



# **SOUTH EASTERN KENYA UNIVERSITY**

## **UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2016/2017**

### **FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN (PHYSICS/ELECTRONICS/GEOLOGY/METEOROLOGY) AND BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (SCIENCE)**

#### **SPH 201: MECHANICS II**

**6<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2016**

**TIME:8.00-10.00 A.M**

#### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- This paper consists of FIVE questions.
- Answer question **ONE** and any other **TWO** questions.
- Question **ONE** carries 30 mark while the other **TWO** questions carry 20 marks each
- Use the following constants where necessary

$$g=9.81\text{m/s}^2$$

$$G = 6.67408 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2}$$

$$\text{Radius of Mercury } 5.79 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Radius of Earth } 6.37 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Mass of the Earth } 5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$$

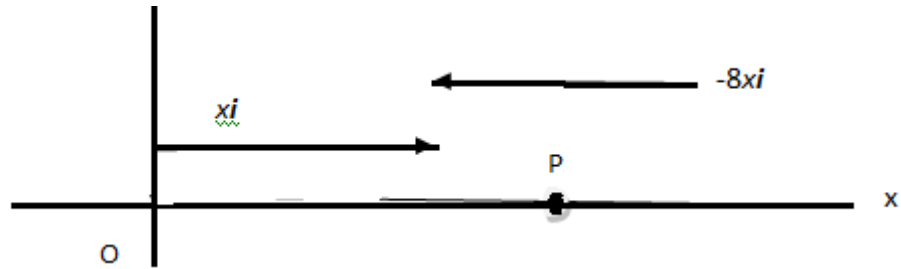
**QUESTION ONE (COMPULSORY) (30 MARKS)**

- a) Define simple harmonic motion [2 marks]
- b) In 2004 astronomers reported the discovery of a large Jupiter-sized planet orbiting very close to the star HD 179949 (hence termed a “hotJupiter”). The orbit was just  $1/9$  the distance of Mercury from our sun, and it takes the planet only 3.09 days to make one orbit (assumed to be circular).
- i. What is the mass of star? [3 marks]
- ii. How fast is this planet moving [3 marks]
- c) An oscillating body does not maintain constant amplitude throughout its time of oscillation. Explain? [2 marks]
- d) Define the following terms as used in SHM [3 marks]
- i. Frequency
- ii. Period
- iii. Amplitude
- e) Using an illustration diagram in the form of graph sketch. Explain the difference in the un-damped, heavily damped and critically damped motion effects on the oscillator [8 marks]
- f) A string fixed at  $x=0$  and  $x=1$  is given initial velocity  $y_t(x,0)=v$ , and zero initial displacement,  $y(x,0)=0$ . Find  $y(x,t)$  (5 marks)
- Given that 
$$y(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \left( A_n \sin \frac{n\pi ct}{L} + B_n s \cos \frac{n\pi ct}{L} \right)$$
- g) Explain the working principles of the Michelson –Morley experiment [4 marks]

**QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)**

- a. A particle p of mass 4kg moves along the x axis attracted towards origin O by a force whose magnitude is numerically equal to  $8x$  shown in the **fig 1** below. If it is initially at rest at  $x=20\text{m}$

**Fig 1**

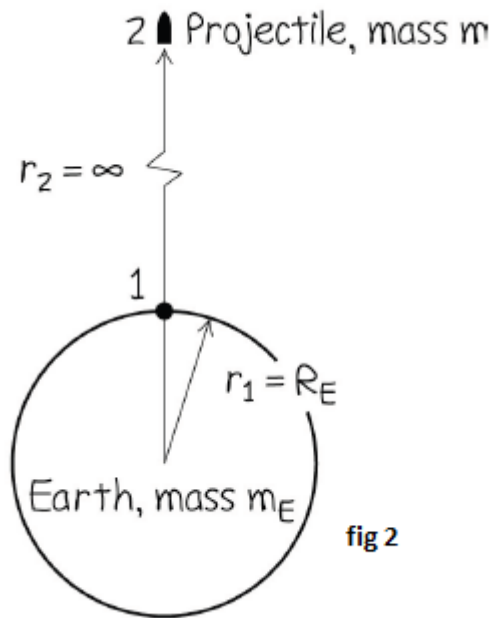


Calculate

- i. The differential equation and initial conditions describing the motion (3 marks)
  - ii. The position of the particle at any time (3 marks)
  - iii. The velocity of the particle at any time (3 marks)
  - iv. The amplitude, period and frequency of the vibration (3 marks)
- b. Express in symbols the equation of conservation of energy for a simple harmonic oscillator [6 marks]
- c. state two conditions necessary for SHM to take place [2 marks]

**QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)**

- a. State the Newton's law of gravitation and give the mathematical equivalent of it [2 marks]
- b. A typical adult human has a mass of about 70.0kg
  - i. what force does a full moon exert on such human when it is directly overhead with its centre 378,000km away [mass of the moon is  $7.35 \times 10^{22}$  kg] [3 marks]
  - ii. compare this force with that exerted on the human by the earth [mass of the earth is  $5.97 \times 10^{24}$  kg] [3 marks]
- c. Find the minimum initial velocity needed to eject a projectile of mass  $m$  up and away from the gravitational attraction of the earth as shown in the fig 2 below [6 marks]



- d. Calculate the earth's gravity force on a 75.0 kg astronaut who is repairing the Hubble Space Telescope 600 km above the earth's surface, and then compare this value with his weight at the earth's surface. [6 marks]

**QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)**

- a) Define coupled oscillations [1 mark]
- b) Two identical harmonic oscillators ( with masses  $m$  and natural frequency  $\omega_o$  ) are coupled such that by adding to the system a mass  $M$ , common to both oscillators the equations of the motion becomes

$$\ddot{x}_1 + \frac{m}{M} \ddot{x}_2 + \omega_o^2 x_1 = 0$$

$$\ddot{x}_2 + \frac{m}{M} \ddot{x}_1 + \omega_o^2 x_2 = 0$$

Solve this pair of equations and obtain the frequencies of the normal modes of the system

- c) Proof that  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - c^2 t^2$  is an invariant under Lorentz transform [6 marks]
- d) Two particles come towards each other with a speed of  $0.7c$  with respect to the laboratory. What the relative speed [3 marks]

- e) The length of a rocket ship is 100m long on the ground. During its flight, the apparent length is found to be 99m when measured from the ground calculate its speed [4 marks]

**QUESTION FIVE (20 MARKS)**

- a) When a simple pendulum of length  $l$  is displaced through an angle  $\theta$  from equilibrium point and released, it starts to swing. Using an illustrative diagram indicate and label forces acting on a pendulum at the position of its displacement [3 marks]
- b) If there are no damping forces acting on the pendulum, and it executes simple harmonic motion, show that for the small angle  $\theta$  the frequency  $f$  of oscillation and periodic time  $T$  of the pendulum would be given by the following

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{g/l} \quad (5\text{marks})$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{l/g} \quad (2 \text{ marks})$$

- c) Prof that the force  $F = -k\vec{x}$  acting on a simple oscillator is conservative, where the symbols have their usual meanings [4 marks]
- d) The displacement  $x$  (cm) of an oscillating particle varies with time  $t$  (seconds) according to the following equation  $x = 2 \cos\left(0.5\pi t + \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right)$ . Calculate; Amplitude, angular frequency, maximum velocity and acceleration [6 marks]