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# INTERNATIONAL A-LEVEL FURTHER MATHEMATICS

(9665/FM05) Unit FM2 Mechanics

## Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

#### Materials

- For this paper you must have the Oxford International AQA Booklet of Formulae and Statistical Tables (enclosed).
- You may use a graphic calculator.

#### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- The **final** answer to questions requiring the use of calculators should be given to two significant figures, unless stated otherwise.
- Unless stated otherwise, the acceleration due to gravity, g, should be taken as 9.8 m s<sup>-2</sup>

#### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.

### Advice

- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks may be lost.



For Exam	iner's Use
Question	Mark
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TOTAL	



	Answer <b>all</b> questions in the spaces provided.	Do not w outside box
1	Two particles, <i>A</i> and <i>B</i> , are moving on a smooth horizontal surface when they collide and coalesce to form a single particle.	
	The mass of A is 2 kg and before the collision it has velocity ${\bf v}$ m s <sup>-1</sup>	
	The mass of <i>B</i> is 3 kg and before the collision it has velocity $\mathbf{w}$ m s <sup>-1</sup>	
	During the collision the impulse on <i>B</i> is $(-5\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j})$ N s	
	After the collision the single particle moves with velocity (2 $i$ – 3 $j$ ) m s <sup>-1</sup>	
1 (a)	Find w [3 marks]	
	Answer	
1 (b)	Find v	
1 (6)	[3 marks]	







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3		A particle moves with simple harmonic motion on a straight line.	Do not writ outside the box
		When the particle is $0.2$ metres from the equilibrium position, it has a speed of $\sqrt{21}~$ m $s^{\text{-1}}$	
		When the particle is $0.4$ metres from the equilibrium position, it has a speed of 3 m s <sup>-1</sup>	
3	(a)	Find the amplitude of the motion. [4 marks]	
		Answer	



3	(b)	Find the period of the motion.	[3 marks]
		Answer	
3	(c)	Calculate the maximum speed of the particle.	[1 mark]
		Answer	



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4	A bead, of mass <i>m</i> kg moves on a smooth horizontal wire. At time <i>t</i> seconds the bead has velocity $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$ When $t = 0$ , $v = U$ The velocity of the bead is always positive. A resistance force of magnitude $kv^2$ newtons acts on the bead as it moves.	Do not write outside the box
4 (a)	Show that $v = \frac{mU}{m + ktU}$ [5 mar	ks]



4	(b)	Find, in terms of <i>m</i> , <i>k</i> and <i>U</i> the time that it takes for the velocity of the bead to reduce to 90% of its initial value.	outside the box
		[3 marks]	
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		Answer	
		Turn over for the next question	
		Turn over ►	]

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**5** A simple pendulum consists of a light inextensible string and a small sphere.

The length of the string is 2.45 metres.

The mass of the sphere is 40 grams.

One end of the string is attached to a fixed point O and the other end of the string is attached to the sphere.

The sphere is released from rest with the string taut and at an angle of  $\frac{\pi}{12}$  radians

to the vertical.

At time *t* seconds, the string makes an angle  $\theta$  radians with the vertical through *O* as shown in the diagram.



**5** (a) Show that, for small values of  $\theta$ , the motion of the simple pendulum can be modelled as simple harmonic motion.

[4 marks]

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5	(b)	Find the period of the motion. [2	marks]
		Answer	
5	(c)	Find the time that it takes for $\theta$ to decrease from $\frac{\pi}{24}$ to $\frac{\pi}{36}$	marks]
		Answer	



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6	A plane is inclined at an angle of $20^\circ$ to the horizontal.
	A ball is projected from a point $O$ on the plane and hits the plane again at a point $A$ which is further up the plane.
	The line $OA$ is a line of greatest slope of the plane.
	The initial velocity of the ball is 25 m s <sup>-1</sup> at an angle of $40^{\circ}$ to the plane, as shown below.
	$25 \text{ m s}^{-1} \qquad A \qquad A \qquad O \qquad O$
6 (a)	Find the maximum distance of the ball from the plane. [4 marks]



Answer

		D
6 (b)	Find the acute angle between the velocity of the ball and the plane when the ball slope at $A$ giving your answer to the nearest degree.	all hits the
		[7 marks]



7 A particle P is initially at the highest point Q of a smooth upturned hemisphere of radius r metres and centre O

The plane face of the hemisphere is fixed to a horizontal table.

The particle is set into motion with an initial horizontal velocity of magnitude  $U \,\mathrm{m}\,\mathrm{s}^{-1}$ 

As the particle moves on the hemisphere, the angle between OQ and OP is  $\theta$  as shown in the diagram.



7 (a) Given that the particle leaves the hemisphere when  $\theta = 30^{\circ}$ , find U in exact form in terms of g and r

[8 marks]

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_	<i>/</i> / \	
1	(D)	State, with a reason, whether or not your answer to part (a) would change if the mass of
		the particle was decreased.
		[2 marks]
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7	(C)	State, with a reason, whether or not your answer to <b>part (a)</b> would change if the radius of
		the hemisphere was decreased.
		[2 marks]
		· · ·



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Two smooth spheres P and Q have the same radius and move on a horizontal surface and collide.

The mass of P is 3 kg and the mass of Q is 2 kg

Before the collision the speed of P is 5 m s<sup>-1</sup> and the speed of Q is 4 m s<sup>-1</sup>

The diagram shows the directions of the velocities of the spheres before the collision.



The coefficient of restitution between the spheres is  $\frac{2}{5}$ 

Find the speeds of the spheres after the collision, giving your answer to three significant figures.

[10 marks]

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1	The points <i>O</i>	, $A$ and $B$ are or	n a horizontal line with (	O at the mid-point of ⊿	4B		
	The length of	<i>AB</i> is 4 metres.					
	The point $C$ is	s vertically above	e <i>O</i>				
٦	The diagram s	shows the positi	ions of the points.				
			• <i>C</i>	Not	to scale		
		А ●	0	<i>B</i>			
٦	Three identica	al light elastic st	rings have natural lengt	th 3 metres.			
(	One end of ea	ach string is atta	ached to the fixed points	A, B and $C$			
٦	The other end	d of each string i	is attached to a particle.				
٦	The particle is released from rest at the point $O$ and moves downwards.						
٦ a t	The particle reaches its maximum speed at a point below $O$ . At this point the strings attached to $A$ and $B$ both make an angle of $30^{\circ}$ to the vertical and the tensions in each of the <b>three</b> strings have the same magnitude.						
\ 2	Verify that sub 5.9 metres, co	bsequently the r prrect to two sig	maximum distance betw nificant figures.	veen the point <i>O</i> and	the particle is <b>[9 marks]</b>		
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