

Question number	Answer		Mark
4(a)(i)	Vernier calipers as the range of the micrometer is too small	(1)	1
4(a)(ii)	There may be a source of <u>systematic error</u> Or the Vernier calipers may not have been checked for zero error Therefore the values may not be close to the true value	(1) (1)	2
4(b)	Mean $x = \underline{2.12}$ (mm) Uncertainty of <u>0.02</u> (mm) from calculation of half range [Accept furthest from the mean] <u>Example of calculation</u> mean $x = (2.11+2.10+2.13+2.14+2.11) \text{ mm}/5 = 2.118 = 2.12$ mm Uncertainty = $(2.14-2.10) \text{ mm}/2 = 0.02 \text{ mm}$	(1) (1)	2
4(c)(i)	Use of $n = 1 + \frac{d^2+(t-x)^2}{8f(t-x)}$ Correct value of n to 2 or 3 s.f. [e.c.f (b)] <u>Example of calculation</u> $n = 1 + \frac{d^2+(t-x)^2}{8f(t-x)} = 1 + \frac{5.10^2+(0.830-0.212)^2}{8 \times 9.8 \times (0.830-0.212)} = 1 + \frac{26.01+0.618^2}{48.45}$ $= 1.54$	(1) (1)	2
4(c)(ii)	Addition of uncertainties shown Conversion to %U to minimum 2 s.f. [e.c.f (b)] <u>Example of calculation</u> $U = 0.01 + 0.02 = 0.03$ $\%U = 0.03 / (8.30 - 2.12) \times 100\% = 0.49 \%$	(1) (1)	2

4(c)(iii)	<p>Use of $2 \times \%U$ in d and $2 \times \%U$ ($t-x$) shown [e.c.f (b)]</p> <p>Calculation of U in d^2 and U in $(t-x)^2$ shown</p> <p>Addition of uncertainties shown</p> <p>Correct value of U to 3 s.f. (do not penalise if square root of final value is taken)</p> <p><u>Example of calculation</u></p> <p>$\%U$ in $d^2 = 2 \times (0.01/5.1 \times 100) = 0.392\%$</p> <p>$U$ in $d^2 = 5.1^2 \times 0.392/100 = 0.102$</p> <p>$\%U$ in $(t-x)^2 = 2 \times 0.49 = 0.98\%$</p> <p>$U$ in $(t-x)^2 = 0.618^2 \times 0.98/100 = 0.004$</p> <p>$U = 0.102 + 0.004 = 0.106$</p>	<p>(1)</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>(1)</p>	4
4(c)(iv)	<p>Correct calculation of $\%U$ in n shown [e.c.f. (c)(ii) and (iii)]</p> <p>Calculation of relevant limit shown [e.c.f (c)(i)]</p> <p>Valid conclusion based on comparison of calculated values [MP3 dependent on MP2]</p> <p><u>Example of calculation</u></p> <p>$\%U = (0.106/26.4 \times 100) + 0.485 + (0.3/9.8 \times 100) = 0.402 + 0.485 + 3.06$</p> <p>$= 3.95\%$</p> <p>Upper limit $= 1.54 \times 1.04 = 1.60$</p> <p>Lower limit $= 1.54 \times 0.96 = 1.48$</p> <p>The lens is most likely to be made of crown glass as it is the only value to fall within the range</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Correct calculation of $\%U$ in n shown [e.c.f. (c)(ii) and (iii)]</p> <p>Correct calculation of relevant $\%D$ shown [e.c.f (c)(i)]</p> <p>Valid conclusion based on comparison of calculated values [MP3 dependent on MP2]</p>	<p>(1)</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>(1)</p>	

Example of calculation

$$\begin{aligned}\%U &= (0.106/26.4 \times 100) + 0.485 + (0.3/9.8 \times 100) = 0.402 + \\ &0.485 + 3.06 \\ &= 3.95\%\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Crown glass } \%D = (1.54 - 1.52)/1.52 \times 100 = 1.32 \%$$

$$\text{Flint glass } \%D = (1.66 - 1.54)/1.66 \times 100 = 7.23 \%$$

The lens is most likely to be made of crown glass as the %D is less than the %U whereas %D is larger than %U for flint glass.

Total mark for Question 4 = 16