OXFORDAQA

INTERNATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

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Centre number	Candidate number	
Surname		_
Forename(s)		-
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	I declare this is my own work.	

INTERNATIONAL A-LEVEL FURTHER MATHEMATICS

(9665/FM05) Unit FM2 Mechanics

Friday 19 January 2024 07:00 GMT Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

- For this paper you must have the OxfordAQA Booklet of Formulae and Statistical Tables (enclosed).
- You may use a graphical 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⁻²

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.



	our 50 minutes			
For Exam	iner's Use			
Question	Mark			
1				
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9				
TOTAL				



	Answer all questions in the spaces provided.	0
1	Two particles A and B are moving on a smooth horizontal surface.	
	The two particles collide.	
	Particle A has mass 2 kg and has velocity $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$ m s ⁻¹ before the collision.	
	Particle <i>B</i> has mass 6 kg and has velocity $\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$ m s ⁻¹ before the collision.	
	After the collision particle A has velocity $\begin{bmatrix} 7\\1 \end{bmatrix}$ m s ⁻¹	
1 (a)	Find the velocity of <i>B</i> after the collision.	4 marks]
	Answer	



1 (b)	Find the magnitude of the impulse exerted on A during the collision.		Do not write outside the box
	Give your answer in exact form.	[4 marks]	
	Answer		8
	Turn over for the next question		



2		A particle moves with simple harmonic motion between two points A and B which are 1.5 metres apart on a straight line.	Do not write outside the box
		The period of the motion is 4 seconds.	
2	(a)	Calculate the maximum speed of the particle.	
		Give your answer in terms of π [2 marks]	
		Answer	
2	(b)	The point C is between A and B and the distance between A and C is 0.3 metres.	
		Find the speed of the particle at C	
		Give your answer in terms of π [2 marks]	
		Answer	
		Answer	



[3 marks]

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7

Find the time that it takes for the particle to move directly from A to C

Give your answer to four significant figures.

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	Answer	
	Turn over for the next question	



2 (c)

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3	A disc of ma vertical wall	ass 0.2 kg is moving on a smooth horizontal surface, I which is fixed to the surface.	when it hits a smooth	outside the box
	When it hits 60° to the v	s the wall, the disc is moving at 8 m s ⁻¹ and its veloci wall.	ty makes an angle of	
		lisc leaves the wall it has a velocity of $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$ at an a the diagram.	ingle 30° to the wall,	
		8 m s^{-1} 60° 30° $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$		
3 () Find the val	lue of v		
	Give your a	nswer in an exact form.	[3 marks]	
		Answer		



3	(b)	Find the coefficient of restitution between the wall and the disc.	[3 marks]
		Answer	
3	(c)	Find the magnitude of the impulse exerted on the disc.	
		Give your answer in an exact form.	[3 marks]
		Answer	



9

Do not write outside the box

Do not write outside the A light inextensible string has length 80 cm 4 One end of the string is attached to a fixed point O The other end of the string is attached to a particle of mass m kgThe particle is set into motion so that it completes vertical circles with centre O At its lowest point, the particle has speed $U \,\mathrm{m\,s}^{-1}$ The path the particle follows is shown in the diagram below. ŧΟ UFind the minimum value of U[5 marks]



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box

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5

Answer
Turn over for the next question



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		Do not
5	A particle of mass <i>m</i> kg is released from rest at time $t = 0$ on a rough plane inclined at 30° to the horizontal.	outside box
	The particle slides down the plane.	
	The coefficient of friction between the particle and the plane is μ	
	The speed of the particle is $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$ at time t seconds.	
	The particle experiences an air resistance force of magnitude mkv newtons where k is a constant.	
	Find an expression for v in terms of g , k , μ and t [8 marks]	



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Answer	



6		A simple pendulum consists of a light inextensible string of length 1.4 metres and a small sphere.	Do not write outside the box
		At time $t = 0$ the sphere is released from rest with the string taut and at an angle of $\frac{\pi}{20}$ radians to the vertical.	
6	(a)	Show that the motion of the simple pendulum approximates to simple harmonic motion. [5 marks]	
6	(b)	At time $t = T$ the sphere has moved a total distance of 1.8 metres.	
		Find the value of T [8 marks]	



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	Answer	13



Two identical light elastic strings have modulus of elasticity 800 newtons and natural length 5 metres.

