

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS M
6 Fig. 6.1 shows a simple harmonic oscillator that is lightly damped.

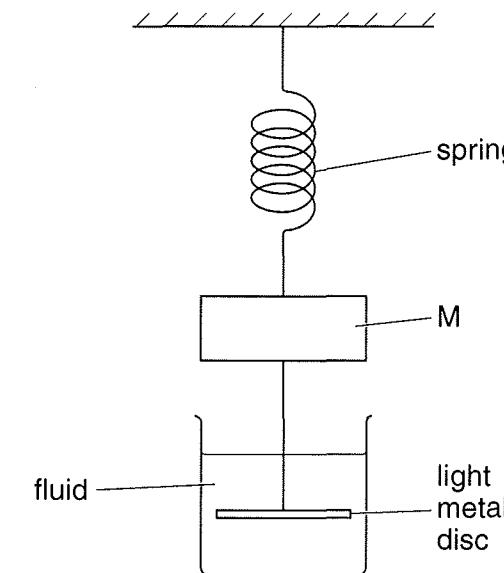


Fig. 6.1

An object M is attached to a spring that hangs vertically. Object M has a mass m of 200 g.

A light metal disc is attached to object M and immersed in a fluid. The disc and fluid cause the oscillations of M to be damped.

The disc and M are displaced downwards and released. Fig. 6.2 shows the variation with time t of the amplitude A of the oscillations of M .

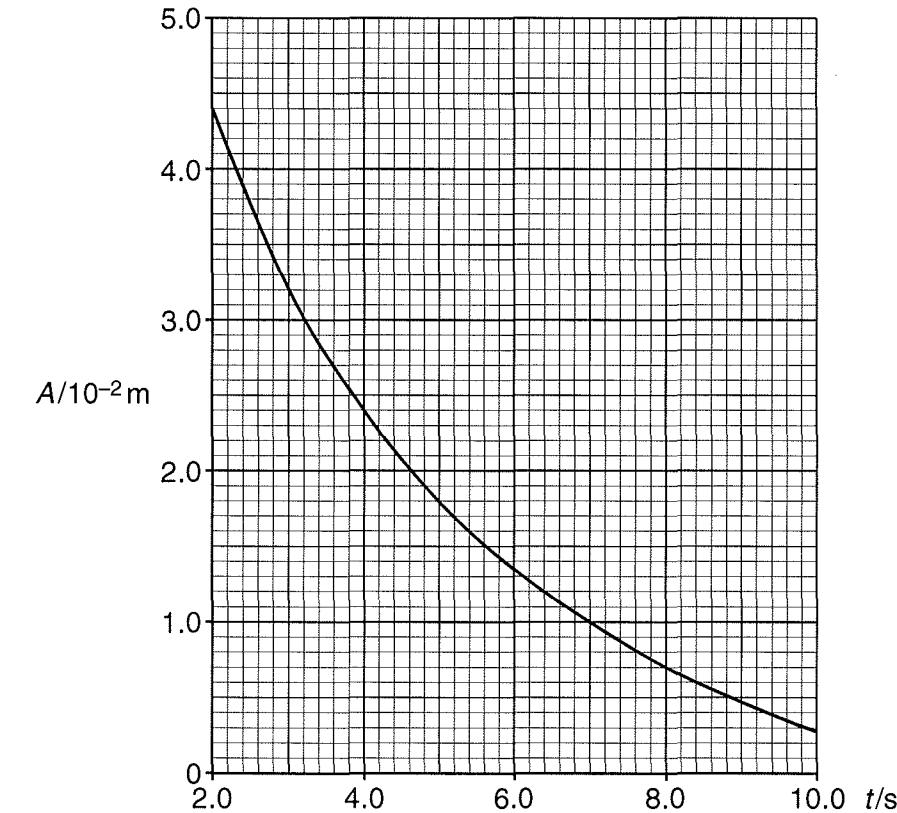


Fig. 6.2



- (a) State and explain the variation with t of the **rate** of change of A .

.....
.....

[1]

- (b) The variation with t of A is given by the expression

$$A = A_0 e^{-bt/2m}$$

where A_0 is the amplitude at $t = 0$ and A is the amplitude at t . The mass of the oscillator is m . The constant b is dependent on the fluid that produces the damping of the oscillator.

An experiment is carried out to determine b . The value of A is determined at $t = 5.0\text{s}$ for different values of m . A_0 is kept constant.

Fig. 6.3 shows the readings obtained.

m/kg	$\frac{1}{m}/\text{kg}^{-1}$	$A/10^{-2}\text{m}$	$\ln(A/m)$
0.100	10.0	0.4	-5.5
0.125	8.00	0.7	-5.0
0.150	6.67	1.1	-4.5
0.200			
0.250	4.00	2.4	-3.7
0.300	3.33	2.9	-3.5
0.400	2.50	3.7	-3.3
0.500	2.00	4.4	-3.1

Fig. 6.3

- (i) Use Fig. 6.2 to complete Fig. 6.3 for $m = 200\text{g}$.

