AQA

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number | | | | | | Candidate number | | | | |

Surname StemUp Model Solution

Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____

I declare this is my own work.

A-level MATHEMATICS

Paper 2

Tuesday 11 June 2024 Afternoon Time allowed: 2 hours

Materials
- You must have the AQA Formulae for A-level Mathematics booklet
- You should have a graphical or scientific calculator that meets the requirements of the specification.

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 need 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 100.

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
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Section A

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

1 One of the equations below is the equation of a circle.

Identify this equation.

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

$(x + 1)^2 - (y + 2)^2 = -36$ ☐

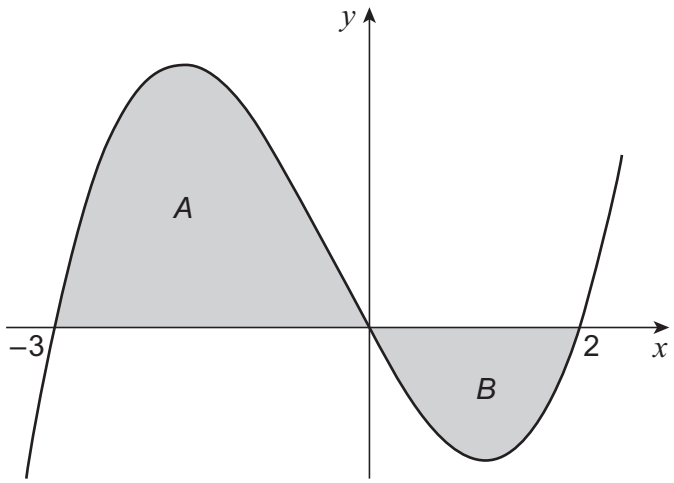
$(x + 1)^2 - (y + 2)^2 = 36$ ☐

$(x + 1)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = -36$ ☐

$(x + 1)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = 36$ ☑

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2 The graph of $y = f(x)$ intersects the x-axis at (–3, 0), (0, 0) and (2, 0) as shown in the diagram below.



The shaded region *A* has an area of 189

The shaded region *B* has an area of 64

Find the value of $\int_{-3}^{2} f(x)\,dx$

Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

–253 –125 (125) 253

Turn over for the next question

Do not write outside the box

3 Solve the inequality

$$(1 - x)(x - 4) < 0$$

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

$\{x : x < 1\} \cup \{x : x > 4\}$ ☑

$\{x : x < 1\} \cap \{x : x > 4\}$ ☐

$\{x : x < 1\} \cup \{x : x \geq 4\}$ ☐

$\{x : x < 1\} \cap \{x : x \geq 4\}$ ☐

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4 Use logarithms to solve the equation

$$5^{x-2} = 7^{1570}$$

Give your answer to two decimal places.

[3 marks]

Take logs to base 5 of both sides:

$\log_5(5^{x-2}) = \log_5(7^{1570})$

$x - 2 = 1570 \log_5 7$

$x = 2 + 1570 \log_5 7$

$= 2 + 1570 \times 1.20906...$

$= 1900.227...$

$x = 1900.23$

Turn over for the next question

Do not write outside the box

5 Given that

$$y = \frac{x^3}{\sin x}$$

find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

[3 marks]

$u = x^3 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 3x^2$ $\quad$ $v = \sin x \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} = \cos x$

Quotient rule:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{v(du/dx) - u(dv/dx)}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x^2 \sin x - x^3 \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$$

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6 It is given that

$$(2\sin\theta + 3\cos\theta)^2 + (6\sin\theta - \cos\theta)^2 = 30$$

and that θ is obtuse.

Find the exact value of $\sin\theta$.

Fully justify your answer.

