Solomon Practice Paper

Mechanics 3E

Time allowed: 90 mintues

Question	Points	Score
1	7	
2	8	
3	8	
4	9	
5	10	
6	13	
7	20	
Total:	75	

Centre:

Name:

Teacher:

How I can achieve better:

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1. The velocity, v cms^{-1}, at time t seconds, of a radio-controlled toy is modelled by the formula

$$v = \mathrm{e}^{2t}\mathbf{i} + 2t\mathbf{j},$$

where $\mathbf{i}$ and $\mathbf{j}$ are perpendicular unit vectors.

(a) Find the acceleration of the toy in terms of t. [2]

(b) Find, correct to 2 significant figures, the time at which the acceleration of the toy is parallel to the vector $(4\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})$. [4]

(c) Explain why this model is unlikely to be realistic for large values of t. [1]

Total: 7

2. A particle P of mass 0.4kg is moving in a straight line through a fixed point O.

   At time t seconds after it passes through O, the distance OP is x metres and the resultant force acting on P is of magnitude $(5 + 4e^{-x})$N in the direction OP.

   When $x = 1$, P is at the point A.

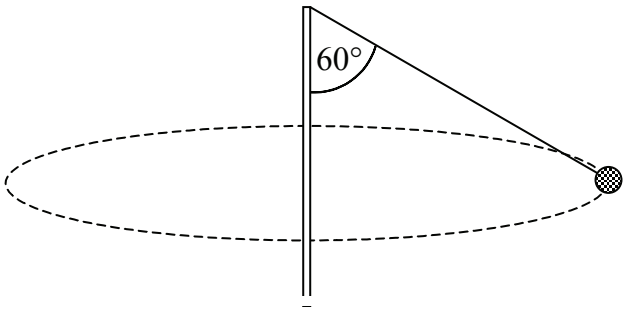
   (a) Find, correct to 3 significant figures, the work done in moving P from O to A. [4]

   Given that P passes through O with speed 2 ms^{-1},

   (b) find, correct to 3 significant figures, the speed of P as it passes through A. [4]

Total: 8

3. A popular racket game involves a tennis ball of mass 0.1kg which is attached to one end of a light inextensible string. The other end of the string is attached to the top of a fixed rigid pole.



A boy strikes the ball such that it moves in a horizontal circle with angular speed 4 rad s^{-1} and the string makes an angle of 60° with the downward vertical as shown in Figure.

(a) Find the tension in the string. [3]

(b) Find the length of the string. [5]

Total: 8

4. A particle moves with simple harmonic motion along a straight line.

   When the particle is 3 cm from its centre of motion it has a speed of 8 cms^{-1} and an acceleration of magnitude 12 cms^{-2}.

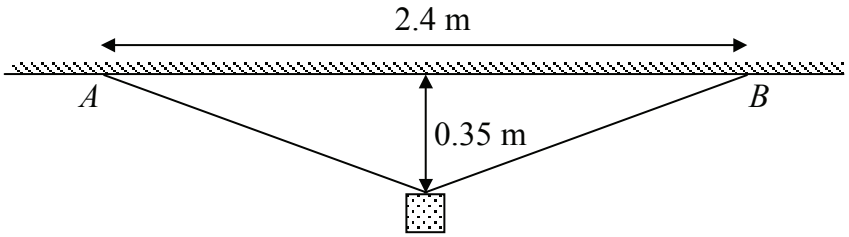
   (a) Show that the period of the motion is π seconds. [4]

   (b) Find the amplitude of the motion. [3]

   (c) Hence, find the greatest speed of the particle. [2]

Total: 9

5. A physics student is set the task of finding the mass of an object without using a set of scales. She decides to use a light elastic string of natural length 2m and modulus of elasticity 280N attached to two points A and B which are on the same horizontal level and 2.4m apart.



She attaches the object to the midpoint of the string so that it hangs in equilibrium 0.35m below AB as shown in Figure.

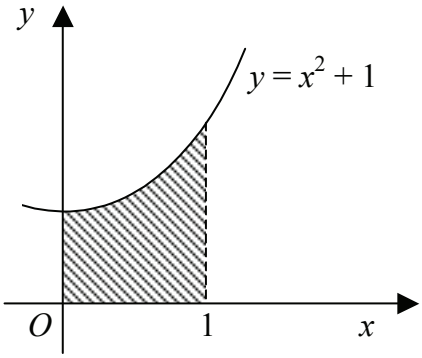
(a) Explain why it is reasonable to assume that the tensions in each half of the string are equal. [1]

(b) Find the mass of the object. [7]

(c) Find the elastic potential energy of the string when the object is suspended from it. [2]

Total: 10

6. Figure shows part of the curve $y = x^2 + 1$.



The shaded region enclosed by the curve, the coordinate axes and the line $x = 1$ is rotated through 360° about the x-axis.

(a) Find the coordinates of the centre of mass of the solid obtained. [10]

The solid is suspended from a point on its larger circular rim and hangs in equilibrium.

(b) Find, correct to the nearest degree, the acute angle which the plane surfaces of the solid make with the vertical. [3]

Total: 13

7. A particle of mass 0.5kg is hanging vertically at one end of a light inextensible string of length 0.6m. The other end of the string is attached to a fixed point.

   The particle is given an initial horizontal speed of u ms^{-1}.

   (a) Show that the particle will perform complete circles if $u \geq \sqrt{3g}$. [8]

   Given that $u = 5$,

   (b) find, correct to the nearest degree, the angle through which the string turns before it becomes slack, [7]

   (c) find, correct to the nearest centimetre, the greatest height the particle reaches above its position when the string becomes slack. [5]

Total: 20