



Monday 14 January 2013 – Morning

A2 GCE MATHEMATICS

4729/01 Mechanics 2

QUESTION PAPER

Candidates answer on the Printed Answer Book.

OCR supplied materials:

- Printed Answer Book 4729/01
- List of Formulae (MF1)

Other materials required:

- Scientific or graphical calculator

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

These instructions are the same on the Printed Answer Book and the Question Paper.

- The Question Paper will be found in the centre of the Printed Answer Book.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Printed Answer Book. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- **Write your answer to each question in the space provided in the Printed Answer Book.** Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- You are permitted to use a scientific or graphical calculator in this paper.
- Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures unless a different degree of accuracy is specified in the question or is clearly appropriate.
- The acceleration due to gravity is denoted by $g \text{ ms}^{-2}$. Unless otherwise instructed, when a numerical value is needed, use $g = 9.8$.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

This information is the same on the Printed Answer Book and the Question Paper.

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question on the Question Paper.
- **You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.**
- The total number of marks for this paper is **72**.
- The Printed Answer Book consists of **12** pages. The Question Paper consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

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2

- 1 A block is being pushed in a straight line along horizontal ground by a force of 18 N inclined at 15° below the horizontal. The block moves a distance of 6 m in 5 s with constant speed. Find

(i) the work done by the force, [3]

(ii) the power with which the force is working. [2]

- 2 A car of mass 1500 kg travels along a straight horizontal road. The resistance to the motion of the car is $kv^{\frac{1}{2}}$ N, where $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$ is the speed of the car and k is a constant. At the instant when the engine produces a power of 15 000 W, the car has speed 15 m s^{-1} and is accelerating at 0.4 m s^{-2} .

(i) Find the value of k . [4]

It is given that the greatest steady speed of the car on this road is 30 m s^{-1} .

(ii) Find the greatest power that the engine can produce. [3]

- 3 A particle A is released from rest from the top of a smooth plane, which makes an angle of 30° with the horizontal. The particle A collides 2 s later with a particle B , which is moving up a line of greatest slope of the plane. The coefficient of restitution between the particles is 0.4 and the speed of B immediately before the collision is 2 m s^{-1} . B has velocity 1 m s^{-1} down the plane immediately after the collision. Find

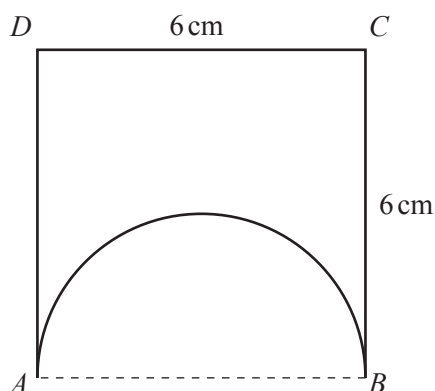
(i) the speed of A immediately after the collision, [4]

(ii) the distance A moves up the plane after the collision. [2]

The masses of A and B are 0.5 kg and m kg, respectively.

(iii) Find the value of m . [3]

4



A uniform square lamina $ABCD$ of side 6 cm has a semicircular piece, with AB as diameter, removed (see diagram).

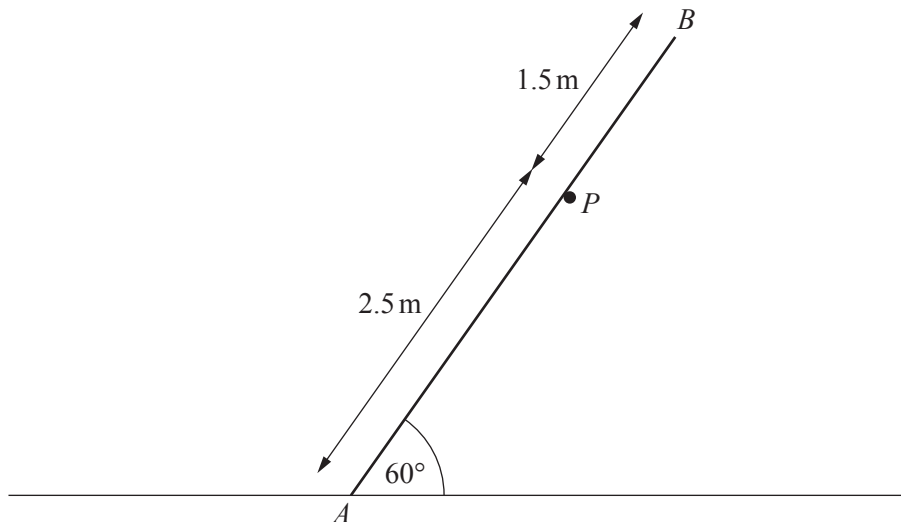
(i) Find the distance of the centre of mass of the remaining shape from CD . [6]

The remaining shape is suspended from a fixed point by a string attached at C and hangs in equilibrium.

