Q1.

A particle P moves on the positive x–axis. The velocity of P at time t seconds is $(2t^2 - 9t + 4)$ m s^{-1}. When $t = 0$, P is 15 m from the origin O.

Find

(a) the values of t when P is instantaneously at rest,

(3)

(b) the acceleration of P when $t = 5$

(3)

(c) the total distance travelled by P in the interval $0 \le t \le 5$

(5)

(Total for question = 11 marks)

Q2.

A particle moves along the x-axis. At time $t = 0$ the particle passes through the origin with speed 8 m s^{-1} in the positive x-direction. The acceleration of the particle at time t seconds, $t \ge$ is $(4t^3 - 12t)$ m s^{-2} in the positive x-direction.

Find

(a) the velocity of the particle at time t seconds,

(3)

(b) the displacement of the particle from the origin at time t seconds,

(2)

(c) the values of t at which the particle is instantaneously at rest.

(3)

(Total 8 marks)

Q3.

A particle P moves on the x-axis. At time t seconds the velocity of P is v m s⁻¹ in the direction of x increasing, where v is given by

$$v = \begin{cases} 8t - \frac{3}{2}t^2, & 0 \leqslant t \leqslant 4, \\ 16 - 2t, & t > 4. \end{cases}$$

When $t = 0$, P is at the origin O.

Find

(a) the greatest speed of P in the interval $0 \leq t \leq 4$,

(4)

(b) the distance of P from O when $t = 4$,

(3)

(c) the time at which P is instantaneously at rest for $t > 4$,

(1)

(d) the total distance travelled by P in the first 10 s of its motion.

(8)

(Total 16 marks)

Q4.

A particle, P, moves along a straight line such that at time t seconds, $t \geq 0$, the velocity of P, v m s⁻¹, is modelled as

$$v = 12 + 4t - t^2$$

Find

(a) the magnitude of the acceleration of P when P is at instantaneous rest,

(5)

(b) the distance travelled by P in the interval $0 \leq t \leq 3$

(3)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q5.

At time $t = 0$ a particle P leaves the origin O and moves along the x-axis. At time t seconds, the velocity of P is v m s^{-1} in the positive x direction, where

$$v = 3t^2 - 16t + 21$$

The particle is instantaneously at rest when $t = t_1$ and when $t = t_2$ ($t_1 < t_2$).

(a) Find the value of t_1 and the value of t_2.

(2)

(b) Find the magnitude of the acceleration of P at the instant when $t = t_1$.

(3)

(c) Find the distance travelled by P in the interval $t_1 \leq t \leq t_2$.

(4)

(d) Show that P does not return to O.

(3)

(Total for question = 12 marks)

Q6.

Unless otherwise indicated, wherever a numerical value of g is required, take $g = 9.8$ m s^{-2} and give your answer to either 2 significant figures or 3 significant figures.

A particle, P, moves along the x-axis. At time t seconds, $t \geq 0$, the displacement,

x metres, of P from the origin O, is given by $x = \frac{1}{2}t^2(t^2 - 2t + 1)$

(a) Find the times when P is instantaneously at rest.

(5)

(b) Find the total distance travelled by P in the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 2$

(3)

(c) Show that P will never move along the negative x-axis.

(2)

(Total for question = 10 marks)