



## Cambridge International AS & A Level

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**MATHEMATICS**

**9709/41**

Paper 4 Mechanics

**May/June 2020**

**1 hour 15 minutes**

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: List of formulae (MF19)

### INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- If additional space is needed, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet; the question number or numbers must be clearly shown.
- You should use a calculator where appropriate.
- You must show all necessary working clearly; no marks will be given for unsupported answers from a calculator.
- Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place for angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.
- Where a numerical value for the acceleration due to gravity ( $g$ ) is needed, use  $10 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ .

### INFORMATION

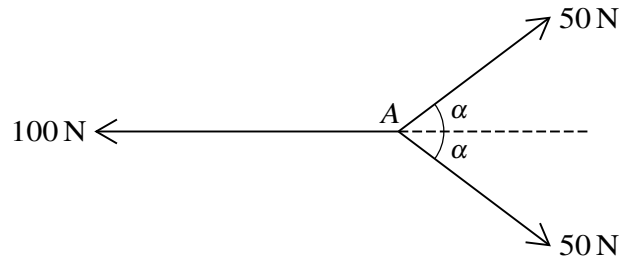
- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **16** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

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Three coplanar forces of magnitudes 100 N, 50 N and 50 N act at a point A, as shown in the diagram. The value of  $\cos \alpha$  is  $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Find the magnitude of the resultant of the three forces and state its direction. [3]

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- 2 A car of mass 1800 kg is towing a trailer of mass 400 kg along a straight horizontal road. The car and trailer are connected by a light rigid tow-bar. The car is accelerating at  $1.5 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ . There are constant resistance forces of 250 N on the car and 100 N on the trailer.

(a) Find the tension in the tow-bar. [2]

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(b) Find the power of the engine of the car at the instant when the speed is  $20 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . [3]

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3 A particle  $P$  is projected vertically upwards with speed  $5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  from a point  $A$  which is  $2.8 \text{ m}$  above horizontal ground.

(a) Find the greatest height above the ground reached by  $P$ . [3]

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(b) Find the length of time for which  $P$  is at a height of more than  $3.6 \text{ m}$  above the ground. [4]

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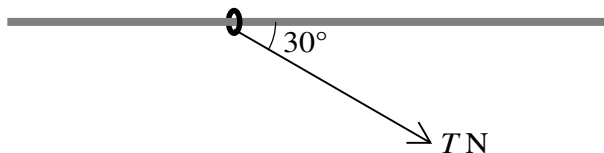
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The diagram shows a ring of mass  $0.1\text{ kg}$  threaded on a fixed horizontal rod. The rod is rough and the coefficient of friction between the ring and the rod is  $0.8$ . A force of magnitude  $T\text{ N}$  acts on the ring in a direction at  $30^\circ$  to the rod, downwards in the vertical plane containing the rod. Initially the ring is at rest.

(a) Find the greatest value of  $T$  for which the ring remains at rest. [4]

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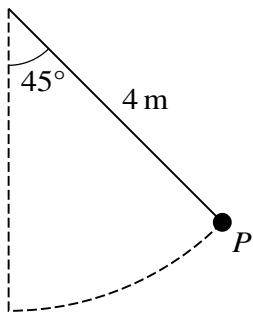
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A child of mass 35 kg is swinging on a rope. The child is modelled as a particle  $P$  and the rope is modelled as a light inextensible string of length 4 m. Initially  $P$  is held at an angle of  $45^\circ$  to the vertical (see diagram).

- (a) Given that there is no resistance force, find the speed of  $P$  when it has travelled half way along the circular arc from its initial position to its lowest point. [4]

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- (b) It is given instead that there is a resistance force. The work done against the resistance force as  $P$  travels from its initial position to its lowest point is  $X\text{ J}$ . The speed of  $P$  at its lowest point is  $4\text{ m s}^{-1}$ .

Find  $X$ .

[3]

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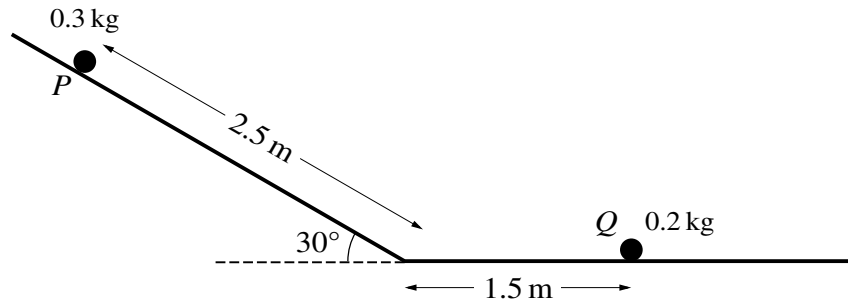


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(b) Find the displacement of the particle from  $A$  when its velocity is a minimum. [4]

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A particle  $P$  of mass  $0.3\text{ kg}$ , lying on a smooth plane inclined at  $30^\circ$  to the horizontal, is released from rest.  $P$  slides down the plane for a distance of  $2.5\text{ m}$  and then reaches a horizontal plane. There is no change in speed when  $P$  reaches the horizontal plane. A particle  $Q$  of mass  $0.2\text{ kg}$  lies at rest on the horizontal plane  $1.5\text{ m}$  from the end of the inclined plane (see diagram).  $P$  collides directly with  $Q$ .

- (a) It is given that the horizontal plane is smooth and that, after the collision,  $P$  continues moving in the same direction, with speed  $2\text{ m s}^{-1}$ .

Find the speed of  $Q$  after the collision. [5]

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- (b) It is given instead that the horizontal plane is rough and that when  $P$  and  $Q$  collide, they coalesce and move with speed  $1.2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ .

Find the coefficient of friction between  $P$  and the horizontal plane. [5]

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**Additional Page**

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