Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER			

8787335916

MATHEMATICS **9709/42**

Paper 4 Mechanics **February/March 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 [ ].

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1 A lorry of mass 16 000 kg is travelling along a straight horizontal road. The engine of the lorry is working at constant power. The work done by the driving force in 10 s is 750 000 J.

(a) Find the power of the lorry's engine. [1]

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(b) There is a constant resistance force acting on the lorry of magnitude 2400 N.

Find the acceleration of the lorry at an instant when its speed is 25 m s^{-1}. [3]

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2 A particle P of mass 0.4 kg is on a rough horizontal floor. The coefficient of friction between P and the floor is μ. A force of magnitude 3 N is applied to P upwards at an angle α above the horizontal, where $\tan\alpha = \frac{3}{4}$. The particle is initially at rest and accelerates at $2\,\text{m}\,\text{s}^{-2}$.

(a) Find the time it takes for P to travel a distance of 1.44 m from its starting point. [2]

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(b) Find μ. [4]

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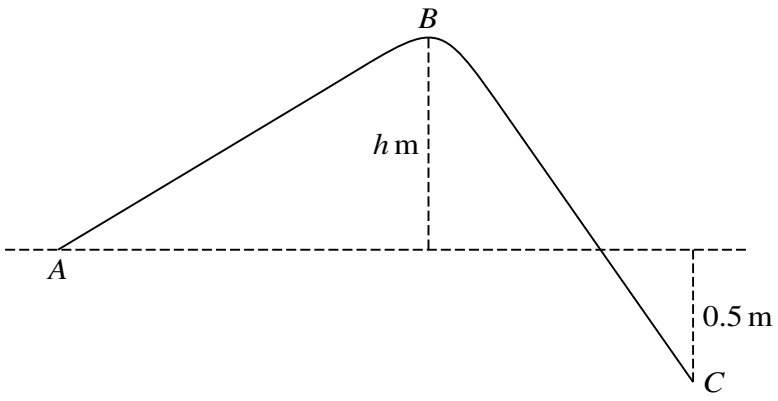

The diagram shows the vertical cross-section of a surface. A, B and C are three points on the cross-section. The level of B is h m above the level of A. The level of C is 0.5 m below the level of A. A particle of mass 0.2 kg is projected up the slope from A with initial speed 5 m s^{-1}. The particle remains in contact with the surface as it travels from A to C.

(a) Given that the particle reaches B with a speed of 3 m s^{-1} and that there is no resistance force, find h. [3]

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(b) It is given instead that there is a resistance force and that the particle does 3.1 J of work against the resistance force as it travels from A to C.

Find the speed of the particle when it reaches C. [3]

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4 A cyclist travels along a straight road with constant acceleration. He passes through points A, B and C. The cyclist takes 2 seconds to travel along each of the sections AB and BC and passes through B with speed $4.5\,\text{m}\,\text{s}^{-1}$. The distance AB is $\frac{4}{5}$ of the distance BC.

(a) Find the acceleration of the cyclist. [5]

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(b) Find AC. [2]

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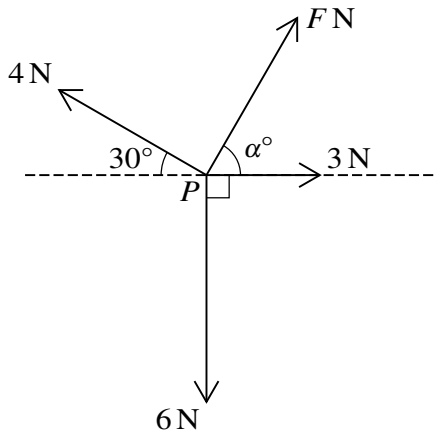

Coplanar forces, of magnitudes F N, 3 N, 6 N and 4 N, act at a point P, as shown in the diagram.

(a) Given that $\alpha = 60$, and that the resultant of the four forces is in the direction of the 3 N force, find F. [3]

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(b) Given instead that the four forces are in equilibrium, find the values of F and α. [5]

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6 On a straight horizontal test track, driverless vehicles (with no passengers) are being tested. A car of mass 1600 kg is towing a trailer of mass 700 kg along the track. The brakes are applied, resulting in a deceleration of $12\,m\,s^{-2}$. The braking force acts on the car only. In addition to the braking force there are constant resistance forces of 600 N on the car and of 200 N on the trailer.

(a) Find the magnitude of the force in the tow-bar. [2]

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(b) Find the braking force. [2]

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(c) At the instant when the brakes are applied, the car has speed $22\,m\,s^{-1}$. At this instant the car is 17.5 m away from a stationary van, which is directly in front of the car.

Show that the car hits the van at a speed of $8\,m\,s^{-1}$. [2]

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(d) After the collision, the van starts to move with speed $5\,m\,s^{-1}$ and the car and trailer continue moving in the same direction with speed $2\,m\,s^{-1}$.

Find the mass of the van. [3]

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7 A particle moves in a straight line through the point O. The displacement of the particle from O at time t s is s m, where

$$s = t^2 - 3t + 2 \qquad \text{for } 0 \leqslant t \leqslant 6,$$

$$s = \frac{24}{t} - \frac{t^2}{4} + 25 \quad \text{for } t \geqslant 6.$$

(a) Find the value of t when the particle is instantaneously at rest during the first 6 seconds of its motion. [2]

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At $t = 6$, the particle hits a barrier at a point P and rebounds.

(b) Find the velocity with which the particle arrives at P and also the velocity with which the particle leaves P. [3]

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(c) Find the total distance travelled by the particle in the first 10 seconds of its motion. [5]

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Additional Page

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