

Name of the Student: _____

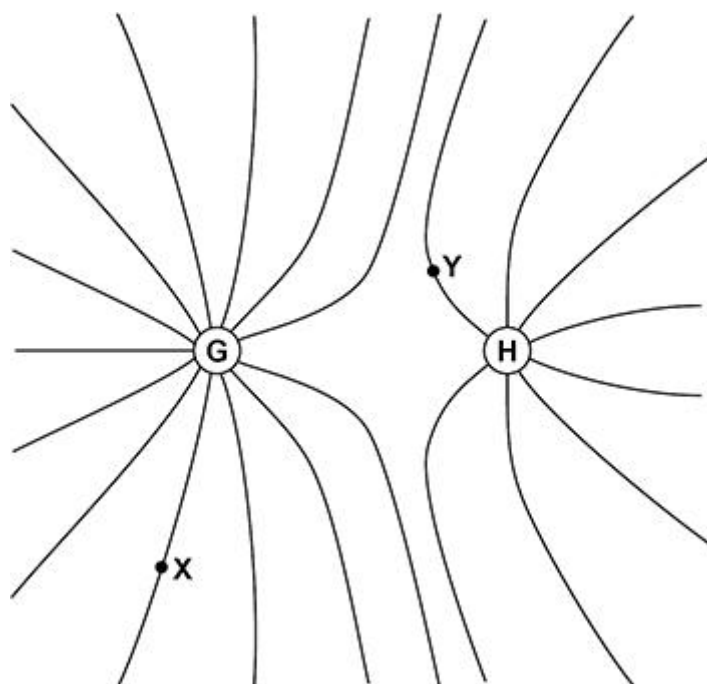
Max. Marks : 23 Marks

Time : 23 Minutes

Q1.

The lines in **Figure 1** show the shape of the gravitational field around two stars **G** and **H**.

Figure 1



- (a) Compare, with reference to **Figure 1**, the masses of **G** and **H**.

(2)

- (b) **X** and **Y** are two points in the field.

Annotate **Figure 1** to show the field direction at **X** and the field direction at **Y**.

(1)

- (c) A spherical asteroid **P** has a mass of $2.0 \times 10^{20} \text{ kg}$.

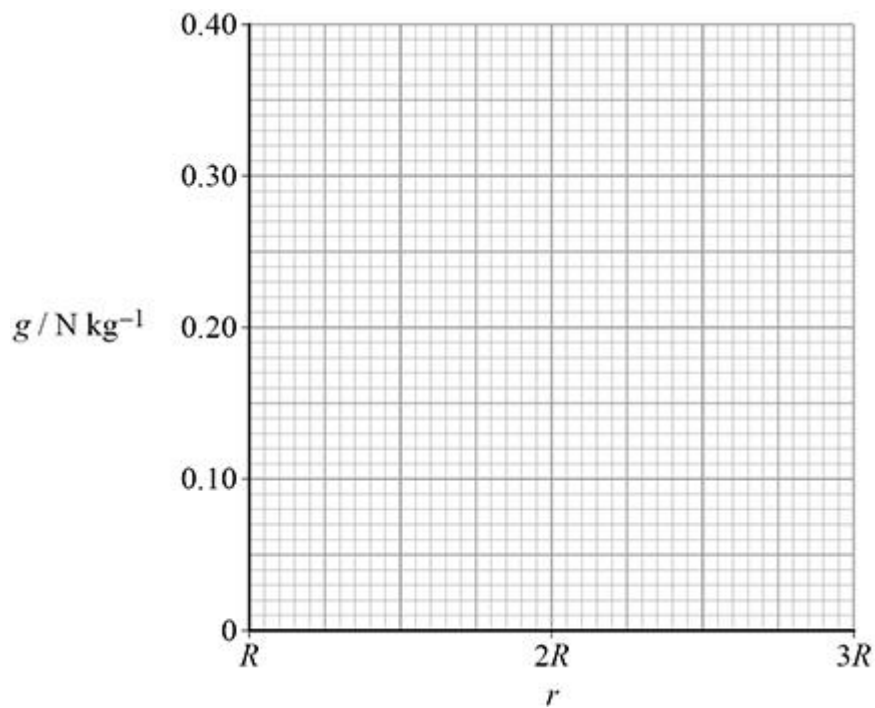
The gravitational field strength at its surface is 0.40 N kg^{-1} .

