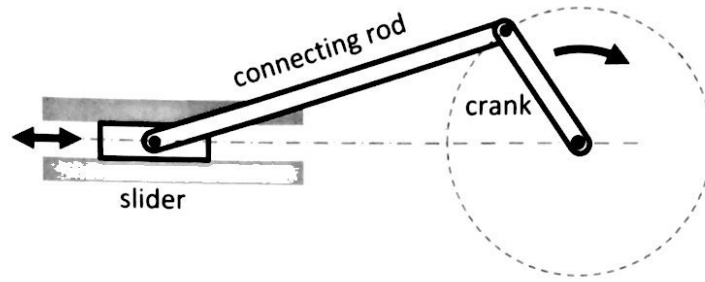


**Question 9**

(40 marks)

In engineering, a crank-and-slider mechanism can be used to change circular motion into motion back and forth in a straight line.

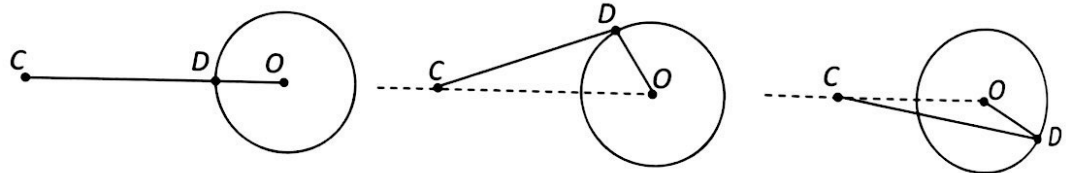


In the diagrams below, the crank [OD] rotates about the fixed point O. The point C slides back and forth in a horizontal line. [CD] is the rod that connects C to the crank. The diagrams below show three of the possible positions for C and D.  $|OD| = 10$  cm and  $|DC| = 30$  cm.

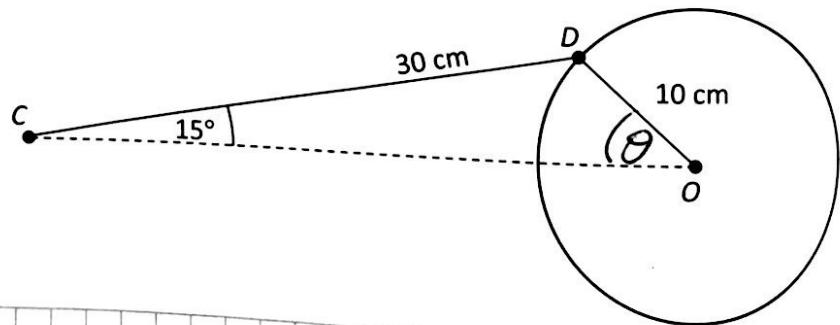
**Diagram 1**  
(Starting position)

**Diagram 2**

**Diagram 3**



- (a) The diagram below shows a particular position of the mechanism with  $|\angle DCO| = 15^\circ$ . Find  $|\angle COD|$ , correct to the nearest degree.



Handwritten solution on grid paper:

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{30} = \frac{\sin 15^\circ}{10}$$

$$\sin \theta = 0.776$$

$$\theta = 51^\circ$$

(b) As  $D$  moves in a circle around  $O$ , the angle  $\alpha$  in the diagram below increases. The distance  $|CX|$  can be considered to be a function of  $\alpha$  and written as  $f(\alpha)$ .

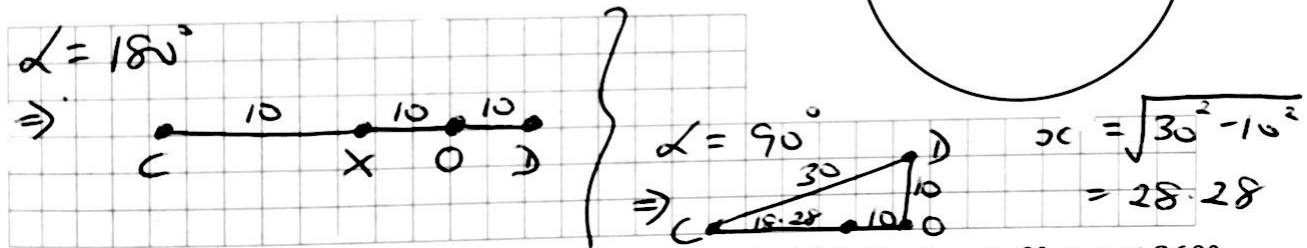
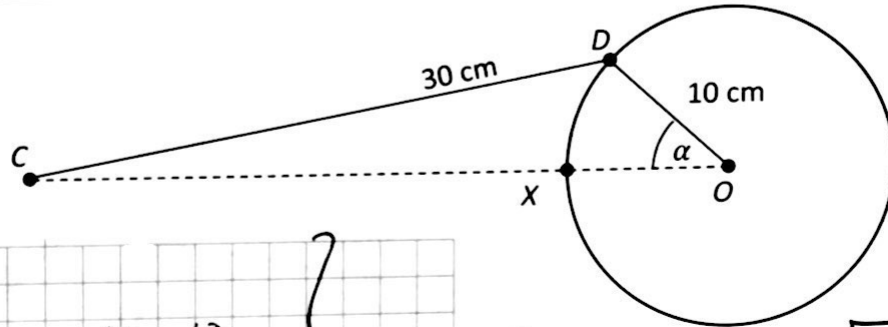
(i) Write down the period and range of  $f$ .

