

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**International**  
**Advanced Level**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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**Wednesday 9 January 2019**

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper Reference **WME03/01**

**Mechanics M3**

**Advanced/Advanced Subsidiary**

**You must have:**

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Blue)

Total Marks

**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

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- If pencil is used for diagrams/sketches/graphs it must be dark (HB or B). Coloured pencils and highlighter pens must not be used.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions and ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear. Answers without working may not gain full credit.
- Whenever a numerical value of  $g$  is required, take  $g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ , and give your answer to either two significant figures or three significant figures.
- When a calculator is used, the answer should be given to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

### Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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**Pearson**

1. A particle  $P$  moves on the  $x$ -axis. At time  $t$  seconds,  $t \geq 0$ , the displacement of  $P$  from the origin  $O$  is  $x$  metres and the acceleration of  $P$  is  $\left(\frac{7}{2} - 2x\right) \text{ m s}^{-2}$ , measured in the positive  $x$  direction. At time  $t = 0$ ,  $P$  passes through  $O$  moving with speed  $3 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  in the positive  $x$  direction. Find the distance of  $P$  from  $O$  when  $P$  first comes to instantaneous rest.

(6)

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Question 1 continued

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Q1

(Total 6 marks)



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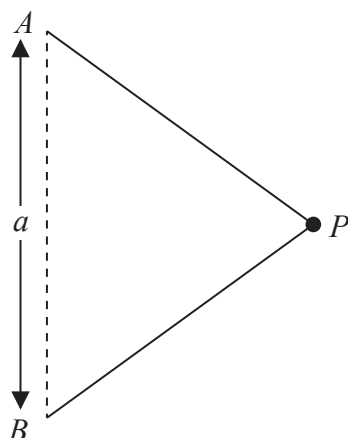


Figure 1

A small ball  $P$  of mass  $m$  is attached to the midpoint of a light inextensible string of length  $2a$ . The ends of the string are attached to fixed points  $A$  and  $B$ , where  $A$  is vertically above  $B$  and  $AB = a$ , as shown in Figure 1. The system rotates about the line  $AB$  with constant angular speed  $\omega$ . The ball moves in a horizontal circle with both parts of the string taut. The tension in the string must be less than  $3mg$  otherwise the string will break.

Given that the time taken by the ball to complete one revolution is  $S$ , show that

$$\pi\sqrt{\frac{a}{g}} < S < \pi\sqrt{\frac{ka}{g}}$$

stating the value of the constant  $k$ .

(12)

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### Question 2 continued

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Question 2 continued

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Q2

(Total 12 marks)



- (a) Find the period of the motion.

(3)

(b) the value of  $a$ ,

(2)

(c) the maximum speed of  $P$ .

(2)

The point  $D$  lies on  $AB$  and  $P$  takes a quarter of one period to travel directly from  $C$  to  $D$ .

(d) Find the distance  $CD$ .

(5)





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**Q3**

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Question 4 continued

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## Q4

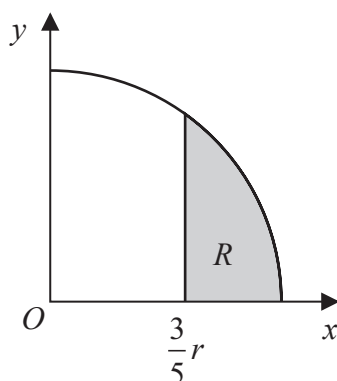
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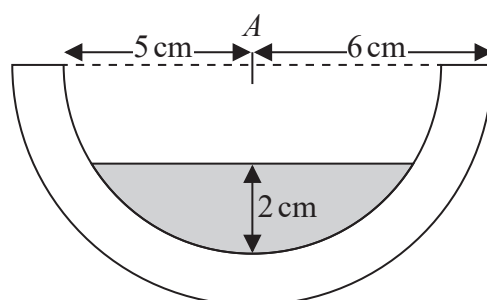


**Figure 3**

The region  $R$ , shown shaded in Figure 3, is bounded by the circle with centre  $O$  and radius  $r$ , the line with equation  $x = \frac{3}{5}r$  and the  $x$ -axis. The region is rotated through one complete revolution about the  $x$ -axis to form a uniform solid  $S$ .

- (a) Use algebraic integration to show that the  $x$  coordinate of the centre of mass of  $S$  is  $\frac{48}{65}r$ .

(8)



**Figure 4**

A bowl is made from a uniform solid hemisphere of radius 6 cm by removing a hemisphere of radius 5 cm. Both hemispheres have the same centre  $A$  and the same axis of symmetry. The bowl is fixed with its open plane face uppermost and horizontal. Liquid is poured into the bowl. The depth of the liquid is 2 cm, as shown in Figure 4. The mass of the empty bowl is  $5M$  kg and the mass of the liquid is  $2M$  kg.

- (b) Find, to 3 significant figures, the distance from  $A$  to the centre of mass of the bowl with its liquid.

(8)

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**Question 5 continued**

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Question 5 continued

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Question 5 continued

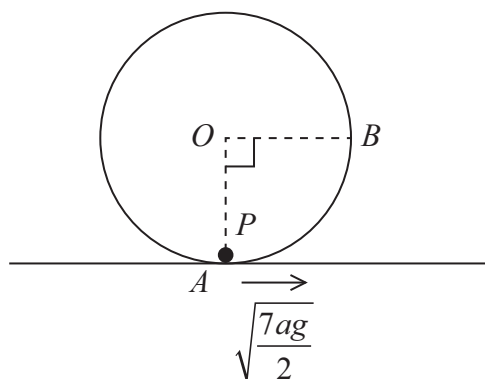
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Q5

(Total 16 marks)



6.



### Figure 5

Figure 5 shows a hollow sphere, with centre  $O$  and internal radius  $a$ , which is fixed to a horizontal surface. A particle  $P$  of mass  $m$  is projected horizontally with speed  $\sqrt{\frac{7ag}{2}}$

from the lowest point  $A$  of the inner surface of the sphere. The particle moves in a vertical circle with centre  $O$  on the smooth inner surface of the sphere. The particle passes through the point  $B$ , on the inner surface of the sphere, where  $OB$  is horizontal.

- (a) Find, in terms of  $m$  and  $g$ , the normal reaction exerted on  $P$  by the surface of the sphere when  $P$  is at  $B$ .

(5)

The particle leaves the inner surface of the sphere at the point  $C$ , where  $OC$  makes an angle  $\theta$ ,  $\theta > 0$ , with the upward vertical.

- (b) Show that, after leaving the surface of the sphere at  $C$ , the particle is next in contact with the surface at  $A$ .

(11)



**Question 6 continued**

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Question 6 continued

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**Question 6 continued**

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Question 6 continued

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Q6

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TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS

END

