Leave blank

8.

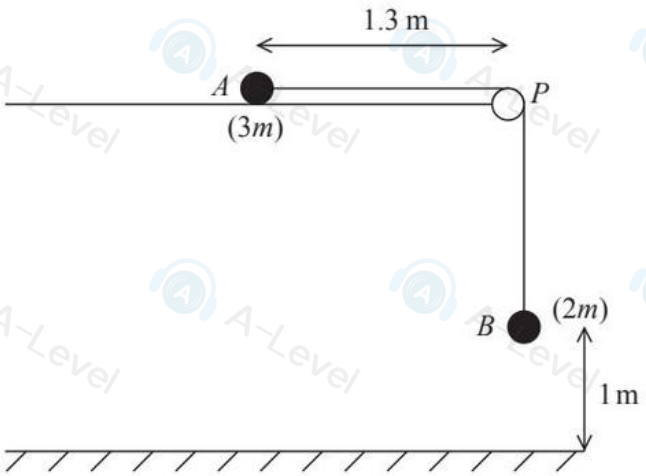

Figure 3

A particle A of mass $3m$ is held at rest on a rough horizontal table. The particle is attached to one end of a light inextensible string. The string passes over a small smooth pulley P which is fixed at the edge of the table. The other end of the string is attached to a particle B of mass $2m$, which hangs freely, vertically below P. The system is released from rest, with the string taut, when A is 1.3 m from P and B is 1 m above the horizontal floor, as shown in Figure 3.

Given that B hits the floor 2 s after release and does not rebound,

(a) find the acceleration of A during the first two seconds,

(2)

(b) find the coefficient of friction between A and the table,

(8)

(c) determine whether A reaches the pulley.

(6)

8.

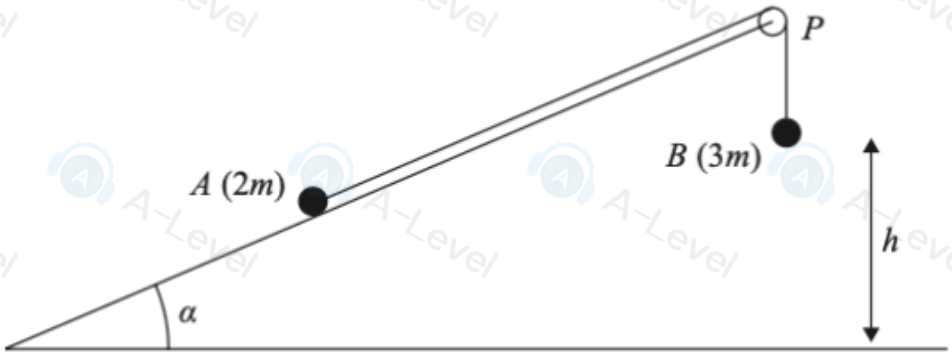

Figure 4

One end of a light inextensible string is attached to a particle A of mass $2m$. The other end of the string is attached to a particle B of mass $3m$. Particle A is held at rest on a rough plane which is inclined to horizontal ground at an angle α, where $\tan\alpha = \frac{5}{12}$

The string passes over a small smooth pulley P which is fixed at the top of the plane. Particle B hangs vertically below P with the string taut, at a height h above the ground, as shown in Figure 4.

The part of the string between A and P lies along a line of greatest slope of the plane. The two particles, the string and the pulley all lie in the same vertical plane.

The coefficient of friction between A and the plane is $\frac{11}{36}$

The particle A is released from rest and begins to move up the plane.

(a) Show that the frictional force acting on A as it moves up the plane is $\frac{22mg}{39}$

(3)

(b) Write down an equation of motion for B.

(2)

(c) Show that the acceleration of A immediately after its release is $\frac{1}{3}g$

(4)

In the subsequent motion, A comes to rest before it reaches the pulley.

(d) Find, in terms of h, the total distance travelled by A from when it was released from rest to when it first comes to rest again.

(6)

Leave blank

8.

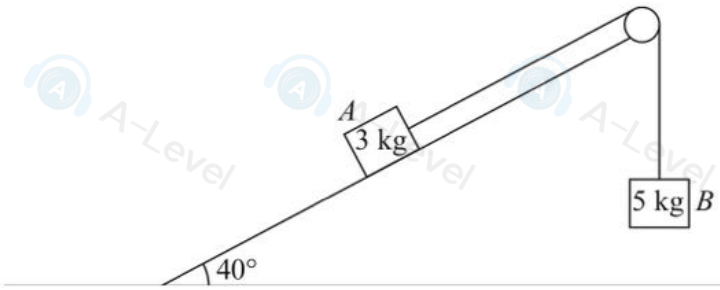

Figure 4

One end of a light inextensible string is attached to a block A of mass 3 kg. Block A is held at rest on a smooth fixed plane. The plane is inclined at 40° to the horizontal ground. The string lies along a line of greatest slope of the plane and passes over a small smooth pulley which is fixed at the top of the plane. The other end of the string is attached to a block B of mass 5 kg. Block B hangs freely at rest below the pulley, as shown in Figure 4. The system is released from rest with the string taut.

