

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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## Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Paper  
reference

**9MA0/32**

# Mathematics

Advanced

**PAPER 32: Mechanics**

**You must have:**

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Green), calculator

Total Marks

**Candidates may use any calculator allowed by Pearson regulations. 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).
- **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.
- Unless otherwise indicated, whenever a value of  $g$  is required, take  $g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$  and give your answer to either 2 significant figures or 3 significant figures.

### Information

- A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.
- The total mark for this part of the examination is 50. There are 5 questions.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– *use this as a guide 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.

Turn over ►

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Q:1/1/1/



  
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1. [In this question, position vectors are given relative to a fixed origin.]

At time  $t$  seconds, where  $t > 0$ , a particle  $P$  has velocity  $v$   $\text{ms}^{-1}$  where

$$\mathbf{v} = 3t^2\mathbf{i} - 6t^{\frac{1}{2}}\mathbf{j}$$

(a) Find the speed of  $P$  at time  $t = 2$  seconds. (2)

(b) Find an expression, in terms of  $t$ ,  $\mathbf{i}$  and  $\mathbf{j}$ , for the acceleration of  $P$  at time  $t$  seconds, where  $t > 0$  (2)

At time  $t = 4$  seconds, the position vector of  $P$  is  $(\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j})$  m.

(c) Find the position vector of  $P$  at time  $t = 1$  second. (4)

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**Question 1 continued**

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(Total for Question 1 is 8 marks)



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2.

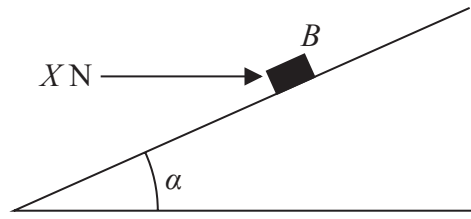


Figure 1

A rough plane is inclined to the horizontal at an angle  $\alpha$ , where  $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$

A small block  $B$  of mass 5 kg is held in equilibrium on the plane by a horizontal force of magnitude  $X$  newtons, as shown in Figure 1.

The force acts in a vertical plane which contains a line of greatest slope of the inclined plane.

The block  $B$  is modelled as a particle.

The magnitude of the normal reaction of the plane on  $B$  is 68.6 N.

Using the model,

(a) (i) find the magnitude of the frictional force acting on  $B$ ,

(3)

(ii) state the direction of the frictional force acting on  $B$ .

(1)

The horizontal force of magnitude  $X$  newtons is now removed and  $B$  moves down the plane.

Given that the coefficient of friction between  $B$  and the plane is 0.5

(b) find the acceleration of  $B$  down the plane.

(6)

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**Question 2 continued**

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**Question 2 continued**

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Question 2 continued

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Lined writing area for the response.

(Total for Question 2 is 10 marks)



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3.

[In this question,  $\mathbf{i}$  and  $\mathbf{j}$  are horizontal unit vectors.]

A particle  $P$  of mass  $4 \text{ kg}$  is at rest at the point  $A$  on a smooth horizontal plane.

At time  $t = 0$ , two forces,  $\mathbf{F}_1 = (4\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}) \text{ N}$  and  $\mathbf{F}_2 = (\lambda\mathbf{i} + \mu\mathbf{j}) \text{ N}$ , where  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  are constants, are applied to  $P$

Given that  $P$  moves in the direction of the vector  $(3\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})$

(a) show that

$$\lambda - 3\mu + 7 = 0 \tag{4}$$

At time  $t = 4$  seconds,  $P$  passes through the point  $B$ .

Given that  $\lambda = 2$

(b) find the length of  $AB$ . (5)

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Question 3 continued

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Lined writing area for the answer to Question 3.







