

$$\Rightarrow \text{Velocity after impact} = 2u\vec{i} + 2u\vec{j}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Particle rebounds at an angle of  $45^\circ$  to the inclined plane. Given that the plane is inclined at  $45^\circ$  to the horizontal, the particle rises vertically (at  $90^\circ$  to horizontal) from  $P$ .

**Q. 5.** (i)  $v_x = u \cos 60^\circ + gt \sin 30^\circ$

$$= \frac{u}{2} + \frac{gt}{2}$$

$$v_y = u \sin 60^\circ - gt \cos 30^\circ$$

$$= \frac{u\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{gt\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$s_x = ut \cos 60^\circ + \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \sin 30^\circ$$

$$= \frac{ut}{2} - \frac{gt^2}{4}$$

$$s_y = ut \sin 60^\circ - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \cos 30^\circ$$

$$= \frac{ut\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{gt^2\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

Range:  $s_x$  when  $s_y = 0$

$$\frac{ut\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{gt^2\sqrt{3}}{4} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2ut - gt^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t(2u - gt) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 0 \quad t = \frac{2u}{g}$$

Point of Projection
Time of Flight

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Range} &= \frac{u}{2} \left[ \frac{2u}{g} \right] + \frac{g}{4} \left[ \frac{4u^2}{g^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{u^2}{g} + \frac{u^2}{g} = \frac{2u^2}{g} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Need to firstly find landing velocity, i.e.

$$v_x \text{ and } v_y \text{ when } t = \frac{2u}{g}$$

$$v_x = \frac{u}{2} + \frac{g}{2} \left[ \frac{2u}{g} \right] = \frac{u}{2} + u = \frac{3u}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_y &= \frac{u\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{g\sqrt{3}}{2} \left[ \frac{2u}{g} \right] = \frac{u\sqrt{3}}{2} - u\sqrt{3} \\ &= -\frac{u\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$x$ -velocity is unchanged after impact

$$\text{New } y\text{-velocity} = \frac{eu\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$\Rightarrow$  velocity at start of 2nd hop

$$= \frac{3u}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{eu\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{j}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Magnitude} &= \sqrt{\frac{9u^2}{4} + \frac{3e^2u^2}{4}} \\ &= \frac{u\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{e^2 + 3} \end{aligned}$$

Let  $\theta$  be the angle at which the particle leaves the slope

$$\tan \theta = \frac{eu\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{2}{3u} = \frac{e\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{e}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{e}{\sqrt{e^2 + 3}} \text{ and } \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{e^2 + 3}}$$

Projectile equations are:

$$\begin{aligned} v_x &= \left[ \frac{u\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{e^2 + 3} \right] \left[ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{e^2 + 3}} \right] \\ &\quad + gt \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{3u}{2} + \frac{gt}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_y &= \left[ \frac{u\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{e^2 + 3} \right] \left[ \frac{e}{\sqrt{e^2 + 3}} \right] \\ &\quad - gt \cos 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{eu\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{gt\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s_x &= \left[ \frac{u\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{e^2 + 3} \right] [t] \left[ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{e^2 + 3}} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{3ut}{2} + \frac{gt^2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s_y &= \left[ \frac{u\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{e^2 + 3} \right] [t] \left[ \frac{e}{\sqrt{e^2 + 3}} \right] \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \cos 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{eut\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{gt^2\sqrt{3}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Range:  $s_x$  when  $s_y = 0$

$$\frac{eut\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{gt^2\sqrt{3}}{4} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2eut - gt^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t(2eu - gt) = 0$$

$$t = 0 \quad t = \frac{2eu}{g}$$

Point of Projection
Time of Flight

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Range} &= \frac{3u}{2} \left[ \frac{2eu}{g} \right] + \frac{g}{4} \left[ \frac{4e^2u^2}{g^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{3eu^2}{g} + \frac{e^2u^2}{g} \\ &= \frac{eu^2}{g} [3 + e] \end{aligned}$$