

- 1 (a) Distinguish between vector and scalar quantities.

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[1]

- (b) Define *acceleration*.

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[1]

- (c) Fig. 1.1 shows the path of a car as it travels on a curved path.

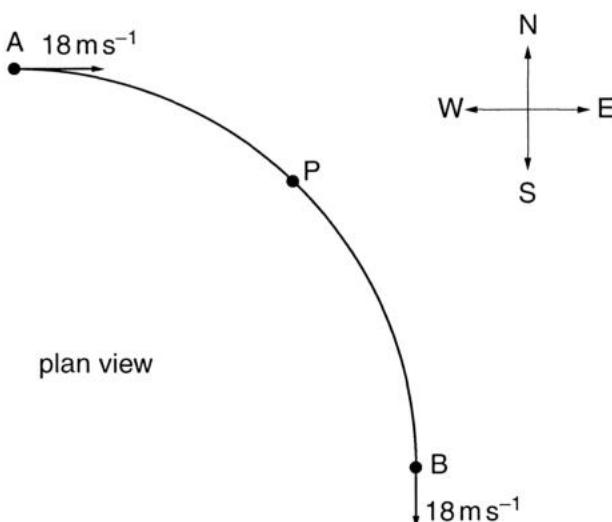


Fig. 1.1

The car travels at a constant speed of 18 ms^{-1} . At A the direction of the car is from west to east, and at B the direction is from north to south. The time taken for the car to travel from A to B is 4.4 s.

- (i) Determine the magnitude of the change in velocity of the car.

change in velocity = m s^{-1} [2]

- (ii) Calculate the acceleration of the car between A and B.

acceleration = ms^{-2} [1]

- (iii) The path of the car is part of a circle. On Fig. 1.1, draw an arrow to show the direction of the resultant force that acts on the car as it passes through point P. [1]
- (iv) Explain how a resultant force acts on the car to cause the acceleration, but there is no change to the kinetic energy of the car.

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[2]