

## Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME				
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER		



PHYSICS 9702/51

Paper 5 Planning, Analysis and Evaluation

May/June 2021

1 hour 15 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

## **INSTRUCTIONS**

- Answer all questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do not use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

## INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 30.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has 8 pages.

1 A student investigates the current in a coil and a resistor connected in series, as shown in Fig. 1.1.



Fig. 1.1

The student connects a high-voltage d.c. power supply and a switch across the series combination.

When the switch is closed, it takes time *t* for the current in the resistor of resistance *R* to reach a maximum value. The time *t* is a few milliseconds.

There are a number of different unmarked resistors available.

It is suggested that the relationship between t and R is

$$t = \frac{KN^2A}{LR}$$

where *N* is the number of turns of wire on the coil, *A* is the cross-sectional area of the coil, *L* is the length of the coil and *K* is a constant.

Design a laboratory experiment to test the relationship between *t* and *R*. Explain how your results could be used to determine a value for *K*.

You should draw a diagram, on page 3, showing the arrangement of your equipment. In your account you should pay particular attention to:

- the procedure to be followed
- the measurements to be taken
- the control of variables
- the analysis of the data
- any safety precautions to be taken.

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[15]

2 A student investigates the collision of two gliders A and B on a linear air-track. A card is attached to glider B, as shown in Fig. 2.1.

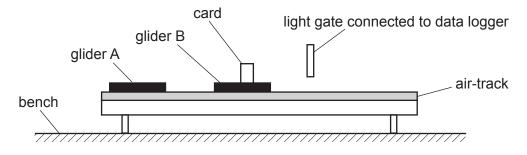


Fig. 2.1

Glider B has a mass M. A mass m is added to glider B.

Glider A travels at a constant velocity u towards the stationary glider B. The gliders then collide and move together towards the light gate.

The card passes through the light gate which is connected to a data logger. The student records the velocity *v* of the two gliders from the data logger.

The student changes the mass m and repeats the experiment.

It is suggested that *v* and *m* are related by the equation

$$Au = (M + m + A)v$$

where A is the mass of glider A.

(a) A graph is plotted of  $\frac{1}{V}$  on the y-axis against (M + m) on the x-axis.

Determine expressions for the gradient and *y*-intercept.

gradient =	 
<i>y</i> -intercept =	 
	[1

**(b)** Values of *m* and *v* are given in Table 2.1.

The value of M is 330 g  $\pm$  5%. Each value of m has a percentage uncertainty of  $\pm$  5%.

Table 2.1

m/g	( <i>M</i> + <i>m</i> )/g	v/cms <sup>-1</sup>	$\frac{1}{v}/\text{s cm}^{-1}$
50		4.42	
150		3.92	
250		3.40	
350		3.02	
500		2.58	
600		2.33	

Calculate and record values of (M + m)/g and  $\frac{1}{V}/s$  cm<sup>-1</sup> in Table 2.1. Include the absolute uncertainties in (M + m).

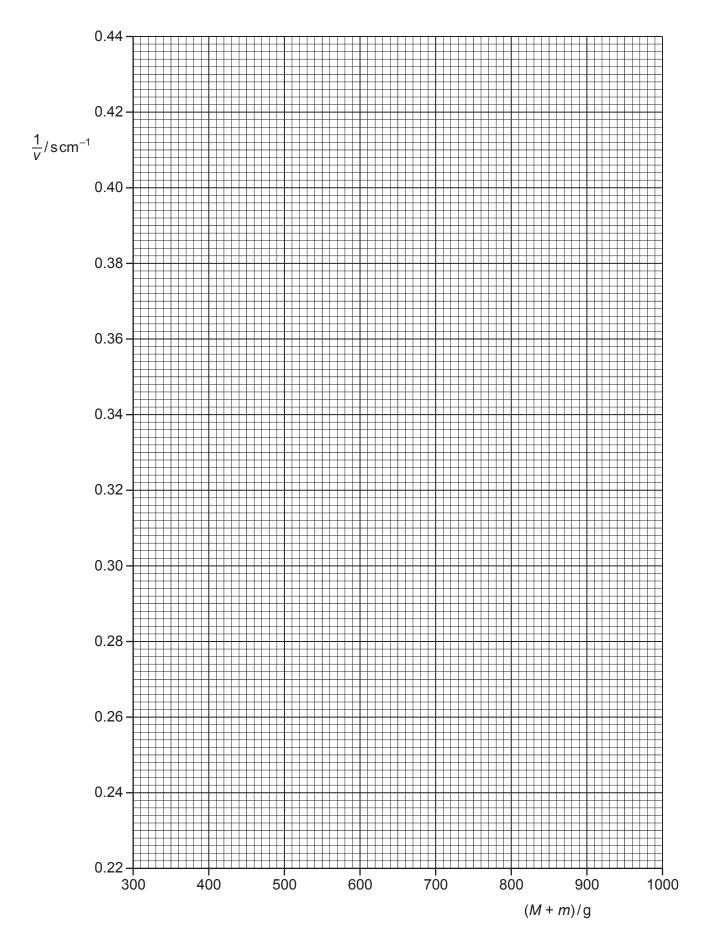
(c) (i) Plot a graph of  $\frac{1}{V}/\text{s cm}^{-1}$  against (M+m)/g.

[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 absolute uncertainty in your answer.

gradient = ......[2]

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	(iv)	Determine the <i>y</i> -intercept of the line of best fit. Include the absolute uncertainty in your answer.
(d)	(i)	<pre>y-intercept =</pre>
	(ii)	$u = \dots$ $A = \dots$ [2] Determine the percentage uncertainty in $A$ .
(e)	The 2.0	percentage uncertainty in $A = \dots$ % [1] experiment is repeated. Determine the value of $m$ that would give a velocity $v$ of cm s <sup>-1</sup> .
		<i>m</i> = g [1]
		[Total: 15]

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