3 A spring is extended by a force. The variation with extension *x* of the force *F* is shown in Fig. 3.1.

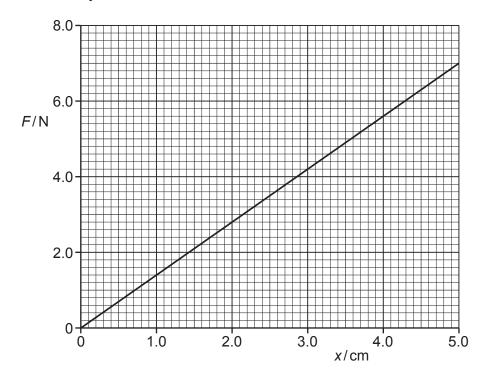


Fig. 3.1

(a) State the name of the law that relates the force and extension of the spring shown in Fig. 3.1.

......[1]

- (b) Determine:
 - (i) the spring constant, in Nm⁻¹, of the spring

spring constant = N m⁻¹ [2]

(ii) the strain energy (elastic potential energy) in the spring when the extension is 4.0 cm.

strain energy = J [2]

(c) One end of the spring is attached to a fixed point. A cylinder that is submerged in a liquid is now suspended from the other end of the spring, as shown in Fig. 3.2.

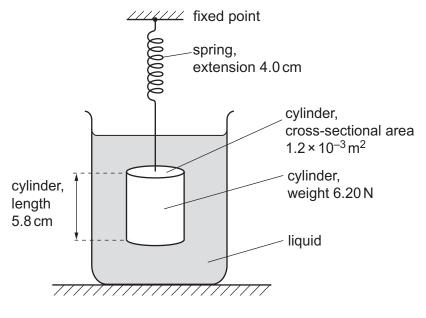


Fig. 3.2

The cylinder has length 5.8 cm, cross-sectional area 1.2×10^{-3} m² and weight 6.20 N. The cylinder is in equilibrium when the extension of the spring is 4.0 cm.

(i) Show that the upthrust acting on the cylinder is 0.60 N.

(ii) Calculate the difference in pressure between the bottom face and the top face of the cylinder.

difference in pressure =Pa [2]

[1]

		density = kg m ⁻³ [2]
(d)	The	liquid in (c) is replaced by another liquid of greater density.
	State the effect, if any, of this change on:	
	(i)	the upthrust acting on the cylinder
		[1]
	(ii)	the extension of the spring.
		[1]
		[Total: 12]

(iii) Calculate the density of the liquid.