

**GCE ADVANCE LEVEL  
FURTHER MATHEMATICS  
2000 PAPER 3**

## JUNE 2000

- i) The coordinates of the point  $K$ ,  $L$  and  $M$  are  $(3,0)$ ,  $(9, 0)$  and  $(9, 9)$  respectively and  $LOMN$ , where  $O$  is the origin, is a uniform square. Find the x-coordinate of the centre of the centre of gravity of the lamina bounded by  $KL$ ,  $LM$ ,  $MN$  and the arc  $NK$  of the curve  $y=9-x^2$ .
- ii) A particle moves at constant speed on the smooth inner surface of a fixed spherical bowl of radius 2m. The particle describes a horizontal circle at a distance  $\frac{6}{5}$  m below the centre of the bowl. Find the speed of the particle as it describes the horizontal circle.  
(Take  $g$  as  $10\text{ms}^{-2}$ .)
2. i) The distance between two towns A and B is 8 km. A car passes through town A at a speed of  $10\text{ms}^{-1}$  with a uniform acceleration of magnitude of  $X\text{ms}^{-2}$ . It maintains this acceleration until it attains a speed of  $30\text{ms}^{-1}$ . It then travels at this speed for some time and then decelerates uniformly at  $3\text{ms}^{-2}$  reaching B at a speed of  $10\text{ms}^{-1}$ . Find
- the value of  $X$ ,
  - the distance travelled at  $30\text{ms}^{-1}$ .
- (ii) A particle moves in a straight line with an acceleration of magnitude  $\frac{4}{1+v}\text{ms}^{-1}$  where  $v\text{ms}^{-1}$  is the speed of the particle when it has covered a distance of  $x\text{m}$ . Find the distance covered from rest by the particle before it attains the speed of  $2\text{ms}^{-1}$ .
3. A block P of mass 80kg rests on a smooth horizontal table and is attached by light inelastic strings to blocks Q and R of mass 10kg and 70kg respectively. The strings pass over light smooth pulleys on opposite edges of the table so that Q and R hang freely. The system is released from rest. Determine
- the magnitude of the acceleration of the system,
  - the tension  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ , acting on block P.
- Block R falls a distance of 2m and is brought to rest. Given that P remains on the table and that the string joining Q to P is long enough that Q cannot be stopped by the edge of the table, calculate the further distance that Q covers vertically upwards before momentarily coming to rest. (Take  $g$  as  $10\text{ms}^{-2}$ .)
4. A small sphere A, of mass  $2m\text{kg}$  moving on a smooth horizontal floor with speed  $u\text{ms}^{-1}$ , strikes directly another sphere B, of mass  $m\text{kg}$ , initially at rest on the floor. Given that the coefficient of restitution between A and B is 0.25, and that the impact lasts for 0.2 second, find in terms of  $u$  the speeds of A and B after impact. Also determine in terms of  $m$  and  $u$
- the magnitude of the impulse of the impact on A,
  - the magnitude of the force exerted on B by the impact,
  - the kinetic energy lost in the impact.

5.

A particle is projected with speed  $70\text{ms}^{-1}$  from a point O. It hits a target 480m away on the horizontal plane through its point of projection. Determine  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  the two possible angles of projection.

Given that  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  are the times of flight for the angles of projection  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  respectively, find the ratio

$$T_1:T_2,$$

$H_1:H_2$ , where  $H_1$  and  $H_2$  are the maximum heights attained corresponding to the angles of projection  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  respectively.

(Take  $g$  as  $9.8\text{ms}^{-2}$ .)

- (a) A uniform ladder, of length 31 and weight  $W$ , rests against a smooth vertical wall. The foot of the ladder rests on a rough horizontal floor, so that ladder makes an angle  $\tan^{-1}4$  with the horizontal floor. Given that the ladder is in the vertical plane which is perpendicular to the wall, find the least possible value of  $\mu$ , the coefficient of friction between the floor and the ladder, if the ladder is in equilibrium.

Given that the coefficient of friction between the ladder and the ground is  $2/15$ , find

how far up from the foot of the ladder a person, of weight  $W$ , can climb without the ladder slipping.

$$\sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5}$$

7. i) A car, of mass 1500kg, starts from rest and climbs up a road inclined at an angle to the horizontal. With an acceleration of  $3/10\text{ms}^{-2}$  The coefficient of friction between the road and the tyres of the car is  $1/4$ . Calculate the tractive force of the engine. Find also, the rate at which the engine of the car is working 5 seconds from the start of motion.

A pump working at the rate of 8.04 kW, raises 1800 kg of water per minute from a depth of 25 m. Determine the speed at which the water is delivered. (Take  $g$  as  $10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ )

- (a) In a certain town there are 1000 handicapped citizens, 900 of whom are blind while 600 are dumb. It is known that 50% of those who are blind but not dumb, 75% of those who are dumb but not blind and 85% of those who are both dumb and blind, have the AIDS-Virus. A handicapped citizen is selected at random. Find the probability that the citizen
- has the AIDS-Virus.
  - is blind given that he has the AIDS-Virus,
  - (e) is either blind or has the AIDS-Virus.
  - 8. is dumb given that he does not have the AIDS-Virus.