[6 marks]

$(2\sin\theta + 3\cos\theta)^2 = 4\sin^2\theta + 12\sin\theta\cos\theta + 9\cos^2\theta$

$(6\sin\theta - \cos\theta)^2 = 36\sin^2\theta - 12\sin\theta\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta$

Adding: $40\sin^2\theta + 10\cos^2\theta = 30$

Using $\cos^2\theta = 1 - \sin^2\theta$:

$40\sin^2\theta + 10(1 - \sin^2\theta) = 30$

$30\sin^2\theta + 10 = 30$

$\sin^2\theta = \frac{2}{3}$

$\sin\theta = \pm\sqrt{(2/3)} = \pm\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$

θ is obtuse, so $90° < \theta < 180°$, and $\sin\theta > 0$ in this interval,

so the negative value is rejected.

$\sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$

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7 On the first day of each month, Kate pays £50 into a savings account.

Interest is paid on the total amount in the account on the last day of each month.

The interest rate is 0.2%

At the end of the nth month, the total amount of money in Kate's savings account is £T_n

Kate correctly calculates T_1 and T_2 as shown below:

$$T_1 = 50 \times 1.002 = 50.10$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_2 &= (T_1 + 50) \times 1.002 \\ &= \big((50 \times 1.002) + 50\big) \times 1.002 \\ &= 50 \times 1.002^2 + 50 \times 1.002 \\ &\approx 100.30 \end{aligned}$$

7 (a) Show that T_3 is given by

$$T_3 = 50 \times 1.002^3 + 50 \times 1.002^2 + 50 \times 1.002$$

[1 mark]

$T_3 = (T_2 + 50) \times 1.002$

$= (50 \times 1.002^2 + 50 \times 1.002 + 50) \times 1.002$

$= 50 \times 1.002^3 + 50 \times 1.002^2 + 50 \times 1.002$

7 (b) Kate uses her method to correctly calculate how much money she can expect to have in her savings account at the end of 10 **years**.

7 (b) (i) Find the amount of money Kate expects to have in her savings account at the end of 10 **years**.

[3 marks]

T_n is the sum of a geometric series with

$a = 50 \times 1.002 = 50.1, \quad r = 1.002$

10 years = 120 months, so $n = 120$

$S_n = \dfrac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1}$

$T_{120} = \dfrac{50.1(1.002^{120} - 1)}{1.002 - 1}$

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= 6787.1595...

Kate expects to have £6787.16

7 (b) (ii) The amount of money in Kate's savings account at the end of 10 years may not be the amount she has correctly calculated.

Explain why.

[1 mark]

The interest rate is unlikely to stay fixed at 0.2% for the whole 10 years (it may change during that time).

Turn over for the next question

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8 A zookeeper models the median mass of infant monkeys born at their zoo, up to the age of 2 years, by the formula

$$y = a + b\log_{10} x$$

where y is the median mass in kilograms, x is age in months and a and b are constants.

The zookeeper uses the data shown below to determine the values of a and b.

Age in months (x)	3	24
Median mass (y)	6.4	12

8 (a) The zookeeper uses the data for monkeys aged 3 months to write the correct equation

$$6.4 = a + b\log_{10} 3$$

8 (a) (i) Use the data for monkeys aged 24 months to write a second equation.

[1 mark]

$12 = a + b \log_{10} 24$

8 (a) (ii) Show that

$$b = \frac{5.6}{\log_{10} 8}$$

[3 marks]

$12 = a + b \log_{10} 24$

$6.4 = a + b \log_{10} 3$

Subtracting: $5.6 = b \log_{10} 24 - b \log_{10} 3$

$5.6 = b \log_{10} \frac{24}{3}$

$5.6 = b \log_{10} 8$

$b = \frac{5.6}{\log_{10} 8}$

Do not write outside the box

8 (a) (iii) Find the value of a.

Give your answer to two decimal places.

[1 mark]

$a = 6.4 - b \log_{10} 3$

$= 6.4 - 6.2009... \times \log_{10} 3 = 3.4414...$

$a = 3.44$

Question 8 continues on the next question

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8 (b) Use a suitable value for x to determine whether the model can be used to predict the median mass of monkeys less than one week old.

[2 marks]

One week is about 0.25 months, so use $x = 0.25$

$b = 6.2009...$, $a = 3.4414...$

$y = 3.4414 + 6.2009 \log_{10} 0.25$

$= -0.29$ kg

The model predicts a negative median mass, which is impossible,

so the model cannot be used to predict the median mass of

monkeys less than one week old.

