



## Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE  
NAME



CENTRE  
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### MATHEMATICS

9709/43

Paper 4 Mechanics

October/November 2024

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

#### INFORMATION

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

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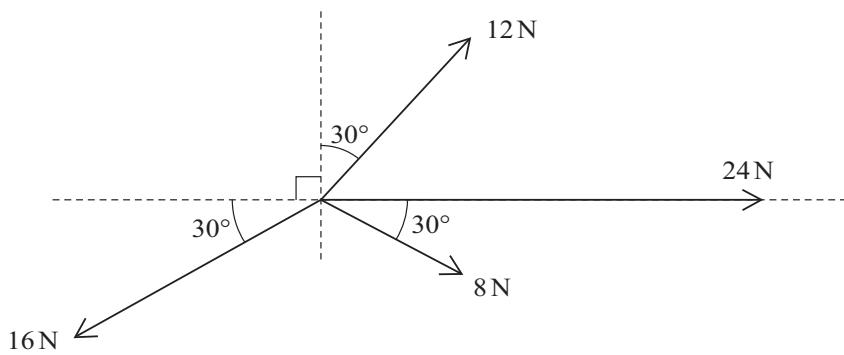


**1** An athlete has mass  $m\text{ kg}$ . The athlete runs along a horizontal road against a constant resistance force of magnitude  $24\text{ N}$ . The total work done by the athlete in increasing his speed from  $5\text{ m s}^{-1}$  to  $6\text{ m s}^{-1}$  while running a distance of 50 metres is 1541 J.

Find the value of  $m$ .

[4]





Coplanar forces of magnitudes 16N, 12N, 24N and 8N act at a point in the directions shown in the diagram.

Find the magnitude and direction of the single additional force acting at the same point which will produce equilibrium. [6]





- 3** A car of mass 1600 kg travels up a slope inclined at an angle of  $\sin^{-1} 0.08$  to the horizontal. There is a constant resistance of magnitude 240 N acting on the car.

- (a) It is given that the car travels at a constant speed of  $32 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ .

Find the power of the engine of the car.

[3]

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- (b) Find the acceleration of the car when its speed is  $24 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  and the engine is working at 95% of the power found in (a). [3]



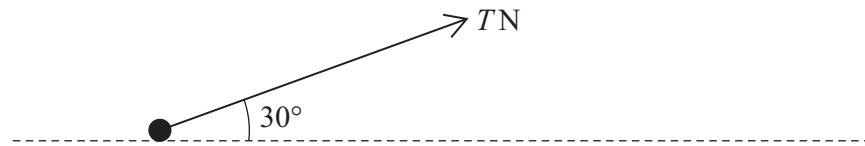


- 4 Two particles,  $A$  and  $B$ , of masses 3 kg and 6 kg respectively, lie on a smooth horizontal plane. Initially,  $B$  is at rest and  $A$  is moving towards  $B$  with speed  $8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . After  $A$  and  $B$  collide,  $A$  moves with speed  $2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ .

Find the greater of the two possible total losses of kinetic energy due to the collision.

[6]





A particle of mass 12 kg is going to be pulled across a rough horizontal plane by a light inextensible string. The string is at an angle of  $30^\circ$  above the plane and has tension  $T$  N (see diagram). The coefficient of friction between the particle and the plane is 0.5.

- (a) Given that the particle is on the point of moving, find the value of  $T$ .

[5]

- (b)** Given instead that the particle is accelerating at  $0.2 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ , find the value of  $T$ .

[3]



- 6 A particle moves in a straight line. It starts from rest, at time  $t = 0$ , and accelerates at  $0.6 \text{ m s}^{-2}$  for 4 s, reaching a speed of  $V \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . The particle then travels at  $V \text{ m s}^{-1}$  for 11 s, and finally slows down, with constant deceleration, stopping after a further 5 s.

(a) Show that  $V = 4.8$ .

[1]

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(b) Sketch a velocity-time graph for the motion.

[3]

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(c) Find an expression, in terms of  $t$ , for the velocity of the particle for  $15 \leq t \leq 20$ .

[2]

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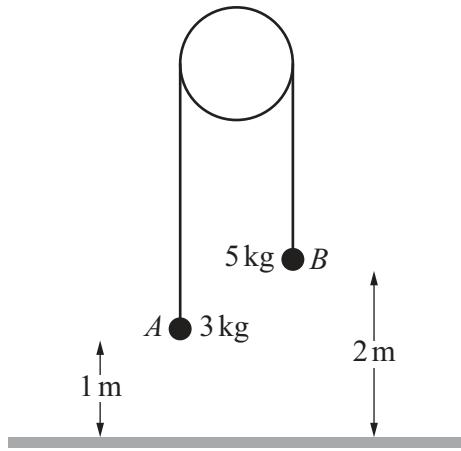
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(d) Find the total distance travelled by the particle.