[1]

- (ii) Fig. 6.4 is a graph of some of the data of Fig. 6.3.

On Fig. 6.4,

1. plot the point corresponding to $m = 200\text{g}$,
2. draw the line of best fit for all the points.

[2]

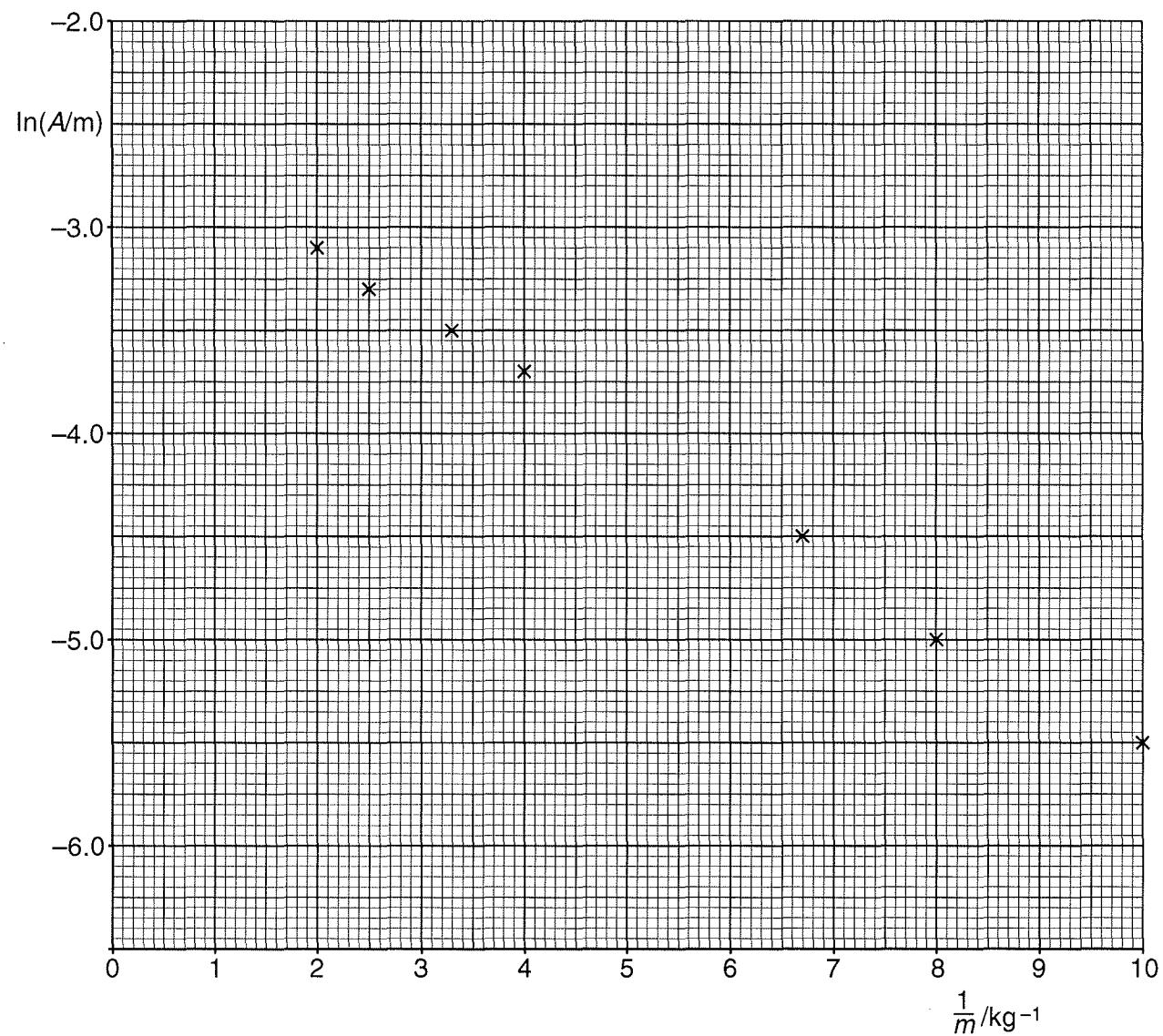


Fig. 6.4



- (iii) Determine the gradient of the line drawn in (ii).

gradient = [2]

- (iv) Explain why the graph of Fig. 6.4 supports the expression given in (b).

.....

 [2]

- (v) Determine

1. the constant b ,

$b = \dots$ [2]

2. the constant A_0 .

$A_0 = \dots$ m [1]

- (c) Calculate the time taken for the amplitude of an oscillator of mass 500 g to decrease to half of its value at $t = 0$.

time = s [2]

- (d) State and explain the relationship between the time taken for the energy of the oscillating system to decrease by a half, $T_{1/2}$, and the variable m .

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 [2]