Name:

## The Ultimate Vector Kinematics Assignment (9\%)

 94011. 

Which one of the following is a vector quantity?
A. time
B. speed
C. energy
D. displacement
2.

A car is travelling at a constant speed of $26.0 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ down a slope which is $12.0^{\circ}$ to the horizontal. What is the vertical component of the car's velocity?
A. $5.41 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
B. $9.80 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
C. $25.4 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
D. $26.0 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
3.

A 1.50 kg projectile is launched at $18.0 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ from level ground. The launch angle is $26.0^{\circ}$ above the horizontal. (Assume negligible friction.)
a) What is the maximum height reached by this projectile?

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4. Initial velocity vector $\vec{V}_{0}$ and final velocity vector $\vec{V}$ are shown below.


Which of the following represents the change in velocity $\Delta \vec{V}$ ?
A.

B.

C.

D.

5.

A projectile is launched over level ground with a speed of $240 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ at $35^{\circ}$ to the horizontal. If friction is negligible, what is the height of the projectile 17 s after launch?
A. $\quad 9.2 \times 10^{2} \mathrm{~m}$
B. $1.9 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{~m}$
C. $2.7 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{~m}$
D. $5.5 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{~m}$

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6.

A passenger jet needs to reach a speed of $100 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ on the runway for takeoff. If the runway is $2.5 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{~m}$ long, what minimum average acceleration from rest is needed?
A. $\quad 0.040 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
B. $2.0 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
C. $4.0 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
D. $10 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
7.

The diagram below shows projectile motion in the absence of friction.


This motion can be analyzed in terms of horizontal and vertical velocity components. Explain the behavior of these velocity components, using principles of physics.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
9508
8.

At what speed must a ball be thrown upwards to reach a maximum height of 25 m ?
A. $2.6 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
B. $22 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
C. $2.5 \times 10^{2} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
D. $3.1 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$

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9.

A projectile is launched over level ground at $35 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ at an angle of $24^{\circ}$ above the horizontal. Friction is negligible.
a) What is the time of flight of this projectile?

What is the velocity (magnitude and direction) of this projectile 2.5 s after launch?
(4 marks)

9601
10.

Which of the following graphs represents the horizontal velocity component $\left(v_{x}\right)$ versus time for a projectile thrown horizontally off a cliff? (Ignore air resistance.)
A.

B.

C.

D.

11.

A skier accelerates uniformly from $5.2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ to $12.8 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ at $0.85 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$. Find the distance she travels.
A. 7.7 m
B. 8.9 m
C. 11 m
D. 80 m
12.

A projectile is launched over level ground at $35 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ at an angle of $40^{\circ}$ above the horizontal. What is the projectile's time of flight?
A. 2.3 s
B. 4.6 s
C. 5.5 s
D. 7.1 s
13.

A boat which can travel at $5.6 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ in still water heads due east across a river from a dock at $\mathbf{X}$. The boat's resultant path is $32^{\circ}$ south of east.

a) What is the speed of the current?
b) How long will it take the boat to reach the far shore if the river is 185 m wide?
(2 marks)

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14.

Which of the following remain(s) constant for a projectile: its horizontal velocity component, $v_{H}$, its vertical velocity component, $v_{V}$, its vertical acceleration, g ?
A. $v_{V}$
B. $g$ and $v_{V}$
C. $g$ and $v_{H}$
D. $g, v_{H}$ and $v_{V}$
15.

A pilot points an aircraft due east, while the wind blows from the south.

$\downarrow$

The resultant velocity of the aircraft over the ground is $64 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ of E . At what speed does the wind blow?
A. $2.6 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
B. $27 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
C. $30 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
D. $58 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
16. A soccer ball is kicked over level ground with an initial velocity of $18 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}, 24^{\circ}$ above the horizontal.
a) How long does it take the ball to return to the ground?
b) What is the range of the ball?

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17.

An airplane which was flying eastward is later flying southward at the same speed. Which vector shows the airplane's change in velocity?
A.

B.

1
C.

D.

18.

At $t=0 \mathrm{~s}$ a ball rolls off the edge of a vertical cliff. At $t=2.0 \mathrm{~s}$ the ball is 6.0 m from the cliff as shown.


How far is the ball from the cliff at $t=4.0 \mathrm{~s}$ ?
A. 6.0 m
B. 9.0 m
C. 12 m
D. 24 m

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19.

Which of the following statements concerning vector and scalar quantities is incorrect?
A. All scalar quantities have direction.
B. All vector quantities have direction.
C. All scalar quantities have magnitude.
D. All vector quantities have magnitude.

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20.

Two forces act on an object as shown in the diagram.


Which of the following best shows the resultant R of these forces?
A.

B.

C.

D.

21. Starting from rest, a jet takes 25 s and needs 1500 m of runway to become airborne. What is its speed when it leaves the ground?
A. $60 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
B. $120 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
C. $250 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
D. $1500 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$

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22. A projectile is launched over level ground at $85 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}, 25^{\circ}$ above the horizontal. Ignore air resistance.
a) Calculate the range of the projectile.
(5 marks)
b) Using principles of physics, comment on the horizontal and vertical components of the projectile's velocity and acceleration during the flight.
(4 marks)
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

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23.

