

Edexcel Mechanics 1

Statics

Section 1: Forces and equilibrium

Solutions to Exercise

1. (i) Resolving vertically: $P \cos 30^\circ - 10 = 0$

$$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}P = 10$$

$$P = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Resolving horizontally: $X - P \sin 30 = 0$

$$X = \frac{1}{2}P = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}$$

(ii) Resolving horizontally: $6 + 8 \cos \theta - 10 = 0$

$$8 \cos \theta = 4$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta = 60^\circ$$

Resolving vertically: $8 \sin \theta - W = 0$

$$W = 8 \sin 60^\circ = 4\sqrt{3}$$

(iii) Resolving perpendicular to the plane:

$$R - 30 \cos 20^\circ = 0$$

$$R = 30 \cos 20^\circ = 28.2 \text{ (3 s.f.)}$$

Resolving up the plane: $F - 30 \sin 20^\circ = 0$

$$F = 30 \sin 20^\circ = 10.3 \text{ (3 s.f.)}$$

(iv) Resolving up the plane: $T \cos \theta - 7 - 10 \sin 30^\circ = 0$

$$T \cos \theta = 7 + 10 \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$T \cos \theta = 12 \quad (1)$$

Resolving perpendicular to the plane:

$$5 + T \sin \theta - 10 \cos 30^\circ = 0$$

$$T \sin \theta = 10 \times \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} - 5$$

$$T \sin \theta = 5\sqrt{3} - 5 \quad (2)$$

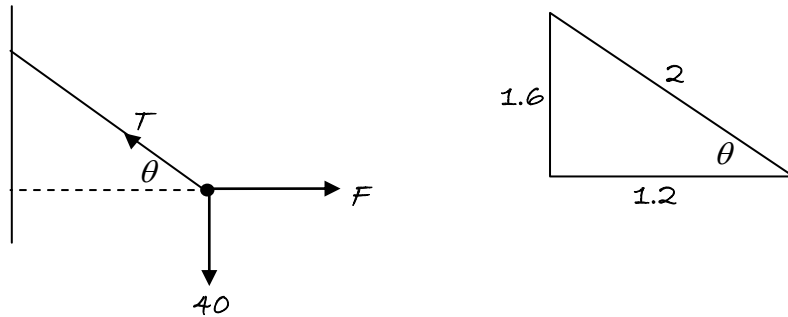
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Dividing (2) by (1): $\tan \theta = \frac{5\sqrt{3}-5}{12}$

$\theta = 17.0^\circ$ (1 d.p.)

Substituting into (1): $T = \frac{12}{\cos \theta} = 12.5$ (3 s.f.)

2.



Resolving vertically: $T \sin \theta - 40 = 0$

$$\frac{1.6}{2} T = 40$$

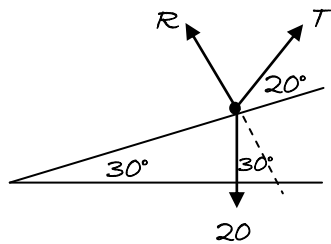
$$T = 50$$

Resolving horizontally: $F - T \cos \theta = 0$

$$F = T \cos \theta = 50 \times \frac{1.2}{2} = 30$$

The magnitude of F is 30 N and the tension in the string is 50 N.

3.



Resolving parallel to the plane: $T \cos 20^\circ - 20 \sin 30^\circ = 0$

$$T \cos 20^\circ = 20 \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$T = \frac{10}{\cos 20^\circ} = 10.64$$

Resolving perpendicular to the plane: $R + T \sin 20^\circ - 20 \cos 30^\circ = 0$

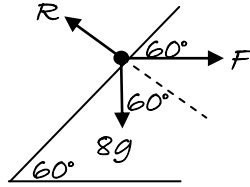
$$R = 20 \cos 30^\circ - T \sin 20^\circ$$

$$R = 13.7$$

The tension in the rope is 10.64 N and the reaction at the plane is 13.7 N.

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4. (i)



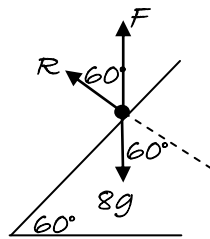
Resolving parallel to the plane:

$$F \cos 60^\circ - 8g \sin 60^\circ = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}F = 8 \times 9.8 \times \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$$

$$F = 78.4\sqrt{3} = 135.8 \text{ N}$$

(ii)



Resolving parallel to the plane:

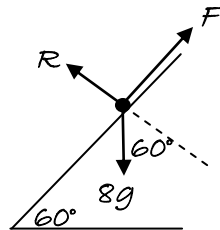
$$F \sin 60^\circ - 8g \sin 60^\circ = 0$$

$$F = 8 \times 9.8$$

$$F = 78.4 \text{ N}$$

Notice that R must be zero as $F = 8g$ (consider vertical forces). This means that the particle is only just touching the plane.

