

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

**Thursday 20 June 2024**

Afternoon

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 6 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** ►

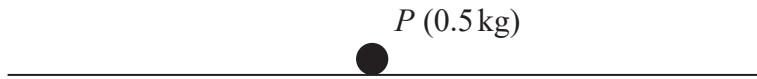
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**Pearson**

1.



**Figure 1**

Figure 1 shows a particle  $P$  of mass  $0.5\text{ kg}$  at rest on a rough horizontal plane.

- (a) Find the magnitude of the normal reaction of the plane on  $P$ .

(1)

The coefficient of friction between  $P$  and the plane is  $\frac{2}{7}$

A horizontal force of magnitude  $X$  newtons is applied to  $P$ .

Given that  $P$  is now in limiting equilibrium,

- (b) find the value of  $X$ .

(2)



### **Question 1 continued**

(Total for Question 1 is 3 marks)



2.

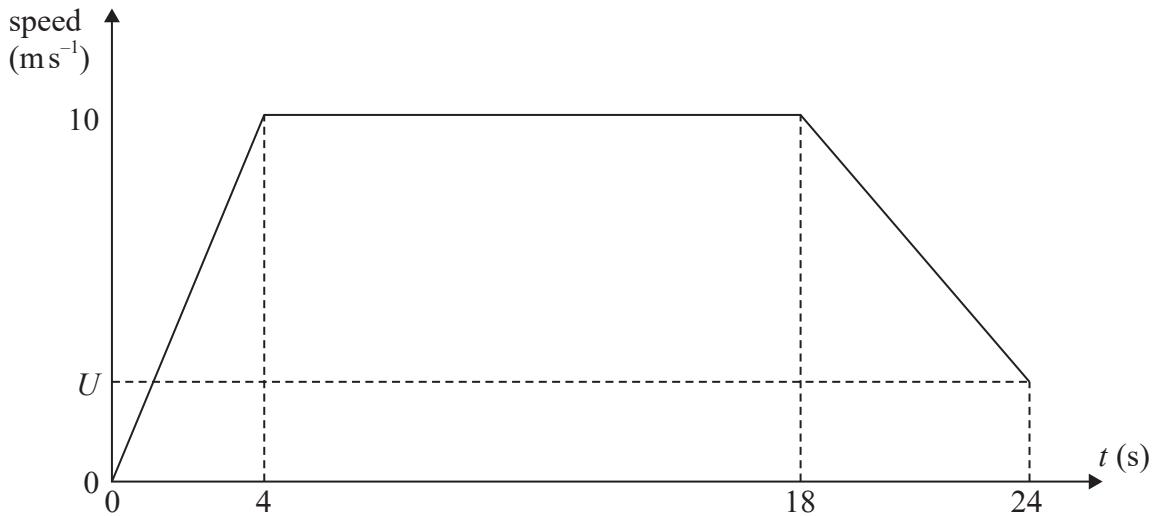
**Figure 2**

Figure 2 shows a speed-time graph for a model of the motion of an athlete running a **200 m** race in 24 s.

The athlete

- starts from rest at time  $t = 0$  and accelerates at a constant rate, reaching a speed of  $10 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  at  $t = 4$
- then moves at a constant speed of  $10 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  from  $t = 4$  to  $t = 18$
- then decelerates at a constant rate from  $t = 18$  to  $t = 24$ , crossing the finishing line with speed  $U \text{ m s}^{-1}$

Using the model,

- find the acceleration of the athlete during the first 4 s of the race, stating the units of your answer, (2)
- find the distance covered by the athlete during the first 18 s of the race, (3)
- find the value of  $U$ . (3)



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## **Question 2 continued**



## **Question 2 continued**

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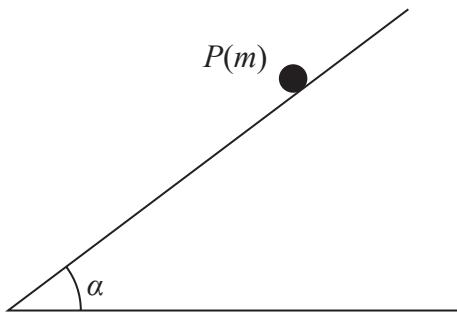


## **Question 2 continued**

**(Total for Question 2 is 8 marks)**



3.

**Figure 3**

A particle  $P$  of mass  $m$  is held at rest at a point on a rough inclined plane, as shown in Figure 3.

It is given that

- the plane is inclined to the horizontal at an angle  $\alpha$ , where  $\tan \alpha = \frac{5}{12}$
- the coefficient of friction between  $P$  and the plane is  $\mu$ , where  $\mu < \frac{5}{12}$

The particle  $P$  is released from rest and slides down the plane.  
Air resistance is modelled as being negligible.

