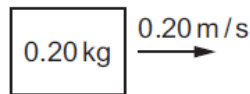
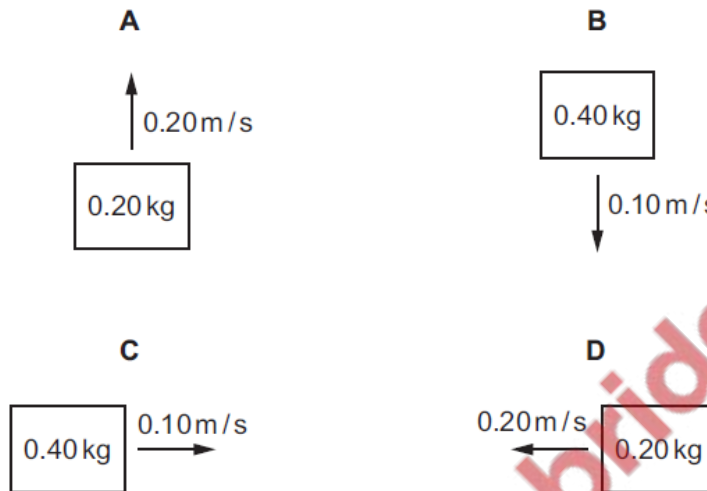


1. Nov/2020/Paper_21/No.9

An object with a mass of 0.20 kg moves at 0.20 m/s, as shown.



Which other object has a momentum that is identical to the momentum of this object?



2. Nov/2020/Paper_22/No.9

A footballer kicks a stationary football.

His foot is in contact with the ball for 0.050 s.

The mass of the ball is 0.40 kg.

The speed of projection of the ball is 25 m/s.

What is the average force exerted on the ball by his foot?

- A** 0.32 N **B** 0.50 N **C** 200 N **D** 1300 N

3. Nov/2020/Paper_23/No.9

A ball of mass m falls vertically and hits a hard surface.

Its speed on hitting the surface is v_1 .

It rebounds vertically upwards with speed v_2 .

What is the change in momentum of the ball?

- A** mv_1 **B** mv_2 **C** $m(v_1 + v_2)$ **D** $m(v_2 - v_1)$

Fig. 1.1 shows an ice-hockey player moving on ice. He is preparing to hit the solid disc called a puck.

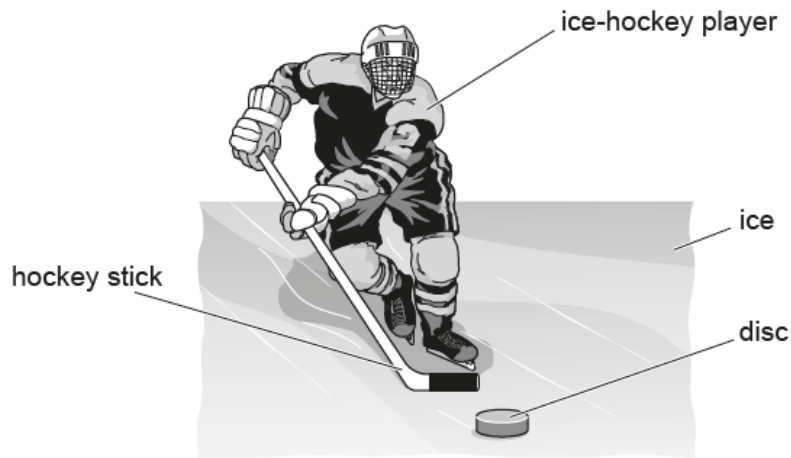


Fig. 1.1

The disc of mass 0.16 kg is moving horizontally across the surface of the ice at a speed of 15 m/s.

(a) Calculate the magnitude of the momentum of the disc.

magnitude of momentum = [2]

(b) The hockey player strikes the disc with his hockey stick and the momentum of the disc changes. The disc gains momentum of 3.0 kg m/s at 45° to the original direction of travel of the disc, as shown in Fig. 1.2.

