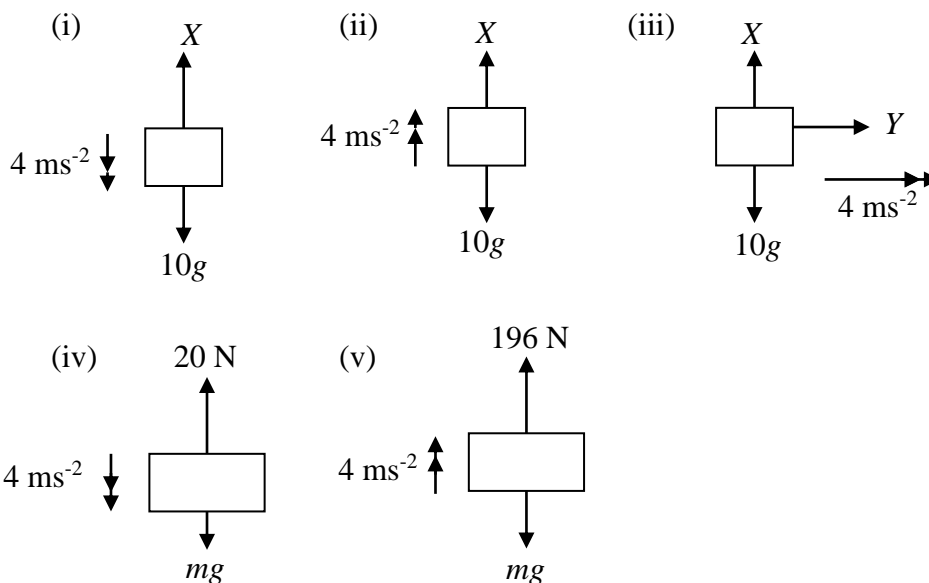


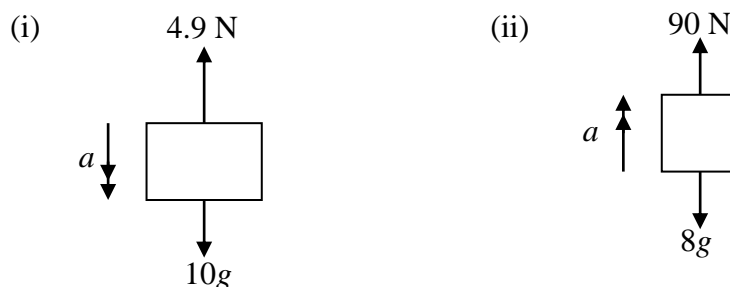
Section 2: Applying Newton's second law

Exercise level 1

- Calculate the resultant force in Newtons required to produce the following accelerations.
 - A car of mass 1300 kg has acceleration 3 m s^{-2}
 - A cheetah of mass 45 kg has acceleration 10 m s^{-2}
 - An aircraft carrier of mass 3600 tonnes has an acceleration of 0.01 m s^{-2}
 - An airliner with mass 380 tonnes brakes with a deceleration of 6 m s^{-2}
 - An amoeba of mass 10^{-9} g has an acceleration of 0.002 m s^{-2}
- Calculate the acceleration in m s^{-2} in each case.
 - A resultant force of 200 N applied to a body of mass 5 kg
 - A resultant force of 1200 N applied to a body of mass 23 kg
 - A resultant force of 1400 N applied to a body of mass 2 tonnes
 - A resultant force of 6 N applied to a body of mass 3 g
 - A resultant force of 75 kN applied to a body of mass 160 tonnes
- In each force diagram, and find the quantities marked with a letter.



- Find the acceleration of the block in each case.



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Exercise

5. A particle of mass 5 kg is moving with an acceleration of 3 ms^{-2} . Find the magnitude of the resultant force on the particle.
6. A mass of 45 kg is acted on by a single force of 9 N. Find the acceleration of the particle.
7. A resultant force of 40 N acting on a particle of mass m kg produces an acceleration of 2 ms^{-2} . Find the value of m .
8. A particle of mass 10 kg is pulled along a smooth horizontal plane by a horizontal string. Find the tension in the string when the particle is accelerating at 5 ms^{-2} .
9. A body of mass 2 kg lies on a smooth horizontal plane. A horizontal force of 10 N acts on the body in a direction due East, while a horizontal force of 14 N acts on the body in a direction due West. Find the resulting acceleration.
10. A package of mass 8 kg is lowered by means of a vertical cable with a downward acceleration of 2 ms^{-2} . Find the tension in the cable.