One end of each string is attached to a particle of mass 7 kg

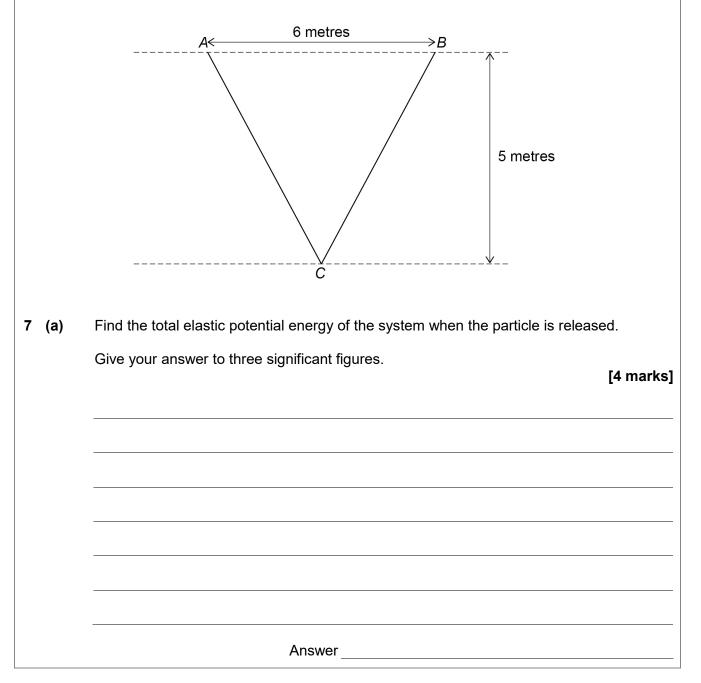
The other end of one string is attached to the point A and the other end of the second string is attached to the point B

The points A and B are 6 metres apart and at the same level.

The particle is released from rest at the point C which is 5 metres vertically below the level of the points A and B

When the particle is released, the magnitude of the tension is the same in each string.

The elastic strings are shown in the diagram below.





7

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7	(b)	Find the speed of the particle when the strings are at their natural lengths.	[5 marks]
		Answer	
7	(c)	Find the maximum height of the particle above C	[2 marks]
		Answer	



11

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8	A smooth plane is inclined at an angle of 30° to the horizontal.
	A ball is projected from a point A on the plane and hits the plane for the first time at a point B
	The line <i>AB</i> is a line of greatest slope of the plane.
	The initial velocity of the ball is 20 m s^{-1} at an angle 35° above the plane.
	20 m s^{-1} B 30°
8 (a)	Find the speed of the ball when it hits the plane at <i>B</i> [7 marks]



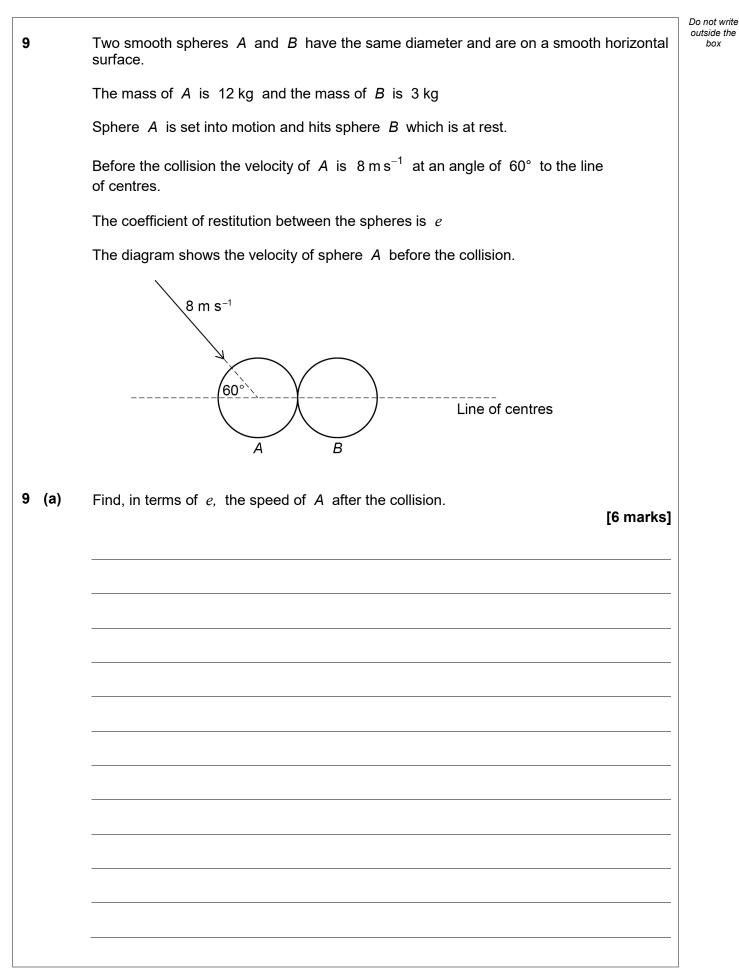
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	Answer
8 (b)	At <i>B</i> the ball bounces and hits the plane again at the point <i>C</i> which is between <i>A</i> and <i>B</i>
	Find the range of possible values for the coefficient of restitution between the ball and the plane.
	[4 marks]
	Answer



