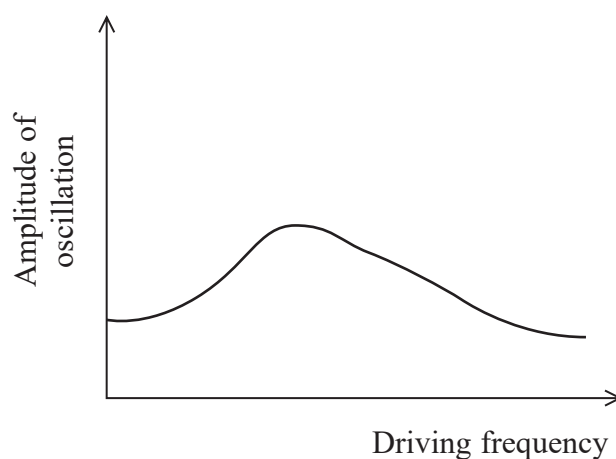


- 5 A damped mass-spring system is driven into oscillation. The graph shows the amplitude of oscillation as the driving frequency is varied.



The damping is decreased.

Which row of the table describes what happens to the maximum amplitude of oscillation and the driving frequency at which this occurs?

	Maximum amplitude	Frequency at which maximum amplitude occurs
<input type="checkbox"/> A	decreases	decreases
<input type="checkbox"/> B	decreases	increases
<input type="checkbox"/> C	increases	decreases
<input type="checkbox"/> D	increases	increases

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)



(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 A pendulum of length l with a bob of mass m oscillates with frequency f .

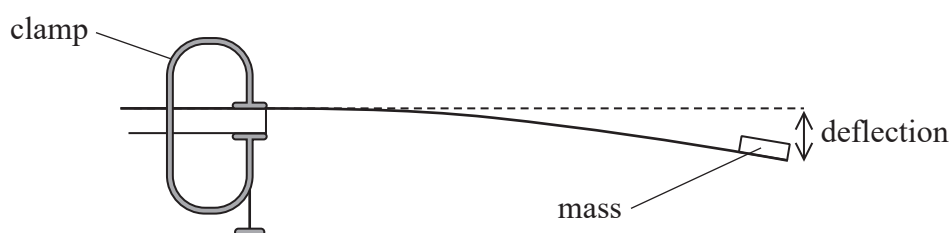
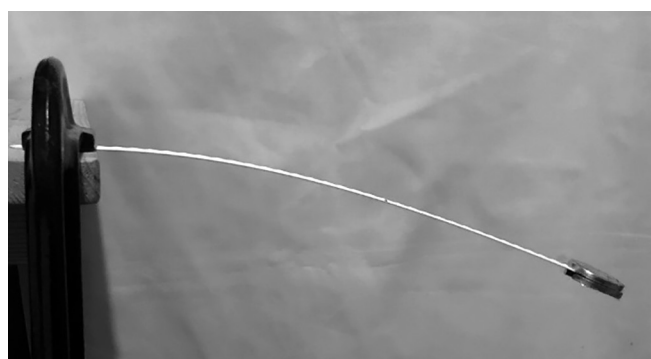
What is the frequency of a pendulum of length $4l$ with a bob of mass $2m$?

- A $4f$
- B $2f$
- C f
- D $\frac{f}{2}$

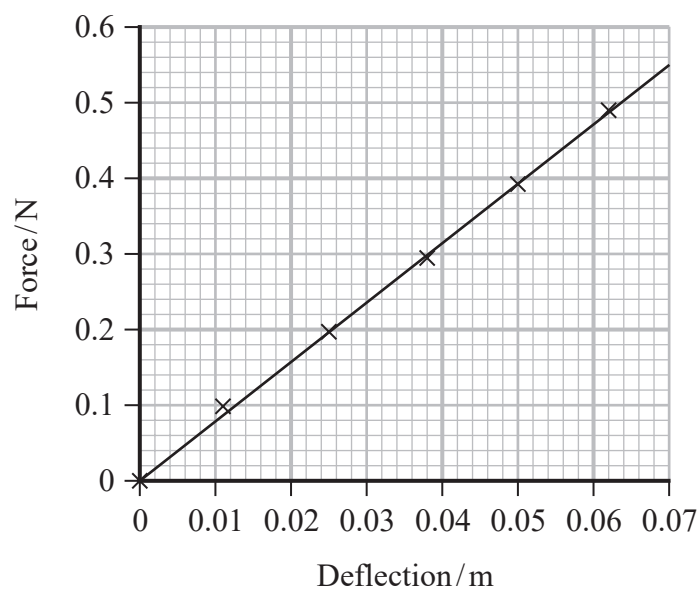
(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)



- 13 A student measured the deflection of a mass attached to the end of a thin strip of metal. The strip was clamped to a bench at one end as shown.



