UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

4238979266

PHYSICS **9702/51**

Paper 5 Planning, Analysis and Evaluation **October/November 2012**

1 hour 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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Answer **all** questions.
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1 As a bar magnet is dropped through a coil, an e.m.f. is induced in the coil. The maximum e.m.f. E is induced as the magnet leaves the coil with speed v.

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It is suggested that E is directly proportional to v.

Design a laboratory experiment to test the relationship between E and v. You should draw a diagram, on page 3, showing the arrangement of your equipment. In your account you should pay particular attention to

(a) the procedure to be followed,

(b) the measurements to be taken,

(c) the control of variables,

(d) the analysis of the data,

(e) the safety precautions to be taken.

[15]

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Diagram

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For Examiner's Use	Defining the problem	Methods of data collection	Method of analysis	Safety considerations	Additional detail

For Examiner's Use

2 Different light-emitting diodes (LEDs) can emit electromagnetic radiation of different wavelengths.

A student uses the circuit of Fig. 2.1 to investigate the minimum potential difference required to cause an LED to emit its characteristic wavelength.

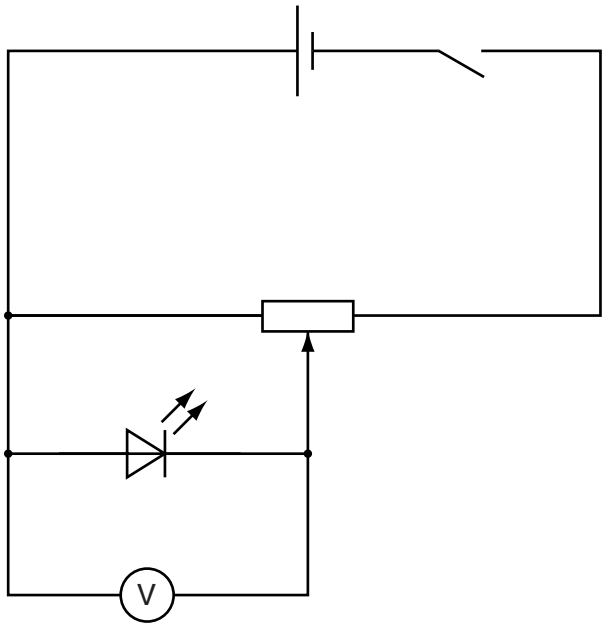


Fig. 2.1

For different LEDs emitting radiation of wavelength λ, the minimum potential difference V is recorded.

Question 2 continues on the next page.

For Examiner's Use

It is suggested that V and λ are related by the equation

$$\frac{hc}{\lambda} = B + eV$$

where c is the speed of light in a vacuum, e is the elementary charge, h is the Planck constant and B is a constant.

(a) A graph is plotted of V on the y-axis against $1/\lambda$ on the x-axis. Determine expressions for the gradient and y-intercept in terms of B, c, e and h.

gradient = ...

y-intercept = ...

[1]

(b) Values of λ and V are given in Fig. 2.2.

$\lambda/10^{-9}$ m	V/V	
950	0.60 ± 0.05	
875	0.70 ± 0.05	
655	1.20 ± 0.05	
560	1.55 ± 0.05	
505	1.80 ± 0.05	
430	2.25 ± 0.05	

Fig. 2.2

Calculate and record values of $(1/\lambda)/10^6\,\text{m}^{-1}$ in Fig. 2.2. [2]