By modelling the two blocks as particles,

(a) find the tension in the string as B descends.

(6)

After falling for 1.5 s, block B hits the ground and is immediately brought to rest. In its subsequent motion, A does not reach the pulley.

(b) Find the speed of B at the instant it hits the ground.

(3)

(c) Find the total distance moved up the plane by A before it comes to instantaneous rest.

(5)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Leave blank

7.

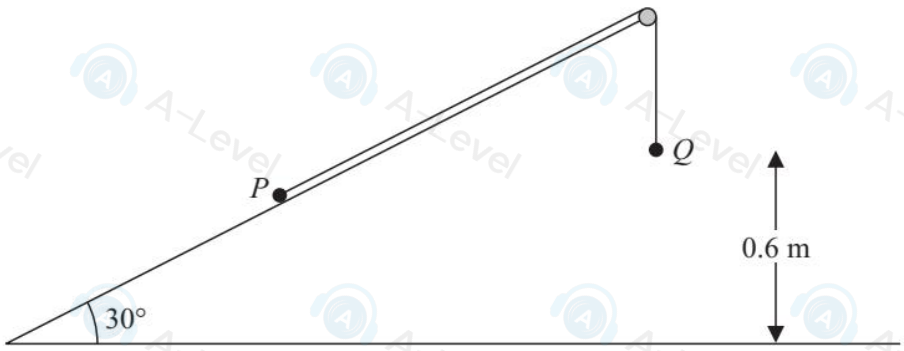

Figure 3

Two particles P and Q, of mass 2 kg and 3 kg respectively, are connected by a light inextensible string. Initially P is held at rest on a fixed smooth plane inclined at 30° to the horizontal. The string passes over a small smooth fixed pulley at the top of the plane. The particle Q hangs freely below the pulley and 0.6 m above the ground, as shown in Figure 3. The part of the string from P to the pulley is parallel to a line of greatest slope of the plane. The system is released from rest with the string taut.

For the motion before Q hits the ground,

(a) (i) show that the acceleration of Q is $\frac{2g}{5}$,

(ii) find the tension in the string.

(8)

On hitting the ground Q is immediately brought to rest by the impact.

(b) Find the speed of P at the instant when Q hits the ground.

(2)

In its subsequent motion P does not reach the pulley.

(c) Find the total distance moved up the plane by P before it comes to instantaneous rest.

(4)

(d) Find the length of time between Q hitting the ground and P first coming to instantaneous rest.

(2)

Leave blank

7.

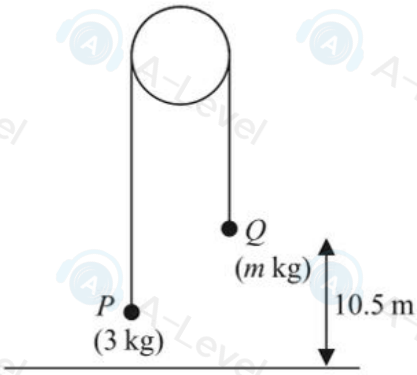

Figure 5

Two particles P and Q have masses 3 kg and m kg respectively ($m > 3$). The particles are connected by a light inextensible string which passes over a smooth light fixed pulley. The system is held at rest with the string taut and the hanging parts of the string vertical. The particle Q is at a height of 10.5 m above the horizontal ground, as shown in Figure 5. The system is released from rest and Q moves downwards. In the subsequent motion P does not reach the pulley. After the system is released, the tension in the string is 33.6 N.

(a) Show that the magnitude of the acceleration of P is 1.4 m s^{-2}.

(3)

(b) Find the value of m.

(3)

The system is released from rest at time $t = 0$. At time T_1 seconds after release, Q strikes the ground and does not rebound. The string goes slack and P continues to move upwards.

(c) Find the value of T_1

(3)

At time T_2 seconds after release, P comes to instantaneous rest.

(d) Find the value of T_2

(3)

At time T_3 seconds after release ($T_3 > T_1$) the string becomes taut again.