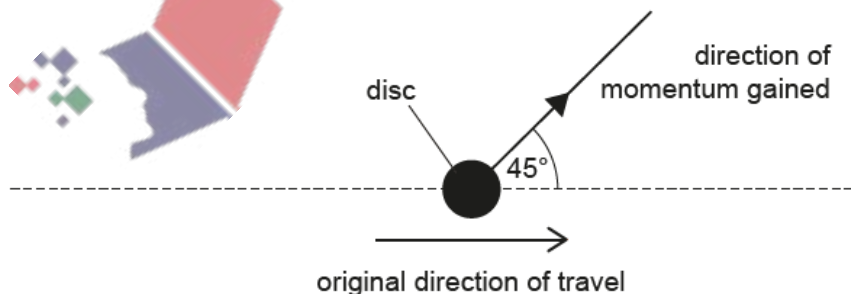


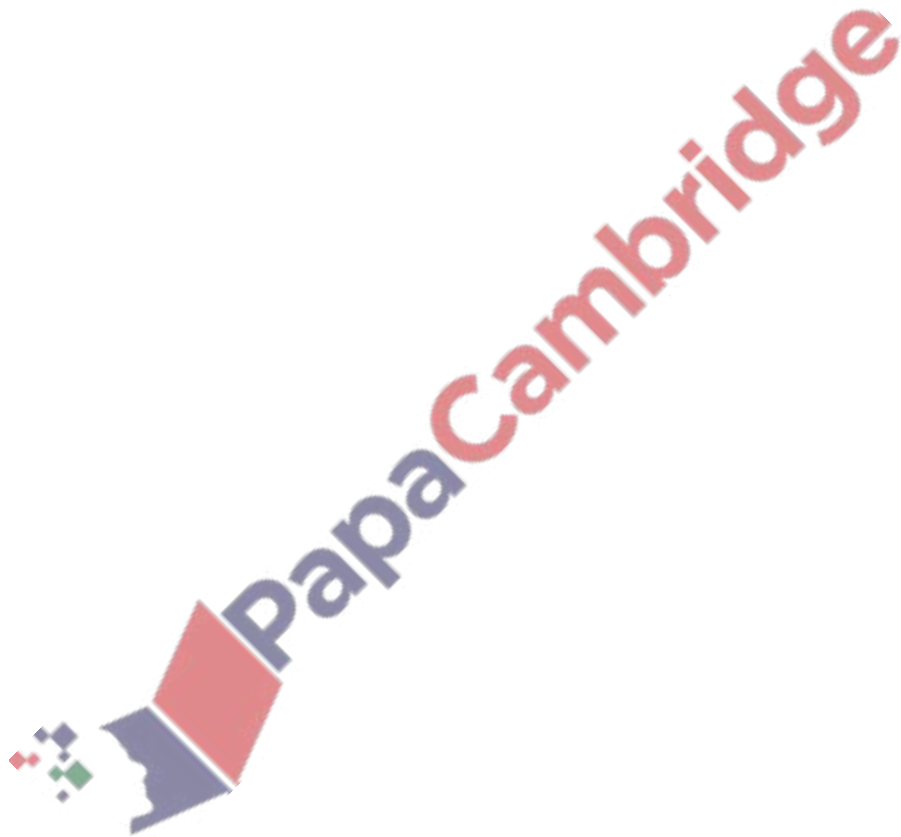
Fig. 1.2 (view from above)

- (i) State the magnitude of the impulse exerted on the disc and the direction, in degrees, of the impulse relative to the original direction of travel.

magnitude of impulse =

direction of impulse: ° to original direction
[1]

- (ii) Determine the magnitude of the new momentum of the disc and its new direction relative to the original direction of travel by drawing a scale diagram.



magnitude of new momentum =

direction of new momentum: ° to original direction
[4]

[Total: 7]

5. Nov/2020/Paper_43/No.2(b)

(b) Calculate the vertical momentum of the ball as it hits the water.

momentum = [2]

