QUESTION 1	A particle moves along a straight line with constant acceleration 2 ms ⁻² . The particle moves 48 m in 5 s. Find the initial speed of the particle
QUESTION 2	An object is thrown vertically upwards from a height of 1.5 m at an initial velocity of 2.5 ms ⁻¹ . Calculate the maximum height reached.
QUESTION 3	A motorcyclist starting from rest reaches a speed of 50 kmh ⁻¹ in 10 seconds. Calculate the acceleration.
QUESTION 4	A particle of mass 2 kg is acted on by two forces $F_1 = 2i + 5j$ and $F_2 = -i + 3j$. Find the magnitude of the acceleration of the particle
QUESTION 5	A lift with passengers has a mass of 350 kg is moving downwards at a constant speed of 1.5 ms ⁻¹ . Calculate the tension in the cable supporting the lift.

Three forces $F_1 = 2i - 3j$, $F_2 = 5j$ and $F_3 = 2i + 8j$ act on a particle (i and j are perpendicular). Find the angle of the resultant force with i

Blocks A (15kg) and B(20kg) are attached to the ends of an inextensible string which hang over a smooth pulley. The blocks are released from rest, calculate the acceleration of block A.

A particle moves in a straight line and the distance from P is given by $r = 3t^3 + \frac{3}{2}t^2 - 2t + 4$. Calculate the acceleration when the particle is a rest.

A puck of mass 2kg is initially moving with a speed of 4ms⁻¹ and glides to rest over a distance of 20 m. Assuming that the force of resistance is constant, calculate the magnitude of the resistive force.

An object moves in a straight line with acceleration at time t given as a = 16 - 20t starting at a fixed origin with velocity 4 ms⁻¹. Calculate the greatest speed reached.

QUESTION 1

A particle of mass 0.2 kg is acted on by forces $F_1 = 6i - 2j$ and $F_2 = 4i + 5j$ Calculate the magnitude of the acceleration of the particle

A train travels between 2 stations, stopping at each. The speed of the train at time t is modelled by $v = \frac{1}{10}t(80 - t)$. Calculate the distance between the 2 stations.

An object is thrown vertically upwards from a height of 1.2 m with a velocity of 1.5 ms⁻¹. Calculate the maximum height reached.

A man of mass 80 kg stands in a lift which is moving vertically upwards with acceleration 1.8 ms⁻². Calculate the normal reaction of the floor of the lift on the man.

A car of mass 900 kg is pulling a trailer of mass 500 kg connected by a towbar. The resistive forces of the car and trailer are 300 N and 200 N respectively. If the driving force of the car is 1200 N calculate the tension in the towbar

QUESTION 1

A particle moves along a straight line so that its position at time t is given by $r = 3t^3 - 2t^2 + t$ Calculate the acceleration of the particle when t = 3

Emily throws a stone vertically upwards with an initial velocity of 20ms⁻¹. Calculate the time it takes to return to her hand

Two objects of masses 3kg and 5kg are connected by a light inextensible string. The objects hang vertically 0.3 m above the ground with the string passing over a smooth pulley above them. Find the greatest height reached by the 3 kg object when the objects are released.

The position of a particle is given by r = 5 + t(t + 3) for $0 \le r < 10$. Find the displacement of the particle relative to it's initial position, when t = 5.

A car travels 60 km from A to B at an average speed of 40 kmh⁻¹. It stops at B for 1 hour and 30 minutes and then returns to A. The average speed of the whole journey is 30 kmh⁻¹. Find the average speed from B to A

QUESTION 1

A stone is projected upwards from point P with an initial speed of 10 ms⁻¹. At the same time another particle is dropped from a point 4m above P. Find the height above P at which the particles collide

A lift (including passengers) of mass 360 kg is moving downwards at a constant speed of 1.5 ms⁻¹. Calculate the tension in the cable.

A particle at rest is acted on by 3 forces $2F_1$, F_2 and F_3 where $F_1 = -i + 3j$ and $F_2 = 4i - 2j$. Find F_3

An object of mass 30kg is initially at rest at point O. The particle starts to move in a straight line such that $v = 9t^2 - t^3 + 4$ for t > 0. Find an expression for the force acting on the object

A train takes 12 minutes to travel between 2 stations. The train accelerates at a rate of 0.4 ms⁻² for 50 seconds and then travels at a constant speed before decelerating at a constant rate for 20 seconds coming to rest at the second station. Find the distance between the stations

QUESTION 1	The acceleration of a particle in ms ⁻² is given by a = 2t – 3 starting at the origin with initial velocity 5ms ⁻¹ . Find the velocity when t = 5	
QUESTION 2	A particle is projected vertically upwards with velocity 12ms ⁻¹ from a height of 5m. How much time elapses from the time of release until the particle hits the floor?	
QUESTION 3	A lady of mass 60 kg stands in a lift which is moving downwards with acceleration 1.5 ms ⁻² . Find the normal reaction of the lift floor on the lady.	
QUESTION 4	A particle moves along a horizonal path with constant acceleration passing through points XY and Z. The distance XY = 200m and XZ = 420m. The particle takes 20m to travel between X and Y and 10 seconds to travel between Y and Z. Calculate the acceleration	
QUESTION 5	A particle of mass 0.5 kg is acted on by 2 forces $F_1 = 10i - 4j$ and $F_2 = -4i + 12j$. Calculate the magnitude of the acceleration of the particle.	
WEEK 6		

A train takes 15 minutes to travel between 2 station stops A and B. The train accelerates from A at a rate of 0.5 ms⁻² for 40 seconds and then travels at a constant speed before decelerating at a constant rate for 1 minute coming to rest at the second station. Find the distance between the stations A particle of mass 5 kg is moving along a rough surface due to a horizontal force of 20N. The acceleration of the particle is 2.5 ms⁻². Find the magnitude of the resistive force acting on the particle. An object is thrown vertically upwards with velocity 8 ms⁻¹ from a height of 2.5 m. Calculate the maximum height reached.

A particle moves in a straight line and the distance from P is given by $r = 25t - 2t^3 + \frac{5}{2}t^2 + 5$. Calculate the acceleration when the particle is a rest.

Three forces $F_1 = 4i - 2j$, $F_2 = 6i$ and $F_3 = -2i + 7j$ act on a particle (i and j are perpendicular). Find the angle of the resultant force with i