When a 2.0 kg rock is dropped from a cliff it hits the beach at $24 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. At what speed would a 4.0 kg rock, dropped from the same cliff, hit the beach? Ignore friction.
A. $12 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
B. $24 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
C. $34 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
D. $48 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
24.

Pamela swims at $2.8 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ relative to the water, heading west. The current flows south at $1.2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. Find Pamela's resultant direction.
A. $23^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ of W
B. $25^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ of W
C. $23^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ of W
D. $25^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ of W
25.

Mike runs horizontally off a cliff at $6.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ and lands in the water 15 m from the base of the cliff.

a) How long does it take Mike to hit the water?
(3 marks)
b) How high is the cliff?

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26.

The projectile shown below has an acceleration which is

A. zero.
B. in the direction of P .
C. in the direction of Q .
D. in the direction of $R$.
27.

An object is launched at $65^{\circ}$ to the horizontal with an initial speed of $25 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. What is the maximum height reached by this object?
A. 5.7 m
B. 26 m
C. 32 m
D. 150 m

9806
28.

A ball is kicked into the air from the surface of a playing field. If friction is negligible, the ball will follow a path that is
A. circular.
B. elliptical.
C. parabolic.
D. hyperbolic.

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29.

A rock is thrown from ground level at $18 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}, 25^{\circ}$ above horizontal. What are the vertical and horizontal components of its launch velocity?

|  | VERTICAL COMPONENT | HORIZONTAL COMPONENT |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| A. | $16 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ | $7.6 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| B. | $7.6 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ | $16 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| C. | $20 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ | $9.3 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| D. | $9.3 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ | $20 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
|  |  |  |

30
A motorcycle accelerates uniformly from $12 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ to $30 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ while travelling 420 m . Its acceleration is
A. $\quad 0.043 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
B. $\quad 0.050 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
C. $\quad 0.10 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
D. $0.90 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$

9808
31.

A rock is thrown from a clifftop at $18 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}, 25^{\circ}$ above the horizontal. It lands on the beach 4.2 s later.

a) What is the height $h$ of the cliff?
b) How far from the base of the cliff $d$ did the rock land?

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32.

A student collects data from the path of a projectile similar to that shown in the diagram.


0
0
The student records the following data for horizontal displacement from the initial launch position as a function of time.

| $d_{x}(\mathrm{~cm})$ | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 3.1 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $t(\mathrm{~s})$ | 0.000 | 0.020 | 0.040 | 0.060 | 0.080 | 0.100 | 0.120 |

a) Plot a graph of $d_{x}$ vs. $t$ on the graph below.

b) Calculate the slope of the line, giving your answer in appropriate units. (2 marks)
c) Based on this data and this graph, make a statement about projectiles. (1 mark)

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33. Scholarship question: A 0.50 kg ball is thrown at $42^{\circ}$ above the horizontal at $19 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ from the hot air balloon when the balloon is 25 m above the ground. The balloon is traveling upwards at a constant velocity of $3.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$.


What is the range?
(10 marks)

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0006
34.

Which of the following graphs best illustrates the horizontal displacement of a projectile as a function of time? Ignore friction.
A. $d_{x}$

B. $d_{x}$

C.

D. $d_{x}$


0206
35.

A projectile is launched towards a wall as shown in the diagram below.


With what velocity (magnitude and direction) does the projectile hit the wall?

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## Answers:

1. d
2. d
3. a) 3.18 mb$) 16.2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. 

- The horizontal velocity component is constant. 1 mark
- The vertical velocity component constantly changes. 1 mark
- This vertical acceleration is caused by the force of gravity. $\mathbf{1}$ mark
- The downward direction of the change in velocity / acceleration / force must be mentioned. $\mathbf{1}$ mark

8. b
9. a) 2.9 s b) $34 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ @ $18^{\circ}$ below the horizontal
10. c
11. d
12. b
13. a) $3.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} \quad$ b) 33 s
14. c
15. b
16. a) $\mathrm{t}=1.49 \mathrm{~s} \quad$ b) 25 m
17. d
18. c
19. a
20. c
21. b
22. a) $5.6 \times 10^{2} \mathrm{~m}$
b)

The horizontal component of velocity remains constant. There is no horizontal acceleration (assuming air resistance is negligible). $\leftarrow 2$ marks
The vertical component of velocity changes continuously during the flight. $\leftarrow 1$ mark
The vertical acceleration is constant at $9.8 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$, downward, throughout the flight.
23. b
24. a
25. a) 2.3 s b) 26 m
26. d
27. b
28. c
29. b
30. d
31. a) $\mathrm{h}=54 \mathrm{~m} \quad$ b) range $=69 \mathrm{~m}$
32. b) $25 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{s}$. The slope is horizontal velocity
c) Since the slope is constant, the horizontal velocity of projectiles is constant
33. 62.8 m
34. d
35. $21 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} @ 13^{\circ}$ below the horizontal

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Note to teachers: The 4 numbers that occasionally appear above a group of questions (ie 9606) tell you which provincial exam I took the questions from. Feel free to use these in any way you wish. If you find any errors in the answer key, or if you have any questions, please email me at kdueck@sd42.ca .

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