(ii) Find the angle between CD and the vertical. [2]

3

5



A uniform rod AB , of mass 3 kg and length 4 m, is in limiting equilibrium with A on rough horizontal ground. The rod is at an angle of 60° to the horizontal and is supported by a small smooth peg P , such that the distance AP is 2.5 m (see diagram). Find

(i) the force acting on the rod at P , [3]

(ii) the coefficient of friction between the ground and the rod. [5]

6 A particle of mass 0.5 kg is held at rest at a point P , which is at the bottom of an inclined plane. The particle is given an impulse of 1.8 N s directed up a line of greatest slope of the plane.

(i) Find the speed at which the particle starts to move. [2]

The particle subsequently moves up the plane to a point Q , which is 0.3 m above the level of P .

(ii) Given that the plane is smooth, find the speed of the particle at Q . [4]

It is given instead that the plane is rough. The particle is now projected up the plane from P with initial speed 3 m s^{-1} , and comes to rest at a point R which is 0.2 m above the level of P .

(iii) Given that the plane is inclined at 30° to the horizontal, find the magnitude of the frictional force on the particle. [4]

4

7 A particle is projected with speed $u \text{ m s}^{-1}$ at an angle of θ above the horizontal from a point O . At time t s after projection, the horizontal and vertically upwards displacements of the particle from O are x m and y m respectively.

(i) Express x and y in terms of t and θ and hence obtain the equation of trajectory

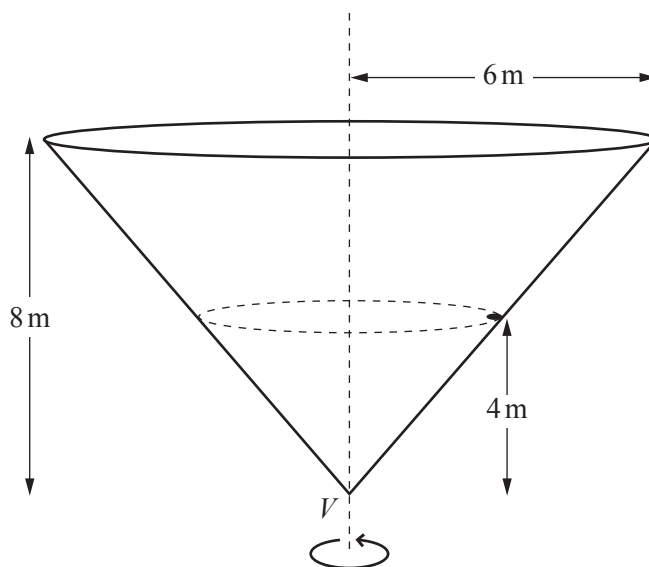
$$y = x \tan \theta - \frac{gx^2 \sec^2 \theta}{2u^2}. \quad [4]$$

In a shot put competition, a shot is thrown from a height of 2.1 m above horizontal ground. It has initial velocity of 14 m s^{-1} at an angle of θ above the horizontal. The shot travels a horizontal distance of 22 m before hitting the ground.

(ii) Show that $12.1 \tan^2 \theta - 22 \tan \theta + 10 = 0$, and find the value of θ . [5]

(iii) Find the time of flight of the shot. [2]

8



A conical shell has radius 6 m and height 8 m. The shell, with its vertex V downwards, is rotating about its vertical axis. A particle, of mass 0.4 kg, is in contact with the rough inner surface of the shell. The particle is 4 m above the level of V (see diagram). The particle and shell rotate with the same constant angular speed. The coefficient of friction between the particle and the shell is μ .

(i) The frictional force on the particle is $F\text{N}$, and the normal force of the shell on the particle is $R\text{N}$. It is given that the speed of the particle is 4.5 m s^{-1} , which is the smallest possible speed for the particle not to slip.

(a) By resolving vertically, show that $4F + 3R = 19.6$. [2]

(b) By finding another equation connecting F and R , find the values of F and R and show that $\mu = 0.336$, correct to 3 significant figures. [6]

(ii) Find the largest possible angular speed of the shell for which the particle does not slip. [6]

5

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