

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Mechanics M1

Advanced/Advanced Subsidiary

Monday 25 January 2016 – Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

WME01/01**You must have:**

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Blue)

Total Marks

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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 $g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$, 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 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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2. Two particles P and Q are moving in opposite directions along the same horizontal straight line. Particle P is moving due east and particle Q is moving due west. Particle P has mass $2m$ and particle Q has mass $3m$. The particles collide directly. Immediately before the collision, the speed of P is $4u$ and the speed of Q is u . The magnitude of the impulse in the collision is $\frac{33}{5}mu$.

(a) Find the speed and direction of motion of P immediately after the collision. (4)

(b) Find the speed and direction of motion of Q immediately after the collision. (4)

Multiple horizontal lines provided for the student to write their answers to parts (a) and (b).



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Question 2 continued

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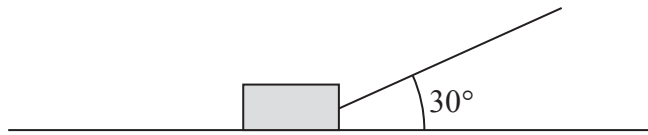
Lined area for writing the answer to Question 2.

(Total 8 marks)

Q2



3.

**Figure 1**

A boy is pulling a sledge of mass 8 kg in a straight line at a constant speed across rough horizontal ground by means of a rope. The rope is inclined at 30° to the ground, as shown in Figure 1. The coefficient of friction between the sledge and the ground is $\frac{1}{5}$. By modelling the sledge as a particle and the rope as a light inextensible string, find the tension in the rope.

(8)

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Question 3 continued

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(Total 8 marks)

Q3



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Question 4 continued

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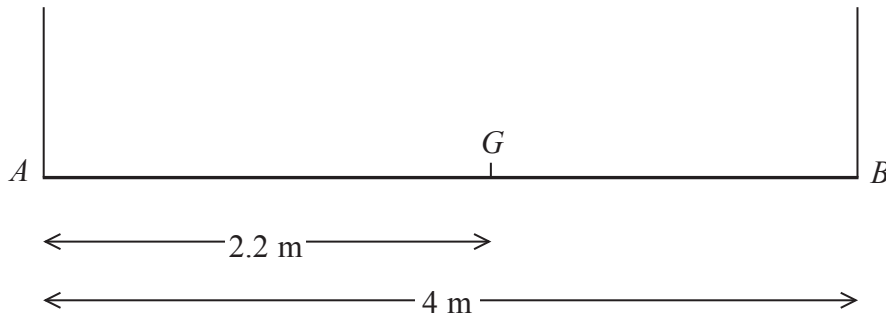


Figure 2

A non-uniform rod AB has length 4 m and weight 120 N. The centre of mass of the rod is at the point G where $AG = 2.2$ m. The rod is suspended in a horizontal position by two vertical light inextensible strings, one at each end, as shown in Figure 2. A particle of weight 40 N is placed on the rod at the point P , where $AP = x$ metres. The rod remains horizontal and in equilibrium.

(a) Find, in terms of x ,

- (i) the tension in the string at A ,
- (ii) the tension in the string at B .

(6)

Either string will break if the tension in it exceeds 84 N.

(b) Find the range of possible values of x .

(4)

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Question 5 continued

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Question 5 continued

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Lined writing area for the answer to Question 5.

(Total 10 marks)

Q5

Two empty boxes for marking the question.



6. [In this question \mathbf{i} and \mathbf{j} are horizontal unit vectors due east and due north respectively and position vectors are given relative to a fixed origin.]

At 2 pm, the position vector of ship P is $(5\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j})$ km and the position vector of ship Q is $(7\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j})$ km.

- (a) Find the distance between P and Q at 2 pm. (3)

Ship P is moving with constant velocity $(2\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j})$ km h⁻¹ and ship Q is moving with constant velocity $(-3\mathbf{i} - 15\mathbf{j})$ km h⁻¹.

- (b) Find the position vector of P at time t hours after 2 pm. (2)

- (c) Find the position vector of Q at time t hours after 2 pm. (1)

- (d) Show that Q will meet P and find the time at which they meet. (5)

- (e) Find the position vector of the point at which they meet. (2)

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Question 6 continued

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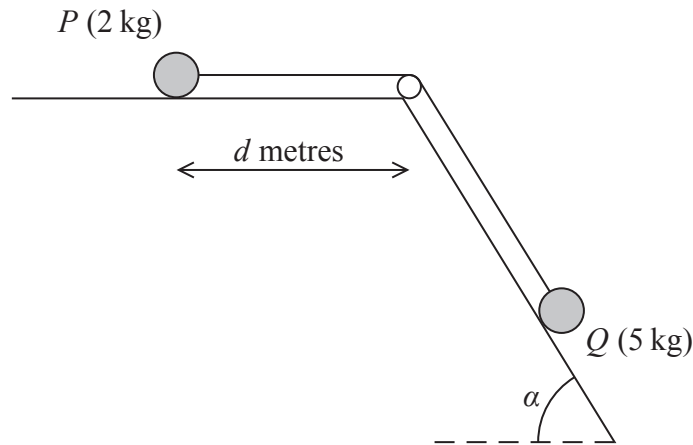


Figure 3

A particle P of mass 2 kg is attached to one end of a light inextensible string. A particle Q of mass 5 kg is attached to the other end of the string. The string passes over a small smooth light pulley. The pulley is fixed at a point on the intersection of a rough horizontal table and a fixed smooth inclined plane. The string lies along the table and also lies in a vertical plane which contains a line of greatest slope of the inclined plane. This plane is inclined to the horizontal at an angle α , where $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$. Particle P is at rest on the table, a distance d metres from the pulley. Particle Q is on the inclined plane with the string taut, as shown in Figure 3. The coefficient of friction between P and the table is $\frac{1}{4}$.

The system is released from rest and P slides along the table towards the pulley.

Assuming that P has not reached the pulley and that Q remains on the inclined plane,

- (a) write down an equation of motion for P , (2)
- (b) write down an equation of motion for Q , (2)
- (c) (i) find the acceleration of P ,
 (ii) find the tension in the string. (5)

When P has moved a distance 0.5 m from its initial position, the string breaks. Given that P comes to rest just as it reaches the pulley,

- (d) find the value of d . (7)



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Question 7 continued

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Question 7 continued

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(Total 16 marks)

Q7

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS

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