1. A particle P moves along a straight line.

At time t seconds, the velocity $v\,\text{m s}^{-1}$ of P is modelled as

$$v = 10t - t^2 - k \qquad t \geqslant 0$$

where k is a constant.

(a) Find the acceleration of P at time t seconds.

(2)

The particle P is instantaneously at rest when $t = 6$

(b) Find the other value of t when P is instantaneously at rest.

(4)

(c) Find the total distance travelled by P in the interval $0 \leqslant t \leqslant 6$

(4)

2. A fixed point O lies on a straight line.

A particle P moves along the straight line.

At time t seconds, $t \geqslant 0$, the distance, s metres, of P from O is given by

$$s = \frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{5}{2}t^2 + 6t$$

(a) Find the acceleration of P at each of the times when P is at instantaneous rest.

(6)

(b) Find the total distance travelled by P in the interval $0 \leqslant t \leqslant 4$

(3)

3. **In this question you must show all stages of your working.**

Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.

A fixed point O lies on a straight line.

A particle P moves along the straight line such that at time t seconds, $t \geqslant 0$, after passing through O, the velocity of P, $v\,\text{m s}^{-1}$, is modelled as

$$v = 15 - t^2 - 2t$$

(a) Verify that P comes to instantaneous rest when $t = 3$

(1)

(b) Find the magnitude of the acceleration of P when $t = 3$

(3)

(c) Find the total distance travelled by P in the interval $0 \leqslant t \leqslant 4$

(4)

4. At time t seconds, a particle P has velocity $\mathbf{v}\,\text{m s}^{-1}$, where

$$\mathbf{v} = 3t^{\frac{1}{2}}\,\mathbf{i} - 2t\,\mathbf{j} \qquad t > 0$$

(a) Find the acceleration of P at time t seconds, where $t > 0$

(2)

(b) Find the value of t at the instant when P is moving in the direction of $\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}$

(3)

At time t seconds, where $t > 0$, the position vector of P, relative to a fixed origin O, is $\mathbf{r}$ metres.

When $t = 1$, $\mathbf{r} = -\mathbf{j}$

(c) Find an expression for $\mathbf{r}$ in terms of t.

(3)

(d) Find the exact distance of P from O at the instant when P is moving with speed $10\,\text{m s}^{-1}$

(6)

5. [*In this question, position vectors are given relative to a fixed origin.*]

At time t seconds, where $t > 0$, a particle P has velocity $\mathbf{v}\,\text{m s}^{-1}$ where

$$\mathbf{v} = 3t^2\mathbf{i} - 6t^{\frac{1}{2}}\mathbf{j}$$

(a) Find the speed of P at time $t = 2$ seconds.

(2)

(b) Find an expression, in terms of t, $\mathbf{i}$ and $\mathbf{j}$, for the acceleration of P at time t seconds, where $t > 0$

(2)

At time $t = 4$ seconds, the position vector of P is $(\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j})\,\text{m}$.

(c) Find the position vector of P at time $t = 1$ second.

(4)

6. At time t seconds, where $t \geqslant 0$, a particle P has velocity $\mathbf{v}\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$ where

$$\mathbf{v} = (t^2 - 3t + 7)\mathbf{i} + (2t^2 - 3)\mathbf{j}$$

Find

(a) the speed of P at time $t = 0$

(3)

(b) the value of t when P is moving parallel to $(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})$

(2)

(c) the acceleration of P at time t seconds

(2)

(d) the value of t when the direction of the acceleration of P is perpendicular to $\mathbf{i}$

(2)