

# Solomon Practice Paper

## Mechanics 3B

**Time allowed:** 90 minutes

**Centre:** [www.CasperYC.club](http://www.CasperYC.club)

**Name:**

**Teacher:**

Question	Points	Score
1	7	
2	8	
3	8	
4	12	
5	13	
6	13	
7	14	
Total:	75	

How I can achieve better:

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1. A student is attempting to model the expansion of an airbag in a car following a collision.

The student considers the displacement from the steering column,  $s$  metres, of a point  $P$  on the airbag  $t$  seconds after a collision and uses the formula

$$s = e^{3t} - 1, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 0.1$$

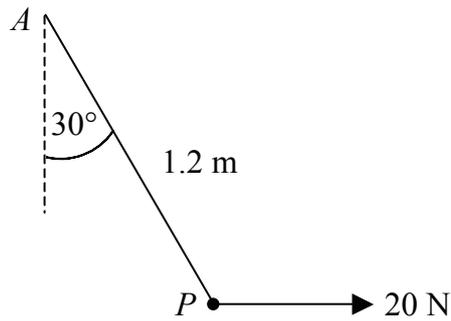
Using this model,

- (a) find, correct to the nearest centimetre, the maximum displacement of  $P$ , [2]  
(b) find the initial velocity of  $P$ , [3]  
(c) find the acceleration of  $P$  in terms of  $t$ . [1]  
(d) Explain why this model is unlikely to be realistic. [1]

Total: 7



2. A particle  $P$  is attached to one end of a light elastic string of modulus of elasticity 80 N. The other end of the string is attached to a fixed point  $A$ .



When a horizontal force of magnitude  $20\text{ N}$  is applied to  $P$ , it rests in equilibrium with the string making an angle of  $30^\circ$  with the vertical and  $AP = 1.2\text{ m}$  as shown in Figure.

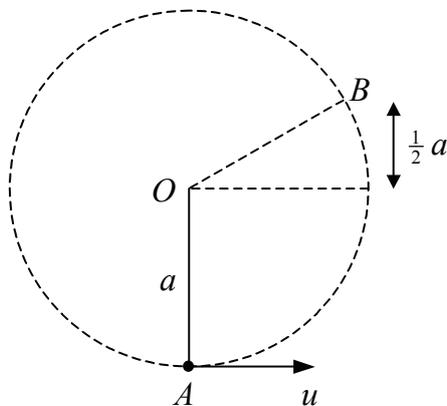
- (a) Find the tension in the string. [3]
- (b) Find the elastic potential energy stored in the string. [5]

Total: 8



3. A particle of mass  $m$  is suspended at a point  $A$  vertically below a fixed point  $O$  by a light inextensible string of length  $a$  as shown in Figure.

The particle is given a horizontal velocity  $u$  and subsequently moves along a circular arc until it reaches the point  $B$  where the string becomes slack.



Given that the point  $B$  is at a height  $\frac{1}{2}a$  above the level of  $O$ ,

(a) show that  $\angle BOA = 120^\circ$ ,

[2]

(b) show that  $u^2 = \frac{7}{2}ga$ .

[6]

Total: 8



4. On a particular day, high tide at the entrance to a harbour occurs at 11a.m. and the water depth is 14m. Low tide occurs  $6\frac{1}{4}$  hours later at which time the water depth is 6m.

In a model of the situation, the water level is assumed to perform simple harmonic motion.

Using this model,

- (a) write down the amplitude and period of the motion. [2]

A ship needs a depth of 9m before it can enter or leave the harbour.

- (b) Show that on this day a ship must enter the harbour by 2.38p.m., correct to the nearest minute, or wait for low tide to pass. [6]

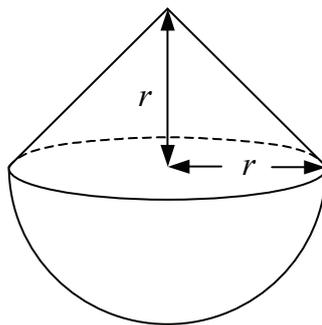
Given that a ship is not ready to enter the harbour until 5 p.m.,

- (c) find, to the nearest minute, how long the ship must wait before it can enter the harbour. [4]

Total: 12



5. (a) Use integration to show that the centre of mass of a uniform solid right circular cone of height  $h$  is  $\frac{3}{4}h$  from the vertex of the cone. [6]



A paperweight is made by removing material from the top half of a solid sphere of radius  $r$  so that the remaining solid consists of a hemisphere of radius  $r$  and a cone of height  $r$  and base radius  $r$  as shown in Figure.

- (b) Find the distance of the centre of mass of the paperweight from its vertex. [7]

Total: 13



6. A car is travelling on a horizontal racetrack round a circular bend of radius 40m. The coefficient of friction between the car and the road is  $\frac{2}{5}$ .

- (a) Find the maximum speed at which the car can travel round the bend without slipping, giving your answer correct to 3 significant figures. [5]

The owner of the track decides to bank the corner at an angle of  $25^\circ$  in order to enable the cars to travel more quickly.

- (b) Show that this increases the maximum speed at which the car can travel round the bend without slipping by 63%, correct to the nearest whole number. [8]

Total: 13



7. A particle is travelling along the  $x$ -axis. At time  $t = 0$ , the particle is at  $O$  and it travels such that its velocity,  $v \text{ ms}^{-1}$ , at a distance  $x$  metres from  $O$  is given by

$$v = \frac{2}{x+1}.$$

The acceleration of the particle is  $a \text{ ms}^{-2}$ .

- (a) Show that  $a = \frac{-4}{(x+1)^3}$ . [4]

The points  $A$  and  $B$  lie on the  $x$ -axis. Given that the particle travels  $d$  metres from  $O$  to  $A$  in  $T$  seconds and 4 metres from  $A$  to  $B$  in 9 seconds,

- (b) show that  $d = 1.5$ , [8]  
(c) find  $T$ . [2]

Total: 14