Using the model,

- (a) find, in terms of  $m$  and  $g$ , the magnitude of the normal reaction of the plane on  $P$ , (2)

- (b) show that, as  $P$  slides down the plane, the acceleration of  $P$  down the plane is

$$\frac{1}{13}g(5 - 12\mu) \quad (4)$$

- (c) State what would happen to  $P$  if it is released from rest but  $\mu \geqslant \frac{5}{12}$  (1)



### **Question 3 continued**

(Total for Question 3 is 7 marks)



4.

**In this question you must show all stages of your working.**

**Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.**

[In this question,  $\mathbf{i}$  is a unit vector due east and  $\mathbf{j}$  is a unit vector due north.  
Position vectors are given relative to a fixed origin  $O$ .]

At time  $t$  seconds,  $t \geq 1$ , the position vector of a particle  $P$  is  $\mathbf{r}$  metres, where

$$\mathbf{r} = ct^{\frac{1}{2}}\mathbf{i} - \frac{3}{8}t^2\mathbf{j}$$

and  $c$  is a constant.

When  $t = 4$ , the bearing of  $P$  from  $O$  is  $135^\circ$

- (a) Show that  $c = 3$

(3)

- (b) Find the speed of  $P$  when  $t = 4$

(4)

When  $t = T$ ,  $P$  is accelerating in the direction of  $(-\mathbf{i} - 27\mathbf{j})$ .

- (c) Find the value of  $T$ .

(4)



## **Question 4 continued**

**(Total for Question 4 is 11 marks)**



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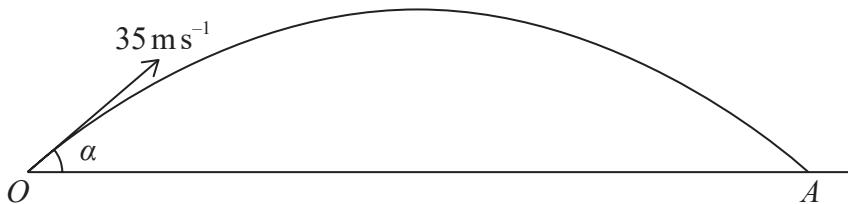


Figure 4

At time  $t = 0$ , a small stone is projected with velocity  $35 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  from a point  $O$  on horizontal ground.

The stone is projected at an angle  $\alpha$  to the horizontal, where  $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$

In an initial model

- the stone is modelled as a particle  $P$  moving freely under gravity
- the stone hits the ground at the point  $A$

Figure 4 shows the path of  $P$  from  $O$  to  $A$ .

For the motion of  $P$  from  $O$  to  $A$

- at time  $t$  seconds, the horizontal distance of  $P$  from  $O$  is  $x$  metres
- at time  $t$  seconds, the vertical distance of  $P$  above the ground is  $y$  metres

(a) Using the model, show that

$$y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{160}x^2 \quad (6)$$

(b) Use the answer to (a), or otherwise, to find the length  $OA$ . (2)

Using the model, the greatest height of the stone above the ground is found to be  $H$  metres.

(c) Use the answer to (a), or otherwise, to find the value of  $H$ . (2)

- The model is refined to include air resistance.

Using this new model, the greatest height of the stone above the ground is found to be  $K$  metres.

(d) State which is greater,  $H$  or  $K$ , justifying your answer. (1)

(e) State one limitation of this refined model. (1)



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## **Question 5 continued**



### **Question 5 continued**

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**Question 5 continued**

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P 7 5 6 9 6 A 0 1 5 2 0

**(Total for Question 5 is 12 marks)**

6.

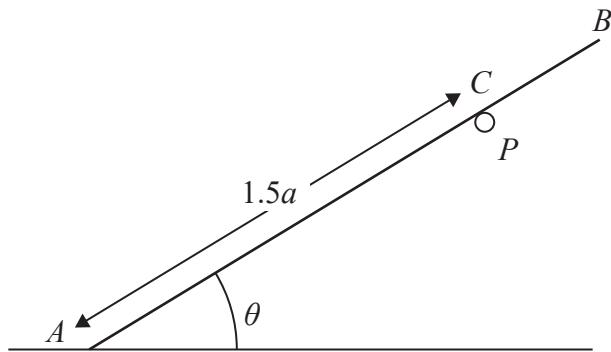


Figure 5

Figure 5 shows a uniform rod  $AB$  of mass  $M$  and length  $2a$ .

- the rod has its end  $A$  on rough horizontal ground
- the rod rests in equilibrium against a small smooth fixed horizontal peg  $P$
- the point  $C$  on the rod, where  $AC = 1.5a$ , is the point of contact between the rod and the peg
- the rod is at an angle  $\theta$  to the ground, where  $\tan \theta = \frac{4}{3}$

The rod lies in a vertical plane perpendicular to the peg.

The magnitude of the normal reaction of the peg on the rod at  $C$  is  $S$ .

(a) Show that  $S = \frac{2}{5}Mg$  (3)

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

Given that the rod is in limiting equilibrium,

(b) find the value of  $\mu$ . (6)



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## **Question 6 continued**



### **Question 6 continued**

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## **Question 6 continued**



## **Question 6 continued**

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**(Total for Question 6 is 9 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR MECHANICS IS 50 MARKS**

