MECHANICS 2, M2 (4762) A2

Objectives

To build on the work in *Mechanics 1* by extending the range of mechanics concepts which students are able to use in modelling situations. Students will be able to use the rigid body model in simple cases involving moments.

Students will be expected to formulate models, using the mechanics within this specification and that for *Mechanics 1*, and to show an appreciation of any assumptions made; they will also be expected to make simple deductions from the model and to comment on its usefulness.

The examination will test candidates' knowledge of principles and of when they should be applied. The examination will avoid excessive emphasis on algebraic or calculus skills, but candidates will be expected to interpret simple algebraic expressions.

Assessment

Examination (72 marks) 1 hour 30 minutes There will be four questions each worth about 18 marks.

In the written papers, unless otherwise specified the value of the acceleration due to gravity should be taken to be exactly 9.8 ms^{-2} .

Assumed Knowledge

Candidates are expected to know the content of C1 and C2 and M1.

Calculators

In the MEI Structured Mathematics specification, no calculator is allowed in the examination for *C1*. For all other units, including this one, a graphical calculator is allowed.

Caution: This document is provided for your convenience and is not the full specification. To find that go back to the previous page and click on the connection to OCR.

MECHANICS 2, M2		
Specification	Ref.	Competence Statements

		FORCE
Frictional force.	M2d1	Understand that bodies in contact may be subject to a frictional force as well as a normal contact force (normal reaction), and be able to draw an appropriate force diagram.
	2	Understand that the total contact force between surfaces may be expressed in terms of a frictional force and a normal contact force (normal reaction).
	3	Understand that the frictional force may be modelled by $F \le \mu R$
	4	Be able to apply Newton's Laws to problems involving friction.
Rigid bodies in	5	Be able to draw a force diagram for a rigid body.
equilibrium	6	Understand that a system of forces can have a turning effect on a rigid body.
subject to forces in two dimensions.	7	Be able to calculate the moment about a fixed axis of a force acting on a body.
	8	Understand and be able to apply the conditions for equilibrium of a rigid body to the solution of problems.
	9	Be able to identify whether equilibrium will be broken by sliding or toppling in simple cases.
Light frameworks.	10	Be able to find the internal forces in a framework of light, pin-jointed rods by applying the conditions for equilibrium at the pin-joints.
	11	Be able to determine which rods in a framework are in compression and which in tension.
		WORK, ENERGY AND POWER
Concepts of work and energy.	M2w1	Be able to calculate the work done, both by a force which moves along its line of action and by a force which moves at an angle to its line of action.
	2	Be able to calculate kinetic energy.
	3	Understand the term mechanical energy.
The work-energy principle.	4	Understand the work-energy principle.
	5	Understand the terms conservative and dissipative forces.
	5	Understand the terms conservative and dissipative forces. Be able to calculate gravitational potential energy.
		-
Power.	6	Be able to calculate gravitational potential energy.

Caution: This document is provided for your convenience and is not the full specification. To find that go back to the previous page and click on the connection to OCR.

		MECHANICS 2, M2
Specification	Ref.	Competence Statements
		MOMENTUM AND IMPULSE
Momentum and impulse treated as vectors.	M2i1	Be able to calculate the impulse of a force as a vector.
	2	Understand the concept of momentum and appreciate that it is a vector quantity.
	3	Understand and be able to apply the Impulse-Momentum equation to problems.
Conservation of linear momentum.	4	Understand that a system subject to no external force conserves its momentum.
	5	Be able to derive the conservation of momentum equation for a collision between two particles in one dimension.
	6	Be able to apply the principle of conservation of momentum to direct impacts within a system of bodies.
Coefficient of restitution.	7	Understand Newton's Experimental Law and the meaning of coefficient of restitution, and be able to apply it in modelling impacts.
	8	Be able to solve problems using both momentum conservation and Newton's Experimental Law.
	9	Understand that mechanical energy is not conserved during impacts (unless $e = 1$) and be able to find the loss of mechanical energy.
Oblique impact with a smooth	10	Understand that in an oblique impact between an object and a smooth plane, the impulse acts in a direction normal to the plane.
plane.	11	Know that the velocity of the object parallel to the plane is unchanged by impact.
	12	Know that the direction of the component of the velocity perpendicular to plane i reversed and that its magnitude is multiplied by the coefficient of restitution.
	13	Be able to calculate the loss of kinetic energy in an oblique impact.
	14	Be able to solve problems involving oblique impact.
		CENTRE OF MASS
Centre of a mass of a set of point masses.	M2G1	Be able to find the centre of mass of a system of particles of given position and mass.
Centre of mass of simple shapes.	2	Appreciate how to locate centre of mass by appeal to symmetry.

composite bodies.	constituent part as a particle at its centre of mass.

3 Be able to find the centre of a mass of a composite body by considering each

Applications of	4	Be able to use the position of the centre of mass in problems involving the
the centre of mass.		equilibrium of a rigid body.

Caution: This document is provided for your convenience and is not the full specification. To find that go back to the previous page and click on the connection to OCR.

Centre of mass of

Caution: This document is provided for your convenience and is not the full specification. To find that go back to the previous page and click on the connection to OCR.