# Dr Oliver Mathematics <br> Advanced Level Paper 32: Mechanics June 2022: Calculator 2 hours 

The total number of marks available is 50 .
You must write down all the stages in your working.
Inexact answers should be given to three significant figures unless otherwise stated.
(It goes with Paper 31: Statistics)

1. In this question, position vectors are given relative to a fixed origin.

At time $t$ seconds, where $t>0$, a particle $P$ has velocity $v \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$ where

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathbf{v}=3 t^{2} \mathbf{i}-6 \sqrt{t} \mathbf{j} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

(a) Find the speed of $P$ at time $t=2$ seconds.
(b) Find an expression, in terms of $t$, $\mathbf{i}$, and $\mathbf{j}$, for the acceleration of $P$ at time $t$ seconds, where $t>0$.

At time $t=4$ seconds, the position vector of $P$ is $(\mathbf{i}-4 \mathbf{j}) \mathrm{m}$.
(c) Find the position vector of $P$ at time $t=1$ second.
2. A rough plane is inclined to the horizontal at an angle $\alpha$, where $\tan \alpha=\frac{3}{4}$.

A small block $B$ of mass 5 kg is held in equilibrium on the plane by a horizontal force of magnitude $X$ newtons, as shown in Figure 1.


Figure 1: a rough plane

The force acts in a vertical plane which contains a line of greatest slope of the inclined plane.

The block $B$ is modelled as a particle.

The magnitude of the normal reaction of the plane on $B$ is 68.6 N .
Using the model,
(a) (i) find the magnitude of the frictional force acting on $B$,
(ii) state the direction of the frictional force acting on $B$.

The horizontal force of magnitude $X$ newtons is now removed and $B$ moves down the plane. Given that the coefficient of friction between $B$ and the plane is 0.5 ,
(b) find the acceleration of $B$ down the plane.

## 3. In this question, $\mathbf{i}$ and $\mathbf{j}$ are horizontal unit vectors.

A particle $P$ of mass 4 kg is at rest at the point $A$ on a smooth horizontal plane. At time $t=0$, two forces,

$$
F_{1}=(4 \mathbf{i}-\mathbf{j}) \mathrm{N} \text { and } F_{2}=(\lambda \mathbf{i}+\mu \mathbf{j}) \mathrm{N}
$$

where $\lambda$ and $\mu$ are constants, are applied to $P$.
Given that $P$ moves in the direction of the vector $(3 \mathbf{i}+\mathbf{j})$,
(a) show that

$$
\begin{equation*}
\lambda-3 \mu+7=0 \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

At time $t=4$ seconds, $P$ passes through the point $B$.
Given that $\lambda=2$,
(b) find the length of $A B$.
4. A uniform $\operatorname{rod} A B$ has mass $M$ and length $2 a$.



Figure 2: a uniform rod $A B$ has mass $M$ and length $2 a$

A particle of mass $2 M$ is attached to the rod at the point $C$, where $A C=1.5 a$.
The rod rests with its end $A$ on rough horizontal ground.
The rod is held in equilibrium at an angle $\theta$ to the ground by a light string that is attached to the end $B$ of the rod.

The string is perpendicular to the rod, as shown in Figure 2.
(a) Explain why the frictional force acting on the rod at $A$ acts horizontally to the right on the diagram.

The tension in the string is $T$.
(b) Show that

Given that $\cos \theta=\frac{3}{5}$,
(c) show that the magnitude of the vertical force exerted by the ground on the rod at $A$ is

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{57 M g}{25} \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

The coefficient of friction between the rod and the ground is $\mu$.
Given that the rod is in limiting equilibrium,
(d) show that

$$
\mu=\frac{8}{19} .
$$

5. A golf ball is at rest at the point $A$ on horizontal ground.

The ball is hit and initially moves at an angle $\alpha$ to the ground.
The ball first hits the ground at the point $B$, where $A B=120 \mathrm{~m}$, as shown in Figure 3 .


Figure 3: a golf ball

The motion of the ball is modelled as that of a particle, moving freely under gravity, whose initial speed is $U \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$.

Using this model,
(a) show that

$$
\begin{equation*}
U^{2} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha=588 \tag{6}
\end{equation*}
$$

The ball reaches a maximum height of 10 m above the ground.
(b) Show that

$$
\begin{equation*}
U^{2}=1960 \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

In a refinement to the model, the effect of air resistance is included.
The motion of the ball, from $A$ to $B$, is now modelled as that of a particle whose initial speed is $V \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$.

This refined model is used to calculate a value for $V$.
(c) State which is greater, $U$ or $V$, giving a reason for your answer.
(d) State one further refinement to the model that would make the model more realistic.

