Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER			

4809989528

MATHEMATICS **9709/42**

Paper 4 Mechanics **May/June 2022**

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 [ ].

This document has **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

1 Small smooth spheres A and B, of equal radii and of masses 5 kg and 3 kg respectively, lie on a smooth horizontal plane. Initially B is at rest and A is moving towards B with speed $8.5\,\text{m s}^{-1}$. The spheres collide and after the collision A continues to move in the same direction but with a quarter of the speed of B.

(a) Find the speed of B after the collision. [3]

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(b) Find the loss of kinetic energy of the system due to the collision. [2]

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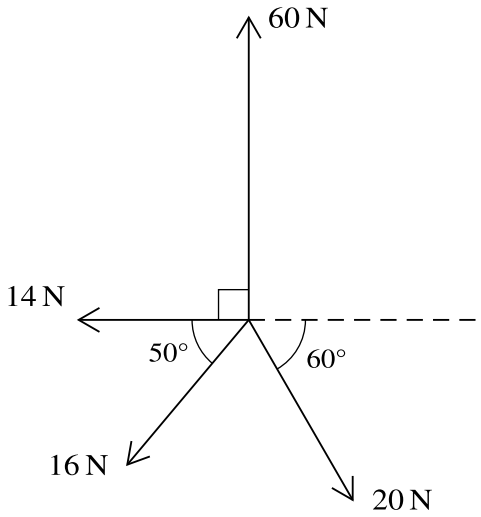

Coplanar forces of magnitudes 60 N, 20 N, 16 N and 14 N act at a point in the directions shown in the diagram.

Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant force. [6]

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3 Two particles A and B, of masses 2.4 kg and 1.2 kg respectively, are connected by a light inextensible string which passes over a fixed smooth pulley. A is held at a distance of 2.1 m above a horizontal plane and B is 1.5 m above the plane. The particles hang vertically and are released from rest. In the subsequent motion A reaches the plane and does not rebound and B does not reach the pulley.

(a) Show that the tension in the string before A reaches the plane is 16 N and find the magnitude of the acceleration of the particles before A reaches the plane. [4]

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(b) Find the greatest height of B above the plane. [3]

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4 A particle A, moving along a straight horizontal track with constant speed $8\,\text{m}\,\text{s}^{-1}$, passes a fixed point O. Four seconds later, another particle B passes O, moving along a parallel track in the same direction as A. Particle B has speed $20\,\text{m}\,\text{s}^{-1}$ when it passes O and has a constant deceleration of $2\,\text{m}\,\text{s}^{-2}$. B comes to rest when it returns to O.

(a) Find expressions, in terms of t, for the displacement from O of each particle t seconds after B passes O. [3]

(b) Find the values of t when the particles are the same distance from O. [3]

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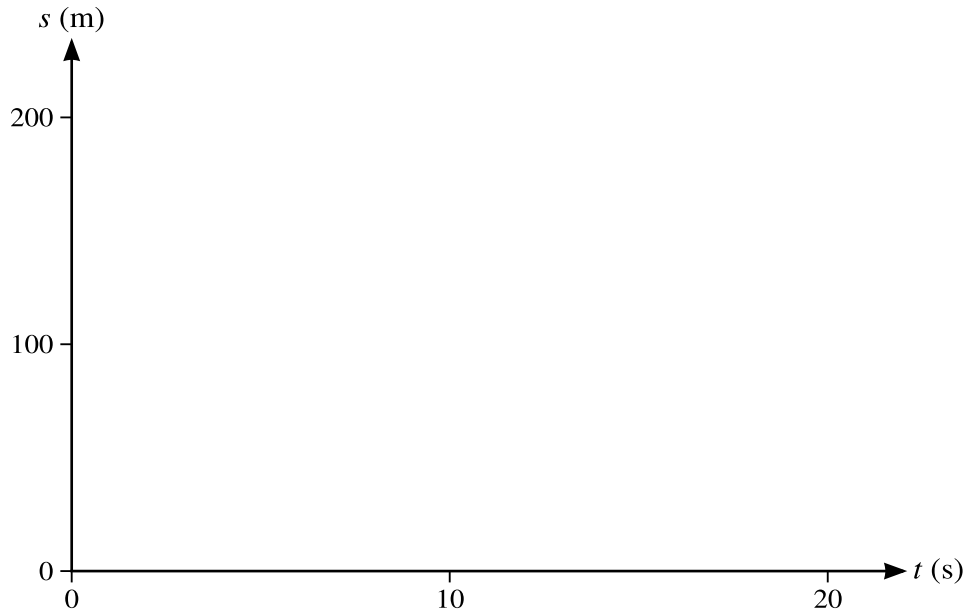
(c) On the given axes, sketch the displacement-time graphs for both particles, for values of t from 0 to 20. [3]



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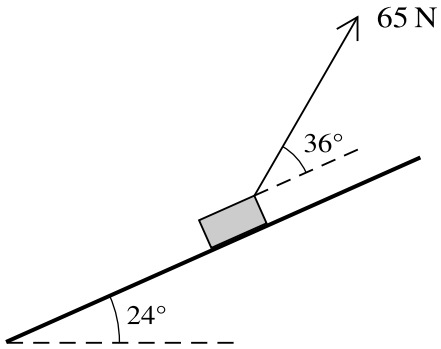

A block of mass 12 kg is placed on a plane which is inclined at an angle of 24° to the horizontal. A light string, making an angle of 36° above a line of greatest slope, is attached to the block. The tension in the string is 65 N (see diagram). The coefficient of friction between the block and plane is μ. The block is in limiting equilibrium and is on the point of sliding up the plane.

Find μ. [6]

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6 A car of mass 900 kg is moving up a hill inclined at $\sin^{-1} 0.12$ to the horizontal. The initial speed of the car is $11\,\text{m s}^{-1}$. After 12 s, the car has travelled 150 m up the hill and has speed $16\,\text{m s}^{-1}$. The engine of the car is working at a constant rate of 24 kW.

(a) Find the work done against the resistive forces during the 12 s. [5]

The car then travels along a straight horizontal road. There is a resistance to the motion of the car of $(1520 + 4v)$ N when the speed of the car is $v\,\text{m}\,\text{s}^{-1}$. The car travels at a constant speed with the engine working at a constant rate of 32 kW.

(b) Find this speed. [3]

7 A particle P moves in a straight line. The velocity $v\,\text{m s}^{-1}$ at time t seconds is given by

$$v = 0.5t \qquad \text{for} \quad 0 \leqslant t \leqslant 10,$$
$$v = 0.25t^2 - 8t + 60 \qquad \text{for} \quad 10 \leqslant t \leqslant 20.$$

(a) Show that there is an instantaneous change in the acceleration of the particle at $t = 10$. [3]

(b) Find the total distance covered by P in the interval $0 \leqslant t \leqslant 20$. [6]

Additional Page

If you use the following lined page to complete the answer(s) to any question(s), the question number(s) must be clearly shown.

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