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Turn over for the next question

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9 (a) (i) Find the binomial expansion of $(1 + 3x)^{-1}$ up to and including the term in x^2

[2 marks]

$(1 + 3x)^{-1} \approx 1 + (-1)(3x) + \frac{(-1)(-2)}{2!}(3x)^2$

$= 1 - 3x + 9x^2$

9 (a) (ii) Show that the first three terms in the binomial expansion of

$$\frac{1}{2 - 3x}$$

form a geometric sequence **and** state the common ratio.

[5 marks]

$\frac{1}{2 - 3x} = (2 - 3x)^{-1} = 2^{-1}(1 - \frac{3x}{2})^{-1}$

$\approx \frac{1}{2}[1 + (-1)(-\frac{3x}{2}) + \frac{(-1)(-2)}{2!}(-\frac{3x}{2})^2]$

$= \frac{1}{2}[1 + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{9}{4}x^2]$

$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{9}{8}x^2$

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Ratios: $\frac{(3/4)x}{1/2} = \frac{3}{2}x$ $\frac{(9/8)x^2}{(3/4)x} = \frac{3}{2}x$

The ratios of consecutive terms are equal, so the first three terms form a geometric sequence.

Common ratio $= \frac{3}{2}x$

9 (b) It is given that

$$\frac{36x}{(1+3x)(2-3x)} \equiv \frac{P}{(2-3x)} + \frac{Q}{(1+3x)}$$

where P and Q are integers.

Find the value of P and the value of Q

[3 marks]

$36x \equiv P(1 + 3x) + Q(2 - 3x)$

$x = \frac{2}{3}$: $24 = 3P \Rightarrow P = 8$

$x = -\frac{1}{3}$: $-12 = 3Q \Rightarrow Q = -4$

$P = 8, \quad Q = -4$

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9 (c) (i) Using your answers to parts **(a)** and **(b)**, find the binomial expansion of

$$\frac{12x}{(1+3x)(2-3x)}$$

up to and including the term in x^2

[2 marks]

$\frac{12x}{(1+3x)(2-3x)} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{36x}{(1+3x)(2-3x)} = \frac{1}{3}\left[\frac{8}{2-3x} - \frac{4}{1+3x}\right]$

$\approx \frac{1}{3}\left[8\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{9}{8}x^2\right) - 4(1 - 3x + 9x^2)\right]$

$= \frac{1}{3}\left[4 + 6x + 9x^2 - 4 + 12x - 36x^2\right]$

$= \frac{1}{3}(18x - 27x^2)$

$\approx 6x - 9x^2$

Do not write outside the box

9 (c) (ii) Find the range of values of x for which the binomial expansion of

$$\frac{12x}{(1+3x)(2-3x)}$$

is valid.

[1 mark]

$(1+3x)^{-1}$ is valid for $|x| < \frac{1}{3}$, $(2-3x)^{-1}$ is valid for $|x| < \frac{2}{3}$

Both are valid when $|x| < \frac{1}{3}$

Turn over for the next question

Do not write outside the box

10 The function f is defined by

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2\cos x \text{ for } -\pi \leq x \leq \pi$$

Determine whether the curve with equation $y = f(x)$ has a point of inflection at the point where $x = 0$

Fully justify your answer.

[4 marks]

$f'(x) = 2x - 2\sin x$

$f''(x) = 2 - 2\cos x$

$f''(0) = 2 - 2\cos 0 = 2 - 2 = 0$

$f''(-0.1) = 2 - 2\cos(-0.1) = 9.99 \times 10^{-3} > 0$

$f''(0.1) = 2 - 2\cos(0.1) = 9.99 \times 10^{-3} > 0$

(In fact $\cos x \leq 1$, so $f''(x) = 2 - 2\cos x \geq 0$ for all x.)

$f''(x)$ does not change sign either side of $x = 0$,

so the concavity of the curve does not change at $x = 0$.

