

in order to hit a mark  $h$  m above the ground at the same point, if the shot is projected at the same elevation, the velocity of projection must be increased to

$$\frac{v^2}{(v^2 - gh)^{1/2}}. \quad (\text{I.S.})$$

24. Prove that the time of flight  $T$  and the horizontal range  $X$  of a projectile are connected by the equation

$$gT^2 = 2X \tan \alpha,$$

where  $\alpha$  is the angle of elevation.

Show that when the maximum horizontal range is 160 km the time of flight is about 3 minutes, and determine the muzzle velocity and the height of the trajectory. (I.E.)

25. A body is projected so that on its upward path it passes through a point  $x$  m horizontally and  $y$  m vertically from the point of projection. Show that, if  $R$  m is the range on a horizontal plane through the point of projection, the angle of elevation of projection is

$$\tan^{-1} \left( \frac{y}{x} \times \frac{R}{R-x} \right). \quad (\text{I.S.})$$

26. A particle projected from a point meets the horizontal plane through the point of projection after describing a horizontal distance  $a$ , and in the course of its trajectory attains a greatest height  $b$  above the point of projection. Find the horizontal and vertical components of the velocity of projection in terms of  $a$  and  $b$ .

Show that when it has described a horizontal distance  $x$  it has attained a height of  $4bx(a-x)/a^2$ . (H.C.)

27. If the horizontal range of a particle projected with velocity  $V$  is  $a$ , show that the greatest height  $x$  attained is given by the equation

$$16gx^2 - 8V^2x + ga^2 = 0.$$

Explain why two values of  $x$  are to be expected. (I.S.)

28. Show that the relative velocity of two bodies moving in any direction under the acceleration of gravity remains constant. A stone is projected horizontally from the top of a tower 54 m high with a velocity of  $15 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ , and at the same instant another stone is projected in the same vertical plane from the foot of the tower with a velocity of  $30 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  at an elevation of  $60^\circ$ . Show that the stones will meet, and find the height above the ground, and the distance from the tower at the instant of meeting. (I.E.)