

## Exam Questions – Chapter 8 Further Kinematics (A2)

**Q1.**

A curve has equation

$$y = \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{7}{2}x^2 - 4x + 5$$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$

(a) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  writing your answer in simplest form.

(2)

(b) Hence find the range of values of  $x$  for which  $y$  is decreasing.

(4)

**(Total for question = 6 marks)**

**Q2.**

At time  $t$  seconds, where  $t \geq 0$ , a particle  $P$  is moving on a horizontal plane with acceleration  $[(3t^2 - 4t)\mathbf{i} + (6t - 5)\mathbf{j}] \text{ m s}^{-2}$ .

When  $t = 3$  the velocity of  $P$  is  $(11\mathbf{i} + 10\mathbf{j}) \text{ m s}^{-1}$ .

Find

(a) the velocity of  $P$  at time  $t$  seconds,

(5)

(b) the speed of  $P$  when it is moving parallel to the vector  $\mathbf{i}$ .

(4)

**(Total 9 marks)**

**Q3.**

[In this question  $\mathbf{i}$  and  $\mathbf{j}$  are perpendicular unit vectors in a horizontal plane.]

A particle  $P$  moves in such a way that its velocity  $\mathbf{v}$  m s<sup>-1</sup> at time  $t$  seconds is given by

$$\mathbf{v} = (3t^2 - 1)\mathbf{i} + (4t - t^2)\mathbf{j}$$

(5)

Given that, when  $t = 0$ , the position vector of  $P$  is  $\mathbf{i}$  metres,

(b) find the position vector of  $P$  when  $t = 3$

(5)

**(Total 10 marks)**

**Q4.**

[In this question position vectors are given relative to a fixed origin O]

At time  $t$  seconds, where  $t \geq 0$ , a particle,  $P$ , moves so that its velocity  $\mathbf{v} \text{ m s}^{-1}$  is given by

$$\mathbf{v} = 6t\mathbf{i} - 5t^{\frac{3}{2}}\mathbf{j}$$

When  $t = 0$ , the position vector of  $P$  is  $(-20\mathbf{i} + 20\mathbf{j}) \text{ m}$ .

(a) Find the acceleration of  $P$  when  $t = 4$

(3)

(b) Find the position vector of  $P$  when  $t = 4$

(3)

**(Total for question = 6 marks)**

**Q5.**

[In this question,  $\mathbf{i}$  is a horizontal unit vector and  $\mathbf{j}$  is an upward vertical unit vector.]

A particle  $P$  is projected from a fixed origin  $O$  with velocity  $(3\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j})\text{m s}^{-1}$ . The particle moves freely under gravity and passes through the point  $A$  with position vector  $\lambda(\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j})\text{m}$ , where  $\lambda$  is a positive constant.

(a) Find the value of  $\lambda$ .

(6)

(b) Find

- (i) the speed of  $P$  at the instant when it passes through  $A$ ,
- (ii) the direction of motion of  $P$  at the instant when it passes through  $A$ .

(7)

**(Total for question = 13 marks)**

**Q6.**

Unless otherwise indicated, wherever a numerical value of  $g$  is required, take  $g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$  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)**

**Q7.**

*[In this question, position vectors are given relative to a fixed origin.]*

At time  $t$  seconds, where  $t > 0$ , a particle  $P$  has velocity  $\mathbf{v}$  m s<sup>-1</sup> where

$$\mathbf{v} = 3t^2\mathbf{i} - 6t^{\frac{1}{2}}\mathbf{j}$$

(a) Find the speed of  $P$  at time  $t = 2$  seconds.

(2)

(b) Find an expression, in terms of  $t$ ,  $\mathbf{i}$  and  $\mathbf{j}$ , for the acceleration of  $P$  at time  $t$  seconds, where  $t > 0$

(2)

At time  $t = 4$  seconds, the position vector of  $P$  is  $(\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j})$  m.

(c) Find the position vector of  $P$  at time  $t = 1$  second.

(4)

**(Total for question = 8 marks)**

**Q8.**

- (i) At time  $t$  seconds, where  $t \geq 0$ , a particle  $P$  moves so that its acceleration  $\mathbf{a} \text{ m s}^{-2}$  is given by

$$\mathbf{a} = (1 - 4t)\mathbf{i} + (3 - t^2)\mathbf{j}$$

At the instant when  $t = 0$ , the velocity of  $P$  is  $36\mathbf{i} \text{ m s}^{-1}$

- (a) Find the velocity of  $P$  when  $t = 4$

(3)

- (b) Find the value of  $t$  at the instant when  $P$  is moving in a direction perpendicular to  $\mathbf{i}$

(3)

- (ii) At time  $t$  seconds, where  $t \geq 0$ , a particle  $Q$  moves so that its position vector  $\mathbf{r}$  metres, relative to a fixed origin  $O$ , is given by

$$\mathbf{r} = (t^2 - t)\mathbf{i} + 3t\mathbf{j}$$

Find the value of  $t$  at the instant when the speed of  $Q$  is  $5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

(6)

**(Total for question = 12 marks)**