

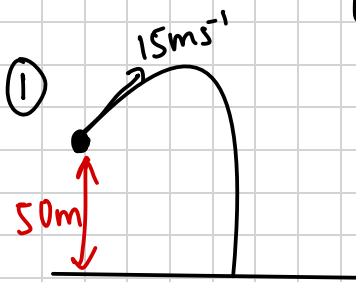
Author: Naga Karthik

This step-by-step solution guide has been created by **Naga Karthik** for educational purposes. While we have made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the information presented, it is possible that there may be errors or omissions. We encourage users to critically evaluate and verify the content. BF Maths and the author cannot be held responsible for any errors or inaccuracies in this guide.

If you find any mistakes or have any suggestions for improvements, please contact us at bfmathshello@gmail.com. Your feedback is invaluable in helping us maintain the quality and accuracy of our resources. Please specify *which exercise and which question* in the email.

Thank you for using BF Maths for your maths revision!

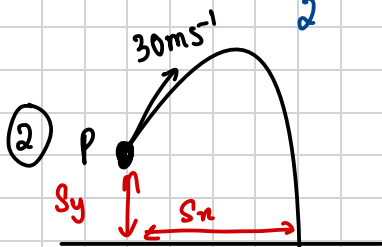
6.1: Horizontal projection



	x	y
s	s_x	50
u	15	0 → (as it is projected horizontally)
v		
a	0	g
t	t	t

a) y: $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2 \Rightarrow 50 = \frac{1}{2}(9.8)t^2 \Rightarrow \frac{500}{49} = t^2$
 $\Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{500}{49}} = \frac{10\sqrt{5}}{7}$ seconds

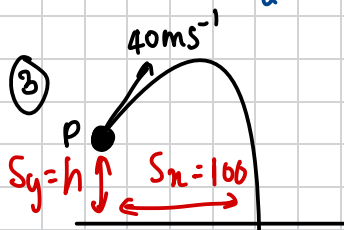
b) x: $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2 \Rightarrow 15\left(\frac{10\sqrt{5}}{7}\right) + \frac{1}{2}(0)\left(\frac{10\sqrt{5}}{7}\right)^2 = \frac{150\sqrt{5}}{7}$ m



	x	y
s	30t	$\frac{1}{2}at^2$
u	30	0
v		
a	0	g
t	t	t

a) x: $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
 $\Rightarrow s = 30t + \frac{1}{2}(0)t^2$
 $s = 30t$ m

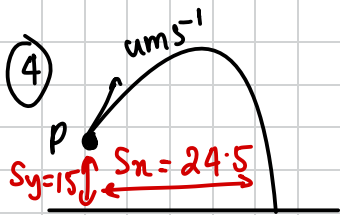
b) y: $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2 \Rightarrow 0(t) + \frac{1}{2}gt^2 = 4.9t^2$ m



	x	y
s	100	h
u	40	0
v		
a	0	g
t	t	t

a) x: $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
 $\Rightarrow 100 = 40(t) + \frac{1}{2}(0)(t^2)$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{10}{4} = 2.5 \text{ seconds} = t$

b) y: $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2 \Rightarrow h = 0t + \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \Rightarrow h = \frac{1}{2}(g)(2.5)^2$
 $h = 30.625$ m



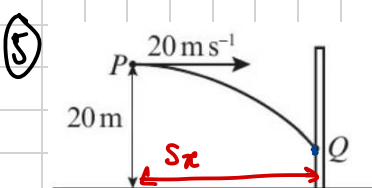
	x	y
S	24.5	15
u	u	0
v		
a	0	g
t	t	t

a) y: $S = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
 $\Rightarrow 15 = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \Rightarrow t = \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{7}$

x: $S = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
 $\Rightarrow 24.5 = u \left(\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{7} \right) + \frac{1}{2}(0)t^2$

$\Rightarrow u = 24.5 \div \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{7} \Rightarrow u = 14.0$ (3sf)

b) Air resistance negligible.



	x	y
S	S_x	20
u	20	0
v		
a	0	g
t	2	2

a) x: $S = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
 $\Rightarrow S = 20(2) + \frac{1}{2}(0)t^2$

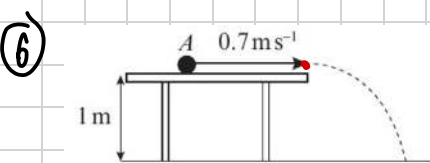
$S = 40$ m

b) y: $S = S$ $a = g$ $t = 2$ $v = 0 \Rightarrow S = vt - \frac{1}{2}at^2 \Rightarrow S = -\frac{1}{2}(g)(t)^2$

$\Rightarrow 20 \text{ m} - 19.6 \text{ m} = 0.4 \text{ m}$

$S = 19.6 \text{ m}$

c) Q will be closer to the horizontal surface.



	x	y
S	S_x	1
u	0.7	0
v		
a	0	g
t	2	2

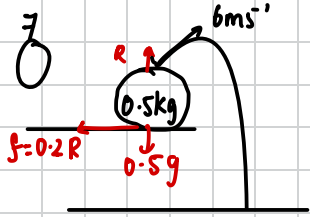
y: $S = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
 (time of free fall)

$\Rightarrow 1 = 0t + \frac{1}{2}(g)t^2$

$\Rightarrow t^2 = \frac{2}{g} \quad t = \sqrt{\frac{10}{49}}$

$\Rightarrow \text{total time} = 2 - \sqrt{\frac{10}{49}}$

Distance = velocity \times time $\Rightarrow 0.7 \times \left(2 - \sqrt{\frac{10}{49}} \right) = \frac{14 - \sqrt{10}}{10}$ m



	x	y
s	s_x	s_y
u	6	0
v	v_x	v_y
a	1.96	g
t	t	t

a) Friction = $f = \mu \times mg$
 $\Rightarrow f = 0.2 \times 0.5g = 0.98\text{N}$

$\Rightarrow F = ma \Rightarrow a = \frac{f}{m}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{0.98}{0.5} = 1.96\text{ ms}^{-2}$ (deceleration)

$\Rightarrow v = u + at \Rightarrow 6 - (1.96)(2) \Rightarrow v = 2.08\text{ ms}^{-1}$

b)

	x	y
s	0.78	s_y
u	6	0
v	2.08	v_y
a	0	g
t	t	t

x: $s = vt - \frac{1}{2}at^2 \Rightarrow s = vt \Rightarrow t = \frac{0.78}{2.08}$

$\Rightarrow t = 0.375$

y: $s = \frac{1}{2}at^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(g)(0.375)^2 = \frac{441}{640}$

c) The table height would be less than previously calculated.