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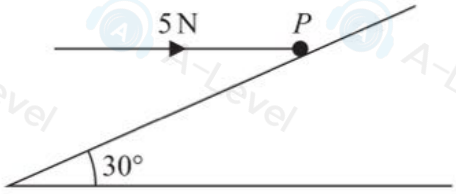

Figure 4

A rough plane is inclined at 30° to the horizontal. A particle P of mass 0.5 kg is held at rest on the plane by a horizontal force of magnitude 5 N, as shown in Figure 4. The force acts in a vertical plane containing a line of greatest slope of the inclined plane. The particle is on the point of moving up the plane.

(a) Find the magnitude of the normal reaction of the plane on P.

(4)

(b) Find the coefficient of friction between P and the plane.

(5)

The force of magnitude 5 N is now removed and P accelerates from rest down the plane.

(c) Find the speed of P after it has travelled 3 m down the plane.

(8)

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2. The fixed points A, B and C lie in a straight line on a horizontal road.

- At time $t = 0$, a motorbike passes through A with speed $5\,\text{m s}^{-1}$
- From A, the motorbike accelerates uniformly until it reaches B with a speed of $V\,\text{m s}^{-1}$
- The motorbike takes T_1 seconds to travel from A to B
- From B, the motorbike decelerates uniformly until it comes to rest at C
- The motorbike takes T_2 seconds to travel from B to C

(a) Sketch a speed-time graph for the motion of the motorbike as it moves from A to C.

(3)

The distance AB is 132 m and the distance BC is 136 m.

(b) Find, in terms of V, an expression for

(i) T_1

(ii) T_2

(4)

Given that the motorbike takes 28 s to travel from A to C,

(c) find the value of V,

(2)

(d) find the deceleration of the motorbike.

(2)

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5. A small ball is projected vertically upwards from a point O with speed $14.7\,\text{m s}^{-1}$. The point O is 2.5 m above the ground. The motion of the ball is modelled as that of a particle moving freely under gravity.

Find

(a) the maximum height above the ground reached by the ball,

(4)

(b) the time taken for the ball to first reach a height of 1 m above the ground,

(4)

(c) the speed of the ball at the instant before it strikes the ground for the first time.

(3)

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1. A train travels along a straight horizontal track between two stations A and B.

The train starts from rest at station A and accelerates uniformly for T seconds until it reaches a speed of $20\,\text{m s}^{-1}$

The train then travels at a constant speed of $20\,\text{m s}^{-1}$ for 3 minutes before decelerating uniformly until it comes to rest at station B.

The magnitude of the acceleration of the train is twice the magnitude of the deceleration.

(a) On the axes below, sketch a speed–time graph to illustrate the motion of the train as it moves from station A to station B.



If you need to redraw your graph, use the axes on page 3

(3)

Stations A and B are 4.8 km apart.

(b) Find the value of T

(5)

(c) Find the acceleration of the train during the first T seconds of its motion.

(2)

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5.

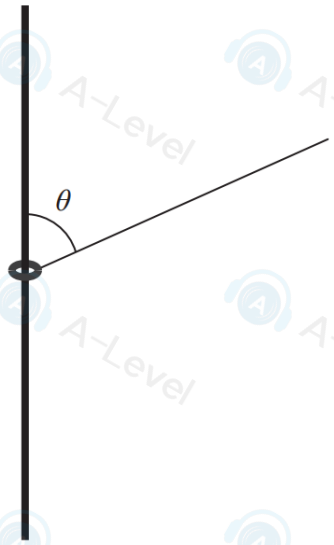

Figure 3

A small ring of mass 0.2 kg is attached to one end of a light inextensible string.

The ring is **threaded** onto a fixed rough vertical rod.

The string is taut and makes an angle θ with the rod, as shown in Figure 3, where $\tan\theta = \frac{12}{5}$

Given that the ring is in equilibrium and that the tension in the string is 10 N,

(a) find the magnitude of the frictional force acting on the ring,

(3)

(b) state the direction of the frictional force acting on the ring.

(1)

The coefficient of friction between the ring and the rod is $\frac{1}{4}$

Given that the ring is in equilibrium, and that the tension in the string, T newtons, can now vary,

(c) (i) find the minimum value of T

(ii) find the maximum value of T

(8)

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