The student varied the force on the end of the strip by changing the mass attached. The deflection was measured each time when the mass was in its equilibrium position. The student obtained the following graph of deflection against force.



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15 The photograph shows a guitar.



When a guitar string is plucked, a standing wave is created.

(a) Explain how a standing wave is created on the string.

(3)

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(b) The diagram shows a standing wave on a guitar string.



The oscillating length of the guitar string is 66 cm.

(i) State the wavelength for this standing wave.

(1)

Wavelength =

(ii) Calculate the frequency of vibration for this standing wave.

tension in guitar string = 88.6N

mass per unit length of guitar string = $4.47 \times 10^{-3} \text{kg m}^{-1}$

(3)

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Frequency =

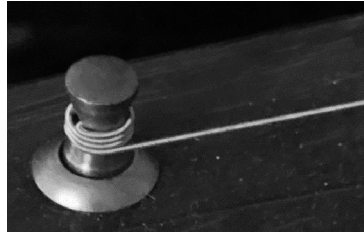
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- (c) One end of the guitar string is wrapped around a cylindrical tuning peg. Turning the peg changes the total length of the string and hence changes the tension in the string. This changes the frequency of vibration of the string.



- (i) The length of one string is 68 cm.

Calculate the extension required to produce a tension of 93.4 N in the string.

Young modulus of string material = $1.8 \times 10^9 \text{ N m}^{-2}$

cross-sectional area of string = $6.6 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2$

(4)

Extension =

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(ii) The vibrating length of string is unchanged by turning the tuning peg.

Explain the effect that tightening the string has on the frequency of the sound produced.

(2)

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(Total for Question 15 = 13 marks)

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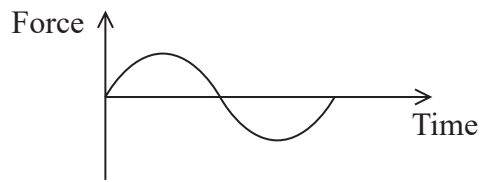
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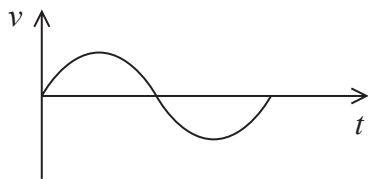


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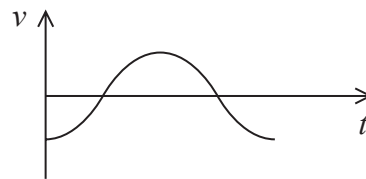
- 9 A mass is suspended from a spring and allowed to come to equilibrium. The mass is displaced vertically and moves with simple harmonic motion. The graph shows how the resultant force on the mass varies with time.



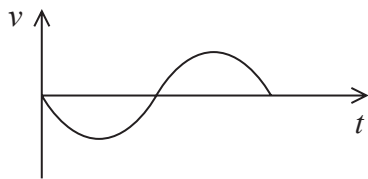
Which of the following graphs shows how the velocity v of the mass varies with time t over the same time interval?



