1 The Earth may be considered as a uniform sphere of radius 6.37×10^6 m.

Cambridge is at a point on the Earth's surface that has a latitude of 52.2° north of the Equator, as shown in Fig. 1.1.

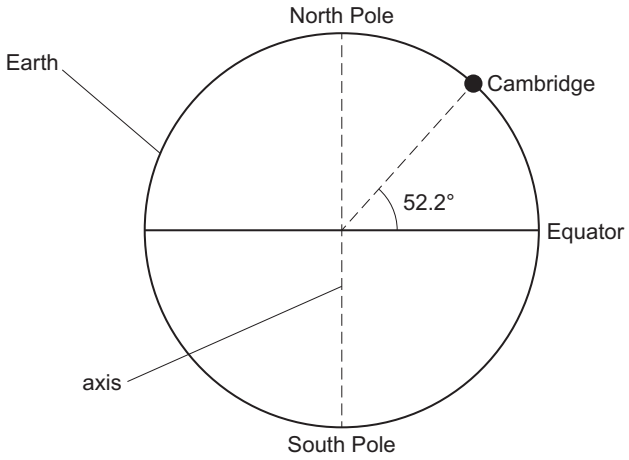

Fig. 1.1

As the Earth spins on its axis, Cambridge moves in a circle that is parallel to the Equator but with a smaller radius.

(a) (i) Show that the radius of the circle around which Cambridge moves is 3.90×10^6 m.

[1]

(ii) Calculate the speed at which Cambridge moves around the circle.

speed = ... $m\,s^{-1}$ [3]

(b) A student of mass 58.6 kg stands on horizontal ground in Cambridge.

(i) Determine the magnitude of the resultant force that acts to cause the circular motion of the student.

resultant force = ... N [2]

(ii) On Fig. 1.2, draw an arrow to show the direction of the resultant force that acts on the student.

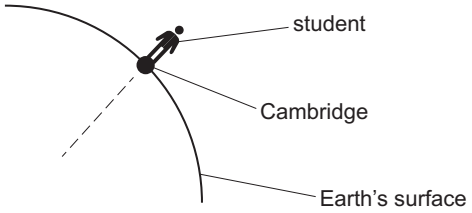

Fig. 1.2 (not to scale)

[1]

(iii) On Fig. 1.3, draw labelled arrows from the student to show the directions of the forces that act on the student to cause the resultant force in **(b)(ii)**.

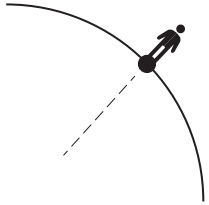

Fig. 1.3 (not to scale)

[2]

[Total: 9]

3 **(a)** Define gravitational field at a point.

.....

..... [1]

(b) Fig. 3.1 shows an isolated point mass of mass *M*.

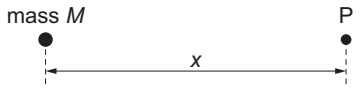

Fig. 3.1

Point P is at distance *x* from the point mass.

(i) By considering the force exerted by the point mass on a test mass of mass *m* placed at P, derive an equation for the gravitational field strength *g* at P, in terms of *M* and *x*. Identify any other symbols you use.

[2]

(ii) On Fig. 3.1, draw an arrow to indicate the direction of the gravitational field at P. [1]

(iii) Point Q is at distance $\frac{x}{2}$ from the point mass, on the opposite side of the mass from P, as shown in Fig. 3.2.

Fig. 3.2

Compare the gravitational field at Q with that at P.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(c) Two identical isolated uniform spheres X and Y each have radius *R*. The centres of the spheres are separated by distance *L*, as shown in Fig. 3.3.

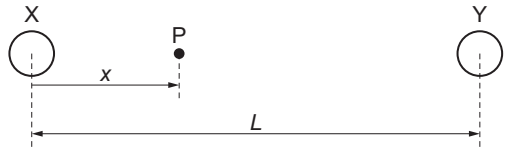

Fig. 3.3

Point P lies on the line joining the centres of X and Y, and is at a variable displacement *x* from the centre of sphere X.
The gravitational field strength at the surface of each sphere is g_0.

On Fig. 3.4, sketch the variation with *x* of the gravitational field *g* at point P between $x = R$ and $x = L - R$.

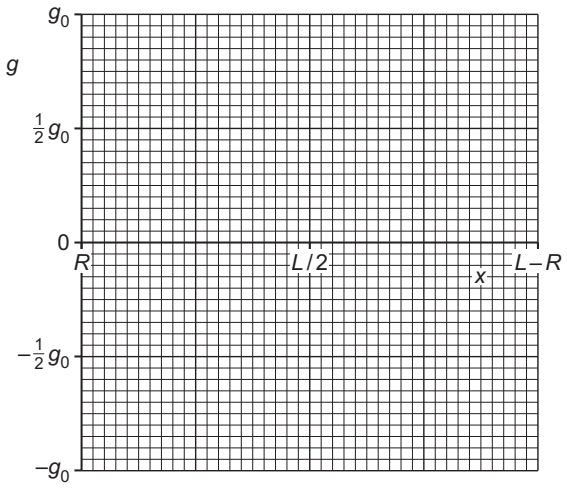

Fig. 3.4

[3]

[Total: 9]

1 **(a)** Define gravitational potential at a point.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Mars is a planet that may be considered to be an isolated uniform sphere of radius 3.4×10^6 m.

