

## Monday 28 January 2013 – Morning

### A2 GCE MATHEMATICS (MEI)

4763/01 Mechanics 3

#### QUESTION PAPER



Candidates answer on the Printed Answer Book.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- Printed Answer Book 4763/01
- MEI Examination Formulae and Tables (MF2)

**Other materials required:**

- Scientific or graphical calculator

**Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

These instructions are the same on the Printed Answer Book and the Question Paper.

- The Question Paper will be found in the centre of the Printed Answer Book.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Printed Answer Book. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- **Write your answer to each question in the space provided in the Printed Answer Book.** Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- You are permitted to use a scientific or graphical calculator in this paper.
- Final answers should be given to a degree of accuracy appropriate to the context.
- The acceleration due to gravity is denoted by  $gm s^{-2}$ . Unless otherwise instructed, when a numerical value is needed, use  $g = 9.8$ .

#### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

This information is the same on the Printed Answer Book and the Question Paper.

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question on the Question Paper.
- You are advised that an answer may receive **no marks** unless you show sufficient detail of the working to indicate that a correct method is being used.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **72**.
- The Printed Answer Book consists of **16** pages. The Question Paper consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

#### INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

- Do not send this Question Paper for marking; it should be retained in the centre or recycled. Please contact OCR Copyright should you wish to re-use this document.

1 (a) A particle P is executing simple harmonic motion, and the centre of the oscillations is at the point O. The maximum speed of P during the motion is  $5.1 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . When P is 6 m from O, its speed is  $4.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . Find the period and the amplitude of the motion. [6]

(b) The force  $F$  of gravitational attraction between two objects of masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  at a distance  $d$  apart is given by  $F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{d^2}$ , where  $G$  is the universal gravitational constant.

(i) Find the dimensions of  $G$ . [3]

Three objects, each of mass  $m$ , are moving in deep space under mutual gravitational attraction. They move round a single circle with constant angular speed  $\omega$ , and are always at the three vertices of an equilateral triangle of side  $R$ . You are given that  $\omega = kG^\alpha m^\beta R^\gamma$ , where  $k$  is a dimensionless constant.

(ii) Find  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ . [5]

For three objects of mass  $2500 \text{ kg}$  at the vertices of an equilateral triangle of side  $50 \text{ m}$ , the angular speed is  $2.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ rad s}^{-1}$ .

(iii) Find the angular speed for three objects of mass  $4.86 \times 10^{14} \text{ kg}$  at the vertices of an equilateral triangle of side  $30000 \text{ m}$ . [4]

2 (a) A fixed solid sphere with a smooth surface has centre O and radius  $0.8 \text{ m}$ . A particle P is given a horizontal velocity of  $1.2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  at the highest point on the sphere, and it moves on the surface of the sphere in part of a vertical circle of radius  $0.8 \text{ m}$ .

(i) Find the radial and tangential components of the acceleration of P at the instant when OP makes an angle  $\frac{1}{6}\pi$  radians with the upward vertical. (You may assume that P is still in contact with the sphere.) [5]

(ii) Find the speed of P at the instant when it leaves the surface of the sphere. [6]

(b) Two fixed points R and S are  $2.5 \text{ m}$  apart with S vertically below R. A particle Q of mass  $0.9 \text{ kg}$  is connected to R and to S by two light inextensible strings; Q is moving in a horizontal circle at a constant speed of  $5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  with both strings taut. The radius of the circle is  $2.4 \text{ m}$  and the centre C of the circle is  $0.7 \text{ m}$  vertically below S, as shown in Fig. 2.

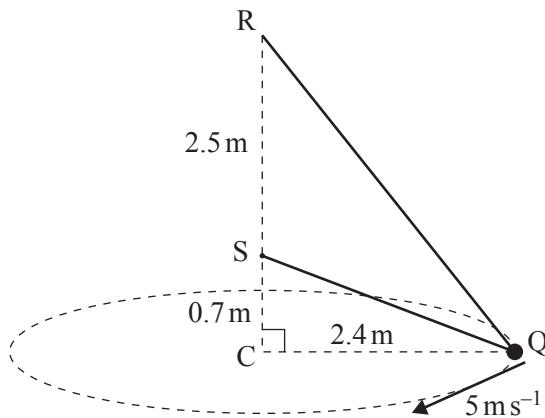


Fig. 2

Find the tension in the string RQ and the tension in the string SQ. [7]

3 Two fixed points X and Y are 14.4 m apart and XY is horizontal. The midpoint of XY is M. A particle P is connected to X and to Y by two light elastic strings. Each string has natural length 6.4 m and modulus of elasticity 728 N. The particle P is in equilibrium when it is 3 m vertically below M, as shown in Fig. 3.

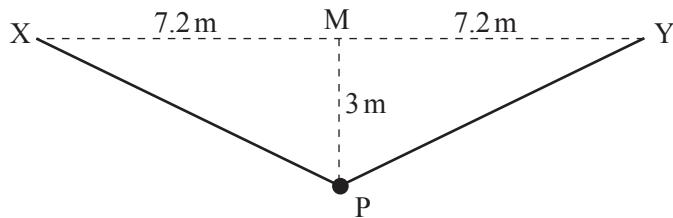


Fig. 3

(i) Find the tension in each string when P is in the equilibrium position. [3]

(ii) Show that the mass of P is 12.5 kg. [3]

The particle P is released from rest at M, and moves in a vertical line.

(iii) Find the acceleration of P when it is 2.1 m vertically below M. [5]

(iv) Explain why the maximum speed of P occurs at the equilibrium position. [1]

(v) Find the maximum speed of P. [6]

4 (a) The region enclosed between the curve  $y = x^4$  and the line  $y = h$  (where  $h$  is positive) is rotated about the  $y$ -axis to form a uniform solid of revolution. Find the  $y$ -coordinate of the centre of mass of this solid. [5]

(b) The region A is bounded by the  $x$ -axis, the curve  $y = x + \sqrt{x}$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 4$ , and the line  $x = 4$ . The region B is bounded by the  $y$ -axis, the curve  $y = x + \sqrt{x}$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 4$ , and the line  $y = 6$ . These regions are shown in Fig. 4.

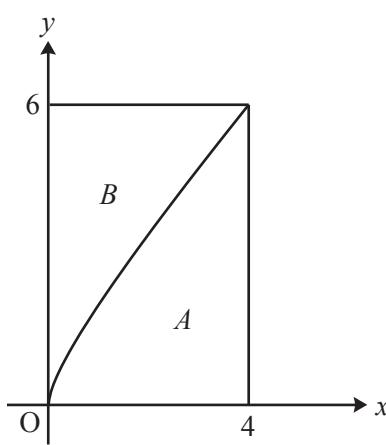


Fig. 4

(i) A uniform lamina occupies the region A. Show that the  $x$ -coordinate of the centre of mass of this lamina is 2.56, and find the  $y$ -coordinate. [9]

(ii) Using your answer to part (i), or otherwise, find the coordinates of the centre of mass of a uniform lamina occupying the region B. [4]

**THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE.**



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