## Solomon Practice Paper

Mechanics 2D

Time allowed: 90 mintues

## Centre:

Name:
Teacher:

| Question | Points | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 6 |  |
| 2 | 6 |  |
| 3 | 10 |  |
| 4 | 12 |  |
| 5 | 13 |  |
| 6 | 14 |  |
| 7 | 14 |  |
| Total: | 75 |  |

How I can achieve better:

1. A particle $P$ moves such that at time $t$ seconds its position vector, $r$ metres, relative to a fixed origin $O$ is given by

$$
\mathbf{r}=\left(\frac{3}{2} t^{2}-3 t\right) \mathbf{i}+\left(\frac{1}{3} t^{3}-k t\right) \mathbf{j}
$$

where $k$ is a constant and $\mathbf{i}$ and $\mathbf{j}$ are perpendicular horizontal unit vectors.
(a) Find an expression for the velocity of $P$ at time $t$.
(b) Given that $P$ comes to rest instantaneously, find the value of $k$.
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2. Two smooth spheres $P$ and $Q$ of equal radius and of mass $2 m$ and $5 m$ respectively, are moving towards each other along a horizontal straight line when they collide. After the collision, $P$ and $Q$ travel in opposite directions with speeds of $3 \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$ and $4 \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$ respectively.

Given that the coefficient of restitution between the two particles is $\frac{1}{2}$, find the speeds of $P$ and $Q$ before the collision.
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3. A car of mass 1200 kg experiences a resistance to motion, $R$ newtons, which is proportional to its speed, $v \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$. When the power output of the car engine is 90 kW and the car is travelling along a horizontal road, its maximum speed is $50 \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$.
(a) Show that $R=36 v$.

The car ascends a hill inclined at an angle $\theta$ to the horizontal where $\sin \theta=\frac{1}{14}$.
(b) Find, correct to 3 significant figures, the maximum speed of the car up the hill assuming that the power output of the engine is unchanged.
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4. Figure shows a uniform rod $A B$ of mass 2 kg and length $2 a$.


The end $A$ is attached by a smooth hinge to a fixed point on a vertical wall so that the rod can rotate freely in a vertical plane. A mass of 6 kg is placed at $B$ and the rod is held in a horizontal position by a light string joining the midpoint of the rod to a point $C$ on the wall, vertically above $A$. The string is inclined at an angle of $60^{\circ}$ to the wall.
(a) Show that the tension in the string is $28 g$.
(b) Find the magnitude and direction of the force exerted by the hinge on the rod, giving your answers correct to 3 significant figures.
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5. A particle $P$ moves in a straight line with an acceleration of $(6 t-10) \mathrm{ms}^{-2}$ at time $t$ seconds. Initially $P$ is at $O$, a fixed point on the line, and has velocity $3 \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$.
(a) Find the values of $t$ for which the velocity of $P$ is zero.
(b) Show that, during the first two seconds, $P$ travels a distance of $6 \frac{26}{27} \mathrm{~m}$.

Total: 13
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6. A football player strikes a ball giving it an initial speed of $14 \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$ at an angle $\alpha$ to the horizontal as shown in Figure.


At the instant he strikes the ball it is 0.6 m vertically above the point $P$ on the ground. The trajectory of the ball is in a vertical plane containing $P$ and $M$, the middle of the goal-line. The distance between $P$ and $M$ is 12 m and the ground is horizontal.

Given that the ball passes over the point $M$ without bouncing,
(a) find, to the nearest degree, the minimum value of $\alpha$.

Given that the crossbar of the goal is 2.4 m above $M$ and that $\tan \alpha=\frac{4}{3}$,
(b) show that the ball passes 4.2 m vertically above the crossbar.
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7. Figure shows a hotel 'key' consisting of a rectangle $O A B D$, where $O A=8 \mathrm{~cm}$ and $O D=4 \mathrm{~cm}$, joined to a semicircle whose diameter $B C$ is 4 cm long.


The thickness of the key is negligible and the same material is used throughout.
The key is modelled as a uniform lamina.
Using this model,
(a) find, correct to 3 significant figures, the distance of the centre of mass from

A small circular hole of negligible diameter is made at the mid-point of $B C$ so that the key can be hung on a smooth peg. When the key is freely suspended from the peg,
(b) find, correct to 3 significant figures, the acute angle made by $O A$ with the vertical.
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