A satellite of mass 122 kg is in orbit around Mars at a constant height of 1.7×10^6 m above the surface of the planet.

The height of the orbit is increased to 6.8×10^6 m above the surface. This increases the gravitational potential energy of the satellite by 5.1×10^8 J.

(i) Show that the mass of Mars is 6.4×10^{23} kg.

[3]

(ii) Calculate the gravitational potential ϕ at the surface of Mars. Give a unit with your answer.

ϕ = ... unit ..... [2]

(c) The satellite in **(b)** is moved to an orbit in which the satellite remains at the same point above the surface of Mars.

(i) The orbit has a period of 25 hours.

State what can be deduced from this about the rotation of Mars on its axis.

.....

..... [1]

(ii) State **one** other feature of this orbit.

.....

..... [1]

[Total: 9]

2 **(a)** The magnitude of the gravitational potential on the surface of a planet of radius R is ϕ. The planet can be considered to be an isolated sphere.

On Fig. 2.1, sketch the variation of the gravitational potential with distance x from the centre of the planet for values of x between R and $4R$.

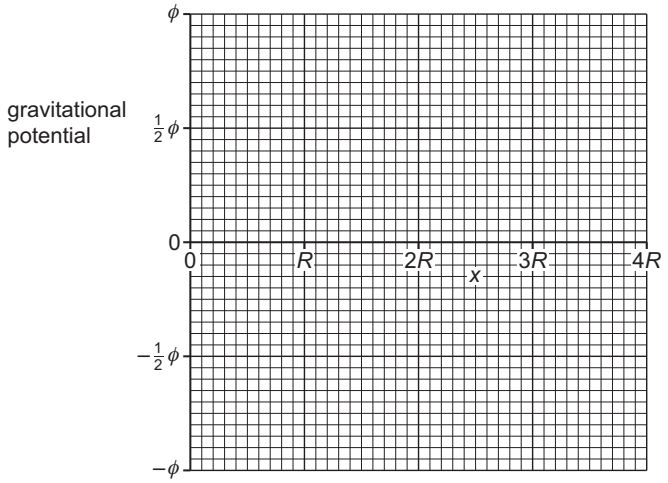

Fig. 2.1

[3]

(b) A satellite is in a geostationary orbit above the Earth. At time t = 0, the magnitude of the gravitational potential due to the Earth at the location of the satellite is ϕ.

On Fig. 2.2, sketch the variation of the gravitational potential due to the Earth at the location of the satellite for values of t between t = 0 and t = 24 hours.

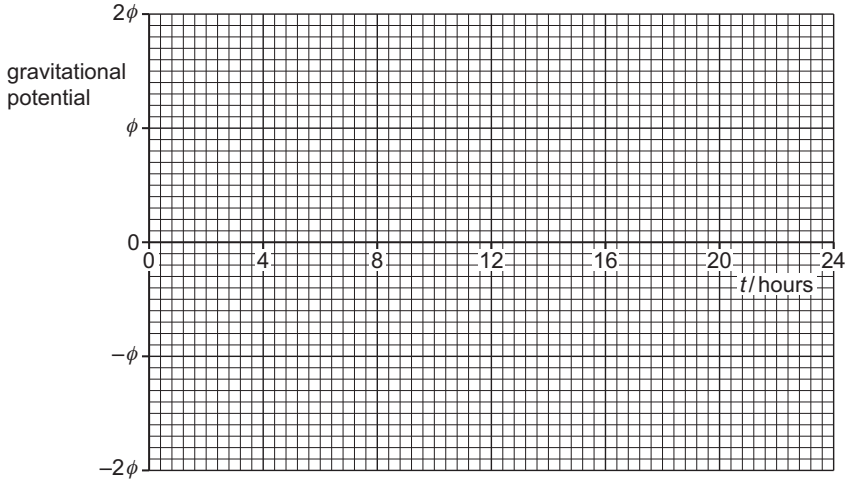

Fig. 2.2

[2]

(c) The electric potential difference (p.d.) between two parallel plates is V, as shown in Fig. 2.3.

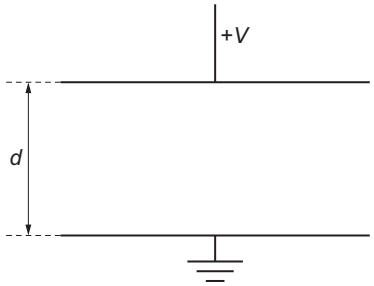

Fig. 2.3

The distance between the plates is d. The region between the plates is a vacuum.

On Fig. 2.4, sketch the variation of the electric potential with distance from the positive plate.

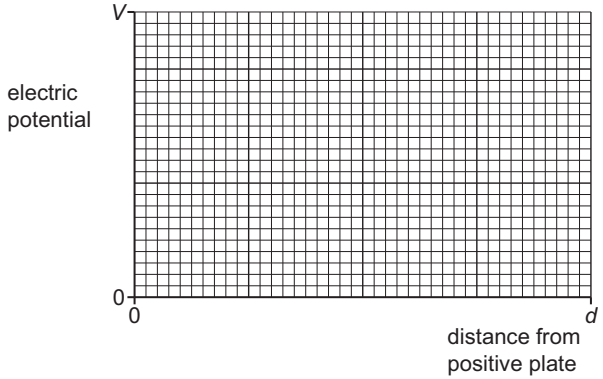

Fig. 2.4

[2]

[Total: 7]