Centre No.					Pape	r Refer	ence			Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.			6	6	7	8	/	0	1	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

6678/01

Edexcel GCE

Mechanics M2

Advanced/Advanced Subsidiary

Friday 22 May 2009 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials required for examination	Items included with question paper
Mathematical Formulae (Orange or	Nil
Green)	

Candidates may use any calculator allowed by the regulations of the Joint Council for Qualifications. Calculators must not have the facility for symbolic algebra manipulation, differentiation and integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initials and signature. Check that you have the correct question paper.

Answer ALL the questions.

You must write your answer to each question in the space following the question.

If you need more space to complete your answers to any question, use additional sheets.

Whenever a numerical value of g is required, take $g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$.

When a calculator is used, the answer should be given to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

Information for Candidates

A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.

Full marks may be obtained for answers to ALL questions.

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).

There are 8 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 75.

There are 28 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

Advice to Candidates

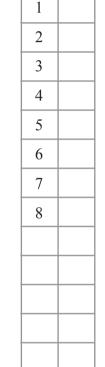
You must ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled. You must show sufficient working to make your methods clear to the examiner. Answers without working may not gain full credit.

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Examiner's use only

Team Leader's use only

Question

Leave

Turn over

Total



impulse $(5\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j})$ N s.						
Find the speed of the particle immediately after the impulse. (5)						

2.	At time $t = 0$ a particle P leaves the origin O and moves along the x-axis. At time t seconds
	the velocity of P is v m s ⁻¹ , where

$$v = 8t - t^2$$
.

/ \		T 1	.1		1	C
(a))	Find	the	maximum	value	ot v
(,		****		, 001 01 0	O - , .

(4)

(b) Find the time taken for P to return to C										
)	to (return	P to	for	taken	time	the	Find	(h)

(c) That the time taken for the retain to C.	(5)

4

- 3. A truck of mass of 300 kg moves along a straight horizontal road with a constant speed of $10~{\rm m~s^{-1}}$. The resistance to motion of the truck has magnitude 120 N.
 - (a) Find the rate at which the engine of the truck is working.

(2)

On another occasion the truck moves at a constant speed up a hill inclined at θ to the horizontal, where $\sin\theta=\frac{1}{14}$. The resistance to motion of the truck from non-gravitational forces remains of magnitude 120 N. The rate at which the engine works is the same as in part (a).

(b) Find the speed of the truck.

(4)

4.

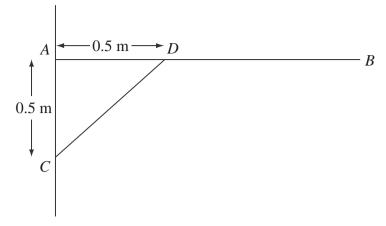


Figure 1

A uniform rod AB, of length 1.5 m and mass 3 kg, is smoothly hinged to a vertical wall at A. The rod is held in equilibrium in a horizontal position by a light strut CD as shown in Figure 1. The rod and the strut lie in the same vertical plane, which is perpendicular to the wall. The end C of the strut is freely jointed to the wall at a point 0.5 m vertically below A. The end D is freely joined to the rod so that AD is 0.5 m.

(a) Find the thrust in CD.

(4)

(b) Find the magnitude and direction of the force exerted on the rod AB at A.

(7)



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5.

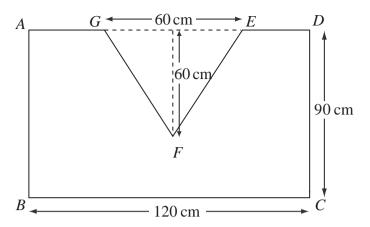


Figure 2

A shop sign ABCDEFG is modelled as a uniform lamina, as illustrated in Figure 2. ABCD is a rectangle with BC = 120 cm and DC = 90 cm. The shape EFG is an isosceles triangle with EG = 60 cm and height 60 cm. The mid-point of AD and the mid-point of EG coincide.

(a) Find the distance of the centre of mass of the sign from the side AD.

(5)

The sign is freely suspended from A and hangs at rest.

(b) Find the size of the angle between AB and the vertical.

(4)



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(6)

6.

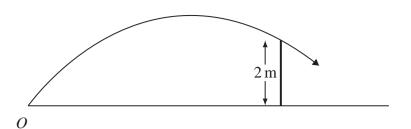


Figure 3

A child playing cricket on horizontal ground hits the ball towards a fence 10 m away. The ball moves in a vertical plane which is perpendicular to the fence. The ball just passes over the top of the fence, which is 2 m above the ground, as shown in Figure 3.

The ball is modelled as a particle projected with initial speed u m s⁻¹ from point O on the ground at an angle α to the ground.

(a) By writing down expressions for the horizontal and vertical distances, from *O* of the ball *t* seconds after it was hit, show that

$$2 = 10 \tan \alpha - \frac{50g}{u^2 \cos^2 \alpha}.$$
 (6)

Given that $\alpha = 45^{\circ}$,

(b) find the speed of the ball as it passes over the fe	ence
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7.

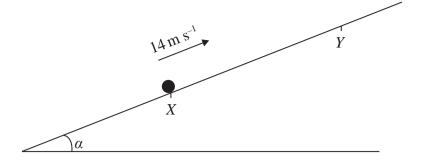


Figure 4

A particle P of mass 2 kg is projected up a rough plane with initial speed 14 m s⁻¹, from a point X on the plane, as shown in Figure 4. The particle moves up the plane along the line of greatest slope through X and comes to instantaneous rest at the point Y. The plane is

inclined at an angle α to the horizontal, where $\tan \alpha = \frac{7}{24}$. The coefficient of friction between the particle and the plane is $\frac{1}{8}$.

(a) Use the work-energy principle to show that XY = 25 m.

After reaching *Y*, the particle *P* slides back down the plane.

(b) Find the speed of P as it passes through X.

(4)

(7)



8. Particles A , B and C of masses Am , Am and Am respectively, lie at rest in a straight line on a smooth horizontal plane with Am between Am and Am and Am are projected towards each other with speeds Am and Am are projected towards each other with speeds Am and Am are projected towards.	
As a result of the collision, A is brought to rest and B rebounds with speed kv m s ⁻¹	. The
coefficient of restitution between A and B is $\frac{3}{4}$.	
(a) Show that $u = 3v$.	(6)
	(6)
(b) Find the value of k .	(2)
Immediately after the collision between A and B , particle C is projected with speed $2v$ m s ⁻¹ towards B so that B and C collide directly.	
(c) Show that there is no further collision between A and B .	(4)

