



Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

I declare this is my own work.

AS FURTHER MATHEMATICS

Paper 2 Mechanics

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

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 must ensure you have the other optional Question Paper/Answer Book for which you are entered (**either** Discrete **or** Statistics). You will have 1 hour 30 minutes 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 or on blank pages.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks for method may be lost.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 40.

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	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
TOTAL	



J U N 2 2 7 3 6 6 2 M 0 1

PB/Jun22/E3

7366/2M

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

- 1** A box is being pushed in a straight line along horizontal ground by a force.
The force is applied in the direction of motion and has magnitude 10 newtons.
The box moves 5 metres in 2 seconds.
Calculate the work done by the force.
Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

20 J

25 J

50 J

100 J

- 2** Two particles of equal mass are moving on a horizontal surface when they collide.
Immediately before the collision, their velocities are $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ m s}^{-1}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ m s}^{-1}$
As a result of the collision the particles coalesce to become a single particle.
Find the velocity of the single particle, immediately after the collision.
Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \text{ m s}^{-1}$$



3 In this question use $g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$

A ball of mass of 0.75 kg is thrown vertically upwards with an initial speed of 12 m s^{-1}

The ball is thrown from ground level.

3 (a) Calculate the initial kinetic energy of the ball.

[1 mark]

3 (b) The maximum height of the ball above the ground is h metres.

Jeff and Gurjas use an energy method to find h

Jeff concludes that $h = 7.3$

Gurjas concludes that $h < 7.3$

Explain the reasoning that they have used, showing any calculations that you make.

[3 marks]

Turn over ►



4 Wavelength is defined as the distance from the highest point on one wave to the highest point on the next wave.

Surfers classify waves into one of several types related to their wavelengths.

Two of these classifications are deep water waves and shallow water waves.

4 (a) The wavelength w of a deep water wave is given by

$$w = \frac{gt^2}{k}$$

where g is the acceleration due to gravity and t is the time period between consecutive waves.

Given that the formula for a deep water wave is dimensionally consistent, show that k is a dimensionless constant.

[2 marks]

4 (b) The wavelength w of a shallow water wave is given by

$$w = (gd)^\alpha t^\beta$$

where g is the acceleration due to gravity, d is the depth of water and t is the time period between consecutive waves.

Use dimensional analysis to find the values of α and β

[3 marks]



6 An ice hockey puck, of mass 0.2 kg, is moving in a straight line on a horizontal ice rink under the action of a single force which acts in the direction of motion.

At time t seconds, the force has magnitude $(2t + 3)$ newtons.

The force acts on the puck from $t = 0$ to $t = T$

6 (a) Show that the magnitude of the impulse of the force is $aT^2 + bT$, where a and b are integers to be found.

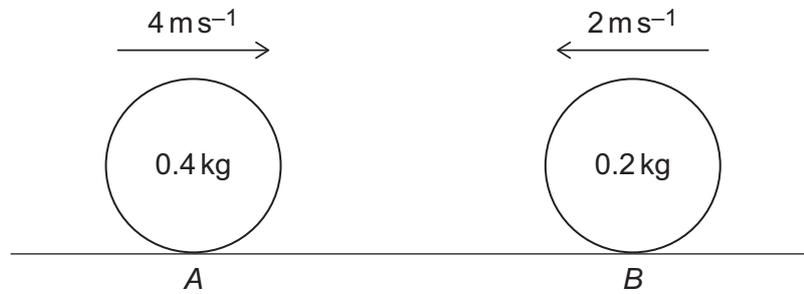
[3 marks]



- 7 The particles A and B are moving on a smooth horizontal surface directly towards each other.

Particle A has mass 0.4 kg and particle B has mass 0.2 kg

Particle A has speed 4 m s^{-1} and particle B has speed 2 m s^{-1} when they collide, as shown in the diagram below.



The coefficient of restitution between the particles is e

- 7 (a) Find the magnitude of the total momentum of the particles before the collision.

[2 marks]



7 (b) (i) Show that the speed of B immediately after the collision is $(4e + 2) \text{ m s}^{-1}$

[3 marks]

7 (b) (ii) Find an expression, in terms of e , for the speed of A immediately after the collision.

[2 marks]

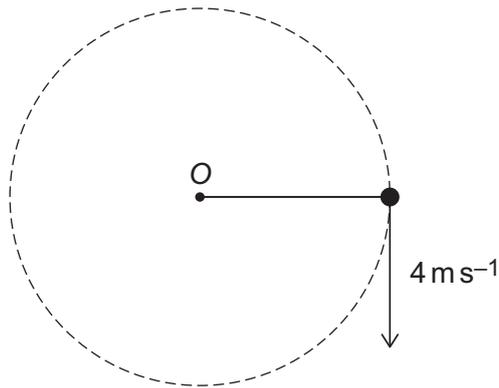
7 (c) Explain what happens to particle A when the collision is perfectly elastic.

[2 marks]

Turn over ►



- 8** A particle, of mass 3 kg, is attached to one end of an elastic string.
- The particle is placed on a smooth horizontal table.
- The other end of the string is attached to a fixed point O on the horizontal table.
- The elastic string has natural length 1 metre and modulus of elasticity 200 N
- The particle is set in motion so that it moves in a horizontal circle, centre O , with a constant speed of 4 m s^{-1} , as shown in the diagram below.



Throughout the motion, the extension of the string is x metres and the tension is T newtons.

- 8 (a)** Show that $T = 200x$

[1 mark]



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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**