Period =  $360^\circ$       Range =  $[10, 30]$

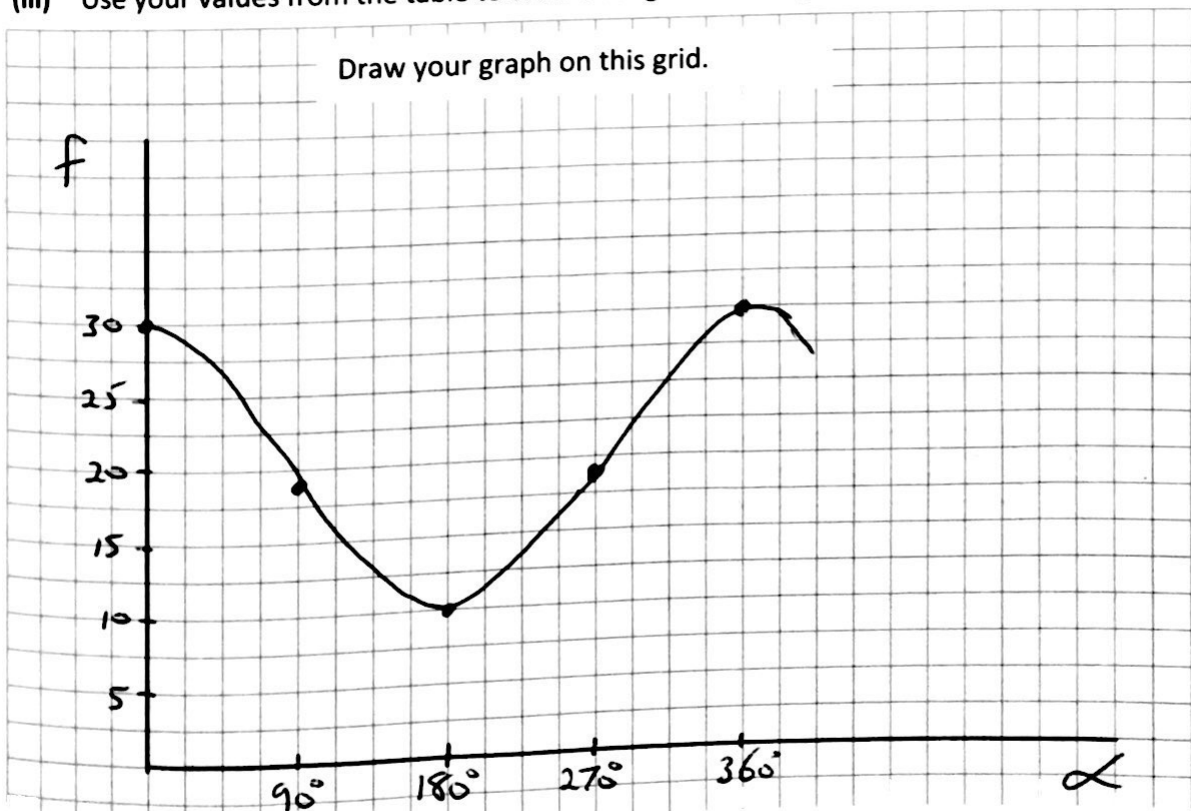
(ii) Complete the table below for  $f(\alpha)$ . Give your answers correct to 2 decimal places where appropriate.

(Note: Diagram 1 at the start of this question represents  $\alpha = 0^\circ$ ).

$\alpha$	$0^\circ$	$90^\circ$	$180^\circ$	$270^\circ$	$360^\circ$
$f(\alpha)$ (cm)	30	18.28	10	18.28	30



(iii) Use your values from the table to draw a rough sketch of  $f$  in the domain  $0^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 360^\circ$ .



This question continues on the next page

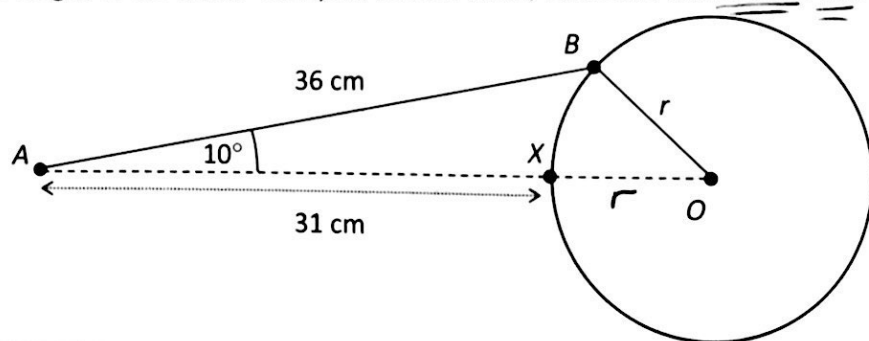
- (iv) Referring to **Diagrams 1, 2, and 3** near the start of this question, for which of the three positions of the mechanism will a 1 degree change in  $\alpha$  cause the greatest change in the position of C? Explain your answer.

Answer: Diagram 2

Explanation:

Looking at the graph in part (iii) it is steeper when  $\alpha$  is close to  $90^\circ$  than when it is close to  $0^\circ$  or  $180^\circ$ .

- (c) The diagram below shows another crank-and-slider mechanism with different dimensions. In the diagram,  $|AB| = 36$  cm,  $|AX| = 31$  cm, and  $|\angle BAO| = 10^\circ$ .  
(Note:  $|\angle OBA| \neq 90^\circ$ )  
Find  $r$ , the length of the crank. Give your answer in cm, correct to the nearest cm.



$$r^2 = 36^2 + (31+r)^2 - 2(36)(31+r)\cos 10^\circ$$

$$\therefore r^2 = 1296 + 961 + 62r + r^2 - 2232\cos 10^\circ - 72r\cos 10^\circ$$

$$\therefore 8.906r = 58.91$$

$$\therefore r = 6.62$$

$$\therefore \boxed{r \approx 7 \text{ cm}}$$