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1. A particle P moves on the x -axis. At time t seconds, its acceleration is $(5 - 2t) \text{ m s}^{-2}$, measured in the direction of x increasing. When $t = 0$, its velocity is 6 m s^{-1} measured in the direction of x increasing. Find the time when P is instantaneously at rest in the subsequent motion.

(6)

Q1

(Total 6 marks)

2. A car of mass 1200 kg moves along a straight horizontal road with a constant speed of 24 m s^{-1} . The resistance to motion of the car has magnitude 600 N.

(a) Find, in kW, the rate at which the engine of the car is working.

(2)

The car now moves up a hill inclined at α to the horizontal, where $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{28}$. The resistance to motion of the car from non-gravitational forces remains of magnitude 600 N. The engine of the car now works at a rate of 30 kW.

(b) Find the acceleration of the car when its speed is 20 m s^{-1} .

(4)



3. A cricket ball of mass 0.5 kg is struck by a bat. Immediately before being struck, the velocity of the ball is $(-30\mathbf{i}) \text{ m s}^{-1}$. Immediately after being struck, the velocity of the ball is $(16\mathbf{i} + 20\mathbf{j}) \text{ m s}^{-1}$.

(a) Find the magnitude of the impulse exerted on the ball by the bat.

(4)

In the subsequent motion, the position vector of the ball is \mathbf{r} metres at time t seconds. In a model of the situation, it is assumed that $\mathbf{r} = [16t\mathbf{i} + (20t - 5t^2)\mathbf{j}]$. Using this model,

(b) find the speed of the ball when $t = 3$.

(4)



4.

Figure 1

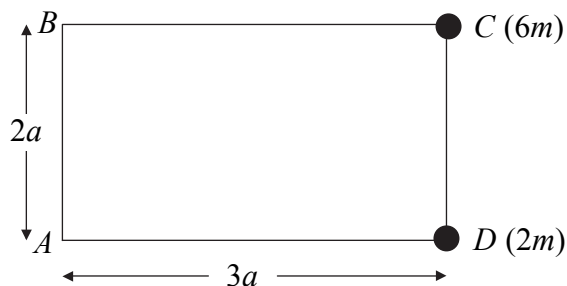


Figure 1 shows four uniform rods joined to form a rigid rectangular framework $ABCD$, where $AB = CD = 2a$, and $BC = AD = 3a$. Each rod has mass m . Particles, of mass $6m$ and $2m$, are attached to the framework at points C and D respectively.

(a) Find the distance of the centre of mass of the loaded framework from

(i) AB ,

(ii) AD .

(7)

The loaded framework is freely suspended from B and hangs in equilibrium.

(b) Find the angle which BC makes with the vertical.

(3)



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5. A vertical cliff is 73.5 m high. Two stones A and B are projected simultaneously. Stone A is projected horizontally from the top of the cliff with speed 28 m s^{-1} . Stone B is projected from the bottom of the cliff with speed 35 m s^{-1} at an angle α above the horizontal. The stones move freely under gravity in the same vertical plane and collide in mid-air. By considering the horizontal motion of each stone,

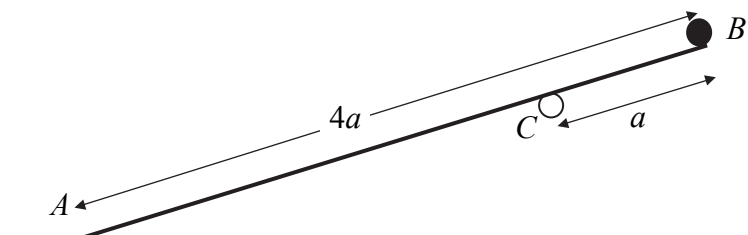
(a) prove that $\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$. (4)

(b) Find the time which elapses between the instant when the stones are projected and the instant when they collide. (4)



6.

Figure 2



A wooden plank AB has mass $4m$ and length $4a$. The end A of the plank lies on rough horizontal ground. A small stone of mass m is attached to the plank at B . The plank is resting on a small smooth horizontal peg C , where $BC = a$, as shown in Figure 2. The plank is in equilibrium making an angle α with the horizontal, where $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$. The coefficient of friction between the plank and the ground is μ . The plank is modelled as a uniform rod lying in a vertical plane perpendicular to the peg, and the stone as a particle. Show that

- (a) the reaction of the peg on the plank has magnitude $\frac{16}{5} mg$, (3)
- (b) $\mu \geq \frac{48}{61}$. (6)
- (c) State how you have used the information that the peg is smooth. (1)



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Question 6 continued

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(Total 10 marks)

Q6

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7. A particle P has mass 4 kg. It is projected from a point A up a line of greatest slope of a rough plane inclined at an angle α to the horizontal, where $\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$. The coefficient of friction between P and the plane is $\frac{2}{7}$. The particle comes to rest instantaneously at the point B on the plane, where $AB = 2.5$ m. It then moves back down the plane to A .

(a) Find the work done by friction as P moves from A to B . (4)

(b) Using the work-energy principle, find the speed with which P is projected from A . (4)

(c) Find the speed of P when it returns to A . (4)