(e) Sketch a velocity-time graph for the motion of P in the interval $0 \leqslant t \leqslant T_3$

(2)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

8.

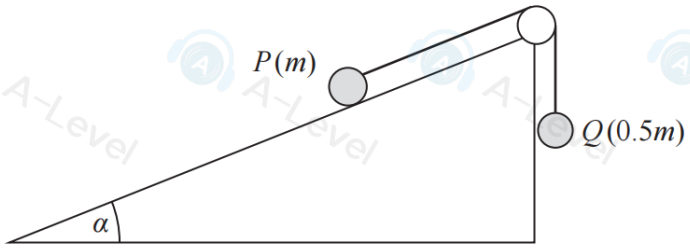

Figure 5

A fixed rough plane is inclined at an angle α to the horizontal, where $\tan\alpha = \frac{5}{12}$

A small smooth pulley is fixed at the top of the plane.

One end of a light inextensible string is attached to a particle P which is at rest on the plane. The string passes over the pulley and the other end of the string is attached to a particle Q which hangs vertically below the pulley, as shown in Figure 5.

Particle P has mass m and particle Q has mass $0.5m$

The string from P to the pulley lies along a line of greatest slope of the plane.

The coefficient of friction between P and the plane is μ.

The system is in **limiting equilibrium** with the string taut and P is on the point of slipping **up** the plane.

(a) Find the value of μ.

(8)

The string breaks and P begins to move down the plane.

When particle P has travelled a distance of $0.8\,\text{m}$ down the plane, the speed of P is $V\,\text{m s}^{-1}$

(b) Find the value of V.

(4)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Leave blank

7.

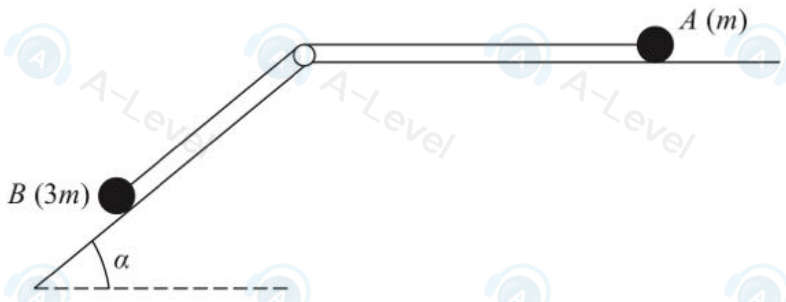

Figure 4

Two particles A and B have masses m and $3m$ respectively. The particles are attached to the ends of a light inextensible string. Particle A is held at rest on a rough horizontal table. The coefficient of friction between particle A and the table is $\frac{1}{5}$. The string lies along the table and passes over a small smooth light pulley that is fixed at the edge of the table. Particle B is at rest on a rough plane that is inclined to the horizontal at an angle α, where $\tan\alpha = \frac{4}{3}$, as shown in Figure 4. The coefficient of friction between particle B and the inclined plane is $\frac{1}{3}$. The string lies in the vertical plane that contains the pulley and a line of greatest slope of the inclined plane. The system is released from rest with the string taut and B slides down the inclined plane. Given that A does not reach the pulley,

(a) find the tension in the string,

(11)

(b) state where in your working you have used the fact that the string is modelled as being light,

(1)

(c) find the magnitude of the force exerted on the pulley by the string.

(4)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Leave blank

7.

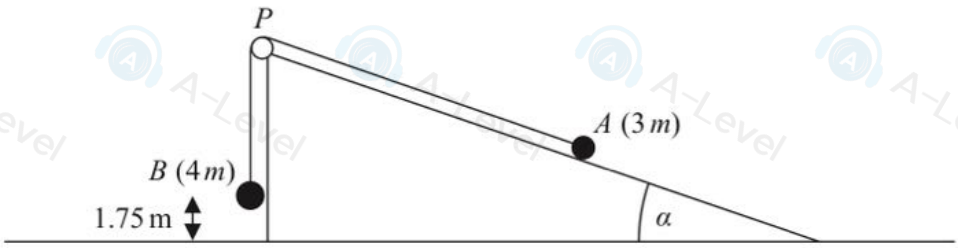

Figure 2

Figure 2 shows two particles A and B, of masses $3m$ and $4m$ respectively, attached to the ends of a light inextensible string. Initially A is held at rest on the surface of a fixed rough inclined plane. The plane is inclined to the horizontal at an angle α where $\tan\alpha = \frac{3}{4}$. The coefficient of friction between A and the plane is $\frac{1}{4}$. The string passes over a small smooth light pulley P which is fixed at the top of the plane. The part of the string from A to P is parallel to a line of greatest slope of the plane. The particle B hangs freely and is vertically below P. The system is released from rest with the string taut and with B at a height of 1.75 m above the ground. In the subsequent motion, A does not hit the pulley.

