

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Mathematics

Specimen

Advanced

Paper 3: Statistics and Mechanics

Sample Assessment Material for first teaching September 2017

Time: 2 hours

Paper Reference

9MA0/03

You must have:

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables, calculator

Total Marks

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Candidates may use any calculator permitted by Pearson regulations. Calculators must not have the facility for algebraic manipulation, differentiation and integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- If pencil is used for diagrams/sketches/graphs it must be dark (HB or B).
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are **two** sections in this question paper. Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **all** the questions in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*
- You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear. Answers without working may not gain full credit.
- Answers should be given to three significant figures unless otherwise stated.

Information

- A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.
- There are 10 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 100.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- If you change your mind about an answer cross it out and put your new answer and any working out underneath.

Turn over ▶

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SECTION A: STATISTICS

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1. The number of hours of sunshine each day, y , for the month of July at Heathrow are summarised in the table below.

Hours	$0 \leq y < 5$	$5 \leq y < 8$	$8 \leq y < 11$	$11 \leq y < 12$	$12 \leq y < 14$
Frequency	12	6	8	3	2

A histogram was drawn to represent these data. The $8 \leq y < 11$ group was represented by a bar of width 1.5 cm and height 8 cm.

- (a) Find the width and the height of the $0 \leq y < 5$ group. (3)
- (b) Use your calculator to estimate the mean and the standard deviation of the number of hours of sunshine each day, for the month of July at Heathrow. Give your answers to 3 significant figures. (3)

The mean and standard deviation for the number of hours of daily sunshine for the same month in Hurn are 5.98 hours and 4.12 hours respectively. Thomas believes that the further south you are the more consistent should be the number of hours of daily sunshine.

- (c) State, giving a reason, whether or not the calculations in part (b) support Thomas' belief. (2)
- (d) Estimate the number of days in July at Heathrow where the number of hours of sunshine is more than 1 standard deviation above the mean. (2)

Helen models the number of hours of sunshine each day, for the month of July at Heathrow by $N(6.6, 3.7^2)$.

- (e) Use Helen's model to predict the number of days in July at Heathrow when the number of hours of sunshine is more than 1 standard deviation above the mean. (2)
- (f) Use your answers to part (d) and part (e) to comment on the suitability of Helen's model. (1)

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SECTION B: MECHANICS

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Unless otherwise indicated, whenever a numerical value of g is required, take $g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ and give your answer to either 2 significant figures or 3 significant figures.

6. At time t seconds, where $t \geq 0$, a particle P moves so that its acceleration $\mathbf{a} \text{ m s}^{-2}$ is given by

$$\mathbf{a} = 5t\mathbf{i} - 15t^{\frac{1}{2}}\mathbf{j}$$

When $t = 0$, the velocity of P is $20\mathbf{i} \text{ m s}^{-1}$

Find the speed of P when $t = 4$

(6)

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7. A rough plane is inclined to the horizontal at an angle α , where $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$.

A particle of mass m is placed on the plane and then projected up a line of greatest slope of the plane.

The coefficient of friction between the particle and the plane is μ .

The particle moves up the plane with a constant deceleration of $\frac{4}{5}g$.

- (a) Find the value of μ .

(6)

The particle comes to rest at the point A on the plane.

- (b) Determine whether the particle will remain at A , carefully justifying your answer.

(2)

10.

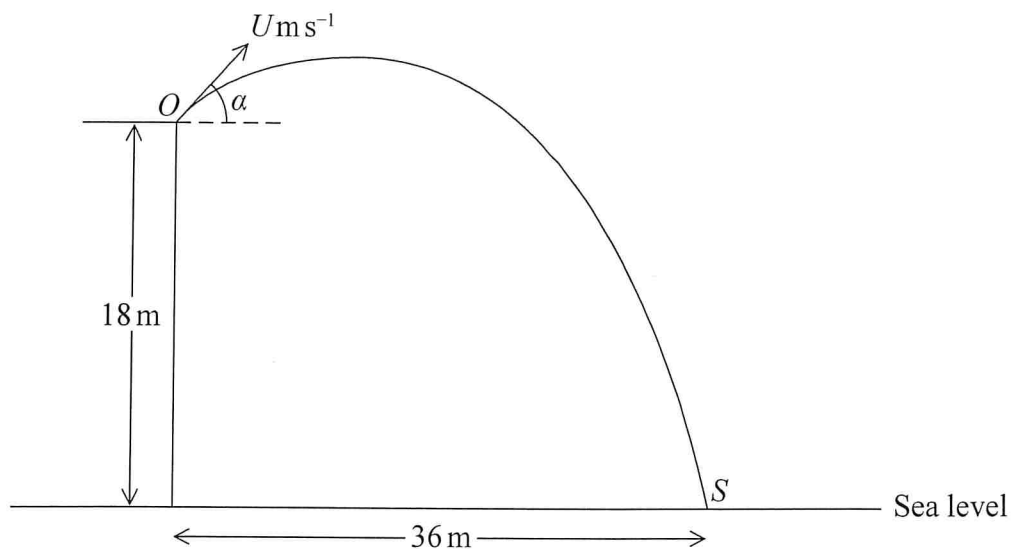


Figure 2

A boy throws a stone with speed $U \text{ m s}^{-1}$ from a point O at the top of a vertical cliff. The point O is 18 m above sea level.

The stone is thrown at an angle α above the horizontal, where $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$.

The stone hits the sea at the point S which is at a horizontal distance of 36 m from the foot of the cliff, as shown in Figure 2.

The stone is modelled as a particle moving freely under gravity with $g = 10 \text{ m s}^{-2}$

Find

- (a) the value of U , (6)
- (b) the speed of the stone when it is 10.8 m above sea level, giving your answer to 2 significant figures. (5)
- (c) Suggest two improvements that could be made to the model. (2)