

- 5 (a) Explain what is meant by the *potential difference* across an electrical component.

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.....[2]

- (b) Fig. 5.1 shows the voltage-current variation of two components X and Y.

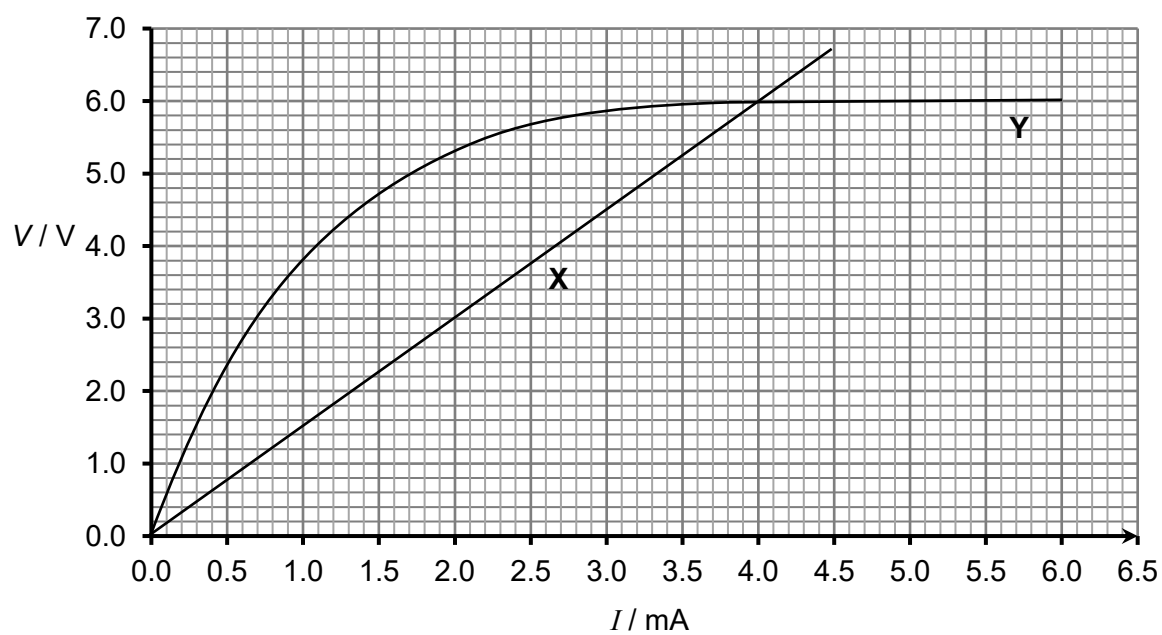


Fig. 5.1

State the maximum and minimum resistance of component Y between $V = 0.0 \text{ V}$ and $V = 6.0 \text{ V}$.

minimum resistance = k Ω

maximum resistance = k Ω

[2]

- (c) Components X and Y are connected in parallel as shown in Fig. 5.2. The parallel combination is connected in series with a variable resistor R and a cell of e.m.f. 8.0 V and negligible internal resistance.

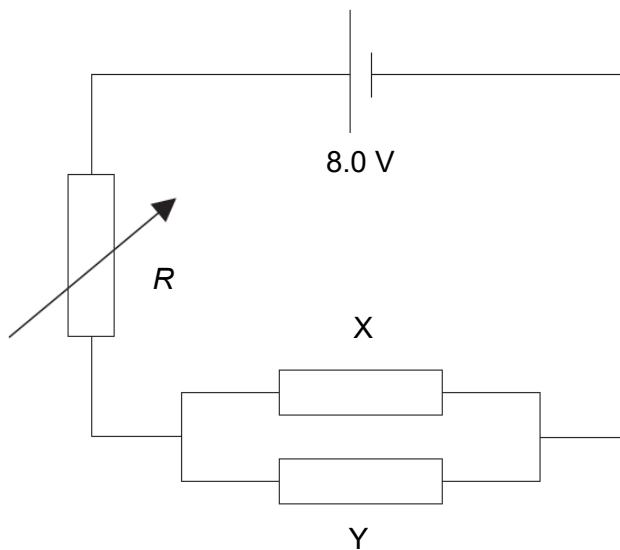


Fig. 5.2

- (i) The resistance of the variable resistor R is adjusted until both X and Y are operating at the same resistance. With reference to Fig. 5.1, deduce the voltage across X and Y.

voltage = V [1]

- (ii) Hence, determine the resistance of the variable resistor R .

$$R = \dots\dots\dots \Omega [2]$$