For the period before B hits the ground,

(a) write down an equation of motion for each particle.

(4)

(b) Hence show that the acceleration of B is $\frac{8}{35}g$.

(5)

(c) Explain how you have used the fact that the string is inextensible in your calculation.

(1)

When B hits the ground, B does not rebound and comes immediately to rest.

(d) Find the distance travelled by A from the instant when the system is released to the instant when A first comes to rest.

(7)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Leave blank

7.

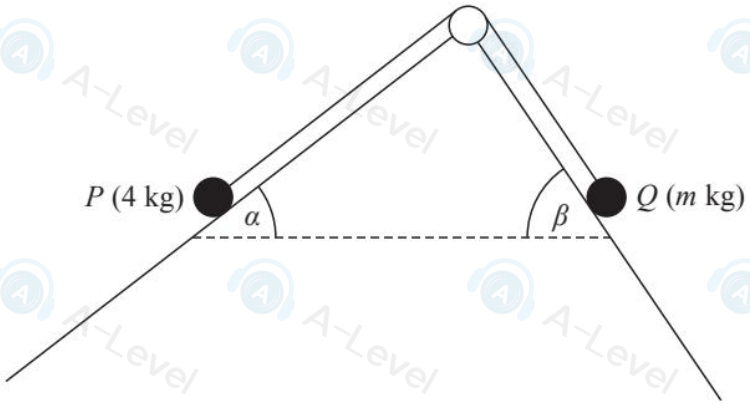

Figure 3

A particle P of mass 4 kg is attached to one end of a light inextensible string. A particle Q of mass m kg is attached to the other end of the string. The string passes over a small smooth pulley which is fixed at a point on the intersection of two fixed inclined planes. The string lies in a vertical plane that contains a line of greatest slope of each of the two inclined planes. The first plane is inclined to the horizontal at an angle α, where $\tan\alpha = \frac{3}{4}$ and the second plane is inclined to the horizontal at an angle β, where $\tan\beta = \frac{4}{3}$. Particle P is on the first plane and particle Q is on the second plane with the string taut, as shown in Figure 3.

The first plane is rough and the coefficient of friction between P and the plane is $\frac{1}{4}$. The second plane is smooth. The system is in limiting equilibrium.

Given that P is on the point of slipping down the first plane,

(a) find the value of m,

(10)

(b) find the magnitude of the force exerted on the pulley by the string,

(4)

(c) find the direction of the force exerted on the pulley by the string.

(1)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Leave blank

8.

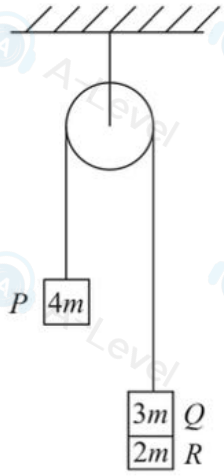

Figure 4

Three particles, P, Q and R, have masses $4m$, $3m$ and $2m$ respectively. Particles P and Q are connected by a light inextensible string that passes over a smooth light fixed pulley. Particle R is attached to particle Q. The system is held at rest with the string taut and the hanging parts of the string vertical, as shown in Figure 4. The system is released from rest.

(a) Find

(i) the acceleration of particle P,

(ii) the tension in the string.

(7)

(b) State how you have used the fact that the string is inextensible.

(1)

At the instant when particle P has moved a distance d upwards from its initial position, particle R separates from particle Q and falls away. In the subsequent motion, particles P and Q continue to move and particle P does not reach the pulley.

At the instant when particles R and Q separate, particle Q is at the point A, and it continues to move downwards. Particle Q then comes to instantaneous rest at the point B.

(c) Find, in terms of d, the distance AB.

(8)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

3.

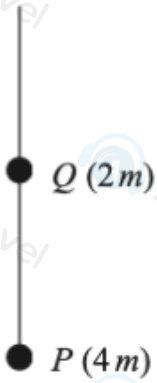

Figure 1

Two particles, P and Q, have masses $4m$ and $2m$ respectively. The particles are connected by a light inextensible string. A second light inextensible string has one end attached to Q. Both strings are taut and vertical, as shown in Figure 1.

The particles are **accelerating** vertically **downwards**.

Given that the tension in the string connecting the two particles is $3mg$, find, in terms of m and g, the tension in the upper string.

(6)