



Cambridge International AS & A Level

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MATHEMATICS

9709/42

Paper 4 Mechanics

May/June 2026

1 hour 15 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. Do **not** use correction fluid or tape.
- 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 m s^{-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. Any blank pages are indicated.



- 1 A car of mass 960 kg is moving on a straight horizontal road. There is a constant force of magnitude 620 N resisting the motion of the car.

- (a) Calculate the power developed by the engine of the car when it is moving at a constant speed of 25 m s^{-1} . [2]

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- (b) Given that the power is suddenly increased by 12 kW, find the instantaneous acceleration of the car. [2]

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- 2 Two particles, A and B , of masses 2.5 kg and 3.5 kg respectively are at rest on a straight smooth horizontal track. Particle B is situated 9 m from a vertical wall which is fixed at right angles to the track.

Particle A is projected directly towards B with a speed of 3 m s^{-1} . In the subsequent motion, A collides and coalesces with B to form particle C . Particle C then collides directly with the wall and rebounds. The collision of C with the wall reduces the speed of C by 25% .

- (a) Find the speed of C after it rebounds from the wall. [2]

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- (b) Hence find the time from the instant at which A and B collide until C is once again a distance of 9 m from the wall. [2]

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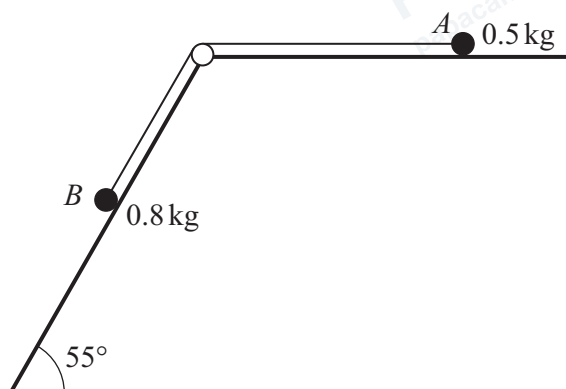
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Two particles, A and B , of masses 0.5 kg and 0.8 kg respectively are attached to the ends of a light inextensible string. The string passes over a small smooth pulley fixed at the end of a rough horizontal plane and to the top of a smooth inclined plane. Particle A is held on the horizontal plane, while B lies on the inclined plane, which makes an angle of 55° with the horizontal. The string is in the same vertical plane as a line of greatest slope of the inclined plane (see diagram).

Particle A is released from rest with the string taut. Particle B moves 0.3 m down the inclined plane in 0.4 s .

- (a)** Find the tension in the string.

[4]

Page 2





(b) Find the coefficient of friction between A and the horizontal plane.

[3]

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(c) After B has been moving for 0.4 s , the string suddenly breaks. Given that A subsequently comes to rest on the horizontal plane, find the work done by the frictional force in bringing A to rest. You may assume that A does not reach the pulley.

[3]

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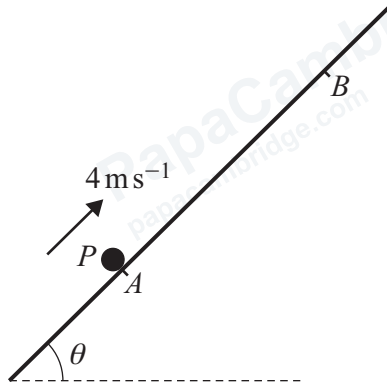
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A particle P is projected from a point A with speed 4 m s^{-1} up a line of greatest slope of a rough plane inclined at an angle θ to the horizontal, where $\tan \theta = \frac{4}{3}$.

P comes to instantaneous rest at a point B on the plane (see diagram).

The coefficient of friction between P and the plane is $\frac{1}{3}$.

- (a)** Using an energy method, show that the distance AB is 0.8 m.

[4]

[illegible]



- (b)** After coming to instantaneous rest at B , the particle slides down the plane.

Find the total time from the instant at which P is projected from A until it returns to A . [5]

[illegible]



- 5 The points A and B are at the same vertical height h m above horizontal ground. A particle P is released from rest from A . One second later, a particle Q is projected vertically downwards from B with speed 18 m s^{-1} .

Given that P and Q reach the ground at the same time, find the value of h .

[6]

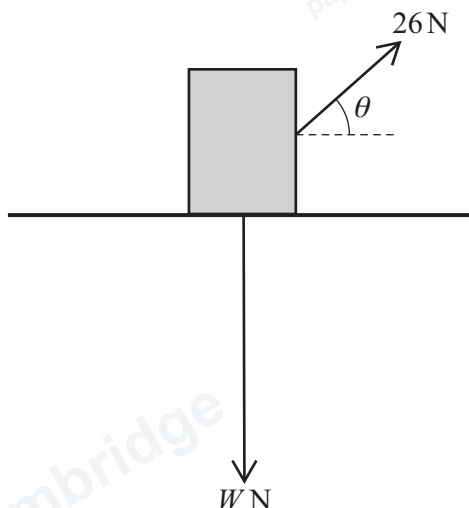
This image shows a full page of blank handwriting practice paper. It features multiple sets of horizontal lines. Each set consists of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The paper is white with light gray or blue lines. There are faint, diagonal watermarks across the page that read "PapaCambridge.com".



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Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.





A crate of weight $W\text{ N}$ is at rest on rough horizontal ground. The crate is pulled at a constant acceleration of 1.5 ms^{-2} along the ground in a straight line by a light rope. The rope is inclined at an angle of θ to the horizontal, where $\theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{5}{13}$. The tension in the rope is 26 N (see diagram). The coefficient of friction between the crate and the ground is 0.25 .

(a) Find the value of W .

[5]

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- (b) When the crate reaches a point A , the rope is removed. The speed of the crate at A is 8 m s^{-1} .

The crate comes to rest at a point B .

Find the distance AB .

[3]





7 A particle P moves in a straight line. The velocity $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$ of P at time $t \text{ s}$, where $t \geq 0$, is given by

$$v = k_1(4t+11)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{4}(2t+1)^2 + k_2,$$

where k_1 and k_2 are constants. When $t = 1.25$ the deceleration of P is 0.5 m s^{-2} .

(a) Find the value of k_1 .

[4]





[5]

[illegible]



If you use the following page to complete the answer to any question, the question number must be clearly shown.

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