

- M1.** (a) work done/energy change (against the field) per unit mass **(1)**
when moved from infinity to the point **(1)**

2

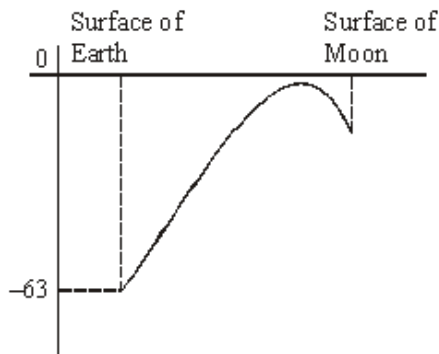
(b) $V_E = -\frac{GM_E}{R_E}$ and $V_M = -\frac{GM_M}{R_M}$ **(1)**

$$V_M = -G \times \frac{M_E}{81} \times \frac{3.7}{R_E} = \frac{3.7}{81} V_E \text{ (1)}$$

$$= 4.57 \times 10^{-2} \times (-63) = -2.9 \text{ MJ kg}^{-1} \text{ (1)} \quad (2.88 \text{ MJ kg}^{-1})$$

3

(c)



limiting values $(-63, -V_M)$ on correctly curving line **(1)**

rises to value close to but below zero **(1)**

falls to Moon **(1)**

from point much closer to M than E **(1)**

max 3

[8]

- M2.** (a) force of attraction between two point masses (or particles) **(1)**

proportional to product of masses **(1)**

inversely proportional to square of distance between them **(1)**

[alternatively

quoting an equation, $F = \frac{GM_1M_2}{r^2}$ with all terms defined **(1)**

reference to point masses (or particles) **or** r is distance between centres **(1)**

F identified as an attractive force **(1)]**

max 2

(b) (i) mass of larger sphere $M_L (= \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 \rho) = \frac{4}{3} \pi \times (0.100)^3 \times 11.3 \times 10^3$ **(1)**
 $= 47(.3)$ (kg) **(1)**

[alternatively

use of $M \propto r^3$ gives $\frac{M_L}{0.74} = \left(\frac{100}{25}\right)^3$ **(1)** (= 64)

and $M_L = 64 \times 0.74 = 47(.4)$ (kg) **(1)**

2

(ii) gravitational force $F \left(= \frac{GM_L M_S}{x^2} \right) = \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 47.3 \times 0.74}{0.125^2}$ **(1)**
 $= 1.5 \times 10^{-7}$ (N) **(1)**

2

(c) for the spheres, mass \propto volume (or $\propto r^3$, or $M = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 \rho$) **(1)**

mass of either sphere would be 8 \times greater (378 kg, 5.91 kg) **(1)**

this would make the force 64 \times greater **(1)**

but separation would be doubled causing force to be 4 \times smaller **(1)**

net effect would be to make the force (64/4) = 16 \times greater **(1)**

(ie 2.38×10^{-6} N)

max 4

[10]

M3. (a) orbits (westwards) over Equator **(1)**

maintains a fixed position relative to surface of Earth **(1)**

period is 24 hrs (1 day) or same as for Earth's rotation **(1)**

offers uninterrupted communication between transmitter and receiver **(1)**

steerable dish not necessary **(1)**

Max 3

(b) (i) $G \frac{Mm}{(R+h)^2} = m\omega^2(R+h)$ (1)

use of $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ (1)

(ii) gives $\frac{GM}{(R+h)^3} = \frac{4\pi^2}{T^2}$, hence result (1)

(iii) limiting case is orbit at zero height i.e. $h = 0$ (1)

$$T^2 = \left(\frac{4\pi^2 R^3}{GM} \right) = \frac{4\pi^2 \times (6.4 \times 10^6)^3}{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 6.0 \times 10^{24}} \text{ (1)}$$

$$T = 5090 \text{ s (1) (= 85 min)}$$

6

(c) speed increases (1)

loses potential energy but gains kinetic energy (1)

[or because $v^2 \propto \frac{1}{r}$ from $\frac{GMm}{r^2} = \frac{mv^2}{r}$]

[or because satellite must travel faster to stop it falling inwards when gravitational force increases]

2

[11]