Therefore the curve does not have a point of inflection at $x = 0$

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Turn over for the next question

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11 (a) A student states that 3 is the smallest value of k in the interval $3 < k < 4$

Explain the error in the student's statement.

[1 mark]

The inequality 3 < k < 4 is strict, so k cannot equal 3:

3 is not in the interval 3 < k < 4

11 (b) The student's teacher says there is no smallest value of k in the interval $3 < k < 4$

The teacher gives the following correct proof:

Step 1: Assume there is a smallest number in the interval $3 < k < 4$ and let this smallest number be x

Step 2: let $y = \frac{3 + x}{2}$

Step 3: $3 < y < x$ which is a contradiction.

Step 4: Therefore, there is no smallest number in interval $3 < k < 4$

11 (b) (i) Explain the contradiction stated in Step 3

[1 mark]

Since 3 < y < x, y is a number in the interval 3 < k < 4 which

is smaller than x. This contradicts the definition of x as the

smallest number in the interval.

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11 (b) (ii) Prove that there is no largest value of k in the interval $3 < k < 4$

[4 marks]

Step 1: Assume there is a largest number in the interval $3 < k < 4$ and let this largest number be x, so $3 < x < 4$

Step 2: Let $y = \frac{x + 4}{2}$

Since $x < 4$: $y - x = \frac{4 - x}{2} > 0$ so $y > x$

and $4 - y = \frac{4 - x}{2} > 0$ so $y < 4$

Step 3: So $3 < x < y < 4$, i.e. y is in the interval and is larger than x. This contradicts x being the largest number in the interval.

Step 4: Therefore there is no largest value of k in the interval $3 < k < 4$

END OF SECTION A
TURN OVER FOR SECTION B

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Section B

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

12 Two constant forces act on a particle, of mass 2 kilograms, so that it moves forward in a straight line.

The two forces are:

- a forward driving force of 10 newtons
- a resistance force of 4 newtons.

Find the acceleration of the particle.

Circle your answer.

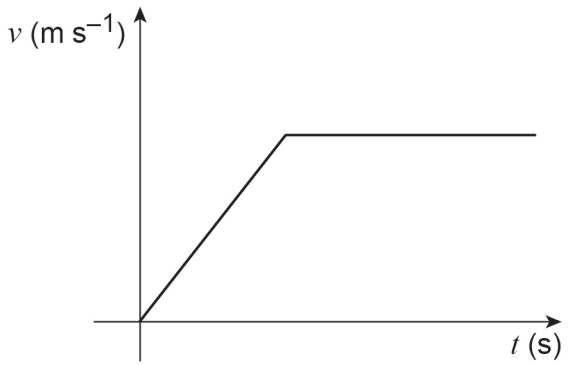
[1 mark]

$2\ m\ s^{-2}$ $3\ m\ s^{-2}$ $5\ m\ s^{-2}$ $12\ m\ s^{-2}$

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13 A car starting from rest moves forward in a straight line.

The motion of the car is modelled by the velocity–time graph below:



One of the following assumptions about the motion of the car is implied by the graph.

Identify this assumption.

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

The car never accelerates. ☐

The acceleration of the car is always positive. ☐

The acceleration of the car can change instantaneously. ☑

The acceleration of the car is never constant. ☐

Do not write outside the box

14 The displacement, r metres, of a particle at time t seconds is

$$r = 6t - 2t^2$$

14 (a) Find the value of r when $t = 4$

[1 mark]

$r = 6(4) - 2(4)^2 = 24 - 32 = -8$

$r = -8$ m

14 (b) Determine the range of values of t for which the displacement is positive.

[2 marks]

$6t - 2t^2 > 0$

$2t(3 - t) > 0$

$2t(3 - t) = 0$ when $t = 0$ or $t = 3$, and the graph is an $\cap$ shape

$0 < t < 3$

Do not write outside the box

15 Two forces, $\mathbf{F_1}$ and $\mathbf{F_2}$, are acting on a particle of mass 3 kilograms.

It is given that

$$\mathbf{F_1} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 23 \end{bmatrix} \text{ newtons} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{F_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ b \end{bmatrix} \text{ newtons}$$

where a and b are constants.

