



## Cambridge International AS & A Level

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### FURTHER MATHEMATICS

9231/33

Paper 3 Further Mechanics

May/June 2020

1 hour 30 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  $10 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ .

### INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **16** pages. Blank pages are indicated.



- 1 A particle  $P$  of mass  $m$  is attached to one end of a light inextensible string of length  $a$ . The other end of the string is attached to a fixed point  $O$  on a smooth horizontal plane. The particle  $P$  moves in horizontal circles about  $O$ . The tension in the string is  $4mg$ .

Find, in terms of  $a$  and  $g$ , the time that  $P$  takes to make one complete revolution. [2]

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- 2 A particle  $Q$  of mass  $m$  kg falls from rest under gravity. The motion of  $Q$  is resisted by a force of magnitude  $mkv$  N, where  $v$  ms<sup>-1</sup> is the speed of  $Q$  at time  $t$  s and  $k$  is a positive constant.

Find an expression for  $v$  in terms of  $g$ ,  $k$  and  $t$ . [6]

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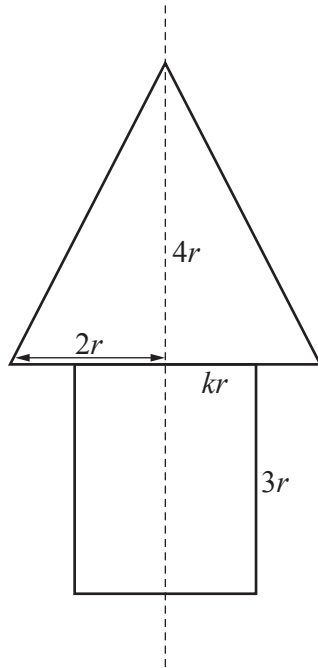
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- 3 A particle  $Q$  of mass  $m$  is attached to a fixed point  $O$  by a light inextensible string of length  $a$ . The particle moves in complete vertical circles about  $O$ . The points  $A$  and  $B$  are on the path of  $Q$  with  $AB$  a diameter of the circle.  $OA$  makes an angle of  $60^\circ$  with the downward vertical through  $O$  and  $OB$  makes an angle of  $60^\circ$  with the upward vertical through  $O$ . The speed of  $Q$  when it is at  $A$  is  $2\sqrt{ag}$ .

Given that  $T_A$  and  $T_B$  are the tensions in the string at  $A$  and  $B$  respectively, find the ratio  $T_A : T_B$ . [6]

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A uniform solid circular cone, of vertical height  $4r$  and radius  $2r$ , is attached to a uniform solid cylinder, of height  $3r$  and radius  $kr$ , where  $k$  is a constant less than 2. The base of the cone is joined to one of the circular faces of the cylinder so that the axes of symmetry of the two solids coincide (see diagram). The cone and the cylinder are made of the same material.

- (a) Show that the distance of the centre of mass of the combined solid from the vertex of the cone is  $\frac{(99k^2 + 96)r}{18k^2 + 32}$ . [4]

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6 A particle  $P$  is projected with speed  $u$  at an angle  $\theta$  above the horizontal from a point  $O$  on a horizontal plane and moves freely under gravity. The direction of motion of  $P$  makes an angle  $\alpha$  above the horizontal when  $P$  first reaches three-quarters of its greatest height.

(a) Show that  $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \tan \theta$ . [6]

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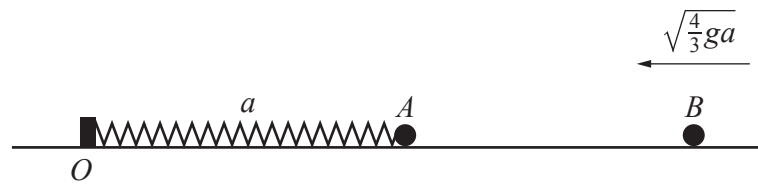
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One end of a light spring of natural length  $a$  and modulus of elasticity  $4mg$  is attached to a fixed point  $O$ . The other end of the spring is attached to a particle  $A$  of mass  $km$ , where  $k$  is a constant. Initially the spring lies at rest on a smooth horizontal surface and has length  $a$ . A second particle  $B$ , of mass  $m$ , is moving towards  $A$  with speed  $\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}ga}$  along the line of the spring from the opposite direction to  $O$  (see diagram).

The particles  $A$  and  $B$  collide and coalesce. At a point  $C$  in the subsequent motion, the length of the spring is  $\frac{3}{4}a$  and the speed of the combined particle is half of its initial speed.

(a) Find the value of  $k$ .

[6]

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