

- 5 The variation with time  $t$  of the displacement  $y$  of a wave X, as it passes a point P, is shown in Fig. 5.1.

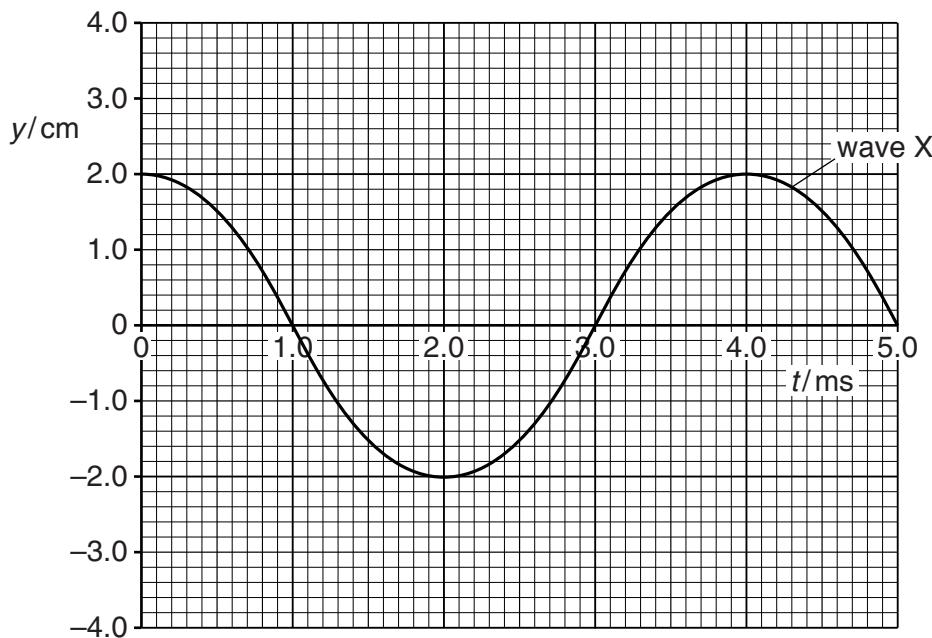


Fig. 5.1

The intensity of wave X is  $I$ .

- (a) Use Fig. 5.1 to determine the frequency of wave X.

$$\text{frequency} = \dots \text{Hz} [2]$$

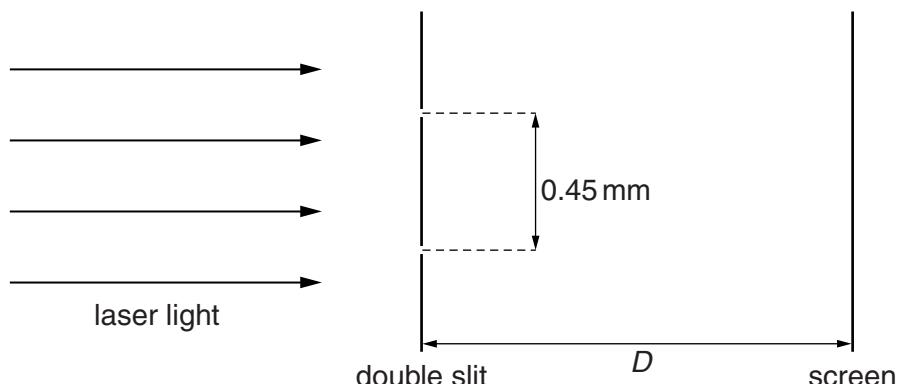
- (b) A second wave Z with the same frequency as wave X also passes point P. Wave Z has intensity  $2I$ . The phase difference between the two waves is  $90^\circ$ .

On Fig. 5.1, sketch the variation with time  $t$  of the displacement  $y$  of wave Z.

Show your working.

[3]

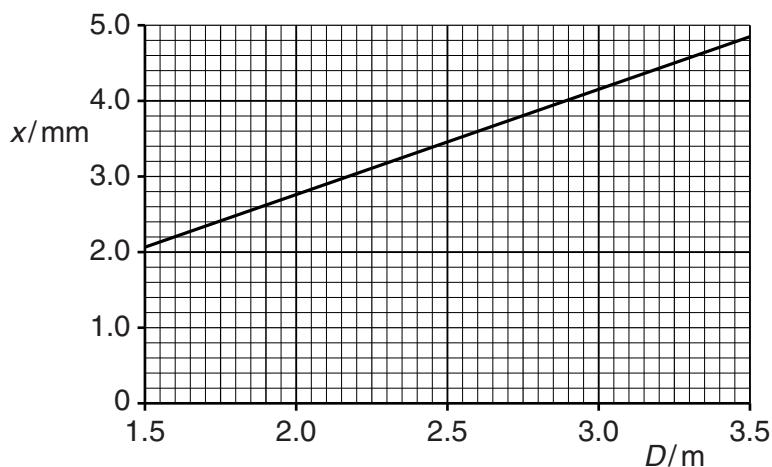
- (c) A double-slit interference experiment is used to determine the wavelength of light emitted from a laser, as shown in Fig. 5.2.



**Fig. 5.2** (not to scale)

The separation of the slits is 0.45 mm. The fringes are viewed on a screen at a distance  $D$  from the double slit.

The fringe width  $x$  is measured for different distances  $D$ . The variation with  $D$  of  $x$  is shown in Fig. 5.3.



**Fig. 5.3**

- (i) Use the gradient of the line in Fig. 5.3 to determine the wavelength, in nm, of the laser light.

$$\text{wavelength} = \dots \text{nm} [4]$$

- (ii) The separation of the slits is increased. State and explain the effects, if any, on the graph of Fig. 5.3.

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[2]

[Total: 11]