The particle has an acceleration of $\begin{bmatrix} 4b \\ a \end{bmatrix}$ m s^{-2}

Find the value of a and the value of b

[4 marks]

Resultant force: $F_1 + F_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 23 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a+4 \\ b+23 \end{bmatrix}$

$F = ma$: $\begin{bmatrix} a+4 \\ b+23 \end{bmatrix} = 3\begin{bmatrix} 4b \\ a \end{bmatrix}$

$a + 4 = 12b \quad (1)$

$b + 23 = 3a \quad (2)$

From (2): $b = 3a - 23$

Sub into (1): $a + 4 = 12(3a - 23) = 36a - 276$

$35a = 280 \Rightarrow a = 8$

$b = 3(8) - 23 = 1$

$a = 8, \quad b = 1$

Do not write outside the box

16 **In this question use $g = 9.8$ m s^{-2}**

An apple tree stands on horizontal ground.

An apple hangs, at rest, from a branch of the tree.

A second apple also hangs, at rest, from a different branch of the tree.

The vertical distance between the two apples is d centimetres.

At the same instant both apples begin to fall freely under gravity.

The first apple hits the ground after 0.5 seconds.

The second apple hits the ground 0.1 seconds **later**.

Show that d is approximately 54

[4 marks]

Taking downwards as positive: $u = 0$, $a = 9.8$

Using $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$

First apple: $t = 0.5$

$s_1 = 0 + \frac{1}{2}(9.8)(0.5)^2 = 1.225$ m

Second apple: $t = 0.5 + 0.1 = 0.6$

$s_2 = 0 + \frac{1}{2}(9.8)(0.6)^2 = 1.764$ m

Vertical distance between the apples:

$s_2 - s_1 = 1.764 - 1.225 = 0.539$ m

$d = 53.9$ cm

so d is approximately 54

Do not write outside the box

Turn over for the next question

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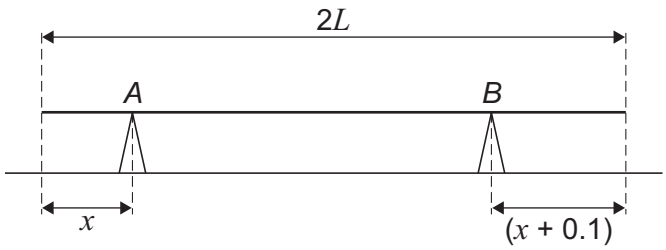
17 A uniform rod is resting on two fixed supports at points *A* and *B*.

A lies at a distance x metres from one end of the rod.

B lies at a distance $(x + 0.1)$ metres from the other end of the rod.

The rod has length $2L$ metres and mass m kilograms.

The rod lies horizontally in equilibrium as shown in the diagram below.



The reaction force of the support on the rod at *B* is twice the reaction force of the support on the rod at *A*.

Show that

$$L - x = k$$

where k is a constant to be found.

[4 marks]

Let the reaction at A be R, so the reaction at B is 2R.

The rod is uniform, so its weight mg acts at the midpoint G,

a distance L from each end.

AG = L − x, GB = L − (x + 0.1)

Moments about G: R(L − x) = 2R(L − (x + 0.1))

L − x = 2(L − x − 0.1)

L − x = 2L − 2x − 0.2

0.2 = L − x

L − x = 0.2, so k = 0.2

Do not write outside the box

Turn over for the next question

Do not write outside the box

18 A particle is moving in a straight line through the origin O

The displacement of the particle, r metres, from O, at time t seconds is given by

$$r = p + 2t - qe^{-0.2t}$$

where p and q are constants.

When $t = 3$, the acceleration of the particle is -1.8 m s^{-2}

18 (a) Show that $q \approx 82$

[5 marks]

$r = p + 2t - qe^{-0.2t}$

$v = \frac{dr}{dt} = 2 + 0.2qe^{-0.2t}$

$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = -0.04qe^{-0.2t}$

When $t = 3$, $a = -1.8$:

$-1.8 = -0.04qe^{-0.6}$

$q = \frac{1.8}{0.04e^{-0.6}} = 81.995...$

$q \approx 82$

Do not write outside the box

18 (b) The particle has an initial displacement of 5 metres.

