



## Western Australian Certificate of Education ATAR course examination, 2020

### Question/Answer Booklet

## 12 PHYSICS

Name

SOLUTIONS

### Practical Test - Circular Motion

Student Number: In figures

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Mark:  $\overline{25}$

In words

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### Time allowed for this paper

Reading time before commencing work: five minutes

Working time for paper: fifty minutes

### Materials required/recommended for this paper

#### *To be provided by the supervisor*

This Question/Answer Booklet

Formulae and Data Booklet

#### *To be provided by the candidate*

Standard items: pens, (blue/black preferred), pencils (including coloured), sharpener, correction fluid/tape, eraser, ruler, highlighters

Special items: non-programmable calculators satisfying the conditions set by the School Curriculum and Standards Authority for this course

### Important note to candidates

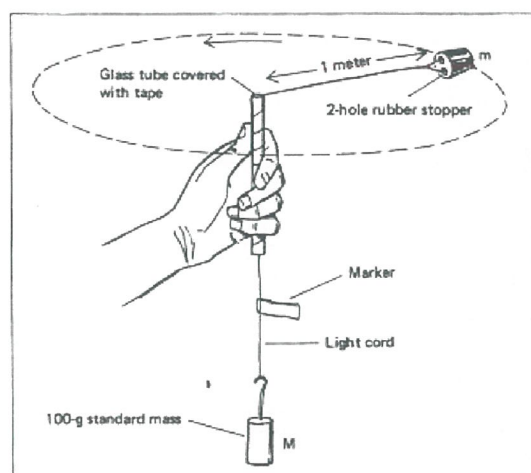
No other items may be taken into the examination room. It is **your** responsibility to ensure that you do not have any unauthorised notes or other items of a non-personal nature in the examination room. If you have any unauthorised material with you, hand it to the supervisor **before** reading any further.

## Experimental outline

When the plastic tube is moved in a small circle above your head, the rubber cork moves around in a horizontal circle at the end of a string that passes through the tube and has a mass hanger with slotted masses suspended from its lower end.

Mass of slotted weights (M) used = 0.100 kg

The following results were obtained.



Radius r (m)	Time for 20 swings (s)		Average period T ( s ) (1)	$V = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$ (ms <sup>-1</sup> )	$V^2$ ( m <sup>2</sup> s <sup>-2</sup> ) (1)
	Trial 1	Trial 2			
0.30 ± 0.02	15.1 ± 0.5	15.2 ± 0.5	0.76 ± 0.05	2.5	6.2
0.40 ± 0.02	16.9 ± 0.5	17.0 ± 0.5	0.85 ± 0.05	3.0	9.0
0.50 ± 0.02	18.5 ± 0.5	18.9 ± 0.5	0.94 ± 0.05	3.3	11
0.60 ± 0.02	21.4 ± 0.5	21.20 ± 0.5	1.07 ± 0.05	3.5	12
0.70 ± 0.02	22.9 ± 0.5	22.8 ± 0.5	1.15 ± 0.05	3.9	15

2 Sig. fig (1) (1) (1)

- Complete the table, remembering to complete unfinished units that should appear and expressing data to an appropriate number of significant figures.

