

- 3 A bar magnet of mass 250 g is suspended from the free end of a spring, as illustrated in Fig. 3.1.

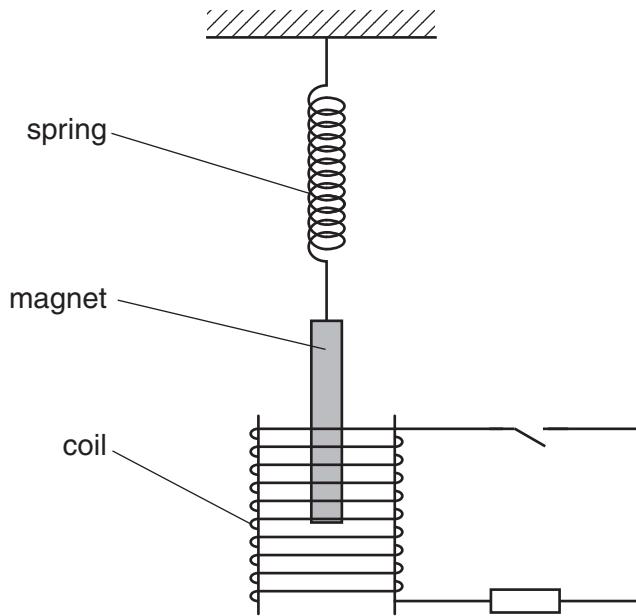


Fig. 3.1

The magnet hangs so that one pole is near the centre of a coil of wire.

The coil is connected in series with a resistor and a switch. The switch is open.

The magnet is displaced vertically and then allowed to oscillate with one pole remaining inside the coil. The other pole remains outside the coil.

At time $t = 0$, the magnet is oscillating freely as it passes through its equilibrium position. At time $t = 6.0\text{ s}$, the switch in the circuit is closed.

The variation with time t of the vertical displacement y of the magnet is shown in Fig. 3.2.

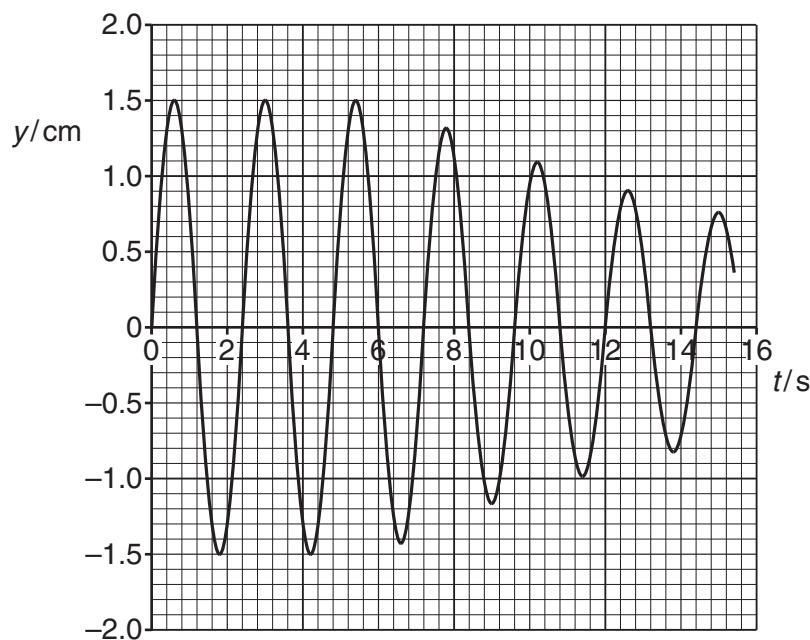


Fig. 3.2

(a) For the oscillating magnet, use data from Fig. 3.2 to calculate, to two significant figures,

(i) the frequency f ,

$$f = \dots \text{ Hz} \quad [2]$$

(ii) the energy of the oscillations during the time $t = 0$ to time $t = 6.0 \text{ s}$.

$$\text{energy} = \dots \text{ J} \quad [3]$$

- (b) (i) State Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction.

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[2]

- (ii) Use Faraday's law and energy conservation to explain why the amplitude of the oscillations of the magnet reduces after time $t = 6.0\text{ s}$.

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[3]

[Total: 10]