Calculate the radius R of **P**.

$$R = \text{_____ m} \quad (1)$$

- (d) Sketch, on **Figure 2**, the variation of the gravitational field strength g with distance r .
The distance r is measured from the centre of **P**.

Figure 2



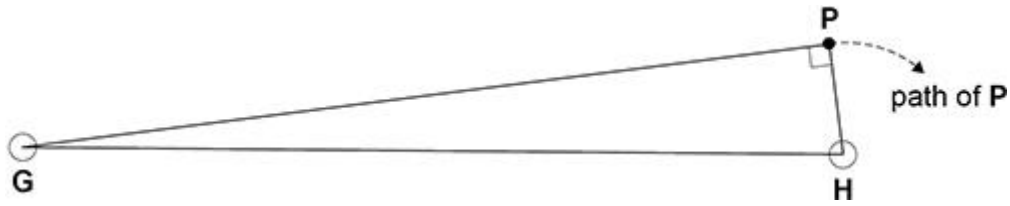
(1)

- (e) Explain what is represented by the area under the graph between $r = R$ and $r = 2R$ on **Figure 2**.

Asteroid **P** approaches the two stars **G** and **H**.

Figure 3 shows one position of **P** close to **H**.

Figure 3



- (f) The gravitational force on **P** from **G** is 6.38×10^{12} N.
 The mass of **H** is 3.00×10^{25} kg and the mass of **P** is 2.00×10^{20} kg.
 The distance **HP** is 1.50×10^{11} m.

Calculate the magnitude of the acceleration of **P**.

magnitude of acceleration = _____ m s^{-2}

(4)

- (g) Explain why **P** cannot have a circular orbit around **H**.

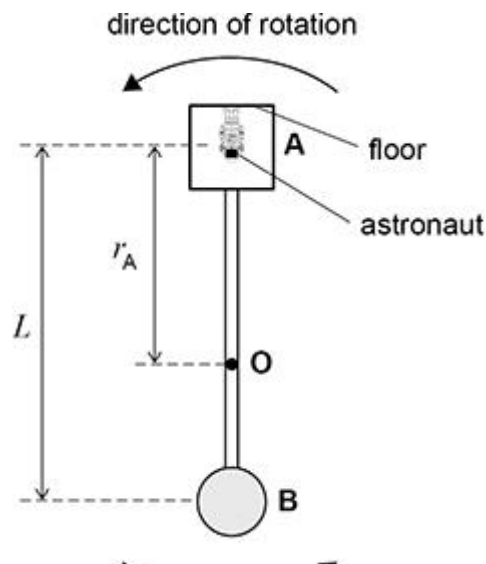
(1)

(Total 12 marks)

Q2.

Figure 1 shows a rotating spacecraft that is proposed to carry astronauts to Mars.

Figure 1



The spacecraft consists of two parts **A** and **B** connected by a rigid cylindrical rod. When the spacecraft is travelling, **A** and **B** rotate at a constant angular speed about their common centre of mass **O**.

L is the distance between the centre of mass of **A** and the centre of mass of **B**. r_A is the distance from **O** to the centre of mass of **A**.

- (a) As the spacecraft rotates, a force that imitates the effect of gravity acts on an astronaut who is in contact with the floor.

Explain why.

(2)

- (b) The forces exerted on **A** and **B** by the connecting rod have the same magnitude.

m_A is the mass of **A**

m_B is the mass of **B**

Show, by considering the centripetal forces acting on **A** and **B**, that r_A is given by

$$r_A = \frac{m_B L}{m_A + m_B}$$

(c) In this spacecraft $m_A < m_B$.

Deduce whether the centre of mass of **A** or the centre of mass of **B** rotates with a greater linear speed.

(2)

The astronauts live in **A** and the cargo is stored in **B**.

