

- 2 A steel ball is projected horizontally from the top of a table, as shown in Fig. 2.1.

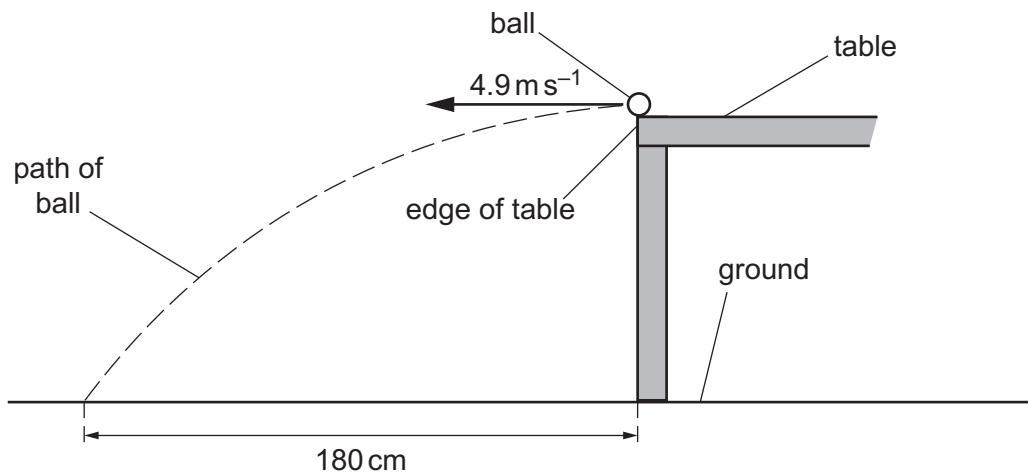


Fig. 2.1 (not to scale)

The ball is projected horizontally at a speed of 4.9 ms^{-1} . The ball lands on the ground a horizontal distance of 180 cm from the edge of the table.

Assume that air resistance is negligible.

- (a) (i) Calculate the time taken for the ball to reach the ground.

$$\text{time} = \dots \text{ s} \quad [1]$$

- (ii) Calculate the vertical component of the velocity of the ball as it hits the ground.

$$\text{velocity} = \dots \text{ ms}^{-1} \quad [2]$$

- (iii) Determine the magnitude and the angle to the horizontal of the velocity of the ball as it hits the ground.

magnitude of velocity = ms^{-1}

angle to the horizontal = $^{\circ}$
[3]

- (b) The ball is projected by means of a compressed spring which is attached to a fixed block as shown in Fig. 2.2.

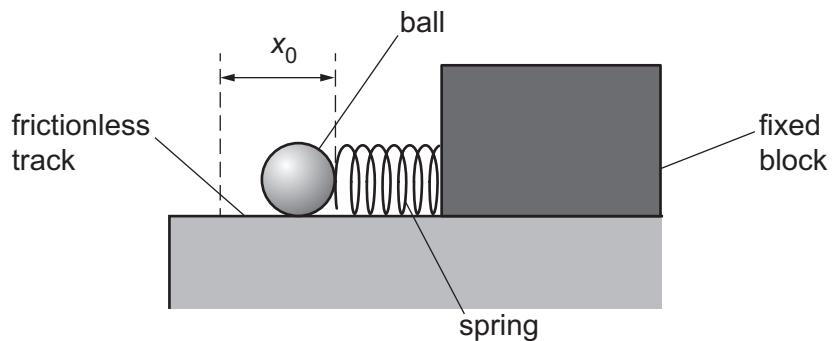


Fig. 2.2

The ball is placed on a frictionless track in front of the spring. The ball is then pulled back so that the spring has compression x_0 .

When the spring is released, the ball is projected horizontally as shown in Fig. 2.3.

