



Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--

CANDIDATE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--

FURTHER MATHEMATICS

9231/33

Paper 3 Further Mechanics

October/November 2020

1 hour 30 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: List of formulae (MF19)

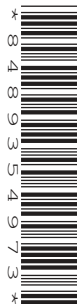
INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- If additional space is needed, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet; the question number or numbers must be clearly shown.
- You should use a calculator where appropriate.
- You must show all necessary working clearly; no marks will be given for unsupported answers from a calculator.
- Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place for angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.
- Where a numerical value for the acceleration due to gravity (g) is needed, use 10 ms^{-2} .

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has **16** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

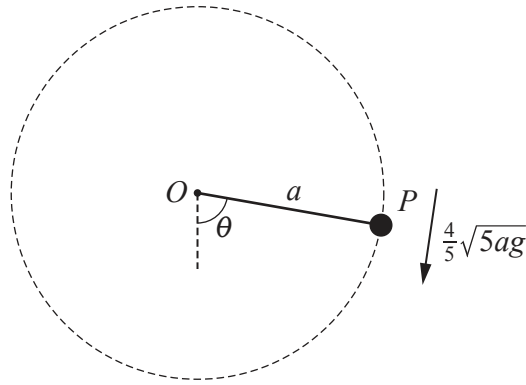


BLANK PAGE

Find, in terms of a and θ , an expression for the greatest extension of the spring in the subsequent motion. [3]

[illegible]

2



A particle P is attached to one end of a light inextensible string of length a . The other end of the string is attached to a fixed point O . The particle P is held with the string taut and making an angle θ with the downward vertical. The particle P is then projected with speed $\frac{4}{5}\sqrt{5ag}$ perpendicular to the string and just completes a vertical circle (see diagram).

Find the value of $\cos \theta$.

[5]

[illegible]

5

- 3 One end of a light elastic string, of natural length a and modulus of elasticity $4mg$, is attached to a fixed point O . The other end of the string is attached to a particle of mass m . The particle moves in a horizontal circle with a constant angular speed $\sqrt{\frac{g}{a}}$ with the string inclined at an angle θ to the downward vertical through O . The length of the string during this motion is $(k+1)a$.

(a) Find the value of k . [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Find the value of $\cos \theta$. [2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

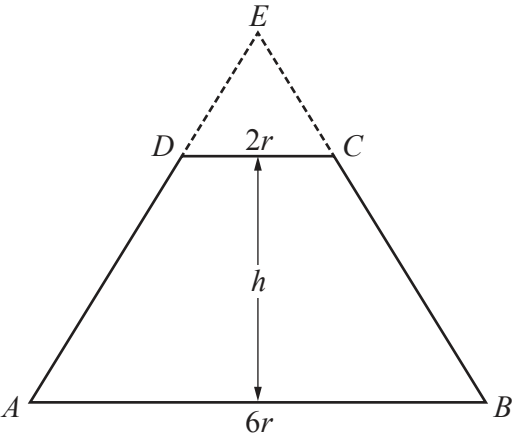
.....

.....

.....

.....

4



The diagram shows the cross-section $ABCD$ of a uniform solid object which is formed by removing a cone with cross-section DCE from the top of a larger cone with cross-section ABE . The perpendicular distance between AB and DC is h , the diameter AB is $6r$ and the diameter DC is $2r$.

- (a) Find an expression, in terms of h , for the distance of the centre of mass of the solid object from AB . [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

The object is freely suspended from the point B and hangs in equilibrium. The angle between AB and the downward vertical through B is θ .

(b) Given that $h = \frac{13}{4}r$, find the value of $\tan \theta$. [2]

This image shows a full page of white paper designed for handwriting practice. It features approximately 20 evenly spaced horizontal dotted lines running from left to right across the entire width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

$$y = x \tan \alpha - \frac{gx^2}{2u^2} \sec^2 \alpha. \quad [3]$$
[illegible]

(b) Show that the x -coordinate of Q is $\frac{u^2}{2g}$. [3]

(c) Find the other value of α for which P would pass through the point Q . [4]

- 6 Two smooth spheres A and B have equal radii and masses m and $2m$ respectively. Sphere B is at rest on a smooth horizontal floor. Sphere A is moving on the floor with velocity u and collides directly with B . The coefficient of restitution between the spheres is e .

- (a) Find, in terms of u and e , the velocities of A and B after the collision. [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Subsequently, B collides with a fixed vertical wall which makes an angle θ with the direction of motion of B , where $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$.

The coefficient of restitution between B and the wall is $\frac{2}{3}$. Immediately after B collides with the wall, the kinetic energy of A is $\frac{5}{32}$ of the kinetic energy of B .

- (b) Find the possible values of e . [7]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[illegible]

[illegible]

This image shows a full page of a worksheet designed for handwriting practice. It features approximately 20 horizontal dashed lines spaced evenly across the page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The background is plain white, and there are no other markings or text present.

[illegible]

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.