When loaded,

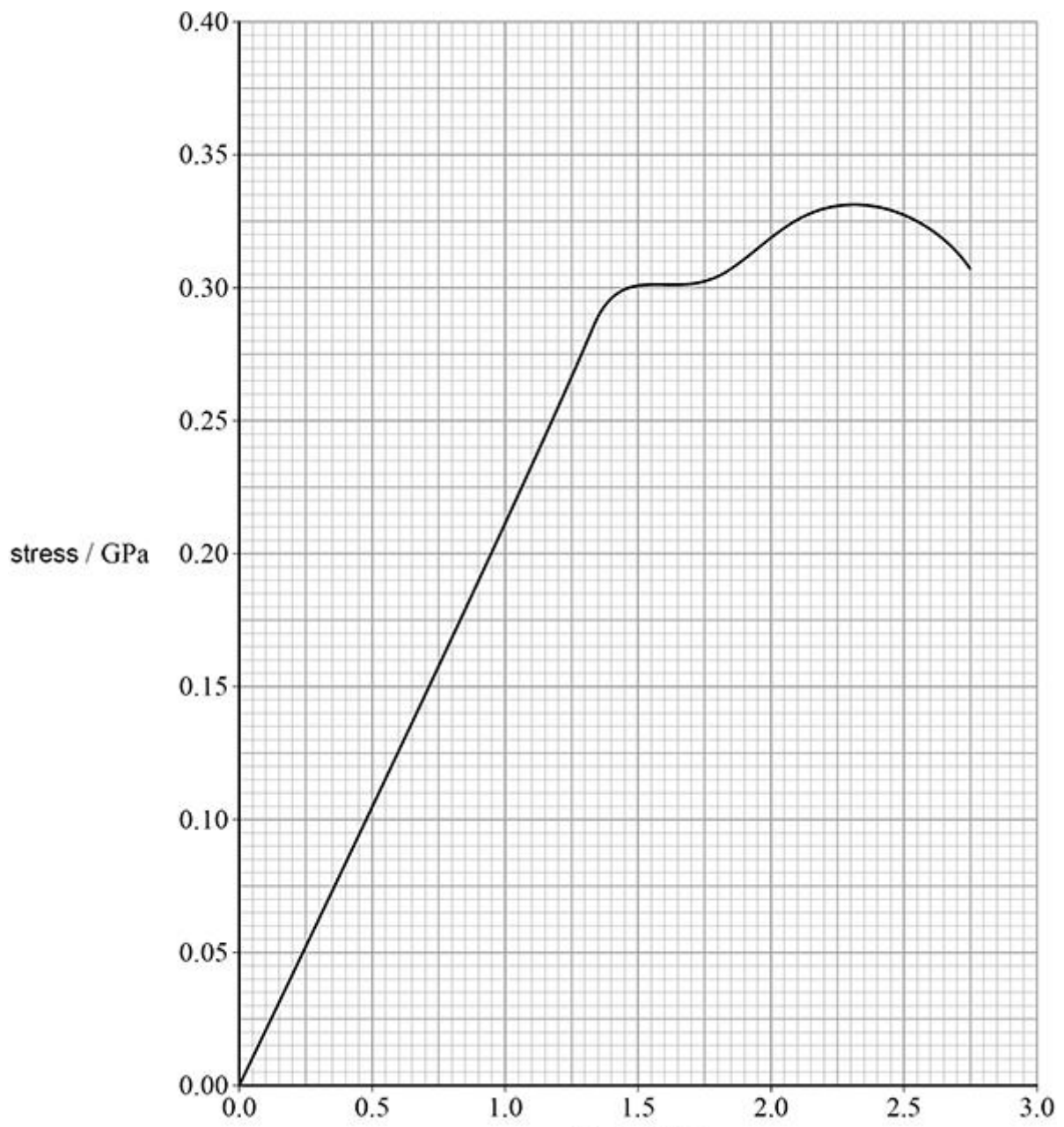
$$m_A = 1.32 \times 10^6 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_B = 3.30 \times 10^6 \text{ kg}.$$

The spacecraft imitates the gravity of Mars where $g = 3.7 \text{ m s}^{-2}$.

Figure 2 shows a stress–strain curve for the metal used for the rigid rod.

Figure 2



- (d) Suggest a suitable diameter for the rod.
Justify your answer.

diameter = _____ m

(5)
(Total 11 marks)