## Projectiles - Tutorial

## You can ignore the effect of air resistance in all these questions. You can assume that the ground is level and horizontal.

1. A footballer kicks a ball at $25 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ (with no spin) from the ground at $60^{\circ}$ to the horizontal. Calculate:
(a) the time that the ball in the air, ( 4.4 s )
(b) the distance away from the footballer that the ball lands. (55 m)
2. A cannon fires a cannonball at $45^{\circ}$ to the horizontal. It hits the ground 500 m away. Calculate the velocity with which the cannonball left the cannon. ( $70 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ )
3. An arrow is shot from the top of a building 42 m high. The arrow is shot at $25 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ at an angle of $30^{\circ}$ above the horizontal. Calculate:
(a) the time for the arrow to reach its maximum height, (1.27 s)
(b) the maximum height above the ground that the arrow reaches, ( 50 m )
(c) the time for the arrow to fall from maximum height to the ground again, ( 3.2 s )
(d) the horizontal distance from the building that the arrow lands. (97m)
4. A football is kicked at $37^{\circ}$ above the horizontal at $20 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ from the player's hand, which is 1.0 m above the ground.
Calculate the horizontal distance travelled by the football before hitting the ground.
(hint use the method of the previous question) (40.5m)
5. A car rolls of a cliff, 60 m above the sea, at an angle of $30^{\circ}$ below the horizontal at a speed of $10 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. Calculate:
(a) the time taken for the car to hit the sea, (3.02 s)
(hint: you will need to solve a quadratic equation)
(b) the distance from the cliff that the car hits the sea. ( 26 m )


At a fairground challenge, a stone is thrown at an angle of $40^{\circ}$ above the horizontal into a bucket 2.5 m away and 0.80 m above the hand of the thrower.
Calculate the speed with which the stone must be thrown to go into the bucket.

(hint: write equations for the horizontal and vertical motions and solve them to eliminate t) ( $6.3 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ )

