

M3 - January 2007

1- a) At  $x=0$ ,  $a=0$  so max speed is reached

b)  $a = \frac{1}{12}(30-x)$

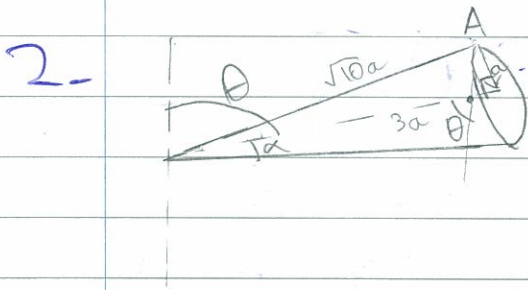
$$\frac{v dv}{dx} = \frac{1}{12}(30-x)$$

$$\int_{10}^v v dv = \frac{1}{12} \int_{30}^x (30-x) dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2}[v^2]_{10}^v = \frac{1}{6} \left[ 30x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_{30}^x$$

$$v^2 - 100 = \frac{1}{6} (30x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 900 + 450)$$

$$v^2 = -\frac{1}{12}x^2 + 5x + 25$$



~~tan theta = a/3a = 1/3~~  $\tan \theta = \frac{a}{\frac{3a}{4}} = \frac{4}{3}$

$$\theta = 53.1^\circ \text{ (dp)}$$

3- a)  $\mathcal{E} = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 = \frac{3.6 mg \omega^2}{2 \times \frac{4}{3}} = \frac{mg \omega^2}{5}$

b)  $\uparrow mg = R$   
 $\rightarrow \mu R$   
 $= \mu mg$

$$m \mathcal{E}_0 = m \mathcal{E}_A + W D$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 = \frac{mg \omega^2}{5} + \frac{4}{3} \mu mg$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{4}{3} \mu$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{3} \mu$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = \mu$$

$$4. a) m v_B^2 = m v_A^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m 3ag = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + m g (a + a \cos \theta)$$

$$3ag = v^2 + 2ga + 2ga \cos \theta$$

$$v^2 = ag - 2ag \cos \theta$$

$$b) [F = ma]_{\perp}$$

$$T + mg \cos \theta = \frac{m v^2}{r}$$

$$T = \frac{m}{a} (ag - 2ag \cos \theta) - mg \cos \theta$$

$$= mg - 2mg \cos \theta - mg \cos \theta$$

$$= mg - 3mg \cos \theta = (1 - 3 \cos \theta) mg$$

$$c) 0 = (1 - 3 \cos \theta) mg$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 1 - 3 \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Height} = a + a \cos \theta$$

$$= a + \frac{1}{3}a = \frac{4}{3}a$$

$$d) v^2 = ag - 2ag \times \frac{1}{3} = ag - \frac{2}{3}ag = \frac{1}{3}ag$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}ag}$$

$$v_x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}ag} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}ag}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_x^2 + m g h$$

$$\frac{1}{6} ag = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{3} ag + g h$$

$$h = \frac{a}{6} - \frac{a}{54} = \frac{4a}{27}$$



5. a)  $T \cos \theta = T \frac{mg}{\cos \theta}$

$\tan \theta = \frac{r}{h}$   
 $r = h \tan \theta$

$\left[ F = ma \right]$   
 $T + T \sin \theta = m \omega^2 r$   
 $\frac{mg}{\cos \theta} + \frac{mg \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = m \omega^2 h \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$   
 $g + g \sin \theta = \omega^2 h \sin \theta$

$g(1 + \sin \theta) = \omega^2 h \sin \theta$   
 $\omega^2 = \frac{g}{h} \left( \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\sin \theta} \right)$

b)  $\frac{h \omega^2}{g} = \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\sin \theta}$

$\frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} + 1$

$\therefore \frac{1}{\sin \theta} + 1 > 2$

$\frac{h \omega^2}{g} > 2$

$\frac{2g}{h} < \omega^2$

$\omega^2 < \sqrt{\frac{2g}{h}}$

$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} < \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$

c)  $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{h}}$

$\omega^2 = \frac{3g}{h}$

$\frac{3g}{h} = \frac{g}{h} \left( \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\sin \theta} \right)$

$3 \sin \theta = 1 + \sin \theta$   
 $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$

$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$

$1 - \frac{1}{4} = \cos^2 \theta$

$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{3}{4}$

$\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Q. a)  $V = \int_1^2 \pi y^2 dx = \int_1^2 \frac{\pi}{4} x^4 dx$   
 $= \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ \frac{-1}{3} x^3 \right]_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \left( \frac{-1}{24} + \frac{1}{3} \right)$   
 $= \frac{7\pi}{96}$

$V(1+d) = \int_1^{1+d} \frac{\pi}{4} x^4 dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ \frac{-1}{5} x^5 \right]_1^{1+d}$

$\frac{7\pi}{96} + \frac{7\pi}{96} d = \frac{\pi}{4} \left( \frac{-1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3\pi}{32}$

$d = \left( \frac{3}{32} - \frac{7}{96} \right) \div \frac{7}{96} = \frac{2}{7} \text{ m}$

$T = \frac{mg}{\cos \theta}$

$= \frac{2mg}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$b) \frac{7\pi}{96} \times \frac{5}{7} + \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8}\right) \frac{2}{3} \pi \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \left[\frac{7\pi}{96} + \frac{2}{3} \pi \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3\right] \bar{d}$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{96} + \frac{19}{168} \cdot \frac{21}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \pi = \left(\frac{7\pi}{96} + \frac{1}{12} \pi\right) \bar{d}$$

$$\frac{5}{96} + \frac{19}{192} = \frac{5}{32} \bar{d}$$

$$\bar{d} = \frac{32 \times 29}{192 + 5} = \frac{29}{30} \text{ m}$$

7 = a)  $\uparrow mg = T$   
 $T = 0.25g$   
 $= 2.45$

$T = \frac{\lambda x}{a}$   
 $2.45 = \frac{0.05 \lambda}{0.8}$   
 $\lambda = \frac{0.8 \times 2.45}{0.05} = 39.2$

b)  $T = \frac{\lambda x}{a} = \frac{39.2 \times (0.05 + x)}{0.8} = 2.45 + 49x$

$\downarrow (F = ma)$

$mg - T = m \ddot{x}$   
 $0.25 \times 9.8 - 2.45 - 49x = 0.25 \ddot{x}$   
 $2.45 - 2.45 - 49x = 0.25 \ddot{x}$   
 $\ddot{x} = -196x$

$\therefore$  SHM with  $\omega^2 = 196$

$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{14} = \frac{\pi}{7}$

c)  $v^2 = \omega^2 (a^2 - x^2)$   
 $v^2 = 196 (0.1^2 - 0.05^2) = 1.47$   
 $v = 1.21 \text{ m/s (3sf)}$

d)  $x = 0.1 \cos 14t$   
 $-0.05 = 0.1 \cos 14t$

$\cos 14t = -0.5$  [v = total]  
 $t = \frac{\pi}{14}$   
 $0 = 1.21 \sin 14t$   
 $t = 0.124$

Total time:  
 $\frac{\pi}{14} + 0.124$   
 $= 0.273 \text{ s}$