

- (ii) Determine the height of the ramp.

$$\text{height} = \dots \text{m} [2]$$

- (a) After the sphere leaves the ramp, it continues to travel upwards until it hits the ceiling at an angle of 5.0° to the horizontal as shown in Fig. 1.2.



Fig. 1.2 (not to scale)

- (i) Calculate the vertical component of velocity of the sphere just before hitting the ceiling.

vertical component of velocity = m s⁻¹ [2]

- (ii) Calculate the vertical displacement of the sphere from the instant it leaves the ramp to the instant it hits the ceiling.

vertical displacement = m [2]

- (iii) Explain how momentum is conserved in the collision with the ceiling.

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[2]

- 2 A theme-park ride consists of two cages. They are moving in a circular path at constant speed v about a horizontal axis. Fig. 2.1 shows the ride at one instant when cage A is vertically above cage B.

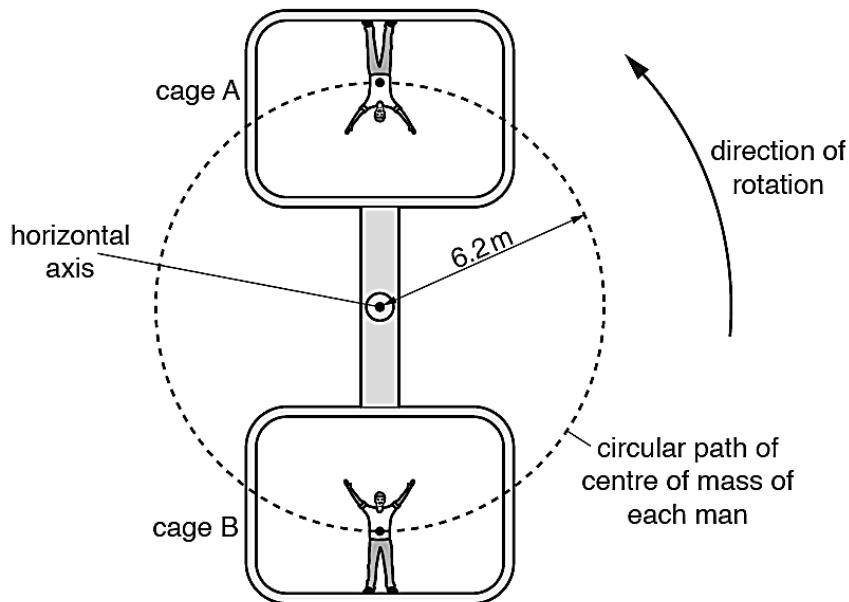


Fig. 2.1 (not to scale)

- (a) A man is riding in each cage. The mass of each man is 75 kg. The centre of mass of each man is 6.2 m from the horizontal axis. The period of one rotation is 4.1 s.
- (i) Determine the speed v of the centre of mass of each man.

$$v = \dots \text{ m s}^{-1} [2]$$

- (ii) Calculate the magnitude of the acceleration of the centre of mass of each man.

$$\text{acceleration} = \dots \text{ m s}^{-2} [2]$$

- (b) Fig. 2.2 shows the forces acting on the man in cage B at the instant the cages are in the positions shown. It shows the man in cage A at that same instant.

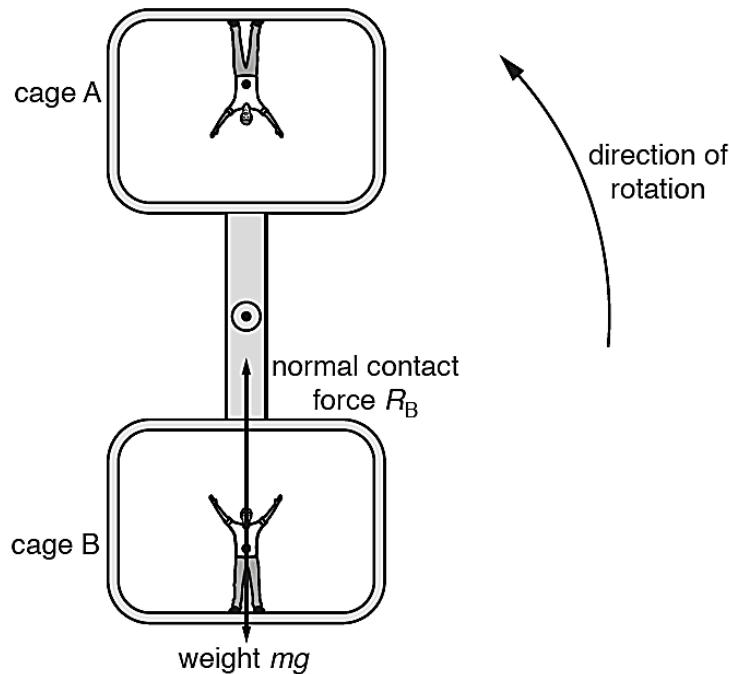


Fig. 2.2 (not to scale)

- (i) On Fig. 2.2, mark labelled arrows to represent the magnitude and direction of the forces acting on the man in cage A.
[2]
- (ii) Calculate the magnitude of the normal contact force R_A on the man in cage A at this instant.

$$R_A = \dots \text{ N} \quad [2]$$

- (c) (i) Explain why a minimum value for the speed is needed for the man in cage A to maintain contact with the floor of his cage.

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... [2]

(ii) Calculate this minimum speed.

minimum speed = m s⁻¹ [2]