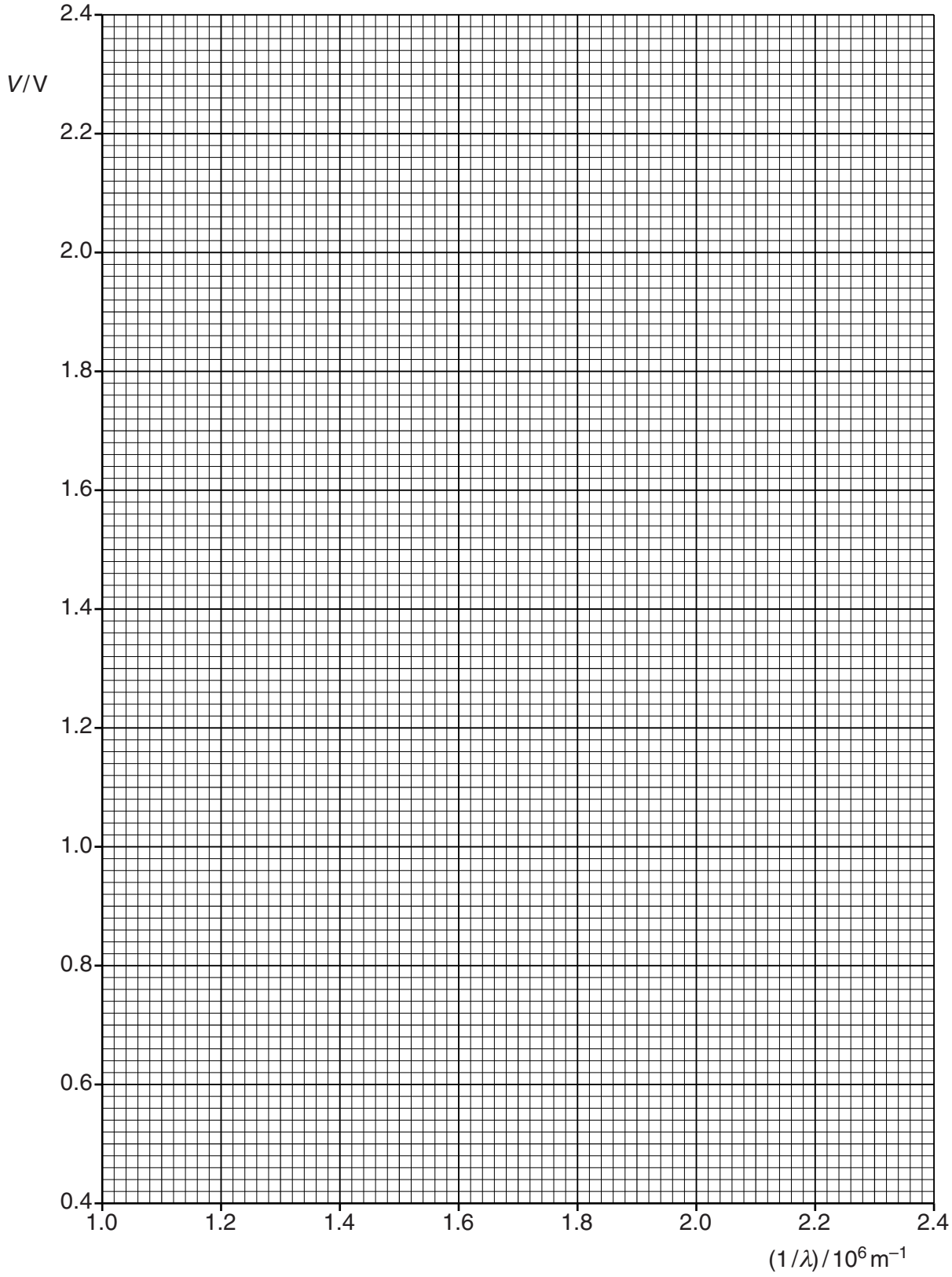
(c) **(i)** Plot a graph of V/V against $(1/\lambda)/10^6\,\text{m}^{-1}$. Include error bars for V. [2]

(ii) Draw the straight line of best fit and a worst acceptable straight line on your graph. Both lines should be clearly labelled. [2]

(iii) Determine the gradient of the line of best fit. Include the uncertainty in your answer.

gradient = ... [2]

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(iv) Determine the *y*-intercept of the line of best fit. Include the uncertainty in your answer.

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y-intercept = ... [2]

(d) (i) Using your answer to **(c)(iii)**, determine a value for *h*.

Data: $c = 3.0 \times 10^8\,\text{m s}^{-1}$ and $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ C.

h = ... J s [1]

(ii) Determine the percentage uncertainty in your value of *h*.

percentage uncertainty = ... % [1]

(e) Using your answer to **(c)(iv)**, determine a value for *B*. Include an appropriate unit and the absolute uncertainty in your answer.

