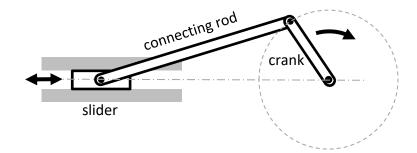
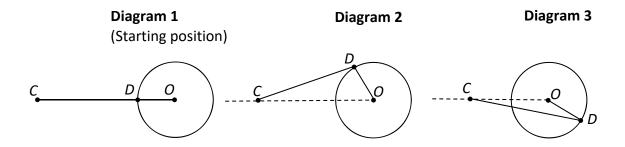
Question 9 (40 marks)

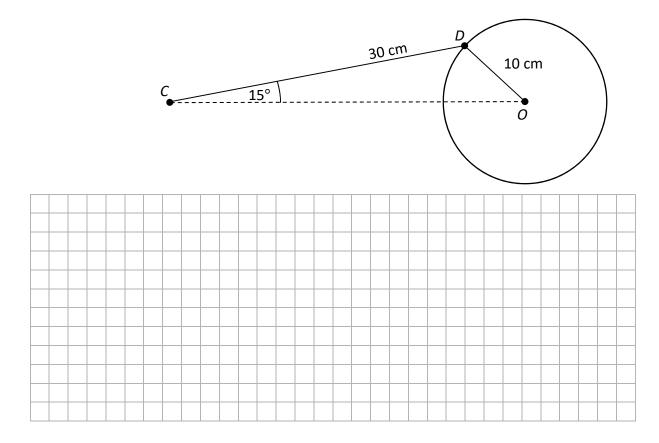
In engineering, a crank-and-slider mechanism can be used to change circular motion into motion back and forth in a straight line.



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.



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



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

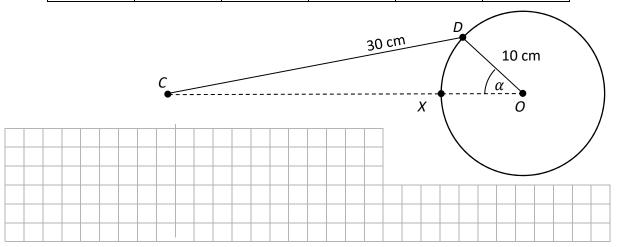
Period =	Range =
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(ii) Complete the table below for $f(\alpha)$.

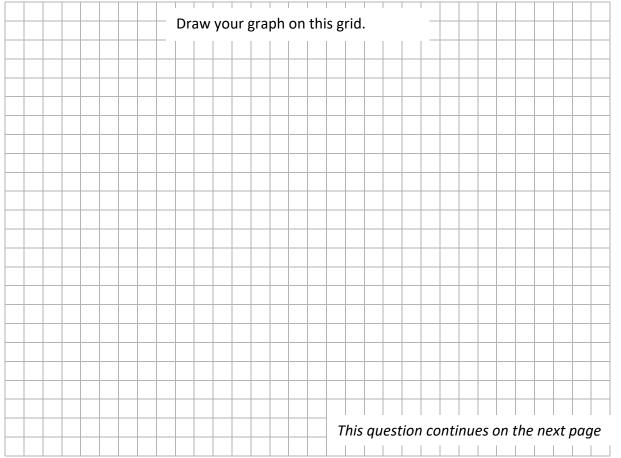
Give your answers correct to 2 decimal places where appropriate.

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

α	0°	90°	180°	270°	360°
$f(\alpha)$ (cm)	30				

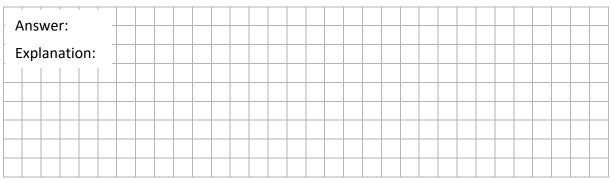


(iii) Use your values from the table to draw a rough sketch of f in the domain $0^{\circ} \le \alpha \le 360^{\circ}$.



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(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 α cause the greatest change in the position of C? Explain your answer.



(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.

