6 (a) Define *electric potential difference* (*p.d.*).

....

.... [1]

(b) A wire of cross-sectional area A is made from metal of resistivity ρ. The wire is extended. Assume that the volume V of the wire remains constant as it extends.

Show that the resistance R of the extending wire is inversely proportional to A^2.

[2]

(c) A battery of electromotive force (e.m.f.) E and internal resistance r is connected to a variable resistor of resistance R, as shown in Fig. 6.1.
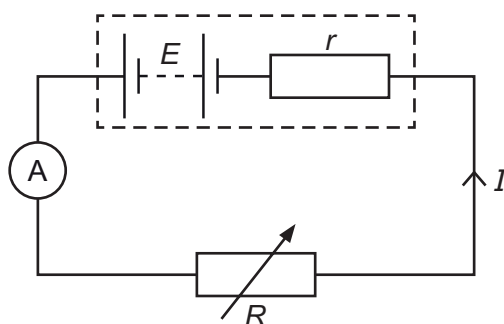

Fig. 6.1

The current in the circuit is I.

Kirchhoff's second law to show that

$$R = \left(\frac{E}{I}\right) - r.$$

[1]

(d) An ammeter is used in the circuit in **(c)** to measure the current I as resistance R is varied. Fig. 6.2 is a graph of R against $\frac{1}{I}$.
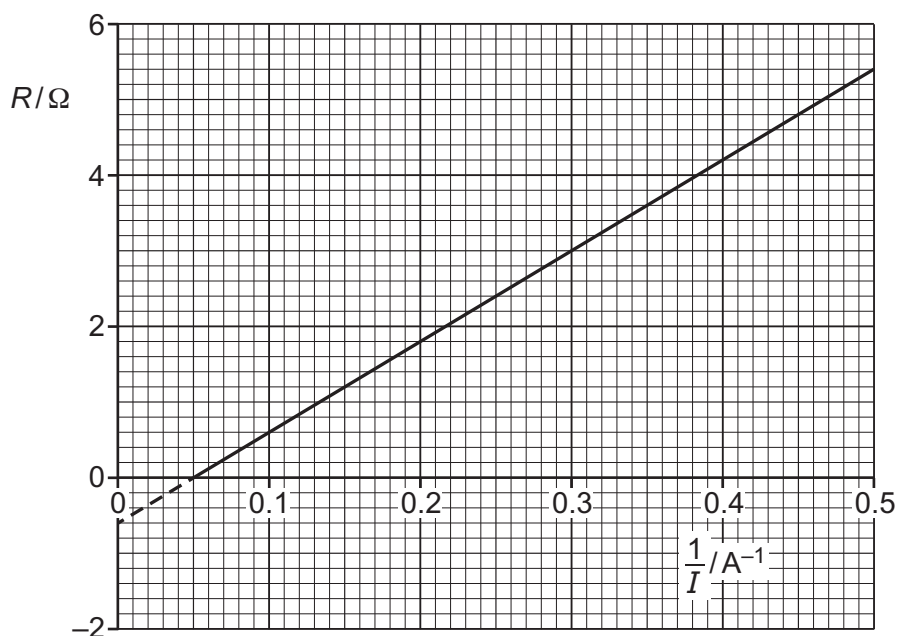

Fig. 6.2

(i) Fig. 6.2 to determine the power dissipated in the variable resistor when there is a current of 2.0 A in the circuit.

power = ... W [3]

(ii) Fig. 6.2 and the equation in **(c)** to:

1. state the internal resistance r of the battery

r = ... Ω

2. determine the e.m.f. E of the battery.

E = ... V

[3]

[Total: 10]