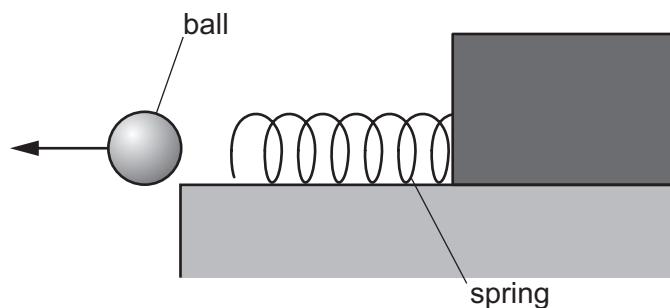


Fig. 2.3

The variation with compression x of the applied force F for the spring is shown in Fig. 2.4.

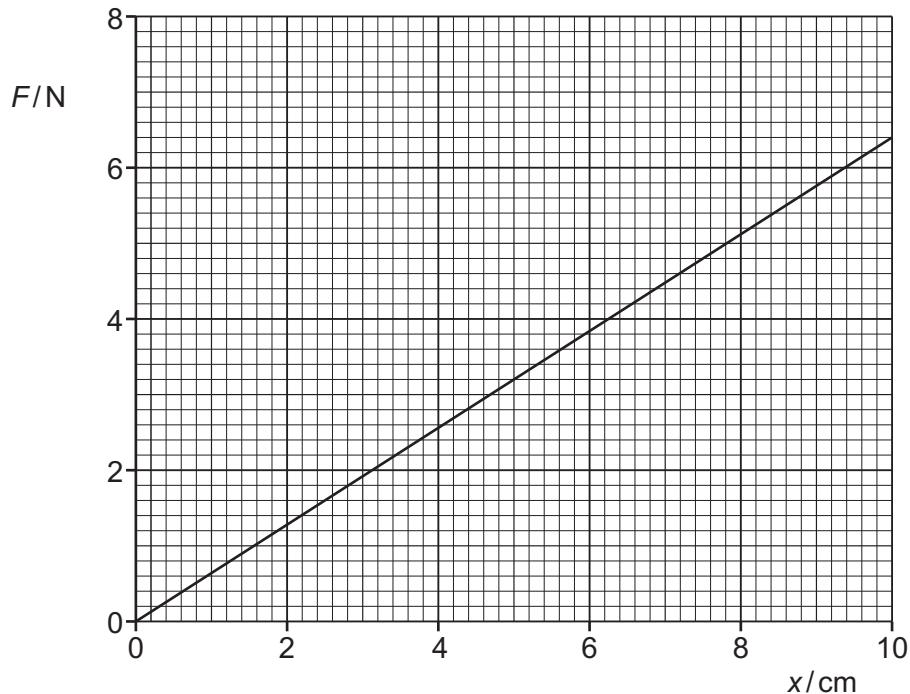


Fig. 2.4

The ball is a uniform sphere of steel of diameter 0.016 m and mass 0.017 kg.

- (i) Calculate the density of the steel.

$$\text{density} = \dots \text{kg m}^{-3} \quad [3]$$

- (ii) All of the elastic potential energy in the spring is converted into kinetic energy of the ball. The speed of the ball as it leaves the spring is 4.9 m s^{-1} .

Show that the maximum elastic potential energy of the spring is 0.20 J.

[2]

- (iii) Use Fig. 2.4 to determine the spring constant k of the spring.

$$k = \dots \text{ N m}^{-1} \quad [2]$$

- (iv) Use your answer in (b)(iii) and the value of energy given in (b)(ii) to determine the compression x_0 of the spring.

$$x_0 = \dots \text{ m} \quad [2]$$

- (c) The steel ball is replaced by a polystyrene ball of the same diameter but of much lower mass. The spring is given compression x_0 and is then released.

Air resistance on this ball is **not** negligible after it leaves the spring.

Explain:

- (i) why this ball leaves the spring with a greater speed than that of the steel ball

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[1]

- (ii) why this ball takes a longer time to reach the ground than the steel ball.

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[1]