Surname	Other nar	nes
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Mechanics Advanced/Advance		
Wednesday 2 November 20 Time: 1 hour 30 minutes	016 – Morning	Paper Reference WME02/01

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 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 quide 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.

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1.	Three particles of masses m , $4m$ and km are placed at the points whose coordinates are $(-3, 2)$, $(4, 3)$ and $(6, -4)$ respectively. The centre of mass of the three particles is at the point with coordinates $(c, 0)$.
	Find
	(a) the value of k , (3)
	(b) the value of c . (3)

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$(\lambda \mathbf{i} - 2\lambda \mathbf{j}) \mathbf{N} \mathbf{s}$, where λ is a constant. Immediately after the impulse is received, the spe of the particle is $6 \mathrm{m} \mathrm{s}^{-1}$.
Find the possible values of λ .

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3.	A particle P of mass 4 kg is projected with speed 6 m s ⁻¹ up a line of greatest slope of a fixed rough inclined plane. The plane is inclined at angle α to the horizontal,
	where $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{7}$. The particle is projected from the point <i>A</i> on the plane and comes to instantaneous rest at the point <i>B</i> on the plane, where $AB = 10$ m.
	(a) Show that the work done against friction as <i>P</i> moves from <i>A</i> to <i>B</i> is 16 joules. (4)
	After coming to instantaneous rest at B, the particle slides back down the plane.
	(b) Use the work-energy principle to find the speed of P at the instant it returns to A . (3)

Question 3 continued	b



Question 3 continued	

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4. At time *t* seconds ($t \ge 0$), a particle *P* has position vector **r** metres with respect to a fixed origin *O*, where

$$\mathbf{r} = \left(t^3 - \frac{9}{2}t^2 - 24t\right)\mathbf{i} + \left(-t^3 + 3t^2 + 12t\right)\mathbf{j}$$

At time T seconds, P is moving in a direction parallel to the vector $-\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}$

Find

(a) the value of T,

(5)

(b) the magnitude of the acceleration of P at the instant when t = T.

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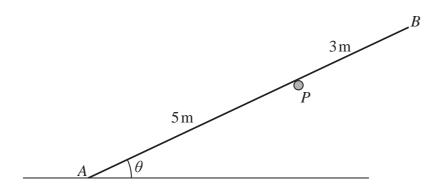


Figure 1

A uniform rod AB of length 8 m and weight W newtons rests in equilibrium against a rough horizontal peg P. The end A is on rough horizontal ground. The friction is limiting at both A and P. The distance AP is 5 m, as shown in Figure 1. The rod rests at angle θ to the horizontal, where $\tan \theta = \frac{4}{3}$. The rod is in a vertical plane which is perpendicular to P.

The coefficient of friction between the rod and P is $\frac{1}{4}$ and the coefficient of friction between the rod and the ground is μ .

(a) Show that the magnitude of the normal reaction between the rod and P is 0.48W newtons.

(3)

(b) Find the value of μ .

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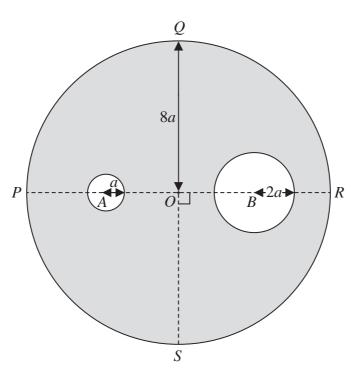


Figure 2

The uniform lamina L shown shaded in Figure 2 is formed by removing two circular discs, C_1 and C_2 , from a circular disc with centre O and radius S. Disc S has centre S and radius S. Disc S are perpendicular. The midpoint of S and the midpoint of S and the midpoint of S and S are perpendicular.

(a) Show that the centre of mass of L is
$$\frac{484}{59}a$$
 from R.

The mass of L is M. A particle of mass kM is attached to L at S. The lamina with the attached particle is suspended from R and hangs freely in equilibrium with the diameter PR at an angle of $\arctan\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$ to the downward vertical through R.

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7.	being vertically upwards. Position vectors are given relative to a fixed origin O .] At time $t = 0$ seconds, the particle P is projected from O with velocity $(3\mathbf{i} + \lambda \mathbf{j}) \text{ m s}^{-1}$, where λ is a positive constant. The particle moves freely under gravity. As P passes through fixed point A it has velocity $(3\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j}) \text{ m s}^{-1}$. The kinetic energy of P at the instant it particle A is half the initial kinetic energy of P .					
	Find the position vector of A , giving the components to 2 significant figures. (10)					

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8.	Particles A, B and C, of masses 4m, km and 2m respectively, lie at rest in a straight
	line on a smooth horizontal surface with B between A and C. Particle A is projected
	towards particle B with speed $3u$ and collides directly with B . The coefficient of restitution
	between each pair of particles is $\frac{2}{3}$

Find

(a) the speed of A immediately after the collision with B, giving your answer in terms of u and k,

(6)

(b) the range of values of k for which A and B will both be moving in the same direction immediately after they collide.

(2)

After the collision between A and B, particle B collides directly with C. Given that k = 4,

(c) show that there will not be a second collision between A and B.

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