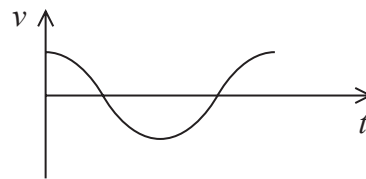
A



B



C



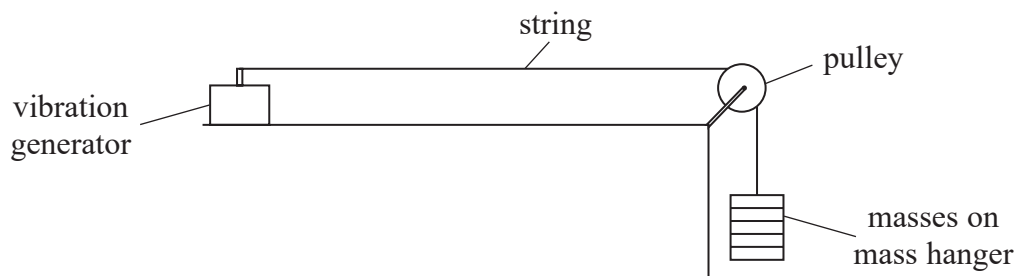
D

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)



10 The diagram represents an arrangement used to generate standing waves on a string.



A standing wave pattern with two nodes is obtained as shown.



Which of the following single changes could produce a standing wave pattern with three nodes?

- A decreasing the distance between the vibration generator and pulley
- B decreasing the frequency of the vibration generator
- C decreasing the mass on the mass hanger
- D decreasing the mass per unit length of the string

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)

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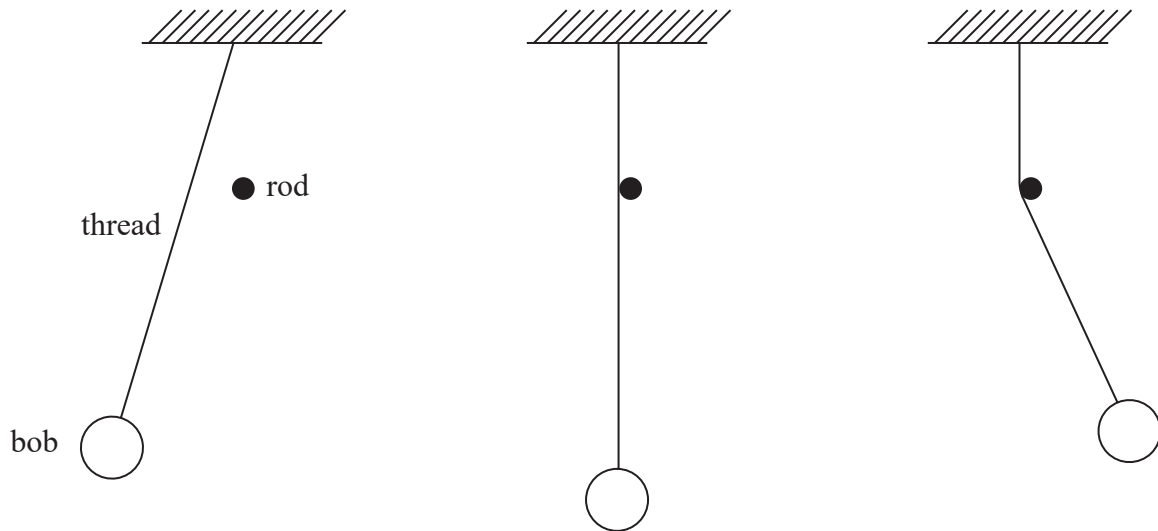
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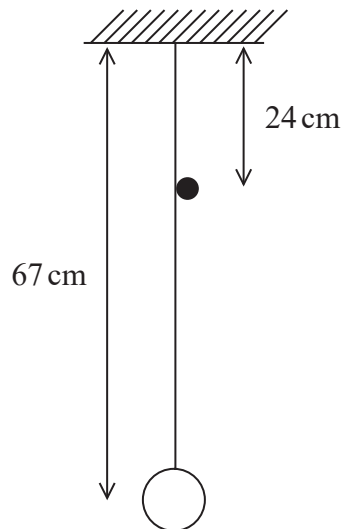
- 11 A simple pendulum consisting of a thread and a bob is set up next to a horizontal rod.

The bob is displaced to the left and released. When the bob reaches the equilibrium position the thread strikes the horizontal rod. For half of the cycle, only the lower part of the pendulum moves.

The diagram shows the swing of the pendulum.



The diagram below shows the dimensions of the pendulum.



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Determine the frequency of the oscillations of the pendulum.

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Frequency =

(Total for Question 11 = 4 marks)



18 The harp is a musical instrument with many strings, as shown.



(Source: © Peter Voronov/Shutterstock)

All the strings are under tension.

