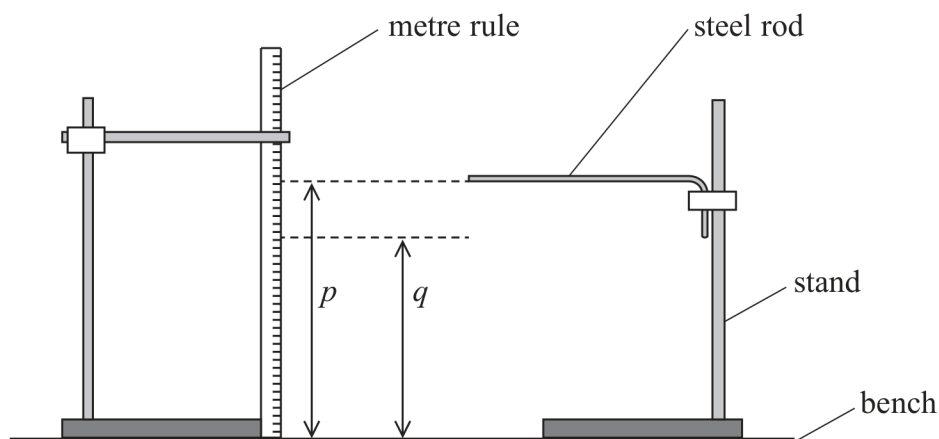


- 4 An L-shaped steel rod was held horizontally in a stand clamped by its shorter end as shown.



The end of the steel rod was at a height  $p$  above the bench.

A student attached a mass  $m$  to the end of the steel rod causing it to bend towards the bench. The end of the steel rod was then at a height  $q$  above the bench.

- (a) (i) Describe two techniques she should use when measuring  $p$  and  $q$ .

(2)

- (ii) The difference between  $p$  and  $q$  was recorded as  $26 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}$ .

Explain why the uncertainty in this value is given as 1 mm.

(2)

(b) The steel rod had a circular cross-section with a diameter  $d$  of approximately 2 mm.

(i) Explain the most appropriate instrument the student should use to measure  $d$ . (2)

.....

.....

.....

(ii) Explain one technique that she should use to measure  $d$ . (2)

.....

.....

.....

(iii) She recorded the following measurements.

$d/\text{mm}$				
2.35	2.37	2.34	2.35	2.33

Calculate the mean value of  $d$  in mm and its uncertainty. (2)

.....

.....

.....

Mean value of  $d$  = ..... mm  $\pm$  ..... mm

(c) The shear modulus  $G$  is a measure of a material's resistance to bending, and is given by

$$G = \frac{32mglx^2}{\pi yd^4}$$

where  $m$  is the mass attached to the end of the rod and  $y$  is the vertical deflection.

$l$  and  $x$  are the lengths as shown below.

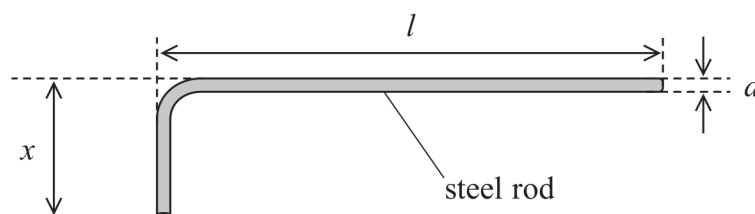


Diagram not  
to scale

Determine a value of  $G$  for steel in  $\text{Nm}^{-2}$ .

$m = 100 \text{ g}$  with negligible uncertainty

$l = 58.9 \text{ cm} \pm 0.1 \text{ cm}$

$x = 10.3 \text{ cm} \pm 0.1 \text{ cm}$

$y = 26 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}$

(2)

$G = \dots\dots\dots \text{Nm}^{-2}$

(d) The table shows values of  $G$  for different types of steel.

Type of steel	Structural steel	Carbon steel
$G/10^9 \text{ N m}^{-2}$	79.3	77.0

Deduce whether the data provided in part (c) would allow the student to determine the type of steel the rod was made from.

(4)

(Total for Question 4 = 16 marks)