

- 6 A cylindrical tube, sealed at one end, has cross-sectional area A and contains some sand. The total mass of the tube and the sand is M .

The tube floats upright in a liquid of density ρ , as illustrated in Fig. 6.1.

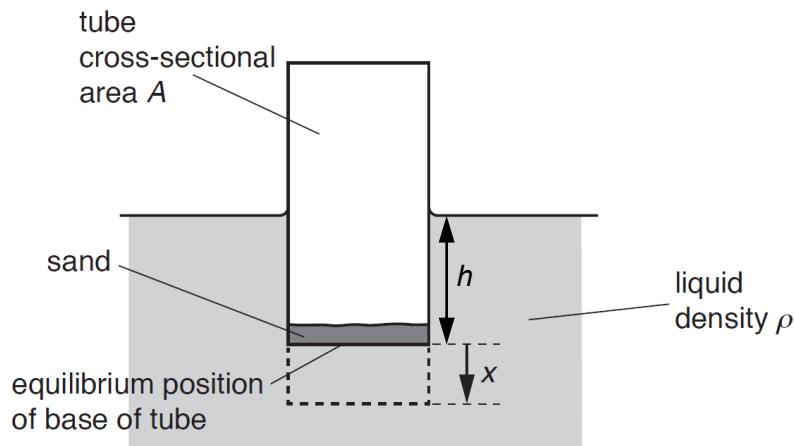


Fig. 6.1

At equilibrium, the tube has a depth h submerged under water. The tube is pushed a short distance downwards into the liquid and then released.

- (a) State and explain, by considering the forces acting on the tube, the direction of the resultant force acting on the tube immediately after its release.
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[2]

- (b) Show that the acceleration a of the tube is given by the expression

$$a = -\left(\frac{A\rho g}{M}\right)x$$

where x is the vertical displacement of the tube from its equilibrium position.

[3]

- (c) Use the expression in (b) to explain why the tube undergoes simple harmonic oscillations in the liquid.
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[2]

- (d) A student conducted an experiment and obtained the following measurements:

$$\begin{aligned}M &= 0.17 \text{ kg} \\A &= 4.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \\ \text{period of oscillation} &= 1.3 \text{ s}\end{aligned}$$

- (i) Determine the angular frequency ω of the oscillations.

$$\omega = \dots \text{ rad s}^{-1} [2]$$

- (ii) Determine the density ρ of the liquid in which the tube is floating.

$$\rho = \dots \text{ kg m}^{-3} [3]$$

- (iii) 1. Show that total energy of the oscillation is given by

$$\frac{1}{2} M \omega^2 x_o^2$$

where x_o represents the amplitude of the oscillation.

[3]

2. Hence determine the total energy of the oscillation when the amplitude of the oscillation is 0.20 m.

total energy = J [1]

- (iv) During each complete oscillation the total energy of the system decreases by 8.0% of the total energy at the start of that oscillation.

Determine the decrease in total energy, in mJ, of the system by the end of the first 6 complete oscillations.

energy lost = mJ [2]

- (v) The variation with time of the depth h for undamped oscillation is shown in Fig. 6.2.

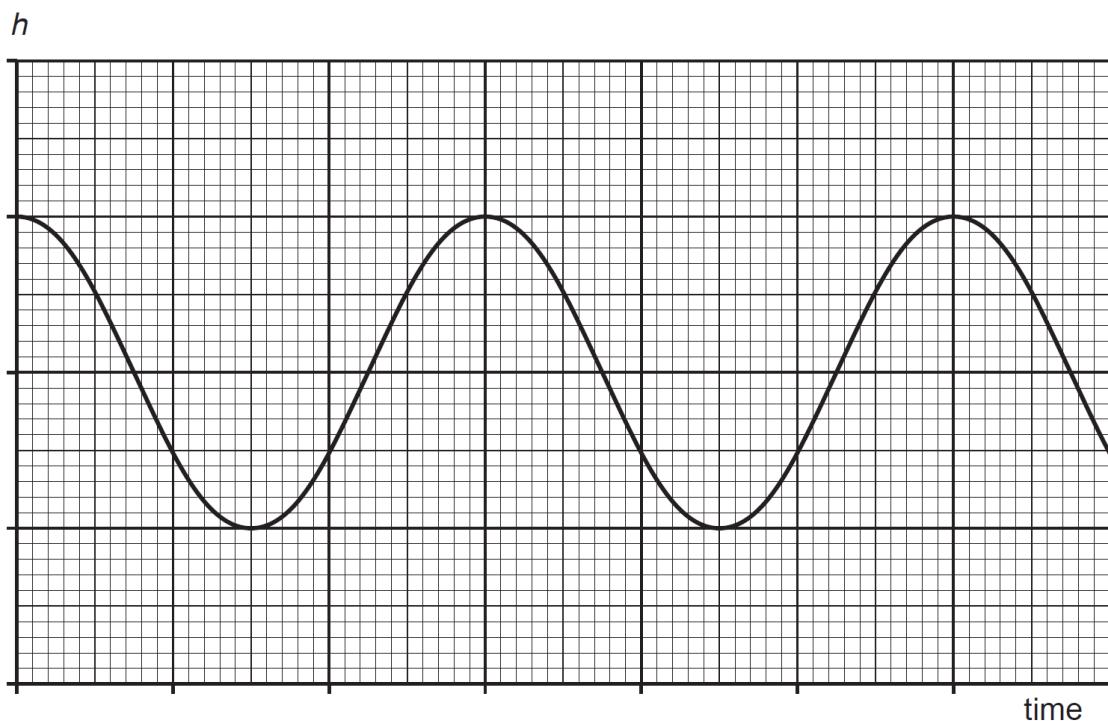


Fig. 6.2

On Fig. 6.2, draw a line to show light damping of the oscillations. Numerical values are not required

[2]