Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

MATHEMATICS **9709/42**

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 $10\,\text{m}\,\text{s}^{-2}$.

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 **12** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

[Turn over

1 A tram starts from rest and moves with uniform acceleration for 20 s. The tram then travels at a constant speed, V m s^{-1}, for 170 s before being brought to rest with a uniform deceleration of magnitude twice that of the acceleration. The total distance travelled by the tram is 2.775 km.

(a) Sketch a velocity-time graph for the motion, stating the total time for which the tram is moving. [2]

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(b) Find V. [2]

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(c) Find the magnitude of the acceleration. [2]

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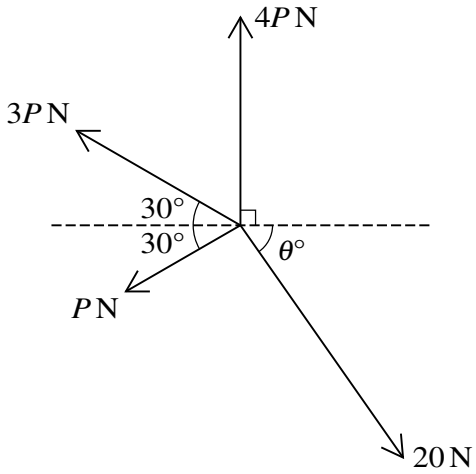

Coplanar forces of magnitudes 20 N, P N, $3P$ N and $4P$ N act at a point in the directions shown in the diagram. The system is in equilibrium.

Find P and θ. [6]

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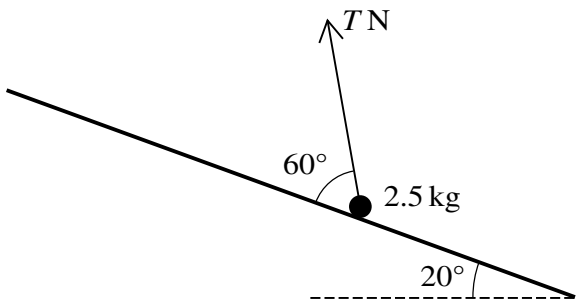

A particle of mass 2.5 kg is held in equilibrium on a rough plane inclined at 20° to the horizontal by a force of magnitude T N making an angle of 60° with a line of greatest slope of the plane (see diagram). The coefficient of friction between the particle and the plane is 0.3.

Find the greatest and least possible values of T. [8]

4 Small smooth spheres A and B, of equal radii and of masses 4 kg and 2 kg respectively, lie on a smooth horizontal plane. Initially B is at rest and A is moving towards B with speed $10\,\text{m}\,\text{s}^{-1}$. After the spheres collide A continues to move in the same direction but with half the speed of B.

(a) Find the speed of B after the collision. [2]

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A third small smooth sphere C, of mass 1 kg and with the same radius as A and B, is at rest on the plane. B now collides directly with C. After this collision B continues to move in the same direction but with one third the speed of C.

(b) Show that there is another collision between A and B. [3]

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(c) *A* and *B* coalesce during this collision.

Find the total loss of kinetic energy in the system due to the three collisions. [5]

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5 A car of mass 1250 kg is moving on a straight road.

(a) On a horizontal section of the road, the car has a constant speed of 32 m s^{-1} and there is a constant force of 750 N resisting the motion.

(i) Calculate, in kW, the power developed by the engine of the car. [2]

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(ii) Given that this power is suddenly decreased by 8 kW, find the instantaneous deceleration of the car. [3]

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(b) On a section of the road inclined at $\sin^{-1} 0.096$ to the horizontal, the resistance to the motion of the car is $(1000 + 8v)$ N when the speed of the car is $v\,\text{m}\,\text{s}^{-1}$. The car travels up this section of the road at constant speed with the engine working at 60 kW.

Find this constant speed. [5]

6 A particle P moves in a straight line. The velocity v m s^{-1} at time t s is given by

$$v = 2t + 1 \qquad \text{for } 0 \leqslant t \leqslant 5,$$
$$v = 36 - t^2 \qquad \text{for } 5 \leqslant t \leqslant 7,$$
$$v = 2t - 27 \qquad \text{for } 7 \leqslant t \leqslant 13.5.$$

(a) Sketch the velocity-time graph for $0 \leqslant t \leqslant 13.5$. [3]

(b) Find the acceleration at the instant when $t = 6$. [2]

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(c) Find the total distance travelled by P in the interval $0 \leqslant t \leqslant 13.5$. [5]

Additional Page

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