

**STEP 2010, Paper 3, Q9 – Solution** (2 pages; 10/6/18)

As P is moving in a circular path,

$$mg\sin\theta - R = \frac{mv^2}{a} \quad (1),$$

where R is the normal reaction of the block on P and  $v$  is the tangential speed of P at angle  $\theta$

As the string is inextensible, Q has speed  $v$  at the same moment.

Applying conservation of energy at angle  $\theta$ :

gain in kinetic energy = decrease in potential energy

As the particles started at rest,

$$\text{gain in kinetic energy} = \frac{1}{2}(m + M)v^2$$

At angle  $\theta$ , P (and hence Q) has moved a distance of  $a\theta$

So decrease in potential energy =  $Mga\theta - mg\sin\theta$

$$\text{and hence } \frac{1}{2}(m + M)v^2 = Mga\theta - mg\sin\theta \quad (2)$$

Then equating expressions for  $v^2$  from (1) & (2) gives:

$$\frac{a(mg\sin\theta - R)}{m} = \frac{Mga\theta - mg\sin\theta}{\frac{1}{2}(m+M)}$$

$$\Rightarrow mg\sin\theta - R = \frac{2mg(M\theta - m\sin\theta)}{m+M}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{mg}{m+M} \{(m + M)\sin\theta - 2M\theta + 2m\sin\theta\}$$

$$= \frac{mg}{m+M} \{(3m + M)\sin\theta - 2M\theta\} \quad (3)$$

As P remains in contact with the block,  $R \geq 0$  for  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

From (3),  $R \geq 0 \Rightarrow (3m + M)\sin\theta - 2M\theta \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow 3 + \frac{M}{m} \geq \frac{2M\theta}{m\sin\theta}$  for  $\theta > 0$ , since  $\sin\theta > 0$

(and  $R = 0$  for  $\theta = 0$ , from (3))

Thus  $\frac{M}{m} \left( \frac{2\theta}{\sin\theta} - 1 \right) \leq 3$

and hence  $\frac{m}{M} \geq \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{2\theta}{\sin\theta} - 1 \right)$  (4)

For small  $\theta$ ,  $\frac{\theta}{\sin\theta} \approx 1$ , so that  $\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{2\theta}{\sin\theta} - 1 \right) \approx \frac{1}{3}$

For  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}(\pi - 1)$

Also  $\frac{\theta}{\sin\theta}$ , and hence  $\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{2\theta}{\sin\theta} - 1 \right)$ , increases with  $\theta$

So the greatest value of  $\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{2\theta}{\sin\theta} - 1 \right)$  for  $0 < \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

is  $\frac{1}{3}(\pi - 1)$

and hence, as (4) holds for  $0 < \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $\frac{m}{M} \geq \frac{1}{3}(\pi - 1)$ , as required.