General Certificate of Education
January 2007
Advanced Subsidiary Examination

MATHEMATICS **MM1B**
Unit Mechanics 1B

Friday 12 January 2007 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:
- an 8-page answer book
- the **blue** AQA booklet of formulae and statistical tables.

You may use a graphics calculator.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions
- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is MM1B.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks for method may be lost.
- The **final** answer to questions requiring the use of calculators should be given to three significant figures, unless stated otherwise.
- Take $g = 9.8\ \text{m}\,\text{s}^{-2}$, unless stated otherwise.

Information
- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- Unit Mechanics 1B has a **written paper only**.

Advice
- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.

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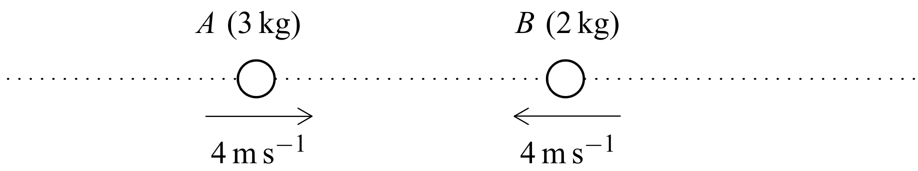
Answer **all** questions.

1 Two particles A and B have masses of 3 kg and 2 kg respectively. They are moving along a straight horizontal line towards each other. Each particle is moving with a speed of $4\,\text{m s}^{-1}$ when they collide.



(a) If the particles coalesce during the collision to form a single particle, find the speed of the combined particle after the collision. *(3 marks)*

(b) If, after the collision, A moves in the same direction as before the collision with speed $0.4\,\text{m s}^{-1}$, find the speed of B after the collision. *(3 marks)*

2 A lift rises vertically from rest with a constant acceleration.

After 4 seconds, it is moving upwards with a velocity of $2\,\text{m s}^{-1}$.

It then moves with a constant velocity for 5 seconds.

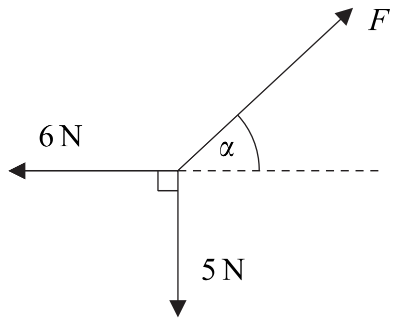
The lift then slows down uniformly, coming to rest after it has been moving for a total of 12 seconds.

(a) Sketch a velocity–time graph for the motion of the lift. *(4 marks)*

(b) Calculate the total distance travelled by the lift. *(2 marks)*

(c) The lift is raised by a single vertical cable. The mass of the lift is 300 kg. Find the maximum tension in the cable during this motion. *(4 marks)*

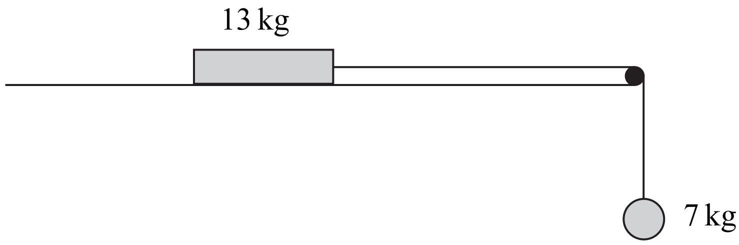
3 The diagram shows three forces which act in the same plane and are in equilibrium.



(a) Find F. *(3 marks)*

(b) Find α. *(3 marks)*

4 The diagram shows a block, of mass 13 kg, on a rough horizontal surface. It is attached by a string that passes over a smooth peg to a sphere of mass 7 kg, as shown in the diagram.



The system is released from rest, and after 4 seconds the block and the sphere both have speed $6\,\text{m}\,\text{s}^{-1}$, and the block has **not** reached the peg.

