

# Solomon Practice Paper

## Mechanics 1E

**Time allowed: 90 minutes**

**Centre:**

**Name:**

**Teacher:**

**How I can achieve better:**

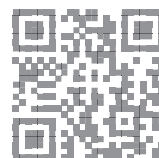
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Question	Points	Score
1	4	
2	7	
3	8	
4	8	
5	8	
6	10	
7	11	
8	19	
Total:	75	



1. Three forces  $(-5\mathbf{i} + 4p\mathbf{j})\text{N}$ ,  $(2q\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j})\text{N}$  and  $(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})\text{N}$  act on  $A$  particle  $A$  of mass  $2\text{kg}$ . [4]

Given that  $A$  is in equilibrium, find the values of  $p$  and  $q$ .



2. An underground train accelerates uniformly from rest at station  $A$  to a velocity of  $24 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . It maintains this speed for 84 seconds, until it decelerates uniformly to rest at station  $B$ . The total journey time is 116 seconds and the magnitudes of the acceleration and deceleration are equal.

(a) Find the time it takes the train to accelerate from rest to  $24 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . [2]

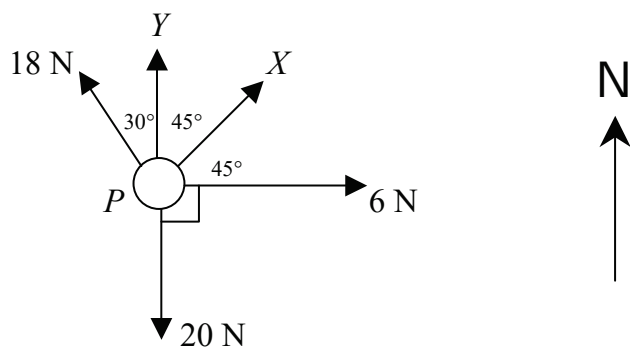
(b) Illustrate this information on a velocity-time graph. [2]

(c) Using your graph, or otherwise, find the distance between the two stations. [3]

Total: 7



3. Figure shows the forces acting on  $A$  particle,  $P$ .



These consist of  $A$  20N force to the South, a 6N force to the East, an 18N force  $30^\circ$  West of North and two unknown forces  $X$  and  $Y$  which act to the North-East and North respectively.

Given that  $P$  is in equilibrium,

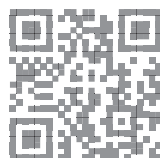
(a) show that  $X$  has magnitude  $3\sqrt{2}$ N,

[4]

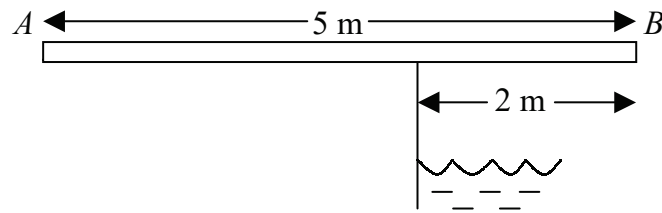
(b) find the exact value of  $Y$ .

[4]

Total: 8



4. Figure shows *A* uniform plank *AB* of mass 50kg and length 5m which overhangs *A* river by 2m.



When *A* boy of mass 20kg stands at *A*, his sister can walk to within 0.3m of *B*, at which point the plank is in limiting equilibrium.

- (a) What is the mass of the girl? [4]
- (b) Find the smallest extra weight which must be placed at *A* to enable the girl to walk right to the end *B*. [3]
- (c) How have you used the fact that the plank is uniform? [1]

Total: 8



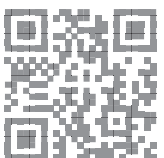
5. A cricket ball of mass  $0.3\text{kg}$  is approaching  $A$  batsman at  $-30\mathbf{i}\text{ ms}^{-1}$ . The batsman hits the ball with  $A$   $1.5\text{kg}$  bat moving with velocity  $15\mathbf{i}\text{ ms}^{-1}$ . Contact between bat and ball lasts for  $0.2$  seconds. Immediately after this, bat and ball move with velocities  $5\mathbf{i}\text{ ms}^{-1}$  and  $v\mathbf{i}\text{ ms}^{-1}$  respectively.

(a) Suggest  $A$  suitable model for the cricket ball. [1]

(b) Calculate the value of  $v$ . [4]

(c) Find the magnitude of the force with which the batsman hits the ball. [3]

Total: 8



6. A boy kicks a football vertically upwards from a height of 0.6m above the ground with a speed of  $10.5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . The ball is modelled as a particle and air resistance is ignored.

(a) Find the greatest height above the ground reached by the ball. [4]

(b) Calculate the length of time for which the ball is more than 2m above the ground. [6]

Total: 10



7. A particle has an initial velocity of  $(\mathbf{i} - 5\mathbf{j}) \text{ ms}^{-1}$  and is accelerating uniformly in the direction  $(2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})$  where  $\mathbf{i}$  and  $\mathbf{j}$  are perpendicular unit vectors.

Given that the magnitude of the acceleration is  $3\sqrt{5} \text{ ms}^{-2}$ ,

- (a) show that, after  $t$  seconds, the velocity vector of the particle is  $[(6t + 1)\mathbf{i} + (3t - 5)\mathbf{j}] \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . [6]
- (b) Using your answer to part (a), or otherwise, find the value of  $t$  for which the speed of the particle is at its minimum. [5]

Total: 11





8. Figure shows two particles  $A$  and  $B$ , of mass  $5M$  and  $3M$  respectively, attached to the ends of a light inextensible string of length  $4\text{m}$ .

The string passes over a smooth pulley which is fixed to the edge of a rough horizontal table  $2\text{m}$  high. Particle  $A$  lies on the table at a distance of  $3\text{m}$  from the pulley, whilst particle  $B$  hangs freely over the edge of the table  $1\text{m}$  above the ground. The coefficient of friction between  $A$  and the table is  $\frac{3}{20}$ .

The system is released from rest with the string taut.

- (a) Show that the initial acceleration of the system is  $\frac{9}{32}g \text{ ms}^{-2}$ . [8]
- (b) Find, in terms of  $g$ , the speed of  $A$  immediately before  $B$  hits the ground. [4]

When  $B$  hits the ground, it comes to rest and the string becomes slack.

- (c) Calculate how far particle  $A$  is from the pulley when it comes to rest. [7]

Total: 19

