

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

	CANDIDATE NUMBER
S	9709/4
anics 1 (M1)	October/November 201
	1 hour 15 minute
swer on the Question Paper.	
erials: List of Formulae (MF9)	
	wer on the Question Paper.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces at the top of this page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all the questions.

Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place in the case of angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.

Where a numerical value for the acceleration due to gravity is needed, use 10 m s^{-2} .

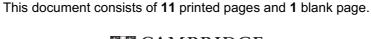
The use of an electronic calculator is expected, where appropriate.

You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

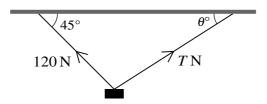
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The total number of marks for this paper is 50.





) Show that the friction force acting on the particle is 0.6	
e coefficient of friction between the particle and the plan blied to the particle down a line of greatest slope of the ne.	
) Find this acceleration.	



A block of mass 15 kg hangs in equilibrium below a horizontal ceiling attached to two strings as shown in the diagram. One of the strings is inclined at 45° to the horizontal and the tension in this string is $120 \mathrm{N}$. The other string is inclined at θ° to the horizontal and the tension in this string is $T \mathrm{N}$ Find the values of T and θ .

(•)	With the second
(1)	Write down an expression for the distance AB in terms of the acceleration of the car. Write dow a similar expression for the distance AC . Hence show that the acceleration of the car is 4 m s^{-2}
ii)	Find the speed of the car as it passes point C . [2]

	d the time taken for P to return to the ground.
••••	
••••	
call ove	e in seconds after P is projected is denoted by t . When $t = 1$, a second particle Q is property upwards with speed $10 \mathrm{ms^{-1}}$ from a point which is 5 m above the ground. Particle in different vertical lines.
Fin	d the set of values of t for which the two particles are moving in the same direction.
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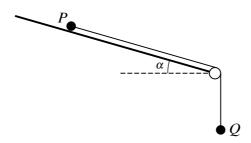
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Find the power output of the cyclist.		5 m is 600 J.	
	(i)	Find the power output of the cyclist.	
			••••••
			••••••••••

The cyclist reaches the top of the hill, where the road becomes horizontal, with speed $4\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$. The cyclist continues to work at the same rate on the horizontal part of the road.

done by the cyclist during this period against the resistance force is 1200 J.		
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Two particles P and Q, each of mass m kg, are attached to the ends of a light inextensible string. The string passes over a fixed smooth pulley which is attached to the edge of a rough plane. The plane is inclined at an angle α to the horizontal, where $\tan \alpha = \frac{7}{24}$. Particle P rests on the plane and particle Q hangs vertically, as shown in the diagram. The string between P and the pulley is parallel to a line of greatest slope of the plane. The system is in limiting equilibrium.

Show that the coefficient of friction between P and the plane is $\frac{4}{3}$.	[5]

A force of magnitude 10 N is applied to P, acting up a line of greatest slope of the plane, and P accelerates at $2.5 \,\mathrm{m\,s^{-2}}$.

(ii)	Find the value of m .	[5]
		•••••
		•••••

$v = -0.01t^3 + 0.22t^2 - 0.4t$. (i) Find the two positive values of t for which the particle is instantaneously at rest. (ii) Find the time at which the acceleration of the particle is greatest.	[2
ii) Find the time at which the acceleration of the particle is greatest.	
ii) Find the time at which the acceleration of the particle is greatest.	
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