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Pearson Edexcel nternational Advanced Level	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Mechanic	c M2	
Advanced/Advance	<u> </u>	
	d Subsidiary	Paper Reference WME02/01

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

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- If pencil is used for diagrams/sketches/graphs it must be dark (HB or B). Coloured pencils and highlighter pens must not be used.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions and ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 there may be more space than you need.
- You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear. Answers without working may not gain full credit.
- Whenever a numerical value of g is required, take g = 9.8 m s⁻², and give your answer to either two significant figures or three significant figures.
- When a calculator is used, the answer should be given to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets
 use this as a quide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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magnitude of the impulse exerted on B by the bat.	(4

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2.	A van of mass 1200 kg is travelling along a straight horizontal road. The resistance to the motion of the van has a constant magnitude of 650 N and the van's engine is working at a rate of 30 kW.
	(a) Find the acceleration of the van when its speed is 24 m s ⁻¹ (4)
	The van now travels up a straight road which is inclined at angle α to the horizontal, where $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{12}$. The resistance to the motion of the van from non-gravitational forces has a constant magnitude of 650 N. The van moves up the road at a constant speed of 24 m s ⁻¹
	(b) Find, in kW, the rate at which the van's engine is now working. (4)

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a fixed roug	of mass 4 kg moves from point A to point B down a line of greatest slope of gh plane. The plane is inclined at 40° to the horizontal and $AB = 12 \text{m}$. The of friction between P and the plane is 0.5	
(a) Find the	e work done against friction as P moves from A to B . (3)	
Given that the	the speed of P at B is $24 \mathrm{m s^{-1}}$	
(b) use the	work-energy principle to find the speed of P at A . (4)	

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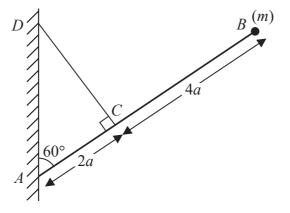


Figure 1

A uniform rod AB has mass m and length 6a. The end A rests against a rough vertical wall. One end of a light inextensible string is attached to the rod at the point C, where AC = 2a. The other end of the string is attached to the wall at the point D, where D is vertically above A, with the string perpendicular to the rod. A particle of mass m is attached to the rod at the end B. The rod is in equilibrium in a vertical plane which is perpendicular to the wall. The rod is inclined at 60° to the wall, as shown in Figure 1.

Find, in terms of m and g,

(a) the tension in the string,

(4)

(b) the magnitude of the horizontal component of the force exerted by the wall on the rod. (3)

The coefficient of friction between the wall and the rod is μ . Given that the rod is in limiting equilibrium,

(c) find the value of μ .

(5)



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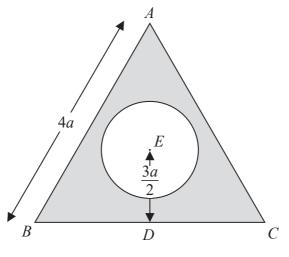


Figure 2

The uniform lamina ABC is in the shape of an equilateral triangle with sides of length 4a. The midpoint of BC is D. The point E lies on AD with $DE = \frac{3a}{2}$. A circular hole, with centre E and radius a, is made in the lamina ABC to form the lamina L, shown shaded in Figure 2.

(a) Find the distance of the centre of mass of L from D.

(5)

The lamina L is freely suspended from the point B and hangs in equilibrium.

(b) Find, to the nearest degree, the size of the acute angle between AD and the downward vertical.

(3)

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6.	A particle P moves on the x -axis. At time t seconds, $t \ge 0$, the acceleration of P is $(2t-3) \mathrm{m s^{-2}}$ in the positive x direction. At time t seconds, the velocity of P is $v \mathrm{m s^{-1}}$ in the positive x direction. When $t=3$, $v=2$
	(a) Find v in terms of t .
	The particle first comes to instantaneous rest at the point A and then comes to instantaneous rest again at the point B .
	(b) Find the distance AB.
	(6)

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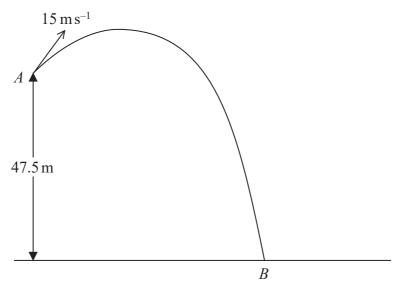


Figure 3

A small ball P is projected with speed $15 \,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$ from a point A which is $47.5 \,\mathrm{m}$ above a horizontal beach. The ball moves freely under gravity and hits the beach at the point B, as shown in Figure 3.

(a) By considering energy, find the speed of P immediately before it hits the beach. (4)

3

The ball was projected from A at an angle θ above the horizontal, where $\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$

(b) Find the greatest height above the beach of P as it moved from A to B.

(3)

(c) Find the least speed of P as it moved between A and B.

(1)

(d) Find the horizontal distance from A to B.

(6)



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- 8. A particle A of mass 3m lies at rest on a smooth horizontal floor. A particle B of mass 2m is moving in a straight line on the floor with speed u when it collides directly with A. The coefficient of restitution between A and B is e. As a result of the collision the direction of motion of B is reversed.
 - (a) Find an expression, in terms of u and e, for
 - (i) the speed of A immediately after the collision,
 - (ii) the speed of B immediately after the collision.

(7)

The particle A subsequently strikes a smooth vertical wall. The wall is perpendicular to the direction of motion of A. The coefficient of restitution between A and the wall is $\frac{1}{7}$

There is a second collision between A and B.

(b) Show that
$$\frac{2}{3} < e < \frac{16}{19}$$

(5)



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