# 7.1 Kinematics with variable acceleration

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 26 marks**

**KEY WORDS** integration • impulse

## Kinematics with variable acceleration

## Objective

Integrate acceleration as a function of time to velocity and displacement (constants from initial conditions), handle total distance via turning points, and differentiate position vectors before applying impulse-momentum (objectives 1.1–1.4).

## 1 Key knowledge and worked examples

**Calculus kinematics.** $v = \int a\,dt$, $s = \int v\,dt$: each integration constant is fixed by a stated instant ("at rest at O" kills both). Total DISTANCE with a reversal: find $t$ from $v = 0$, compute each leg, add. Vectors: $\mathbf{v} = \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt}$ component-wise; impulse $\mathbf{I} = m(\mathbf{v}' - \mathbf{v})$ at the stated instant.

**Worked example – both halves (WME02 June 2025 Q1, Q2).** (i) $a = k(3-t^2)$ from rest at O, $v(1.5) = 13.5$: $v = k(3t - \frac{t^3}{3})$ with zero constant, and $3.375k = 13.5$ gives $k = 4$; $s = 6t^2 - \frac{t^4}{3}$. $v = 0$ again at $t = 3$ with $s(3) = 27$, so the total distance is 54 m. (ii) $\mathbf{r} = 4\sqrt{t}\,\mathbf{i} - 3t\mathbf{j}$, mass 3 kg: $\mathbf{v} = 2t^{-1/2}\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} = \mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j}$ at $t = 4$; an impulse $(6\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j})$ N s gives $\mathbf{v}' = 3\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j}$, speed 5 m s$^{-1}$.

## 2 Practice

**2.1** A particle moves with $a = 6t$ from rest at O. Find $v$ and $s$ when $t = 2$. [3]

**2.2** With $v = 4t - t^2$ (m s$^{-1}$) from O, find the times when the particle is at rest and the total distance travelled between those times. [4]

**2.3** $\mathbf{r} = (2t^2 + 1)\mathbf{i} + 3t\mathbf{j}$ metres: find the speed when $t = 3$. [3]

## 3 Exam-style questions

**3.1** *(Edexcel IAL WME02 June 2025 Q1.)* A particle P moves along the x-axis. At time $t = 0$, P is at rest at the origin O. At time $t$ seconds the acceleration of P in the positive x direction is $k(3 - t^2)$ m s$^{-2}$, where $k$ is a positive constant. Given that when $t = 1.5$ the speed of P is 13.5 m s$^{-1}$, (a) show that $k = 4$, (b) show that $s = \frac{1}{3}t^2(18 - t^2)$, (c) find the total distance travelled by P before it returns to O. [9]

**3.2** *(Edexcel IAL WME02 June 2025 Q2.)* A particle P of mass 3 kg moves on a smooth horizontal plane. Relative to a fixed origin, $\mathbf{r} = 4t^{\frac{1}{2}}\mathbf{i} - 3t\mathbf{j}$ metres for $1 \leq t \leq 4$. At the instant $t = 4$, P receives an impulse $(6\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j})$ N s. Find the speed of P immediately after the impulse. [7]