M4. (a) period is 24 hours (or equal to period of Earth's rotation) (1)

remains in fixed position relative to surface of Earth (1)

equatorial orbit (1)

same *angular* speed as Earth (or equatorial surface) (1)

max 2

(b) (i) $\frac{GMm}{r^2} = m\omega^2 r$ (1)

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \text{ (1)}$$

$$r \left(= \frac{GMT^2}{4\pi^2} \right) = \left(\frac{6.7 \times 10^{-11} \times 6.0 \times 10^{24} \times (24 \times 3600)^2}{4\pi^2} \right)^{1/3} \text{ (1)}$$

(gives $r = 42.3 \times 10^3 \text{ km}$)

$$(ii) \quad \Delta V = GM \left(\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{r} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$= 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 6 \times 10^{24} \times \left(\frac{1}{6.4 \times 10^6} - \frac{1}{4.23 \times 10^7} \right)$$

$$= 5.31 \times 10^7 \text{ (J kg}^{-1}\text{)} \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta E_p = m\Delta V (= 750 \times 5.31 \times 10^7) = 3.98 \times 10^{10} \text{ J} \quad (1)$$

(allow ecf for value of ΔV)

6

- (c) (i) signal would be too weak at large distance (1)

(or large aerial needed to detect/transmit signal, or any other acceptable reason)

the signal spreads out more the further it travels (1)

- (ii) **for** road pricing would reduce congestion

stolen vehicles can be tracked and recovered

uninsured/unlicensed vehicles can be apprehended

against road pricing would increase cost of motoring

possibility of state surveillance/invasion of privacy

(1)(1) any 2 valid points (must be for both for **or** against)

4

[12]

M5. (a) (i) $h (= ct) (= 3.0 \times 10^8 \times 68 \times 10^{-3}) = 2.0(4) \times 10^7 \text{ m} \quad (1)$

(ii) $g = (-) \frac{GM}{r^2} \quad (1)$

$$r (= 6.4 \times 10^6 + 2.04 \times 10^7) = 2.68 \times 10^7 \text{ (m)} \quad (1)$$

(allow C.E. for value of h from (i) for first two marks, but not 3rd)

$$g = \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 6.0 \times 10^{24}}{(2.68 \times 10^7)^2} \quad (1) \quad (= 0.56 \text{ N kg}^{-1})$$

4

(b) (i) $g = \frac{v^2}{r}$ **(1)**

$$v = [0.56 \times (2.68 \times 10^7)]^{1/2} \text{ **(1)**}$$

$$= 3.9 \times 10^3 \text{ m s}^{-1} \text{ **(1)** } (3.87 \times 10^3 \text{ m s}^{-1})$$

(allow C.E. for value of r from a(ii))

[or $v^2 = \frac{GM}{r}$ = **(1)**]

$$v = \left(\frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 6.0 \times 10^{24}}{2.68 \times 10^7} \right)^{1/2} \text{ **(1)**}$$

$$= 3.9 \times 10^3 \text{ m s}^{-1} \text{ **(1)]}**$$

(ii) $T \left(= \frac{2\pi r}{v} \right) = \frac{2\pi \times 2.68 \times 10^7}{3.87 \times 10^3} \text{ **(1)**}$

$$= 4.3(5) \times 10^4 \text{ s **(1)** } (12.(1) \text{ hours})$$

(use of $v = 3.9 \times 10^3$ gives $T = 4.3(1) \times 10^4 \text{ s} = 12.0 \text{ hours}$)

(allow C.E. for value of v from (i))

[alternative for (b):

(i) $v \left(\frac{2\pi r}{T} \right) = \frac{2\pi \times 2.68 \times 10^7}{4.36 \times 10^4} \text{ **(1)**}$

$$= 3.8(6) \times 10^3 \text{ m s}^{-1} \text{ **(1)]}**$$

(allow C.E. for value of r from (a)(ii) and value of T)

(ii) $T^2 = \left(\frac{4\pi^2}{GM} \right) r^3 \text{ **(1)**}$

$$\left(= \frac{4\pi^2}{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 6.0 \times 10^{24}} \times (2.68 \times 10^7)^3 \right) = (1.90 \times 10^9 \text{ s}^2) \text{ **(1)**}$$

$$T = 4.3(6) \times 10^4 \text{ s **(1)**}$$