B = ... [2]

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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

8651223243

PHYSICS **9702/52**

Paper 5 Planning, Analysis and Evaluation **October/November 2012**

1 hour 15 minutes

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(c) the control of variables,

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[15]

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Diagram

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For Examiner's Use	Defining the problem	Methods of data collection	Method of analysis	Safety considerations	Additional detail

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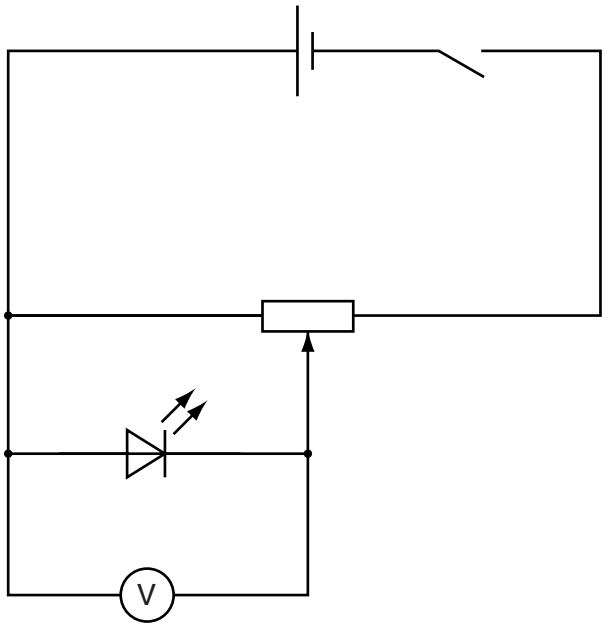


Fig. 2.1

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gradient = ...

y-intercept = ...

[1]

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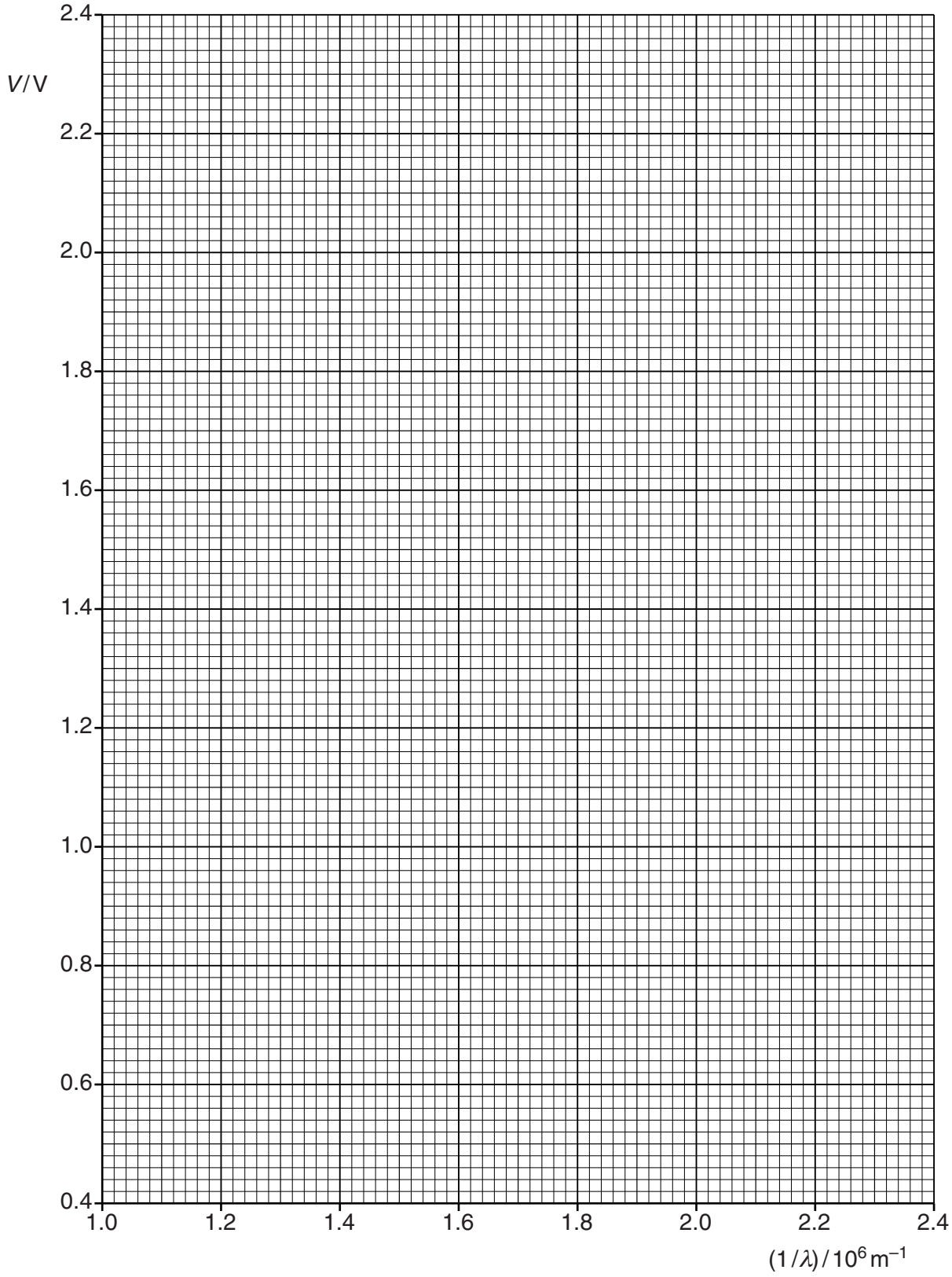
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(iii) Determine the gradient of the line of best fit. Include the uncertainty in your answer.