[4]





Two particles,  $A$  and  $B$ , of masses 3 kg and 5 kg respectively, are connected by a light inextensible string that passes over a fixed smooth pulley. The particles are held with the string taut and its straight parts vertical. Particle  $A$  is 1 m above a horizontal plane, and particle  $B$  is 2 m above the plane (see diagram).

The particles are released from rest. In the subsequent motion,  $A$  does not reach the pulley, and after  $B$  reaches the plane it remains in contact with the plane.

- (a) Find the tension in the string and the time taken for  $B$  to reach the plane.

[6]

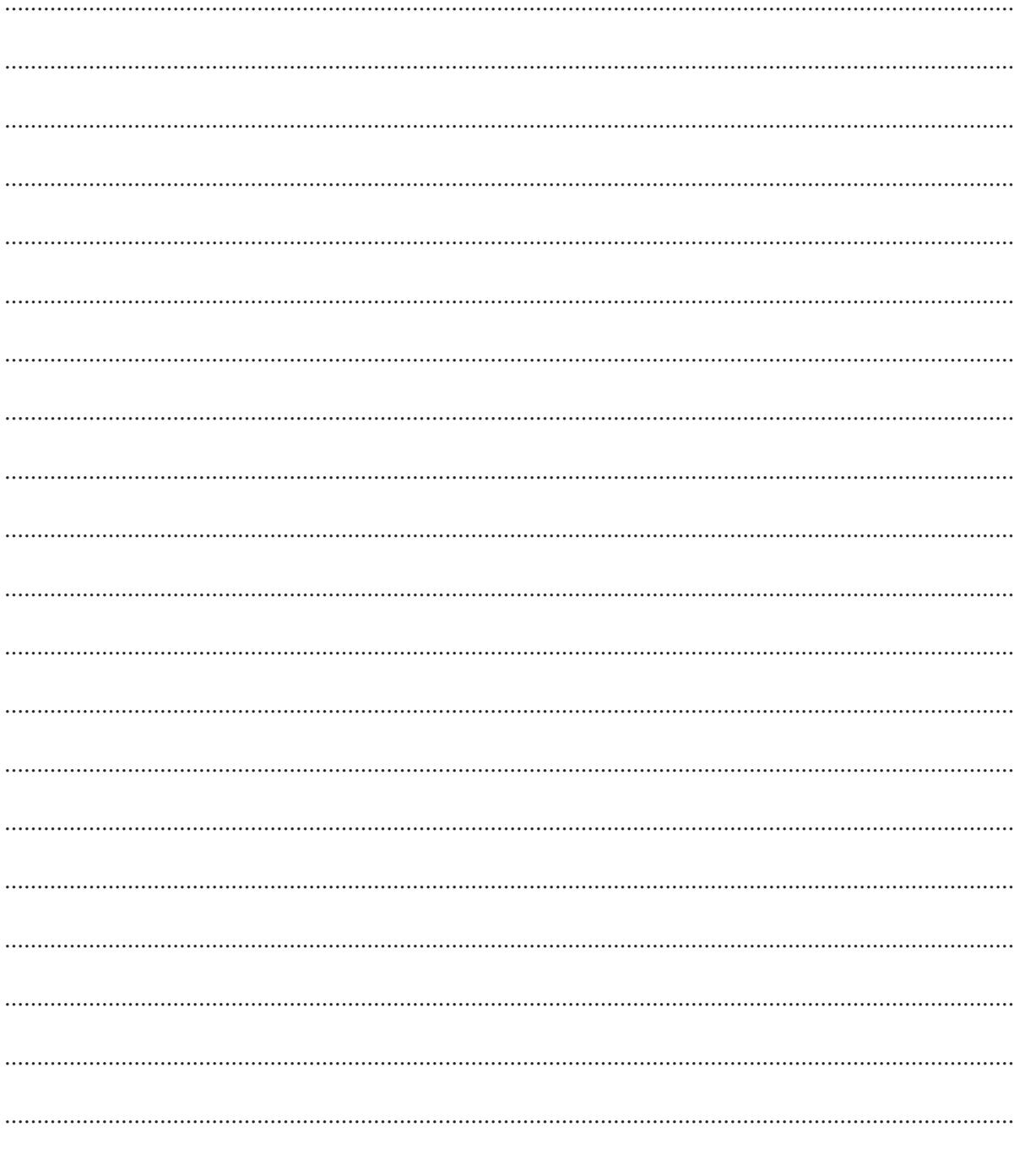




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- (b) Find the time for which  $A$  is at least 3.25 m above the plane. [4]





## **Additional page**

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