

# Motion of a Projectile 1 M

Q1.

6(i)	<b>Alternative Method</b>		
	$h = (15 \sin \theta) \times 4 - \frac{g(4)^2}{2}$		<b>B1</b>
	$\frac{m(15)^2}{2} = \frac{m(30)^2}{2} + mgh$		<b>M1</b> Allow $h$ not replaced
			<b>M1</b> Attempt to eliminate $h$ and attempt to solve for $\theta$
	$\theta = 50.4^\circ$		<b>A1</b>
		<b>4</b>	
6(ii)	$s = 15 \sin 50.4 \times 4 - \frac{1}{2} \times g \times 4^2$		<b>M1</b> Use vertical motion. Allow <i>their</i> $\theta$ for first M1
	$s = 33.75 \text{ m}$	<b>AG</b>	<b>A1</b>
	$\cos \alpha = \frac{15 \cos 50.4}{30}$		<b>M1</b> Use trigonometry of a right angled triangle
	$\alpha = 71.4^\circ$ below the horizontal		<b>A1</b>
		<b>4</b>	If $g = 9.8$ or $9.81$ used then M1A0M1A0

Q2.

2(i)	$-15 \sin \theta = 15 \sin \theta - 2g$		<b>M1</b> Use $v = u + at$ vertically
	$(\theta =) 41.8$		<b>A1</b>
			<b>2</b>
2(ii)	Vertically: $\frac{v}{15 \cos \theta} = \pm \tan 20$		<b>M1</b> $v =$ vertical velocity
	$v = (\pm) 4.07$		<b>A1</b>
	$-4.07 = 15 \sin 41.8 - gt$		<b>M1</b> Use $v = u + at$ vertically
	$(t =) 1.41 \text{ s}$		<b>A1</b>
			<b>4</b>

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Q3.

4(i)	$x = 30\cos 60t$	<b>B1</b>	Use horizontal motion
	$y = 30\sin 60t - \frac{gt^2}{2}$	<b>B1</b>	Use $s = ut + \frac{gt^2}{2}$ vertically
	$y = \frac{30\sin 60x}{30\cos 60} - \frac{5x^2}{(30\cos 60)^2}$	<b>M1</b>	Attempt to eliminate t
	$y = 1.73x - 0.0222x^2$ or $y = \sqrt{3}x - \frac{x^2}{45}$	<b>A1</b>	
		<b>4</b>	
4(ii)	$x = y$ or $\tan 45 = \frac{y}{x}$	<b>M1</b>	
	$1 = 1.73 - 0.0222x$ or $1 = \sqrt{3} - \frac{x}{45}$	<b>M1</b>	x common to all three terms
	$x = 32.9$	<b>A1</b>	
		<b>3</b>	

Q4.

2(i)	$V\cos 30 = 40$	<b>M1</b>	Note $V$ is the velocity of projection
	$V = 46.2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	<b>A1</b>	Allow $\frac{80}{\sqrt{3}}$ or $\frac{80\sqrt{3}}{3}$
	$y = 23.1t - 5t^2$	<b>B1FT</b>	Use $s = ut + \frac{at^2}{2}$ vertically. FT candidates half $V$ but not $V = 40$ used
		<b>3</b>	
2(ii)	$y = \frac{23.1x}{40} - \frac{5x^2}{1600}$	<b>M1</b>	Attempt to eliminate t by substituting $t = \frac{x}{40}$ into answer to <b>part (i)</b>
	$y = 0.577x - \frac{x^2}{320}$ or $y = 0.577x - 0.003125x^2$	<b>A1</b>	
		<b>2</b>	

Q5.

4(i)	Velocity component vertically $= \pm (V\sin 60 - 3g)$	<b>B1</b>	Use $v = u + at$
	$\tan 30 = \frac{30 - V\sin 60}{V\cos 60}$	<b>M1</b>	Use trigonometry of a right angled triangle
	$V = 15\sqrt{3} = 26(0) \text{ m s}^{-1}$	<b>A1</b>	
		<b>3</b>	
4(ii)	$y = 26\sin 60 \times 3 - \frac{g \times 3^2}{2}$	<b>B1FT</b>	Use $s = ut + \frac{at^2}{2}$ vertically. Their $V$ from <b>part (i)</b>
	$D^2 = (26\sin 60 \times 3 - g \times 3^2)^2 + (26\cos 60 \times 3)^2$	<b>M1</b>	Use Pythagoras's Theorem
	$D = 45(0) \text{ m}$	<b>A1</b>	
		<b>3</b>	

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Q6.

1	For greatest height, $T = \frac{u}{2g}$	<b>B1</b>
	At $t = \frac{2T}{3}$ , $\uparrow v_v = \frac{u}{2} - \frac{2Tg}{3} = \frac{u}{6}$	<b>M1</b>
	$\rightarrow v_h = \frac{u\sqrt{3}}{2}$	<b>A1</b>
	Speed = $\sqrt{v_v^2 + v_h^2} = \sqrt{\frac{u^2}{36} + \frac{3u^2}{4}}$	<b>M1</b>
	$= \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}u$	<b>A1</b>
		<b>5</b>

Q7.

6(a)	Greatest height = $\frac{(u \sin \theta)^2}{2g}$	<b>M1A1</b>
	At $\frac{3}{4}$ greatest height, $\rightarrow v \cos \alpha = u \cos \theta$	<b>M1</b>
	At $\frac{3}{4}$ greatest height, $\uparrow (v \sin \alpha)^2 = (u \sin \theta)^2 - 2g \cdot \frac{3}{4} \frac{(u \sin \theta)^2}{2g}$	<b>M1</b>
	$v \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} u \sin \theta$	<b>A1</b>
	So $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \tan \theta$ <b>AG</b>	<b>A1</b>
		<b>6</b>

Q8.

5(a)	$\rightarrow x = u \cos \alpha t$ $\uparrow y = u \sin \alpha t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$	<b>B1</b>	Both
	Eliminate $t$ : $y = u \sin \alpha \cdot \frac{x}{u \cos \alpha} - \frac{1}{2} g \left( \frac{x}{u \cos \alpha} \right)^2$	<b>M1</b>	Eliminate
	$y = x \tan \alpha - \frac{g x^2}{2u^2} \sec^2 \alpha$	<b>A1</b>	AG
		<b>3</b>	
5(b)	Greatest height = $\frac{(u \sin \alpha)^2}{2g} = \frac{u^2}{4g}$	<b>M1 A1</b>	Accept alternative methods, for example differentiate expression in (a) and equate to 0.
	$t = u \sin 45 / g$ so $d = u \cos 45 \cdot u \sin 45 / g = \frac{u^2}{2g}$	<b>A1</b>	AG
		<b>3</b>	

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5(c)	Use greatest height displacements in trajectory equation $\frac{u^2}{4g} = \frac{u^2}{2g} \tan \alpha - \frac{gu^4}{2u^2 4g^2} \sec^2 \alpha$	<b>M1</b>	Use equation of trajectory (substitute coordinates of Q)
	$u^2 = 2u^2 \tan \alpha - \frac{u^2}{2} (1 + \tan^2 \alpha)$	<b>M1</b>	Use of $\sec^2 \alpha = (1 + \tan^2 \alpha)$
	$\tan^2 \alpha - 4 \tan \alpha + 3 = 0$	<b>M1</b>	Obtain a three-term quadratic in $\tan \alpha$
	$\tan \alpha = 1, 3 \quad \text{so } \alpha = 71.6^\circ$	<b>A1</b>	Both solutions needed
		<b>4</b>	