The strings on one type of harp are made from nylon of density 1070 kg m^{-3} . One string has a diameter of 1.14 mm.

(a) (i) Show that the mass per unit length μ of the string is about $1.1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg m}^{-1}$.

(2)

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(ii) When the middle of the string is plucked, a note of frequency 440 Hz is produced.

Calculate the tension in the string.

length of string = 41.0 cm

(4)

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Tension in string =

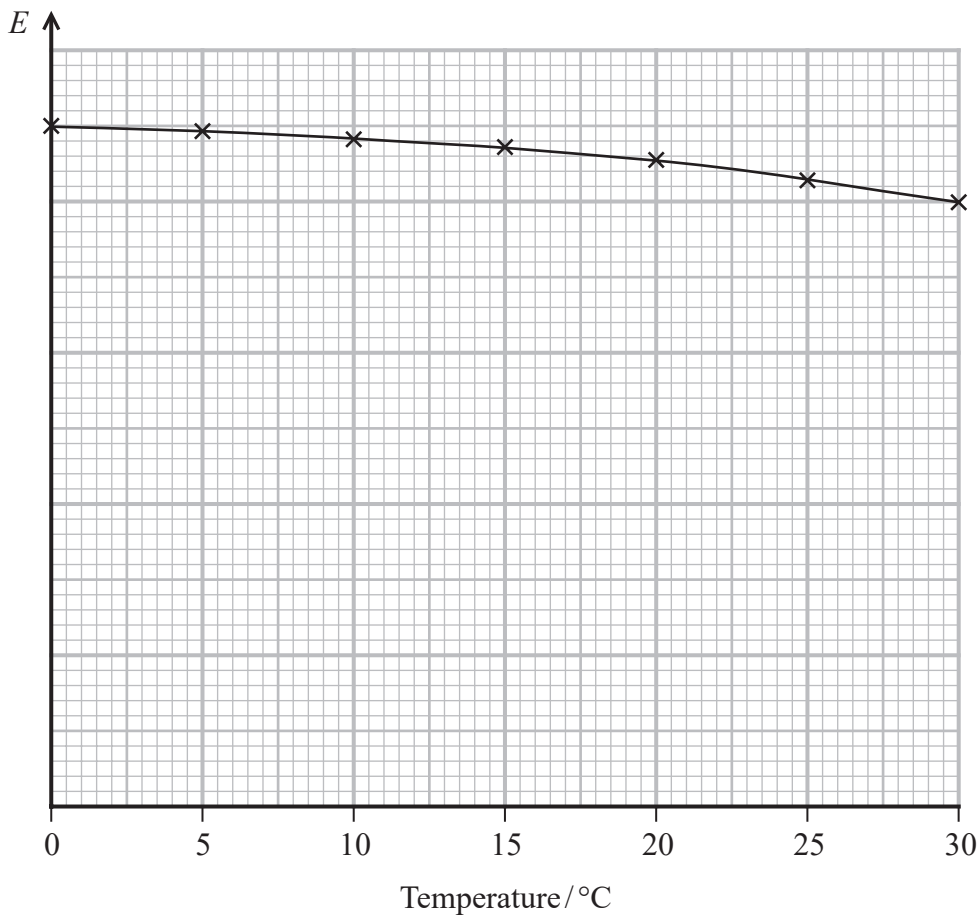
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(b) The graph shows how the Young modulus E of the nylon varies with temperature.



When the harp is played, the temperature of the string increases.

Explain how this temperature change would affect the frequency of the note produced when the string is plucked.

(3)

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(Total for Question 18 = 9 marks)

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(b) After being set into vertical oscillation, the flamingo comes to rest after a short time.

Explain why the flamingo comes to rest.

(2)

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(c) In a slight breeze the flamingo swings from side to side and behaves as a simple pendulum.

(i) Show that the period of oscillation of the flamingo pendulum is about 2.2 s.

pendulum length = 1.25 m

(2)

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(ii) The amplitude of oscillation of the flamingo pendulum is 7.5 cm.

Calculate the maximum velocity of the flamingo pendulum.

(3)

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Maximum velocity =

(Total for Question 20 = 12 marks)



P 6 9 4 4 2 A 0 2 3 3 2