1. A particle P moves along a straight line.

At time t seconds, the velocity $v\,\text{m s}^{-1}$ of P is modelled as

$$v = 10t - t^2 - k \qquad t \geqslant 0$$

where k is a constant.

(a) Find the acceleration of P at time t seconds.

(2)

The particle P is instantaneously at rest when $t = 6$

(b) Find the other value of t when P is instantaneously at rest.

(4)

(c) Find the total distance travelled by P in the interval $0 \leqslant t \leqslant 6$

(4)

2. A fixed point O lies on a straight line.

A particle P moves along the straight line.

At time t seconds, $t \geqslant 0$, the distance, s metres, of P from O is given by

$$s = \frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{5}{2}t^2 + 6t$$

(a) Find the acceleration of P at each of the times when P is at instantaneous rest.

(6)

(b) Find the total distance travelled by P in the interval $0 \leqslant t \leqslant 4$

(3)

3.

Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.

A fixed point O lies on a straight line.

A particle P moves along the straight line such that at time t seconds, $t \geqslant 0$, after passing through O, the velocity of P, $v\,\text{m s}^{-1}$, is modelled as

$$v = 15 - t^2 - 2t$$

(a) Verify that P comes to instantaneous rest when $t = 3$

(1)

(b) Find the magnitude of the acceleration of P when $t = 3$

(3)

(c) Find the total distance travelled by P in the interval $0 \leqslant t \leqslant 4$

(4)

4. A particle P moves along a straight line such that at time t seconds, $t \geqslant 0$, after leaving the point O on the line, the velocity, $v\,\text{m s}^{-1}$, of P is modelled as

$$v = (7 - 2t)(t + 2)$$

(a) Find the value of t at the instant when P stops accelerating.

(4)

(b) Find the distance of P from O at the instant when P changes its direction of motion.

(5)

In this question, solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

5. A particle, P, moves along a straight line such that at time t seconds, $t \geqslant 0$, the velocity of P, $v\,\text{m s}^{-1}$, is modelled as

$$v = 12 + 4t - t^2$$

Find

(a) the magnitude of the acceleration of P when P is at instantaneous rest,

(5)

(b) the distance travelled by P in the interval $0 \leqslant t \leqslant 3$

(3)

6. A particle, P, moves along the x-axis. At time t seconds, $t \geqslant 0$, the displacement, x metres, of P from the origin O, is given by $x = \frac{1}{2}t^2(t^2 - 2t + 1)$

(a) Find the times when P is instantaneously at rest.

(5)

(b) Find the total distance travelled by P in the time interval $0 \leqslant t \leqslant 2$

(3)

(c) Show that P will never move along the negative x-axis.

(2)