Find the value of p

Give your answer to two significant figures.

[2 marks]

When $t = 0$, $r = 5$:

$5 = p + 2(0) - 82e^0$

$5 = p - 82$

$p = 87$

Turn over for the next question

Do not write outside the box

19 **In this question use $g = 9.8$ m s^{-2}**

A toy shoots balls upwards with an initial velocity of 7 m s^{-1}

The advertisement for this toy claims the balls can reach a maximum height of 2.5 metres from the ground.

19 (a) Suppose that the toy shoots the balls vertically upwards.

19 (a) (i) Verify the claim in the advertisement.

[2 marks]

Taking upwards as positive: $u = 7$, $v = 0$, $a = -9.8$, $s = h$

$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$: $0 = 7^2 + 2(-9.8)h$

$h = \frac{49}{2 \times 9.8} = 2.5$ m

The maximum height is 2.5 m, so the claim is correct.

19 (a) (ii) State two modelling assumptions you have made in verifying this claim.

[2 marks]

1. The ball is modelled as a particle.

2. There is no air resistance acting on the ball.

(The ball is shot from ground level.)

Do not write outside the box

19 (b) In fact the toy shoots the balls anywhere between 0 and 11 degrees from the **vertical**.

The range of maximum heights, h metres, above the ground which can be reached by the balls may be expressed as

$$k < h \leq 2.5$$

Find the value of k

[4 marks]

The least maximum height is when the ball is shot at 11° to the vertical. Vertical component of velocity: $u = 7\cos 11°$

$v = 0, \quad a = -9.8, \quad s = k$

$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$: $\quad 0 = (7\cos 11°)^2 + 2(-9.8)k$

$0 = 49\cos^2 11° - 19.6k$

$k = \frac{49\cos^2 11°}{19.6} = 2.4089...$

$k = 2.41$

Turn over for the next question

Do not write outside the box

20 Two particles P and Q are moving in separate straight lines across a smooth horizontal surface.

P moves with constant velocity $(3\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j})$ m s^{-1}

Q moves from position vector $(5\mathbf{i} - 7\mathbf{j})$ metres to position vector $(14\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j})$ metres during a 3 second period.

20 (a) Show that P and Q move along parallel lines.

[3 marks]

Displacement of Q = (14i + 5j) − (5i − 7j)

= 9i + 12j

= 3(3i + 4j)

So the displacement of Q is a multiple of the velocity of P, 3i + 4j

Therefore P and Q move along parallel lines.

Do not write outside the box

20 (b) Stevie says

Q is also moving with a constant velocity of $(3\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j})$ m s^{-1}

Explain why Stevie may be incorrect.

[1 mark]

Average velocity of Q = (9i + 12j) ÷ 3 = 3i + 4j, but this is only the average velocity over the 3 seconds. Q could accelerate (its speed may change), so its velocity need not be constant.

Question 20 continues on the next page

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20 (c) A third particle R is moving with a constant speed of 4 m s^{-1}, in a straight line, across the same surface.

P and R move along lines that intersect at a fixed point X

It is given that:

- P passes through X exactly 2 seconds after R passes through X
- P and R are exactly 13 metres apart 3 seconds after R passes through X

Show that P and R move along perpendicular lines.

[5 marks]

Speed of P = $|3i + 4j| = \sqrt{(3^2 + 4^2)} = 5$ m s^{-1}

P passes X 2 s after R, so 3 s after R passes X, P has travelled

for 3 − 2 = 1 s beyond X: XP = 5 × 1 = 5 m

XR = 4 × 3 = 12 m

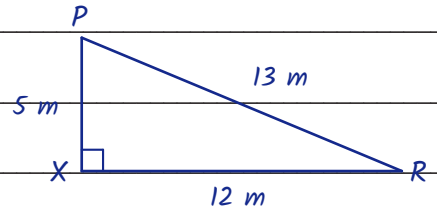
PR = 13 m

$XP^2 + XR^2 = 5^2 + 12^2 = 25 + 144 = 169 = 13^2 = PR^2$

By the converse of Pythagoras, triangle PXR is right-angled at X,

with hypotenuse PR, so angle PXR = 90°.

