3 **(a)** Define *velocity*.

....

.... [1]

(b) A remote-controlled toy aircraft is flying horizontally in a wind. Fig. 3.1 shows the velocity vectors, to scale, of the wind and of the aircraft in still air.

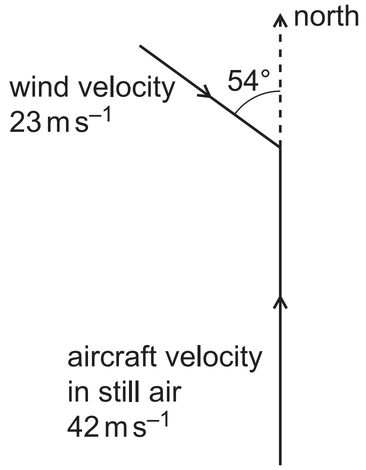

Fig. 3.1

The velocity of the aircraft in still air is $42\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$ to the north. The velocity of the wind is $23\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$ in a direction of 54° east of south.

Determine the magnitude of the resultant velocity of the aircraft.

magnitude of velocity = ... $\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$ [2]

(c) The engine of the aircraft in **(b)** stops. The aircraft then glides towards the ground with a constant velocity at an angle θ to the horizontal, as illustrated in Fig. 3.2.

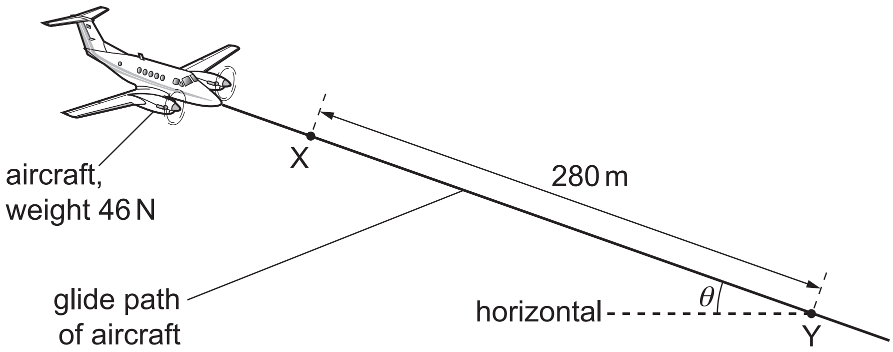

Fig. 3.2 (not to scale)

The aircraft has a weight of 46 N and travels a distance of 280 m from point X to point Y. The change in gravitational potential energy of the aircraft for its movement from X to Y is 6100 J.

Assume that there is now no wind.

(i) Calculate angle θ.

θ = ... ° [3]

(ii) Calculate the magnitude of the force acting on the aircraft due to air resistance.

force = ... N [2]

(d) The aircraft in **(c)** travels from X to Y in a time of 14 s. Fig. 3.3 shows that, as the aircraft travels from X to Y, it moves directly towards an observer who is standing on the ground.

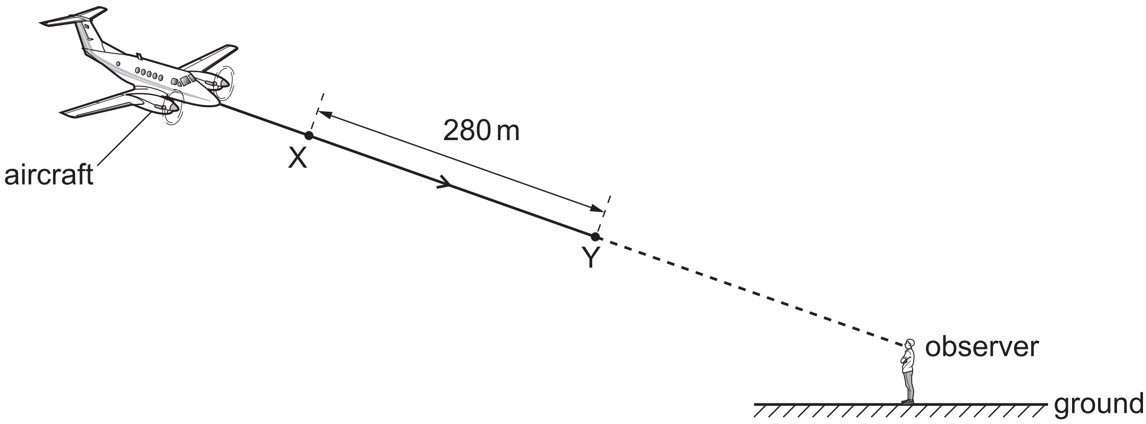

Fig. 3.3 (not to scale)

The aircraft emits sound as it travels from X to Y. The observer hears sound of frequency 450 Hz. The speed of the sound in the air is $340\,\text{m}\,\text{s}^{-1}$.

Calculate the frequency of the sound that is emitted by the aircraft.

frequency = ... Hz [3]

[Total: 11]