terms of m , k and U the time that it takes for the velocity of the bead to reduce to 90% of its initial value.	Do noi outsia bo
		[3 marks]	
			8
		Answer	

Turn over for the next question



5 A simple pendulum consists of a light inextensible string and a small sphere.

The length of the string is 2.45 metres.

The mass of the sphere is 40 grams.

One end of the string is attached to a fixed point ${\it O}$ and the other end of the string is attached to the sphere.

The sphere is released from rest with the string taut and at an angle of $\frac{\pi}{12}$ radians to the vertical.

At time t seconds, the string makes an angle θ radians with the vertical through O as shown in the diagram.



5	(a)	Show that, for small values of θ , the motion of the simple pendulum can be mod	lelled as
		simple harmonic motion.	
			[4 marks]



5 (b))	Find the period of the motion. [2 marks]	
		Answer	
_ , ,		π π	
5 (c))	Find the time that it takes for θ to decrease from $\frac{\pi}{24}$ to $\frac{\pi}{36}$ [4 marks]	
		[4 marks]	
			 -
		Answer	

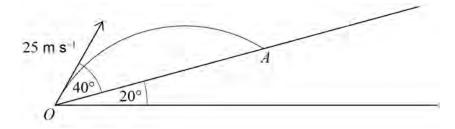


6	A plane is inclined at an angle of 20° to the horizontal
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A ball is projected from a point ${\cal O}$ on the plane and hits the plane again at a point ${\cal A}$ which is further up the plane.

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

The initial velocity of the ball is 25 m s^{-1} at an angle of 40° to the plane, as shown below.



6	(a)	Find the maximum distance of the ball from the plane. [4	marks]
		Answer	



6 (b)	Find the acute angle between the velocity of the ball and the plane when the slope at A giving your answer to the nearest degree.	ball hits the	
	slope at 11 giving your answer to the hearest abgree.	[7 marks]	
	Answer		

11

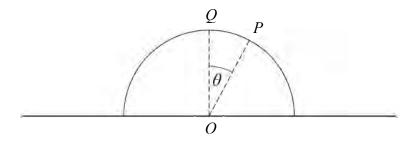


7	A particle P is initially at the highest point Q of a smooth upturned hemisphere
	of radius r metres and centre O

The plane face of the hemisphere is fixed to a horizontal table.

The particle is set into motion with an initial horizontal velocity of magnitude $U\,\mathrm{m\ s^{-1}}$

As the particle moves on the hemisphere, the angle between OQ and OP is θ as shown in the diagram.



7	(a)	Given that the particle leaves the hemisphere when $\theta = 30^{\circ}$, find U in exact form terms of g and r				
			[8 marks]			



-	
_	
_	
	Answer
St th	tate, with a reason, whether or not your answer to part (a) would change if the mass of e particle was decreased.
	[2 marks]
St	tate, with a reason, whether or not your answer to part (a) would change if the radius of
St	rate, with a reason, whether or not your answer to part (a) would change if the radius of e hemisphere was decreased. [2 marks]
St th	e hemisphere was decreased.
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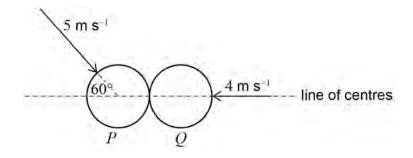


8 Two smooth spheres P and Q have the same radius and move on a horizontal surface and collide.

The mass of P is 3 kg and the mass of Q is 2 kg

Before the collision the speed of P is 5 m s⁻¹ and the speed of Q is 4 m s⁻¹

The diagram shows the directions of the velocities of the spheres before the collision.



The coefficient of restitution between the spheres is $\frac{2}{5}$

Find the speeds of the spheres after the collision, giving your answer to three figures.	e significant	
	[10 marks]	
	_	



Speed of (<u> </u>



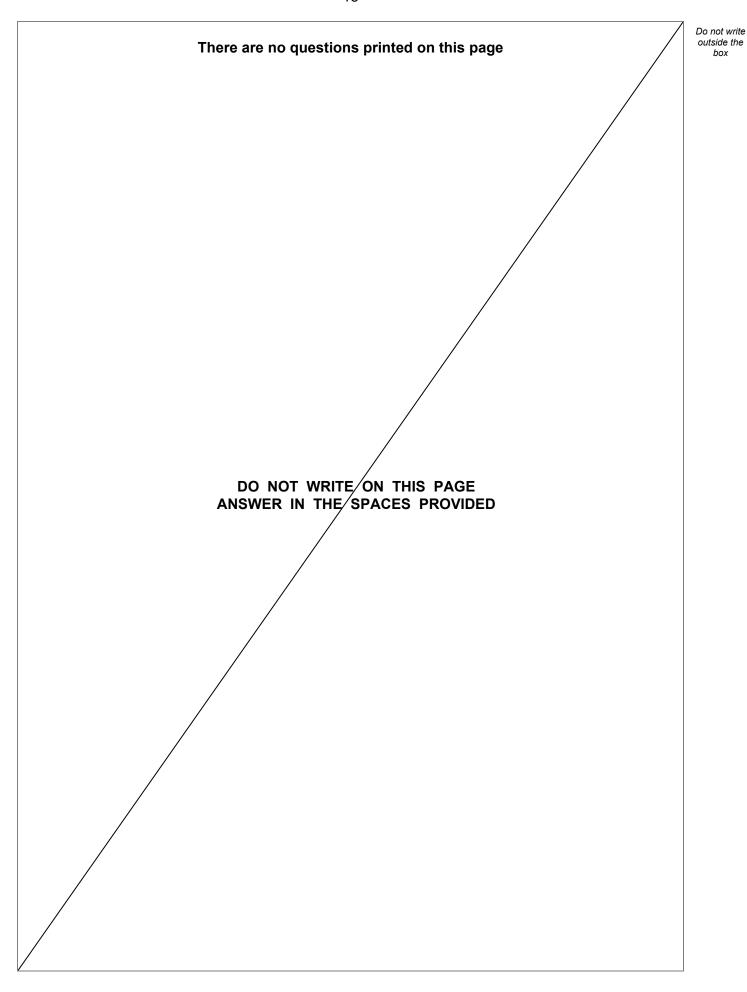
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	The points Q A and B are on a he					
	The points O , A and B are on a no	prizontal line with $\it O$ at t	ne mid-point of AB			
	The length of AB is 4 metres.					
The point C is vertically above O						
	The diagram shows the positions of	of the points.				
		• C	Not to scale			
			rest to obtain			
	A	0	B			
	•======================================					
	Three identical light elastic strings	have natural length 3 m	netres.			
	One end of each string is attached	•				
The other end of each string is attached to a particle.						
The particle is released from rest at the point ${\it O}$ and moves downwards.						
	The particle reaches its maximum sattached to A and B both make an the three strings have the same m	angle of 30° to the vert				
Verify that subsequently the maximum distance between the point $\it O$ and the particle i						
	5.9 metres, correct to two significant	correct to two significant figures.				
			[9 ma			



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