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Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

A-level FURTHER MATHEMATICS

Paper 3 Mechanics

Thursday 13 June 2019

Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours

Materials

- You must have the AQA formulae and statistical tables booklet for A-level Mathematics and A-level Further Mathematics.
- You should have a scientific calculator that meets the requirements of the specification. (You may use a graphical calculator.)
- You must ensure you have the other optional Question Paper/Answer Book for which you are entered (**either** Discrete **or** Statistics). You will have 2 hours to complete **both** papers.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer each question in the space provided for that question. If you require extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do **not** write outside the box around each page.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks for method may be lost.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.

Advice

- Unless stated otherwise, you may quote formulae, without proof, from the booklet.
- You do not necessarily need to use all the space provided.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
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7	
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TOTAL	



J U N 1 9 7 3 6 7 3 M 0 1

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Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

- 1** A spring has natural length 0.4 metres and modulus of elasticity 55 N

Calculate the elastic potential energy stored in the spring when the extension of the spring is 0.08 metres.

Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

0.176 J

0.44 J

0.88 J

1.76 J

- 2** A particle has an angular speed of 72 revolutions per minute.

Find the angular speed in radians per second.

Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

$\frac{6\pi}{5}$

$\frac{12\pi}{5}$

12π

24π



3

A disc, of mass m and radius r , rotates about an axis through its centre, perpendicular to the plane face of the disc.

The angular speed of the disc is ω .

A possible model for the kinetic energy E of the disc is

$$E = km^a r^b \omega^c$$

where a , b and c are constants and k is a dimensionless constant.

Find the values of a , b and c .

[3 marks]

Turn over for the next question

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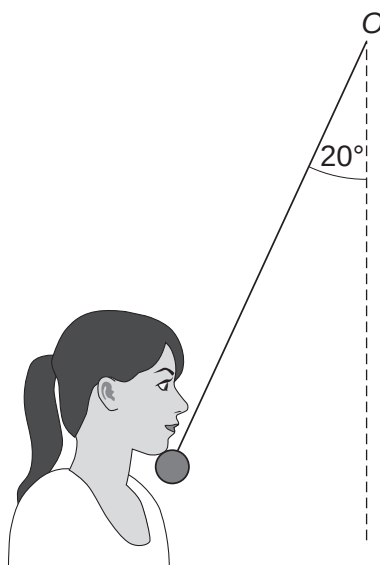
4 In this question use $g = 10 \text{ m s}^{-2}$

An inelastic string has length 1.2 metres.

One end of the string is attached to a fixed point O.

A sphere, of mass 500 grams, is attached to the other end of the string.

The sphere is held, with the string taut and at an angle of 20° to the vertical, touching the chin of a student, as shown in the diagram below.



The sphere is released from rest.

Assume that the student stays perfectly still once the sphere has been released.

4 (a) Calculate the maximum speed of the sphere.**[3 marks]**



4 (b) Find the maximum tension in the string.

[3 marks]

4 (c) State, with a reason, whether or not the sphere touches the student's chin again after it has been released.

[2 marks]

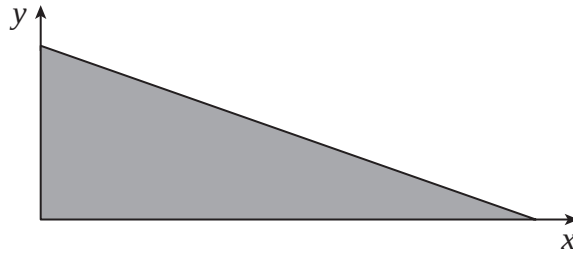
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5 The triangular region shown below is rotated through 360° around the x -axis, to form a solid cone.



The coordinates of the vertices of the triangle are $(0, 0)$, $(8, 0)$ and $(0, 4)$.

All units are in centimetres.

5 (a) State an assumption that you should make about the cone in order to find the position of its centre of mass.

[1 mark]

5 (b) Using integration, prove that the centre of mass of the cone is 2 cm from its plane face.

[5 marks]

[illegible]

5 (c) The cone is placed with its plane face on a rough board. One end of the board is lifted so that the angle between the board and the horizontal is gradually increased. Eventually the cone topples without sliding.

5 (c) (i) Find the angle between the board and the horizontal when the cone topples, giving your answer to the nearest degree.

[2 marks]

5 (c) (ii) Find the range of possible values for the coefficient of friction between the cone and the board.

[3 marks]

Turn over ►



6 A ball moving on a smooth horizontal surface collides with a fixed vertical wall. Before the collision, the ball moves with speed 7 m s^{-1} and at an angle of 40° to the wall.

After the collision, the ball moves with speed 5 m s^{-1} and at an angle of 26° to the wall.

Model the ball as a particle.

6 (a) Find the coefficient of restitution between the ball and the wall, giving your answer correct to two significant figures.

[3 marks]



6 (b) Determine whether or not the wall is smooth.

Fully justify your answer.

[3 marks]

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8

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