11

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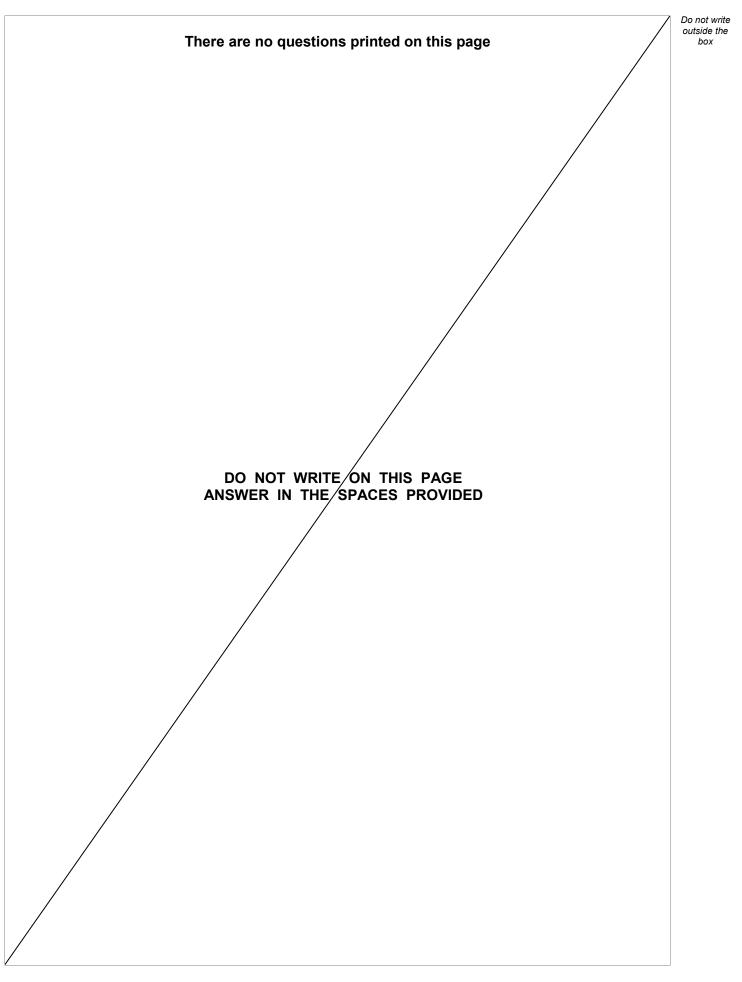


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		Answer
•	<i>(</i> 1)	
9	(b)	Find the maximum possible change in the speed of A due to the collision.
		$p-q\sqrt{21}$
		Give your answer in the form $\frac{p-q\sqrt{21}}{r}$ where <i>p</i> , <i>q</i> and <i>r</i> are positive integers.
		/ [2 marks]
		A martine 1
		Answer
		END OF QUESTIONS



8





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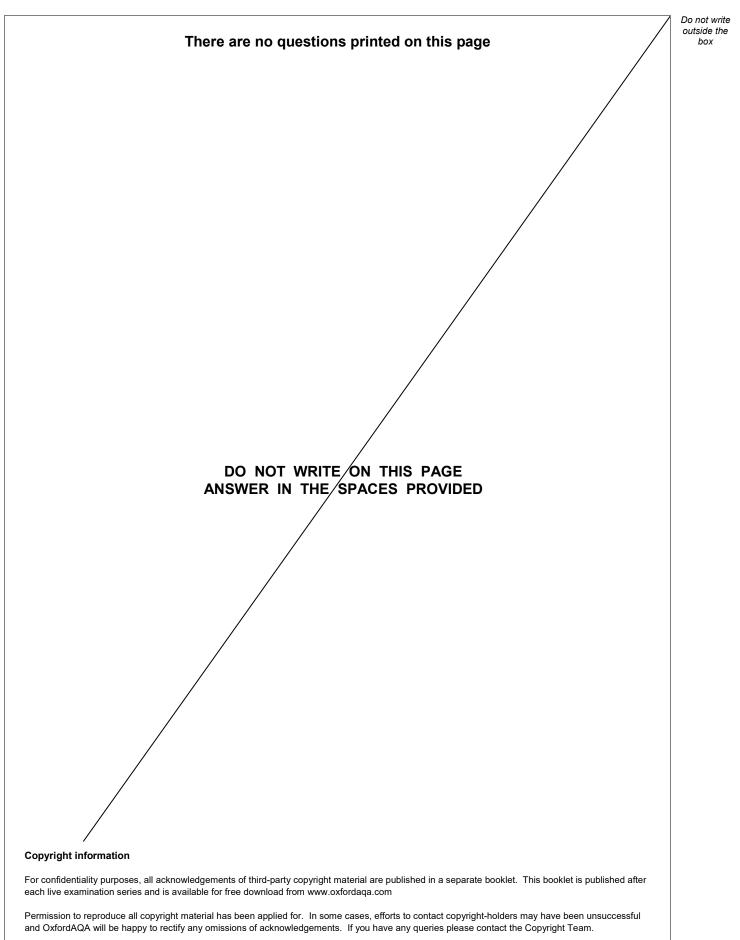
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