



Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

FURTHER MATHEMATICS

9231/31

Paper 3 Further Mechanics

October/November 2024

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 $10 \,\mathrm{m\,s^{-2}}$.

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. Any blank pages are indicated.

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[Turn over

A particle P is projected with speed u m s⁻¹ at an angle $tan^{-1}2$ above the horizontal from a point O on



Find, in either order, the value of u and the value of H .	[5



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. The particle P is held at the point A with the string taut. It is given that OA makes an angle θ with the downward vertical through O, where $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$. The particle P is projected perpendicular to OA in an upwards direction with speed $\sqrt{5ag}$, and it starts to move along a circular path in a vertical plane. When P is at the point B, where angle AOB is a right angle, the tension in the string is T.

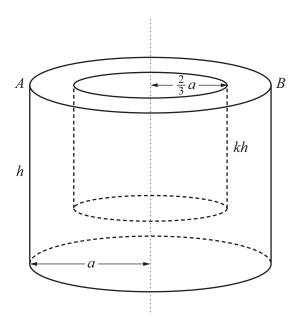
Find T in terms of m and g .	[5]



A particle P of mass $m \log B$ is attached to one end of a light elastic string of natural length 2m and modulus of elasticity 2mgN. The other end of the string is attached to a fixed point O. The particle P hangs in equilibrium vertically below O. The particle P is pulled down vertically a distance d m below its equilibrium position and released from rest.

[6	tion, find the value of d .	sassequent		article just rec	rven mar me pe
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(b)	Hence find the speed of P when it is $2 \mathrm{m}$ below	ow <i>O</i> . [2]



An object is formed by removing a cylinder of radius $\frac{2}{3}a$ and height kh (k < 1) from a uniform solid cylinder of radius a and height h. The vertical axes of symmetry of the two cylinders coincide. The upper faces of the two cylinders are in the same plane as each other. The points A and B are the opposite ends of a diameter of the upper face of the object (see diagram).

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When the object is suspended from A, the angle between AB and the vertical is θ , where $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{2}$.

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(b)	Given that $h = \frac{8}{3}a$, find the possible values of k .	[3]
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A particle P of mass 2 kg moving on a horizontal straight line has displacement x m from a fixed point O on the line and velocity v m s⁻¹ at time ts. The only horizontal force acting on P is a variable force FN which can be expressed as a function of t. It is given that

$$\frac{v}{x} = \frac{3-t}{1+t}$$

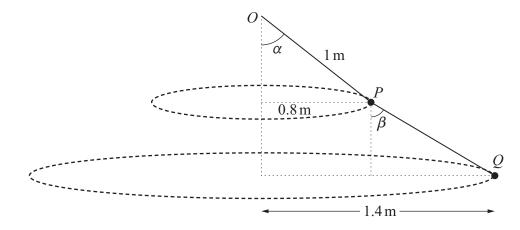
and when t = 0, x = 5.

Find an expression for x in terms of t .	

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Find the magnitude of			
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A particle P of mass $0.05 \,\mathrm{kg}$ is attached to one end of a light inextensible string of length 1 m. The other end of the string is attached to a fixed point O. A particle Q of mass $0.04 \,\mathrm{kg}$ is attached to one end of a second light inextensible string. The other end of this string is attached to P.

The particle P moves in a horizontal circle of radius $0.8 \,\mathrm{m}$ with angular speed ω rad s⁻¹. The particle Q moves in a horizontal circle of radius $1.4 \,\mathrm{m}$ also with angular speed ω rad s⁻¹. The centres of the circles are vertically below O, and O, P and Q are always in the same vertical plane. The strings OP and PQ remain at constant angles α and β respectively to the vertical (see diagram).

1)	Find the tension in the string OP .	[3]
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(b)	Find the value of ω .	
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(c)	Find the value of β .	
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A particle P is projected with speed u at an angle $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$ above the horizontal from a point O on a 7 horizontal plane and moves freely under gravity. When P is moving horizontally, it strikes a smooth inclined plane at the point A. This plane is inclined to the horizontal at an angle α , and the line of greatest slope through A lies in the vertical plane through O and A.

As a result of the impact, P moves vertically upwards. The coefficient of restitution between P and the inclined plane is e.

(a)	Show that $e \tan^2 \alpha = 1$.	[4]			



In its subsequent motion, the greatest height reached by P above A is $\frac{3}{16}$ of the vertical height of A above the horizontal plane.

(b)	Find the value of e .	[6]



Additional page

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

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