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Edexcel GCE

Mechanics M1

Advanced/Advanced Subsidiary

Wednesday 19 January 2011 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Items included with question papers

Nil

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.

[illegible]

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initials and signature. Check that you have the correct question paper.

Answer ALL the questions.

You must write your answer to each question in the space following the question.

Whenever a numerical value of g is required, take $g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$.

When a calculator is used, the answer should be given to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.

Full marks may be obtained for answers to ALL questions.

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).

There are 7 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 75.

There are 24 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

You must ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.

You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear to the Examiner.

Answers without working may not gain full credit.

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(3)

(2)

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(3)

(2)

(3)



(a) Find the magnitudes of the reactions on the beam at B and at C .

(b) Find the distance AD .

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blank**Question 3 continued****Q3****(Total 10 marks)**

4. A particle P of mass 2 kg is moving under the action of a constant force $\mathbf{F}$ newtons. The velocity of P is $(2\mathbf{i} - 5\mathbf{j}) \text{ m s}^{-1}$ at time $t = 0$, and $(7\mathbf{i} + 10\mathbf{j}) \text{ m s}^{-1}$ at time $t = 5 \text{ s}$.

Find

- (a) the speed of P at $t = 0$, (2)
- (b) the vector $\mathbf{F}$ in the form $a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j}$, (5)
- (c) the value of t when P is moving parallel to $\mathbf{i}$. (4)



Question 4 continued



5. A car accelerates uniformly from rest for 20 seconds. It moves at constant speed $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$ for the next 40 seconds and then decelerates uniformly for 10 seconds until it comes to rest.

(a) For the motion of the car, sketch

- (i) a speed-time graph,
- (ii) an acceleration-time graph.

(6)

Given that the total distance moved by the car is 880 m,

(b) find the value of v .

(4)

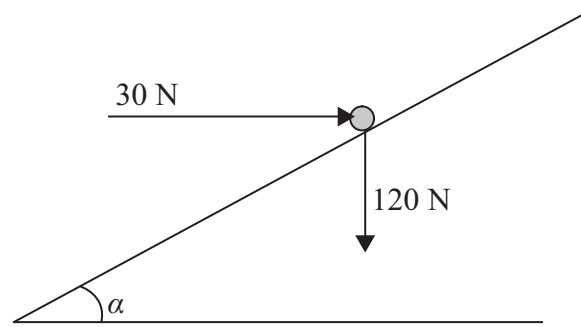


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Question 5 continued

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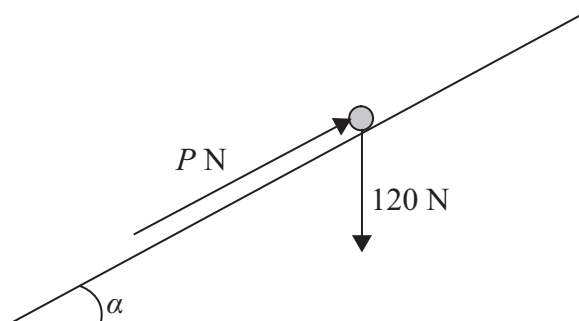
**Figure 2**

A particle of weight 120 N is placed on a fixed rough plane which is inclined at an angle α to the horizontal, where $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$.

The coefficient of friction between the particle and the plane is $\frac{1}{2}$.

The particle is held at rest in equilibrium by a horizontal force of magnitude 30 N, which acts in the vertical plane containing the line of greatest slope of the plane through the particle, as shown in Figure 2.

- (a) Show that the normal reaction between the particle and the plane has magnitude 114 N. (4)

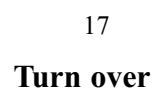
**Figure 3**

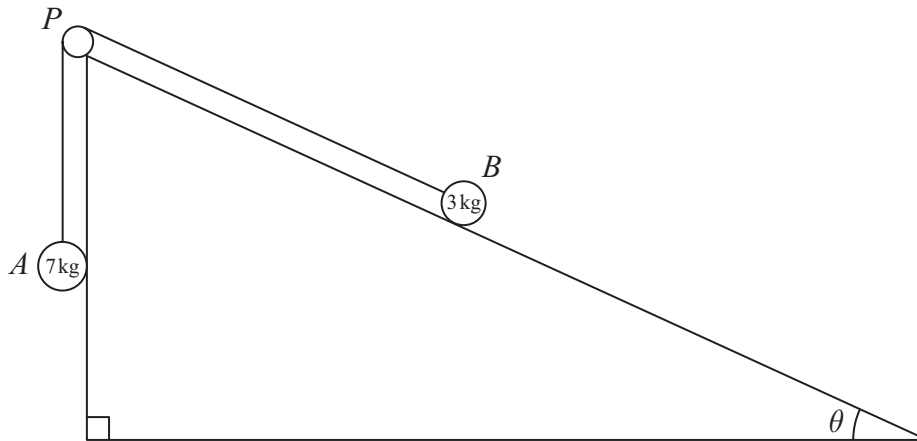
The horizontal force is removed and replaced by a force of magnitude P newtons acting up the slope along the line of greatest slope of the plane through the particle, as shown in Figure 3. The particle remains in equilibrium.

- (b) Find the greatest possible value of P . (8)
- (c) Find the magnitude and direction of the frictional force acting on the particle when $P = 30$. (3)



Question 6 continued

[illegible]



Two particles A and B , of mass 7 kg and 3 kg respectively, are attached to the ends of a light inextensible string. Initially B is held at rest on a rough fixed plane inclined at angle θ to the horizontal, where $\tan \theta = \frac{5}{12}$. The part of the string from B to P is parallel to a line of greatest slope of the plane. The string passes over a small smooth pulley, P , fixed at the top of the plane. The particle A hangs freely below P , as shown in Figure 4. The coefficient of friction between B and the plane is $\frac{2}{3}$. The particles are released from rest with the string taut and B moves up the plane.

- (a) Find the magnitude of the acceleration of B immediately after release. (10)
- (b) Find the speed of B when it has moved 1 m up the plane. (2)

When B has moved 1 m up the plane the string breaks. Given that in the subsequent motion B does not reach P ,

- (c) find the time between the instants when the string breaks and when B comes to instantaneous rest.
- (4)**



Leave
blank**Question 7 continued****Q7****(Total 16 marks)****TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS****END**