(a) State **two** assumptions that you should make about the string in order to model the motion of the sphere and the block. *(2 marks)*

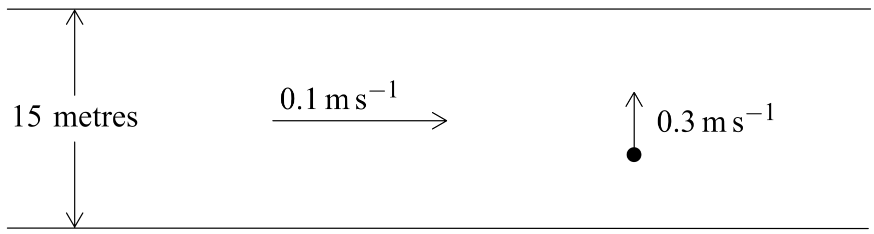
(b) Show that the acceleration of the sphere is $1.5\,\text{m}\,\text{s}^{-2}$. *(2 marks)*

(c) Find the tension in the string. *(3 marks)*

(d) Find the coefficient of friction between the block and the surface. *(6 marks)*

Turn over ▶

5 A girl in a boat is rowing across a river, in which the water is flowing at $0.1\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$. The velocity of the boat relative to the water is $0.3\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$ and is perpendicular to the bank, as shown in the diagram.



(a) Find the magnitude of the resultant velocity of the boat. *(2 marks)*

(b) Find the acute angle between the resultant velocity and the bank. *(3 marks)*

(c) The width of the river is 15 metres.

(i) Find the time that it takes the boat to cross the river. *(2 marks)*

(ii) Find the total distance travelled by the boat as it crosses the river. *(2 marks)*

6 A trolley, of mass 100 kg, rolls at a constant speed along a straight line down a slope inclined at an angle of 4° to the horizontal.

Assume that a constant resistance force, of magnitude P newtons, acts on the trolley as it moves. Model the trolley as a particle.

(a) Draw a diagram to show the forces acting on the trolley. *(1 mark)*

(b) Show that $P = 68.4\,\mathrm{N}$, correct to three significant figures. *(3 marks)*

(c) (i) Find the acceleration of the trolley if it rolls down a slope inclined at 5° to the horizontal and experiences the same constant force of magnitude P that you found in part (b). *(4 marks)*

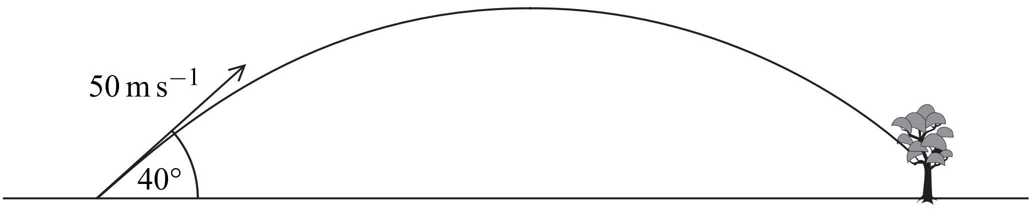
(ii) Make one criticism of the assumption that the resistance force on the trolley is constant. *(1 mark)*

7 A golf ball is struck from a point on horizontal ground so that it has an initial velocity of $50\,\text{m s}^{-1}$ at an angle of $40°$ above the horizontal.

Assume that the golf ball is a particle and its weight is the only force that acts on it once it is moving.

(a) Find the maximum height of the golf ball. *(4 marks)*

(b) After it has reached its maximum height, the golf ball descends but hits a tree at a point which is at a height of 6 metres above ground level.



Find the time that it takes for the ball to travel from the point where it was struck to the tree. *(6 marks)*

8 A particle is initially at the origin, where it has velocity $(5\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j})\,\text{m s}^{-1}$. It moves with a constant acceleration $\mathbf{a}\,\text{m s}^{-2}$ for 10 seconds to the point with position vector $75\mathbf{i}$ metres.

(a) Show that $\mathbf{a} = 0.5\mathbf{i} + 0.4\mathbf{j}$. *(3 marks)*

(b) Find the position vector of the particle 8 seconds after it has left the origin. *(3 marks)*

(c) Find the position vector of the particle when it is travelling parallel to the unit vector $\mathbf{i}$. *(6 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

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