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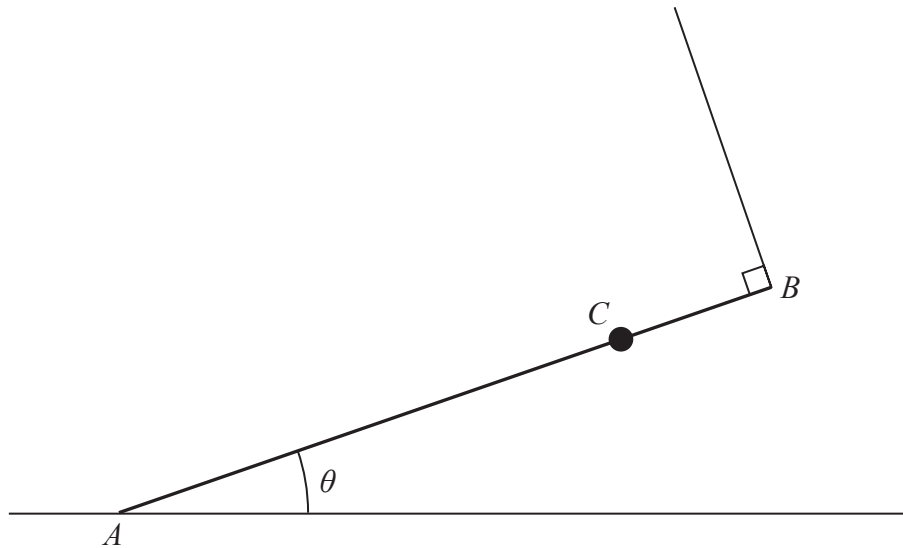


Figure 2

A uniform rod  $AB$  has mass  $M$  and length  $2a$

A particle of mass  $2M$  is attached to the rod at the point  $C$ , where  $AC = 1.5a$

The rod rests with its end  $A$  on rough horizontal ground.

The rod is held in equilibrium at an angle  $\theta$  to the ground by a light string that is attached to the end  $B$  of the rod.

The string is perpendicular to the rod, as shown in Figure 2.

- (a) Explain why the frictional force acting on the rod at  $A$  acts horizontally to the right on the diagram.

(1)

The tension in the string is  $T$

- (b) Show that  $T = 2Mg \cos \theta$

(3)

Given that  $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}$

- (c) show that the magnitude of the vertical force exerted by the ground on the rod at  $A$  is  $\frac{57Mg}{25}$

(3)

The coefficient of friction between the rod and the ground is  $\mu$

Given that the rod is in limiting equilibrium,

- (d) show that  $\mu = \frac{8}{19}$

(4)



**Question 4 continued**

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Lined writing area for the answer.



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**Question 4 continued**

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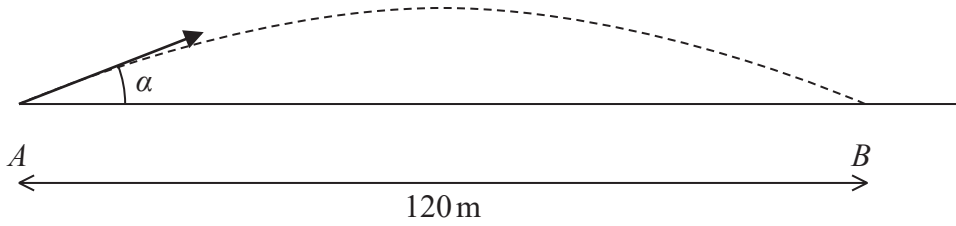


Figure 3

A golf ball is at rest at the point  $A$  on horizontal ground.

The ball is hit and initially moves at an angle  $\alpha$  to the ground.

The ball first hits the ground at the point  $B$ , where  $AB = 120$  m, as shown in Figure 3.

The motion of the ball is modelled as that of a particle, moving freely under gravity, whose initial speed is  $U \text{ m s}^{-1}$

Using this model,

(a) show that  $U^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 588$  (6)

The ball reaches a maximum height of 10 m above the ground.

(b) Show that  $U^2 = 1960$  (4)

In a refinement to the model, the effect of air resistance is included.

The motion of the ball, from  $A$  to  $B$ , is now modelled as that of a particle whose initial speed is  $V \text{ m s}^{-1}$

This refined model is used to calculate a value for  $V$

(c) State which is greater,  $U$  or  $V$ , giving a reason for your answer. (1)

(d) State one further refinement to the model that would make the model more realistic. (1)

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Question 5 continued

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Question 5 continued

Lined writing area for the answer to Question 5.

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