(iii)



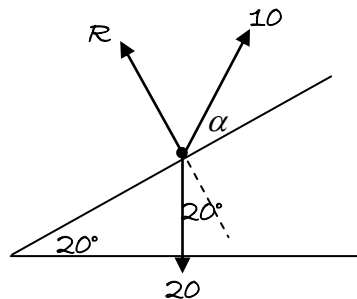
Resolving parallel to the plane:

$$F - 8g \sin 60^\circ = 0$$

$$F = 8 \times 9.8 \times \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$$

$$F = 39.2\sqrt{3} = 67.9 \text{ N}$$

5.



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Resolving parallel to the plane: $10 \cos \alpha - 20 \sin 20^\circ = 0$

$$\cos \alpha = 2 \sin 20^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 46.8^\circ$$

Resolving perpendicular to the plane: $R + 10 \sin \alpha - 20 \cos 20^\circ = 0$

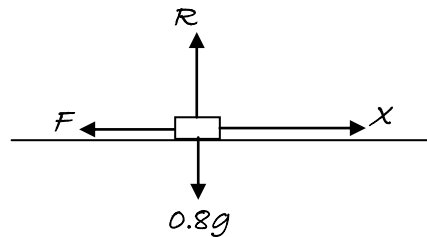
$$R = 20 \cos 20^\circ - 10 \sin \alpha$$

$$R = 11.5$$

The value of α is 46.8°

and the reaction between the block and the plane is 11.5 N.

6. (i)



Resolving vertically: $R - 0.8g = 0$

$$R = 0.8 \times 10 = 8$$

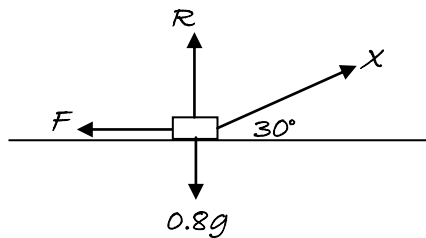
Friction is limiting so $F = \mu R = 0.5 \times 8 = 4$

Resolving horizontally: $X - F = 0$

$$X = F = 4$$

The least force required is 4 N.

(ii)



Resolving vertically: $R + X \sin 30^\circ - 0.8g = 0$

$$R = 0.8 \times 10 - \frac{1}{2} X = 8 - 0.5 X$$

Friction is limiting so $F = \mu R = 0.5(8 - 0.5 X) = 4 - 0.25 X$

Resolving horizontally: $X \cos 30^\circ - F = 0$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3} X = 4 - 0.25 X$$

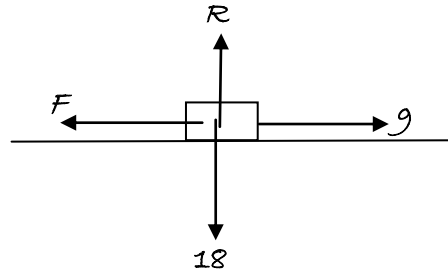
$$\sqrt{3} X + 0.5 X = 8$$

$$X = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3} + 0.5} = 3.58$$

The least force required is 1.66 N.

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7. (i)

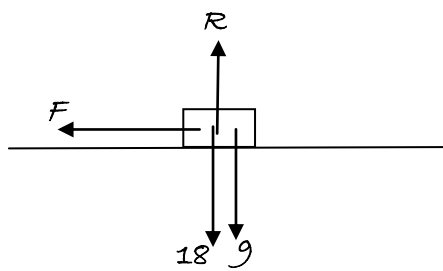


Resolving horizontally: $9 - F = 0$

$$F = 9$$

The magnitude of the frictional force is 9 N.

(ii)

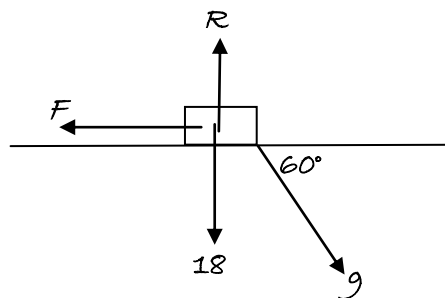


Resolving horizontally: $F = 0$

The magnitude of the frictional force is 0 N.

There is no tendency to move so no frictional force is required.

(iii)

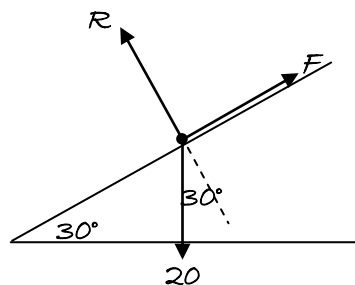


Resolving horizontally: $9 \cos 60^\circ - F = 0$

$$F = 9 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4.5$$

The magnitude of the frictional force is 4.5 N.

8. Since the block is on the point of sliding down the plane, the frictional force acts upwards.



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Resolving perpendicular to the plane: $R - 20 \cos 30^\circ = 0$

$$R = 20 \times \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3} = 10\sqrt{3}$$

Resolving parallel to the plane: $F - 20 \sin 30^\circ = 0$

$$F = 20 \times \frac{1}{2} = 10$$

Friction is limiting so $F = \mu R$

$$10 = 10\sqrt{3}\mu$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.577$$