gradient = ... [2]

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B = ... [2]

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General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

3831617456

PHYSICS **9702/53**

Paper 5 Planning, Analysis and Evaluation **October/November 2012**

1 hour 15 minutes

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1 Two identical light sources are viewed from a distance, as shown in Fig 1.1. When the angle θ between the light sources is large, they are seen as separate.

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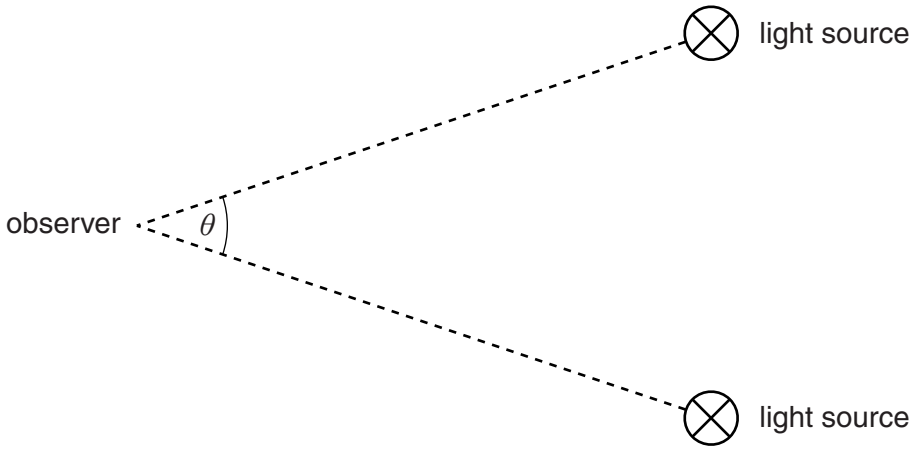


Fig 1.1 (not to scale)

The sources are moved closer together. At a particular angle θ_1 the two sources appear as a single source.

It is suggested that θ_1 is directly proportional to the wavelength λ of the light from the sources.

Design a laboratory experiment using two light sources to test the relationship between θ_1 and λ. You should draw a diagram, on page 3, showing the arrangement of your equipment. In your account you should pay particular attention to

(a) the procedure to be followed,

(b) the measurements to be taken,

(c) the control of variables,

(d) the analysis of the data,

(e) the safety precautions to be taken.

[15]

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Diagram

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For Examiner's Use	Defining the problem	Methods of data collection	Method of analysis	Safety considerations	Additional detail

2 A trolley is attached to springs, as shown in Fig 2.1. When the trolley is displaced and then released, the trolley oscillates.

