

STANDARD HIGH SCHOOL ZZANA

PHYSICS PAPER 3 EXERCISES FOR S6

OBJECTIVES

1. Construct a suitable table.
2. Complete the table with correct significant figures (s.f) and decimal places (d.p).
3. Plot graphs

NB ; Use a graph book to answer the questions below that will be part of pre registration assessment .

No. 1

Given that the values of α ($^{\circ}$), β ($^{\circ}$) and x (cm) are experimental values.

$w = 6.50\text{cm}$.

α ($^{\circ}$)	β ($^{\circ}$)	$x(\text{cm})$
20	13	1.5
30	20	2.3
40	25	2.9
50	31	3.8
60	35	4.4
70	40	5.2

- (i) Construct a suitable table of result including values of, $\sin^2 \alpha$ and $\left(\frac{x \cos \beta}{w}\right)^2$
- (ii) Plot a graph of $\sin^2 \alpha$ against $\left(\frac{x \cos \beta}{w}\right)^2$.
- (iii) Find the slope S of the graph.
- (iv) Evaluate n from the expression $n = \sqrt{s}$

No.2

Given that the values of i ($^\circ$) and s (cm) are experimental values.

$d=5.1\text{cm}$, $t= (d - \sqrt{2})$ and $m= (d\sqrt{2}) - 1$.

$i(^\circ)$	$s(\text{cm})$
15	1.6
20	1.2
25	1.0
30	0.6
40	0.3

- (i) Construct a suitable table of result including values of: $\sin^2 i$ and

$$y = \frac{(s-t)^2}{m^2 + (s\sqrt{2} + 1)^2}$$

- (ii) Plot a graph of $\sin^2 i$ against y

- (iii) Find the slope S of the graph.

- (iv) Evaluate n from the expression $n = \sqrt{S}$

No. 3

Given that the values of **i (°)**, **d (°)** and **e (°)** are experimental values.

i(°)	d(°)	e(°)
30	48	78
40	43	62
50	38	47
60	41	40
65	43	37
70	45	33

- i) Construct a suitable table of result including values of **(d-e) (°)**
- ii) Plot a graph of **d** against **i** and use it to determine the angle of minimum deviation **m**
- iii) Plot a graph of **(d-e)** against **i** and read off the intercept **c** on the i-axis.
- iv) Calculate for **n** using the equation.

$$n = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(m+c)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}c}$$

No.4

Given that the values of **h (cm)** and **β (°)** are experimental values.

h (cm)	β(°)
1.5	30
3.0	50
4.5	70
6.0	90
7.5	110
9.0	130

- (i) Construct a suitable table of result including values of: **h^2** , **$\sin \beta$** and **$\frac{h}{h^2+36}$**
- (ii) Plot a graph of **$\sin \beta$** **against** **$\frac{h}{h^2+36}$**
- (iii) Find the slope **S** of the graph.

No. 5

Given that the values of $L_1(\text{m})$, $L_2 = 0.150\text{m}$, $d(\text{m})$, $t(\text{s})$ are experimental values.

$$T(\text{s}) = \frac{t}{20}$$

$d(\text{m})$	$L_1(\text{m})$	$t(\text{s})$	$2\beta(^{\circ})$
0.900	1.100	28.15	110
0.700	0.900	27.37	100
0.600	0.800	26.94	94
0.500	0.700	25.88	90
0.400	0.600	24.78	82
0.300	0.500	23.25	74

- i) Construct a suitable table of results including values of : T^2 and $(L_1\cos\beta + 2 L_2)$
- ii) Plot a graph of T^2 against $(L_1\cos\beta + 2 L_2)$
- iii) Read off the intercept c on the x-axis.
- iv) Determine the slope S of graph.
- v) Calculate g from the express

$$S = \frac{2\pi^2}{g}$$

No. 6

.Copy and complete the table below. Take $l=0.500\text{m}$

$x(\text{m})$	$x^2(\text{m}^2)$	$y(\text{cm})$	$y(\text{m})$	$xy(\text{m}^2)$	$\frac{x}{y}$	$\frac{x l}{y}$
0.05		26.1				
0.10		31.0				
0.15		38.0				
0.20		45.0				
0.25		53.2				
0.30		62.0				

No. 7 .Copy and complete the table below.

$i(^{\circ})$	$r(^{\circ})$	$x(\text{cm})$	$l(\text{cm})$	$\sin i$	$\cos r$	$x \cos r(\text{ cm})$
10	6	0.8	7.0			
20	14	1.6	7.2			
30	20	2.4	7.4			
40	28	3.5	7.8			
50	30	4.0	8.1			
60	35	4.8	8.5			

No. 7 .Copy and complete the table below. Take $E=3.00\text{V}$

$y(\text{m})$	$V(\text{V})$	$I(\text{A})$	$\frac{1}{V} \text{V}^{-1}$	$\frac{1}{I} \text{A}^{-1}$	$\frac{1}{y} (\text{m}^{-1})$	$\frac{V}{I} \Omega$	$\frac{E}{V}$
0.200	0.50	0.40					
0.300	0.60	0.36					
0.400	0.70	0.32					
0.500	0.80	0.28					
0.600	1.00	0.24					
0.700	1.10	0.20					

No. 8 .Copy and complete the table below. Take $f_1=6.0\text{cm}$

$x(\text{cm})$	$(x+f_1)(\text{cm})$	$z(\text{cm})$	$(z-f_1)(\text{cm})$	$\frac{(x + f_1)}{(z - f_1)}$	$\frac{1}{x}(\text{cm}^{-1})$	$(x+f_1)x(z-f_1)(\text{cm}^2)$
10.0		12.3				
15.0		10.6				
20.0		9.6				
25.0		8.6				
30.0		8.3				
35.0		8.2				

No. 9. Given that the values of $f_0(\text{cm})$, $x_1(\text{cm})$ and $x_2(\text{cm})$ are experimental values, all measured using a meter rule. Complete the table of results values of (l^2-d^2) : where

$d=(x_2-x_1)$ and $f_0=10.0\text{cm}$.

$l(\text{cm})$	$x_1(\text{cm})$	$x_2(\text{cm})$
$6.5f_0$	52.0	8.8
$6.0f_0$	46.6	9.2
$5.5f_0$	41.1	10.0
$5.0f_0$	36.2	11.0
$4.5f_0$	30.0	11.9
$4.0f_0$	24.9	13.0

END