

- 3 A mass P is attached to the free end of a horizontal spring on a smooth surface. The spring-mass system is set into simple harmonic motion by pulling P to the right of the equilibrium position and is released from rest as shown in Fig. 3.1.

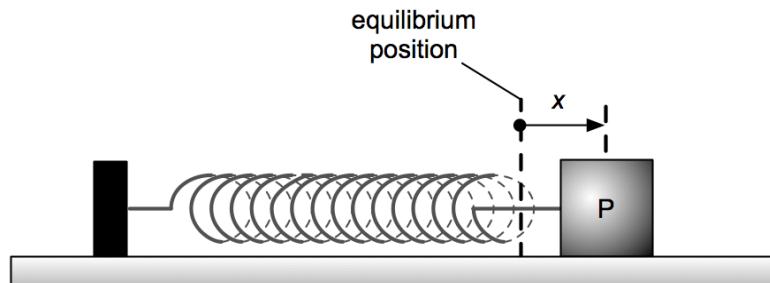


Fig. 3.1

If the air resistance on P is negligible, the variation of the velocity  $v$  of P with displacement  $x$  is shown in Fig. 3.2. Vectors to the right are taken to be positive.

$$v / \text{m s}^{-1}$$

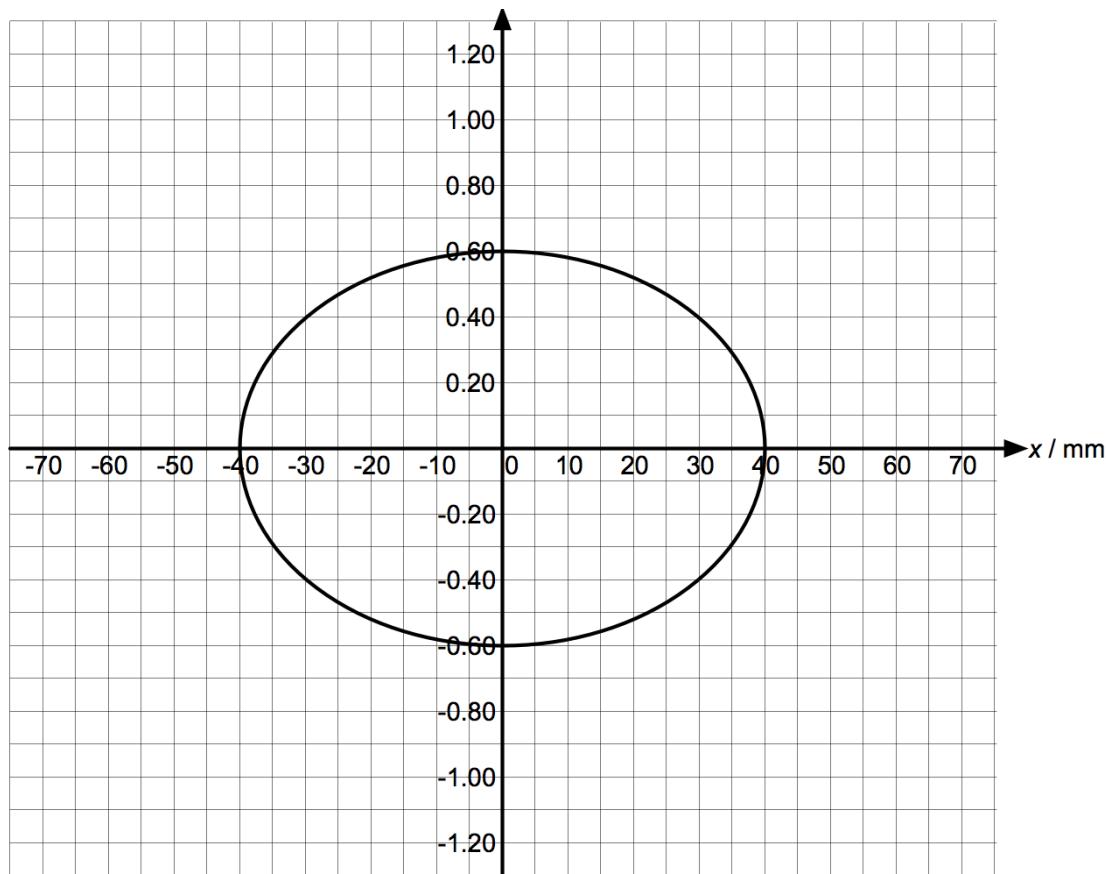


Fig. 3.2

- (a) For the motion of P, determine

- (i) the amplitude and

$$\text{amplitude} = \dots \text{ mm} \quad [1]$$

- (ii) the frequency.

$$\text{frequency} = \dots \text{ Hz} \quad [2]$$

- (b) If the air resistance on P is not negligible, sketch on Fig. 3.2 the variation of the velocity of P with displacement x. Label it “air resistance”. [3]

- (c) A periodic force is now exerted on the spring-mass system. When the periodic force is at a certain frequency, P is in resonance.

- (i) Given that the total energy of the spring-mass system at steady state is doubled.

Determine the new maximum speed of P.

$$\text{maximum speed of P} = \dots \text{ m s}^{-1} \quad [2]$$

- (ii) On Fig. 3.2, sketch the variation of the velocity of P, at resonance, with displacement  $x$ . Label it “resonance”.

[2]

