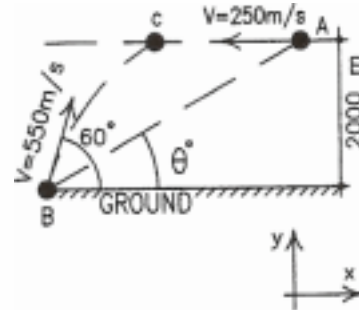


No.1– (25%)

Particle A is moving along a horizontal line at an altitude of 2000 m with a constant velocity of 250 m/s in the direction shown. A gun fires particle B at a velocity of 550 m/s at an angle of 60° as shown and hits particle A at C.



5% 1- Write the horizontal and vertical equations of position and velocity as a function of time for particles A and B.

10% 2- Determine the instant of time when particle B meets particle A at C.

10% 3- Determine the angle θ between the horizontal and the line of site BA when the gun is fired.

No.2– (25%)

The position vector of a particle is given by $\mathbf{r} = 12 t^2 \mathbf{i} + 3 t^3 \mathbf{j}$, where \mathbf{r} is measured in meters and t in seconds.

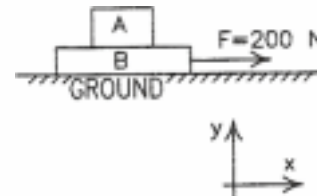
10% 1- Determine the velocity and acceleration at $t=2$ seconds. Show these vectors on a clear sketch.

10% 2- Determine the tangential and normal components of acceleration at $t=2$ s.

5% 3- Determine the radius of curvature of the path for the position at $t=2$ s.

No.3– (25%)

The 20 kg block A lies on the 10 kg block B. A 200 N horizontal force is applied on block B. The static coefficient of friction between block A and block B is $\mu_s=0.2$. The static coefficient of friction between block B and the ground is $\mu_s=0.3$.



10% 1- Draw the free body diagrams and the kinetic diagrams of blocks A and B separately. Draw, also, the combined free body diagram and the kinetic diagram of blocks A and B.

5% 2- Check that block A slips on block B.

10% 3- Determine the acceleration of blocks A and B.

No.4- (25%)

A 27 kg sphere connected to a spring of 1.2 m free length and a stiffness of $k=1750$ N/m is released from rest at $x=0$ m.

5% 1- Draw the free body diagram and the kinetic diagram of the sphere.

10% 2- Determine the maximum elongation of the spring.

10% 2- Determine the maximum speed of the sphere.

