

Vertically to find t. 
$$N$$
 $R(1)$ :  $u = 65 \sin \alpha = 65(\frac{5}{13}) = 25$ 
 $5 = -70$ 

vertically to find t.

Point N is on horizontal ground.

Figure 3 tanx = 5 = 5 | 12 = 5 | 100 X = 12 A small stone is projected with speed 65 m s<sup>-1</sup> from a point O at the top of a vertical cliff. Point O is 70 m vertically above the point N. (a) cotd.  $5 = at + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ >-70=25t-5t2 > 5t2-25t-70=0>t2-5t-14=0

=> t= x,7 -2 not possible, so t=75. (Amarks)

(4)

(5)

The stone is projected at an angle  $\alpha$  above the horizontal, where  $\tan \alpha = \frac{5}{12}$ 

The stone hits the ground at the point A, as shown in Figure 3.

The stone is modelled as a particle moving freely under gravity.

The acceleration due to gravity is modelled as having magnitude 10 m s<sup>-2</sup>

- (a) find the time taken for the stone to travel from O to A,
- (b) find the speed of the stone at the instant just before it hits the ground at A.
- One limitation of the model is that it ignores air resistance.
- (c) State one other limitation of the model that could affect the reliability of your answers.
- (1) (b) cotd Vhrizontal = 65 cos X = 65(13) = 60 ms (no acceleration because moving freely under (vertical) gravity  $V_{\text{vertical}} = u + at = 65 \sin x + (-10) = 65 \left(\frac{5}{13}\right) - 70 = -45 \,\text{ms}^{-1} \quad (2 \,\text{marks})$

Speed = 
$$\sqrt{\frac{v^2}{v^2}} + \sqrt{\frac{v^2}{v^2}} = \sqrt{(-45)^2 + (60)^2} = 75 \text{ ms}^{-1} (2 \text{ marks})$$

(C) as has been modelled as 10 ms2 rather than 9.8 or more accurate OR spin/shape of stone OR wind effects OR dimensions of stone ETC (I mark)