

Section 1: Using calculus

Solutions to Exercise level 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad (i) \quad s_1 - s_2 &= t^3 + 5t^2 + 4t + 30 - (t^3 + 4t^2 + 7t + 5) \\
 &= t^2 - 3t + 25 \\
 &= \left(t - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4} + 25 \\
 &= \left(t - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{91}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

This is at a minimum, so the particles are closest together, when $t = \frac{3}{2}$.

$$(ii) \quad \text{From (i), when } t = \frac{3}{2} \text{ their distance apart is } \frac{91}{4} = 22.75$$

(iii) They are moving apart when $t > \frac{3}{2}$ (since $s_1 - s_2$ is increasing)

(iv) No, $s_1 - s_2$ continues to increase without limit.

2. (i) (a) The train accelerates uniformly for $0 < t < t_1$, then travels at a constant speed v_1 for $t_1 < t < t_2$, then decelerates uniformly for $t_2 < t < t_3$.

$$\text{When } t = t_1 \quad v = v_1$$

$$\text{When } t = t_2 \quad v = v_1$$

$$\text{When } t = t_3 \quad v = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad \text{For } 0 < t < t_1 \quad v &= at = \frac{v_1 t}{t_1} \\
 \text{For } t_1 < t < t_2 \quad v &= v_1 \\
 \text{For } t_2 < t < t_3 \quad v &= v_1 - at \\
 &= v_1 - \frac{v_1}{t_3 - t_2}(t - t_2) \\
 &= v_1 \left(\frac{t_3 - t_2 - t + t_2}{t_3 - t_2} \right) \\
 &= v_1 \left(\frac{t_3 - t}{t_3 - t_2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (c) \quad \text{For } 0 < t < t_1 \quad \text{displacement} &= \frac{1}{2} v_1 t_1 \\
 \text{For } t_1 < t < t_2 \quad \text{displacement} &= v_1(t_2 - t_1) \\
 \text{For } t_2 < t < t_3 \quad \text{displacement} &= \frac{1}{2} v_1(t_3 - t_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

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(ii) For $0 < t < t_1$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = At(t - t_1) = A(t^2 - t_1t)$$

$$v = A\left(\frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{1}{2}t_1t^2\right) + c_1$$

When $t = 0, v = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$

When $t = t_1, v = v_1 \Rightarrow v_1 = A\left(\frac{1}{3}t_1^3 - \frac{1}{2}t_1^3\right) = -\frac{1}{6}At_1^3$

$$\Rightarrow A = -\frac{6v_1}{t_1^3}$$

$$v = -\frac{6v_1}{t_1^3}\left(\frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{1}{2}t_1t^2\right)$$

$$= \frac{v_1t^2}{t_1^3}(3t_1 - 2t)$$

For $t_1 < t < t_2$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow v = c_2$$

When $t = t_1, v = v_1 \Rightarrow c_2 = v_1$

so $v = v_1$

For $t_2 < t < t_3$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = B(t - t_2)(t - t_3) = B(t^2 - (t_2 + t_3)t + t_2t_3)$$

$$v = B\left(\frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{1}{2}(t_2 + t_3)t^2 + t_2t_3t\right) + c_3$$

When $t = t_3, v = 0$

$$0 = B\left(\frac{1}{3}t_3^3 - \frac{1}{2}(t_2 + t_3)t_3^2 + t_2t_3^2\right) + c_3$$

$$0 = B\left(-\frac{1}{6}t_3^3 + \frac{1}{2}t_2t_3^2\right) + c_3$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{6}Bt_3^2(3t_2 - t_3) + c_3 \quad (1)$$

When $t = t_2, v = v_1$

$$v_1 = B\left(\frac{1}{3}t_2^3 - \frac{1}{2}t_2^3 - \frac{1}{2}t_3t_2^2 + t_2^2t_3\right) + c_3$$

$$= B\left(-\frac{1}{6}t_2^3 + \frac{1}{2}t_2^2t_3\right) + c_3$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}Bt_2^2(3t_3 - t_2) + c_3 \quad (2)$$

(2) - (1):

$$v_1 = \frac{1}{6}Bt_2^2(3t_3 - t_2) - \frac{1}{6}Bt_3^2(3t_2 - t_3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}B(3t_2^2t_3 - t_2^3 - 3t_2t_3^2 + t_3^3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}B(t_3 - t_2)^3$$

$$B = \frac{6v_1}{(t_3 - t_2)^3}$$

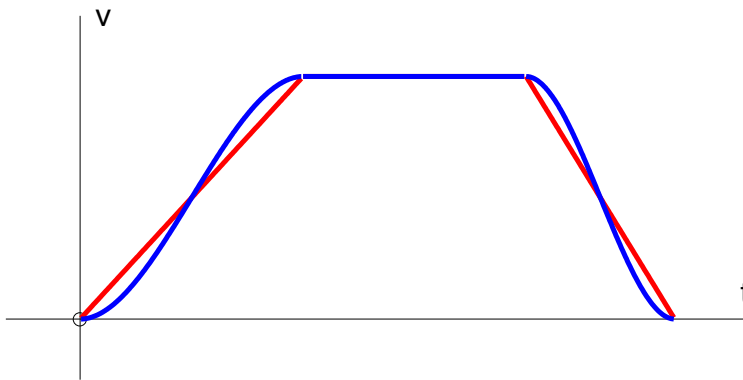
Substituting into (1):

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$$0 = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{6V_1}{(t_3 - t_2)^3} t_3^2 (t_3 - 3t_2) + c_3$$

$$c_3 = \frac{V_1 t_3^2 (t_3 - 3t_2)}{(t_3 - t_2)^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{so } v &= \frac{6V_1}{(t_3 - t_2)^3} \left(\frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{1}{2}(t_2 + t_3)t^2 + t_2 t_3 t \right) + \frac{V_1 t_3^2 (t_3 - 3t_2)}{(t_3 - t_2)^3} \\ &= \frac{V_1}{(t_3 - t_2)^3} \left(2t^3 - 3(t_2 + t_3)t^2 + 6t_2 t_3 t + t_3^2 (t_3 - 3t_2) \right) \\ &= \frac{V_1}{(t_3 - t_2)^3} \left(2t^3 - 3(t_2 + t_3)t^2 + 6t_2 t_3 t + t_3^2 (t_3 - 3t_2) \right) \end{aligned}$$



The new model may be more realistic – it shows smoother transitions.

3. (i) For the second model, $v = \frac{V_1 t^2}{t_1^3} (3t_1 - 2t)$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_0^{t_1} \left(\frac{V_1 t^2}{t_1^3} (3t_1 - 2t) \right) dt \\ &= \frac{V_1}{t_1^3} \int_0^{t_1} (3t_1 t^2 - 2t^3) dt \\ &= \frac{V_1}{t_1^3} \left[t_1 t^3 - \frac{1}{2} t^4 \right]_0^{t_1} \\ &= \frac{V_1}{t_1^3} \left(t_1^4 - \frac{1}{2} t_1^4 \right) \\ &= \frac{V_1 t_1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

so displacement is the same.

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$$(ii) \frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{6V_1}{t_1^3}(t^2 - t_1 t)$$
$$= -\frac{6V_1}{t_1^3}\left(\left(t - \frac{1}{2}t_1\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}t_1^2\right)$$

So maximum acceleration is $\frac{6V_1}{t_1^3} \times \frac{1}{4}t_1^2 = \frac{3V_1}{2t_1}$

so it is $\frac{3}{2}$ times the acceleration on the original model.