Therefore P and R move along perpendicular lines.



Do not write outside the box

Turn over for the next question

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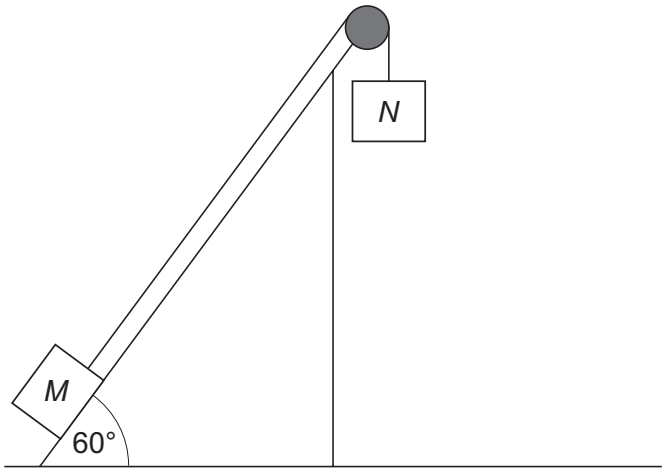
21 Two heavy boxes, *M* and *N*, are connected securely by a length of rope.

The mass of *M* is 50 kilograms.
The mass of *N* is 80 kilograms.

M is placed near the bottom of a rough slope.
The slope is inclined at 60° above the horizontal.

The rope is passed over a smooth pulley at the top end of the slope so that *N* hangs with the rope vertical.

The boxes are initially held in this position, with the rope taut and running parallel to the line of greatest slope, as shown in the diagram below.



When the boxes are released, *M* moves up the slope as *N* descends, with acceleration a m s^{-2}

The tension in the rope is T newtons.

21 (a) Explain why the equation of motion for *N* is

$$80g - T = 80a$$

[1 mark]

The forces on N are its weight 80g downwards and the tension T upwards, so the resultant downward force on N is 80g − T.

N accelerates downwards at a m s^{-2}, so by F = ma: 80g − T = 80a

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21 (b) Show that the normal reaction force between M and the slope is $25g$ newtons.

[1 mark]

Resolving perpendicular to the slope for M (no acceleration in this direction):

$R = 50g \cos 60° = 50g \times \frac{1}{2} = 25g$ newtons

Question 21 continues on the next page

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21 (c) The coefficient of friction, μ, between the slope and M is such that $0 \leq \mu \leq 1$

Show that

$$a \geq \frac{(11 - 5\sqrt{3})g}{26}$$

[6 marks]

M moves up the slope, so friction acts down the slope:

$F = \mu R = 25g\mu$

Resolving parallel to the slope for M, using $F = ma$:

$T - 50g \sin 60° - 25g\mu = 50a$

For N: $80g - T = 80a$

Adding to eliminate T:

$80g - 50g \sin 60° - 25g\mu = 130a$

$80g - 25\sqrt{3}\, g - 25g\mu = 130a$ $\quad (\sin 60° = \sqrt{3}/2)$

$$a = \frac{(80 - 25\sqrt{3} - 25\mu)g}{130} = \frac{(16 - 5\sqrt{3} - 5\mu)g}{26}$$

a decreases as μ increases, so a is least when μ is greatest,

i.e. when $\mu = 1$. Since $0 \leq \mu \leq 1$:

$$a \geq \frac{(16 - 5\sqrt{3} - 5)g}{26}$$

$$a \geq \frac{(11 - 5\sqrt{3})g}{26}$$

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21 (d) State one modelling assumption you have made throughout this question.

[1 mark]

The rope is light and inextensible.

END OF QUESTIONS

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