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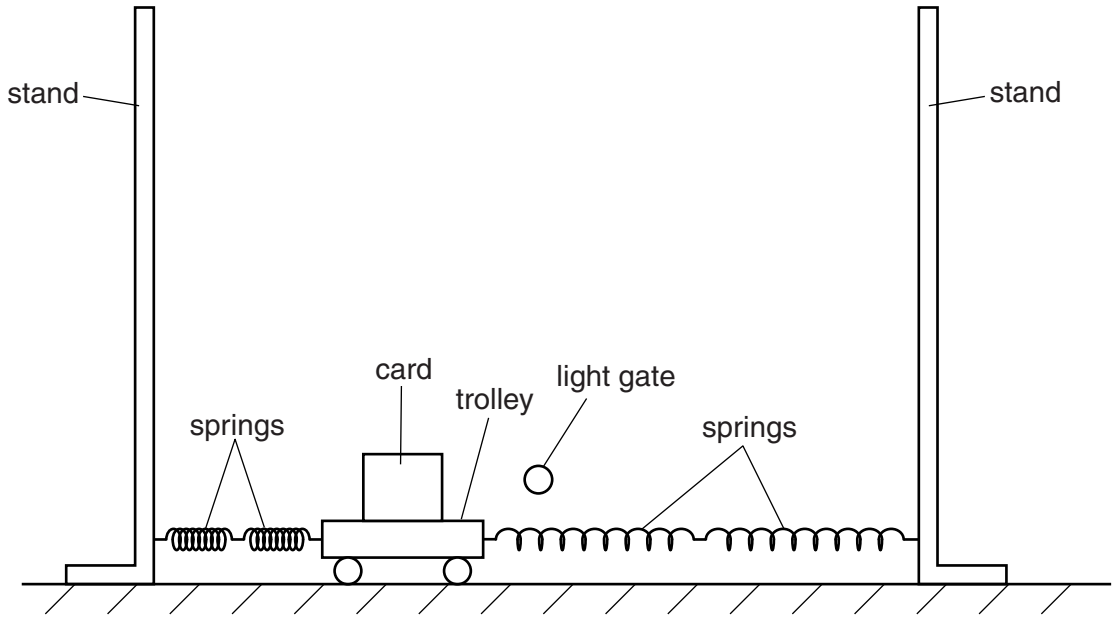


Fig. 2.1

A student investigates how the maximum speed v of a trolley varies with the total mass M of the trolley.

The maximum speed is determined using the time t taken for the card to pass through a light gate connected to an electronic timer. The length of the card is 5.0 ± 0.1 cm.

Question 2 continues on the next page.

For Examiner's Use

It is suggested that v and M are related by the equation

$$v = A\sqrt{\frac{k}{M}}$$

where A is the initial displacement and k is the spring constant of the springs.

(a) A graph is plotted of v^2 on the y-axis against $1/M$ on the x-axis. Determine an expression for the gradient in terms of A and k.

gradient = ... [1]

(b) Values of M and t are given in Fig. 2.2.

M/kg	t/s	$(1/M)$/kg^{-1}	v^2/m^{2}s^{-2}
0.75	0.046 ± 0.002		
1.25	0.058 ± 0.002		
1.75	0.068 ± 0.002		
2.25	0.078 ± 0.002		
2.75	0.086 ± 0.002		
3.25	0.092 ± 0.002		

Fig. 2.2

Calculate and record values of $(1/M)$/kg^{-1} and v^2/m^{2}s^{-2} in Fig. 2.2. Include the absolute uncertainties in v^2. [3]

