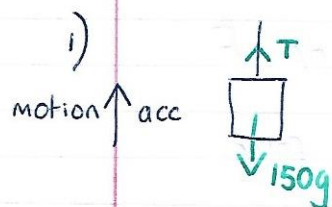


$RF = ma$ Basic Examples 2 : Answers

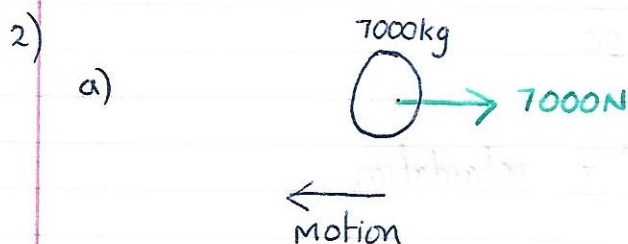


a) $RF = ma$
 $T - 150g = 150(0.3)$
 $T = 45 + 1470$
 $T = 1515 \text{ N}$

b) Constant speed means no acc. Forces up and down are equal.

$$T = 150g \text{ N}$$

$$T = 1470 \text{ N}$$



(i) $RF = ma$ in direction of braking force
 $7000 = 7000a$
 $1 \text{ m/s}^2 = a$ which is the retardation.

(ii) $u = 50$
 $v = 0$
 $s = s$
 $a = -1$

sign convention for all vectors

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

$$0^2 = 50^2 + 2(-1)s$$

$$2s = 2500$$

$s = +1250 \text{ m}$ ie 1250m to the left in the diagram.

~~7000kg~~



b)



(i)

$$u = 50$$

$$v = 0$$

$$a = a$$

$$s = 750$$

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

$$0 = 2500 + 2(750)a$$

$$\frac{-2500}{1500} = a$$

$$-\frac{5}{3} = -1.6 \text{ m/s}^2 = a$$

ie Retardation = 1.6 m/s^2

ii) $Rf = ma$ with parachute

$$F = 7200 \left(\frac{5}{3}\right) \quad \text{in direction of } F$$

$$F = 12000 \text{ N} \quad \text{is size of drag force.}$$

3) a)

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 9 \text{ m/s} \\ s &= 75 \text{ m} \\ v &= 0 \\ a &= a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v^2 &= u^2 + 2as \\ 0^2 &= 9^2 + 2(75)a \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{-81}{150} = a \text{cc}$$

$$0.54 \text{ m/s}^2 = \text{retardation}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned} v &= u + at \\ 0 &= 9 - \frac{81}{150}t \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{81}{150}t = 9$$

$$t = \frac{9 \times 150}{81}$$

$$t = 16.67 \text{ secs.}$$

c)

← motion



$$\rightarrow a = 0.54 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$Rf = ma$$

$$F = 80(0.54)$$

$$F = 43.2 \text{ N} \quad \text{which is the frictional force}$$

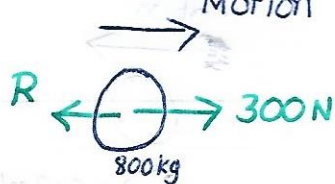
Now the body is moving, $\therefore$ limiting friction:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ie } F &= \mu R \\ 43.2 &= \mu(80g) \\ \frac{43.2}{80g} &= \mu \end{aligned}$$

$$0.055 = \mu$$

$$\updownarrow R = 80g \text{ N}$$

4)

 $R = \text{Resistance}$

$$a) \quad \cancel{Rf} = ma$$

$$u = 0 \quad (\text{AT REST})$$

$$v = 15$$

$$t = 50$$

$$a = a$$

$$v = u + at$$

$$15 = 0 + 50a$$

$$\frac{15}{50} = a$$

$$\frac{3}{10} = a$$

$$0.3 \text{ m/s}^2 = \text{acc}$$

$$b) \quad Rf = ma$$

$$300 - R = 800(0.3)$$

$$300 - 240 = R$$

$$60 \text{ N} = \text{Resistive force}$$

c) For last part of journey

$$S = 500 - \text{distance covered in 1st part}$$

First part of journey

$$s = \frac{(u + v)}{2} t$$

$$s = \frac{(0 + 15)}{2} 50$$

$$s = 375 \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore \text{Last part } s = 500 - 375 = 125 \text{ m}$$

$$u = 15 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v = 0$$

$$a = a$$

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

$$0 = 225 + 2(125)a$$

$$\frac{-225}{250} = a$$

$$-0.9 \text{ m/s}^2 = a$$

Now

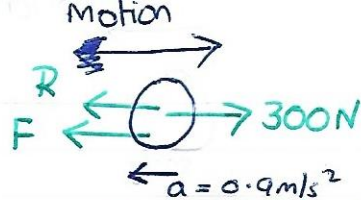
$$Rf = ma$$

$$60 + F = 800(0.9)$$

$$F = 720 - 60$$

$$F = 660 \text{ N}$$

660 N



R original resistance
 F braking force