

2. A car of mass 800 kg is moving at a constant speed of 15 m s^{-1} down a straight road inclined at an angle α to the horizontal, where $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{24}$. The resistance to motion from non-gravitational forces is modelled as a constant force of magnitude 900 N.

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

(4)

When the car is travelling down the road at 15 m s^{-1} , the engine is switched off. The car comes to rest in time T seconds after the engine is switched off. The resistance to motion from non-gravitational forces is again modelled as a constant force of magnitude 900 N.

(b) Find the value of T .

(4)



3.

Figure 1

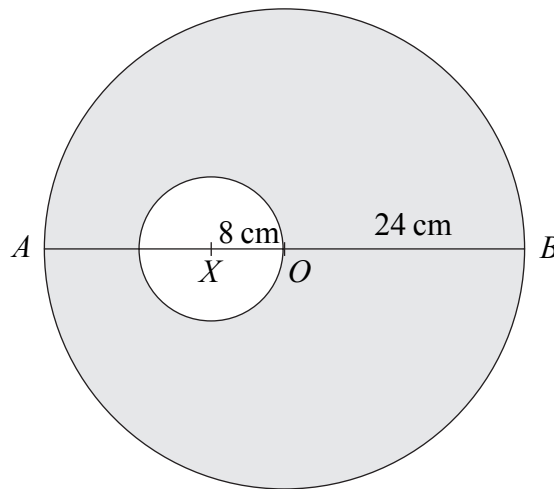


Figure 1 shows a template T made by removing a circular disc, of centre X and radius 8 cm, from a uniform circular lamina, of centre O and radius 24 cm. The point X lies on the diameter AOB of the lamina and $AX = 16$ cm. The centre of mass of T is at the point G .

(a) Find AG .

(6)

The template T is free to rotate about a smooth fixed horizontal axis, perpendicular to the plane of T , which passes through the mid-point of OB . A small stud of mass $\frac{1}{4}m$ is fixed at B , and T and the stud are in equilibrium with AB horizontal. Modelling the stud as a particle,

(b) find the mass of T in terms of m .

(4)



4. A particle P of mass m is moving in a straight line on a smooth horizontal table. Another particle Q of mass km is at rest on the table. The particle P collides directly with Q . The direction of motion of P is reversed by the collision. After the collision, the speed of P is v and the speed of Q is $3v$. The coefficient of restitution between P and Q is $\frac{1}{2}$.

(a) Find, in terms of v only, the speed of P before the collision. (3)

(b) Find the value of k . (3)

After being struck by P , the particle Q collides directly with a particle R of mass $11m$ which is at rest on the table. After this second collision, Q and R have the same speed and are moving in opposite directions. Show that

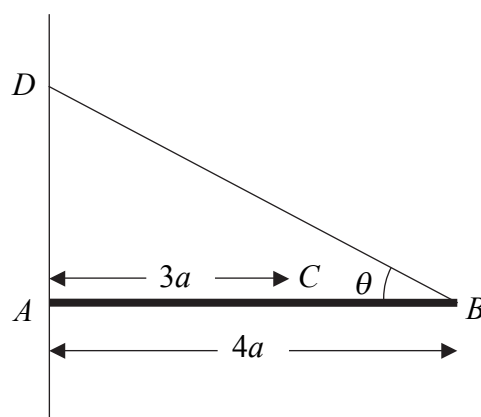
(c) the coefficient of restitution between Q and R is $\frac{3}{4}$, (4)

(d) there will be a further collision between P and Q . (2)



5.

Figure 2



A horizontal uniform rod AB has mass m and length $4a$. The end A rests against a rough vertical wall. A particle of mass $2m$ is attached to the rod at the point C , where $AC = 3a$. One end of a light inextensible string BD is attached to the rod at B and the other end is attached to the wall at a point D , where D is vertically above A . The rod is in equilibrium in a vertical plane perpendicular to the wall. The string is inclined at an angle θ to the horizontal, where $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$, as shown in Figure 2.

- (a) Find the tension in the string. (5)
- (b) Show that the horizontal component of the force exerted by the wall on the rod has magnitude $\frac{8}{3}mg$. (3)

The coefficient of friction between the wall and the rod is μ . Given that the rod is in limiting equilibrium,

- (c) find the value of μ . (4)



6. A particle P of mass 0.5 kg is moving under the action of a single force \mathbf{F} newtons. At time t seconds, $\mathbf{F} = (1.5t^2 - 3)\mathbf{i} + 2t\mathbf{j}$. When $t = 2$, the velocity of P is $(-4\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j})\text{ m s}^{-1}$.

(a) Find the acceleration of P at time t seconds. (2)

(b) Show that, when $t = 3$, the velocity of P is $(9\mathbf{i} + 15\mathbf{j})\text{ m s}^{-1}$. (5)

When $t = 3$, the particle P receives an impulse \mathbf{Q} N s. Immediately after the impulse the velocity of P is $(-3\mathbf{i} + 20\mathbf{j})\text{ m s}^{-1}$. Find

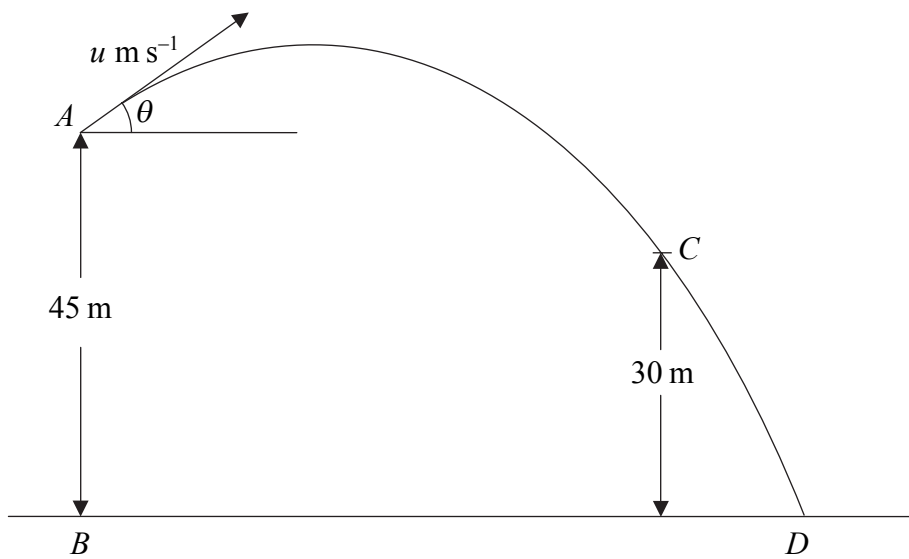
(c) the magnitude of \mathbf{Q} , (3)

(d) the angle between \mathbf{Q} and \mathbf{i} . (3)



7.

Figure 3



A particle P is projected from a point A with speed $u \text{ m s}^{-1}$ at an angle of elevation θ , where $\cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}$. The point B , on horizontal ground, is vertically below A and $AB = 45 \text{ m}$. After projection, P moves freely under gravity passing through a point C , 30 m above the ground, before striking the ground at the point D , as shown in Figure 3.

Given that P passes through C with speed 24.5 m s^{-1} ,

- (a) using conservation of energy, or otherwise, show that $u = 17.5$, (4)
- (b) find the size of the angle which the velocity of P makes with the horizontal as P passes through C , (3)
- (c) find the distance BD . (7)



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Question 7 continued

Lined area for writing answers to Question 7.