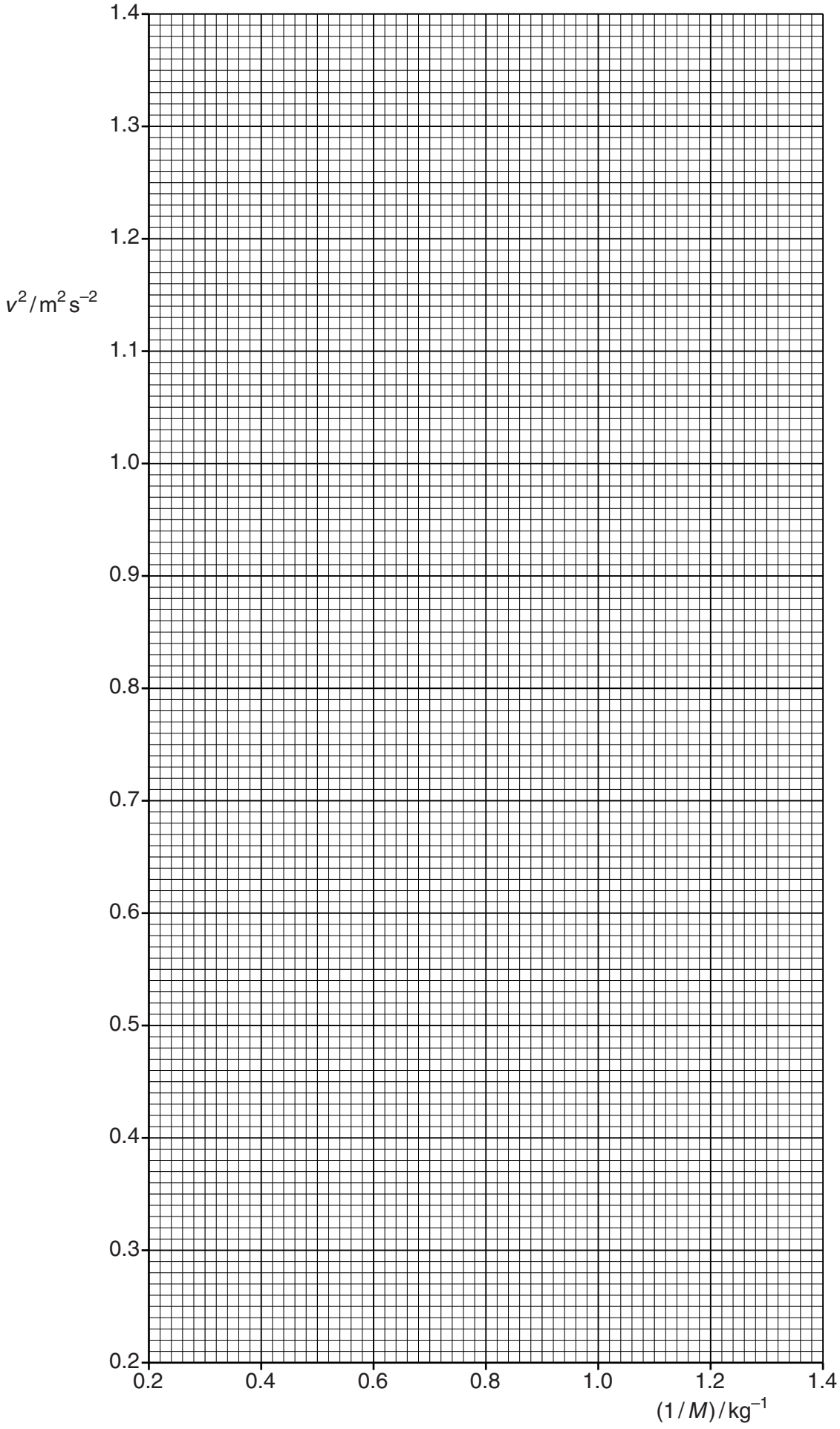
(c) (i) Plot a graph of v^2/m^{2}s^{-2} against $(1/M)$/kg^{-1}. Include error bars for v^2. [2]

(ii) Draw the straight line of best fit and a worst acceptable straight line on your graph. Both lines should be clearly labelled. [2]

(iii) Determine the gradient of the line of best fit. Include the uncertainty in your answer.

gradient = ... [2]

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[Turn over

(d) **(i)** The value of A is 0.200 ± 0.005 m. Using your answer to **(c)(iii)**, determine a value for k. Include an appropriate unit in your answer.

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k = ... [2]

(ii) Determine the percentage uncertainty in your value of k.

percentage uncertainty = ... % [1]

(e) The experiment is repeated using the same springs and a trolley with total mass 0.75 kg. The initial displacement is 0.100 ± 0.005 m. Determine the maximum speed of the trolley. Include the absolute uncertainty in your answer.

v = ... m s^{-1} [2]

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