

## **Work & Energy – Q1 [4 marks](8/6/21)**

### **Exam Boards**

OCR : Mechanics (Year 1)

MEI: Mechanics a

AQA: Mechanics (Year 1)

Edx: Mechanics 1 (Year 1)

A car of mass 1 tonne starts to climb a hill at  $20\text{ms}^{-1}$ . The slope of the hill is a constant  $\theta$ , where  $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{10}$ . If the car is not accelerating (or braking) and there is a constant resistance to motion of  $1000\text{N}$ , find the speed of the car when it has gained a height of  $5\text{m}$ . Assume that  $g = 10$ . [4 marks]

A car of mass 1 tonne starts to climb a hill at  $20\text{ms}^{-1}$ . The slope of the hill is a constant  $\theta$ , where  $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{10}$ . If the car is not accelerating (or braking) and there is a constant resistance to motion of  $1000\text{N}$ , find the speed of the car when it has gained a height of  $5\text{m}$ . Assume that  $g = 10$ . [4 marks]

## Solution

### Method 1

By the Work-Energy principle,

Gain in KE = Work done by forces,

$$\text{so that } \frac{1}{2}(1000)(v^2 - 20^2) = -1000g(5) - 1000\left(\frac{5}{\sin\theta}\right)$$

[2 marks]

$$\Rightarrow 500v^2 = 200000 - 50000 - 50000$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 = 200 \Rightarrow v = 14.1 \text{ ms}^{-1} \text{ (3sf) [2 marks]}$$

### Method 2

By Conservation of Energy,

Gain in PE = loss of KE – work done against resistance

$$\Rightarrow 1000g(5) = \frac{1}{2}(1000)(20^2 - v^2) - 1000\left(\frac{5}{\sin\theta}\right)$$

which gives the same equation.