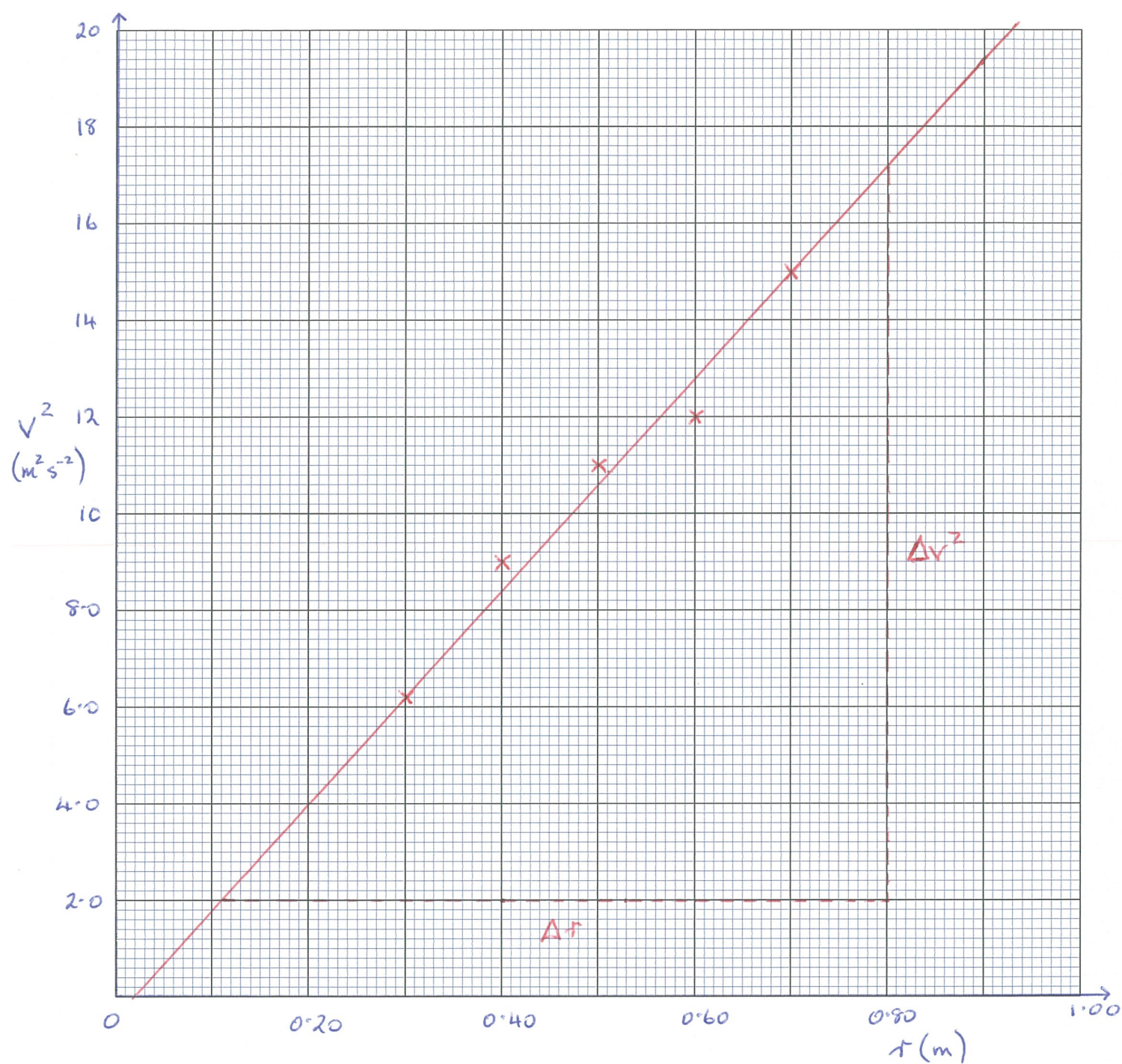
**(Do not include the absolute uncertainties - that will be tested later.)**

(5 marks)

- Graph the **speed squared ( $v^2$ )** versus the **radius (r)** on the grid provided. (Plot  $v^2$  on the y-axis and radius, r on the x-axis)

(4 marks)





Labels + units (2)

Accuracy (1)

Line of best fit (1)

3. Determine the gradient of the graph. Be sure to indicate on the graph which points were used. (4 marks)

$$\text{gradient} = \frac{17.2 - 2.0}{0.80 - 0.11}$$

$$= 22 \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

sig fig (1)

units (1)

two points on line (1)

calculation (1)

4. Use the gradient to determine the mass of the rubber stopper. Show all working. (4 marks)

$$F_c = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

$$\therefore \text{gradient} = \frac{\Delta v^2}{\Delta r} = \frac{F_c}{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{F_c}{\text{gradient}} \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{(0.100)(9.80)}{22} \quad (1)$$

$$= \underline{0.044 \text{ kg}} \quad (1) \quad \text{sig. fig. (1)}$$

5. Consider the measurement:  $r = 0.60 \pm 0.02$ . Calculate the percentage error in the measurement and therefore the absolute error in the measurement for the velocity ( $v$ ) column. (4 marks)

$$r = 0.60 \pm 0.02 \text{ m}$$

$$T = 1.07 \pm 0.05$$

$$= 0.60 \text{ m} \pm 3.3\% \quad (1)$$

$$= 1.07 \text{ s} \pm 4.7\% \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore v = 3.5 \text{ ms}^{-1} \pm 8.0\% \quad (1)$$

$$= \underline{3.5 \pm 0.3 \text{ ms}^{-1}} \quad (1)$$

6. Describe **two** errors affecting the results of the experiment above. (2 marks)

- The stopper does not orbit horizontally, so the orbit of radius is less.
- Timing the orbit for 20 revolutions is difficult, particularly for small radii.
- Plotted masses are not exactly 50.0g.
- Difficult to maintain the orbit with the marker just touching the bottom of the tube.

[Any 2 - 1 mark each]

7. Give **two** reasons why it is desirable to use 20 swings to calculate a value for the period ( $T$ ). Consider aspects of error and measuring difficulties. (2 marks)

- Reduces timing error (smaller uncertainty).
- Reduces random error.
- Easier to measure 20 revolutions rather than 1 revolution.

[Any 2 - 1 mark each]