

- 2 A battery of e.m.f. E and internal resistance r is connected to a variable resistor, as shown in Fig. 2.1.

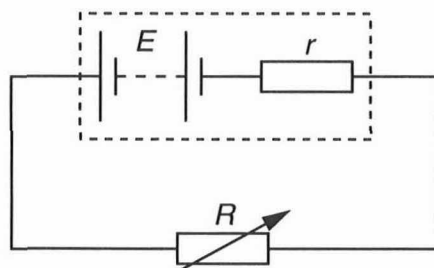


Fig. 2.1

The total power produced in the battery is P_T . The power dissipated in the variable resistor is P_R .

The variations of P_T and of P_R with resistance R of the variable resistor are shown in Fig. 2.2.

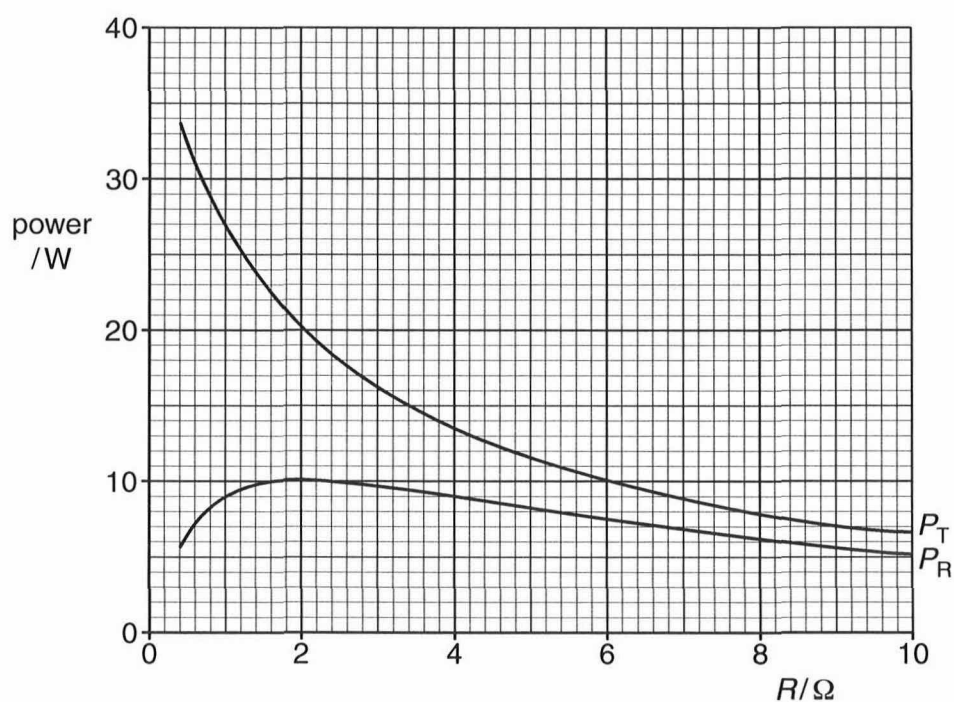


Fig. 2.2

- (a) For resistance $R = 4.0\Omega$, use Fig. 2.2
- (i) to show that the current in the circuit is 1.5 A,





(ii) to determine the e.m.f. E of the battery.

$$E = \dots\dots\dots \text{V} \quad [2]$$

(b) For any value of R , the value of P_T is greater than that of P_R .

(i) Suggest what is represented by the quantity $(P_T - P_R)$.

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..... [1]

(ii) Use the values of P_T and P_R at $R = 4.0 \, \Omega$ and your answer to (a)(i) to determine the internal resistance r of the battery.

$$r = \dots\dots\dots \, \Omega \quad [2]$$

(c) (i) Use Fig. 2.2 to state the value of R at which P_R is maximum.

$$R = \dots\dots\dots \, \Omega \quad [1]$$

(ii) For the value of R stated in (i), determine the efficiency of power transfer from the battery to the variable resistor.

$$\text{efficiency} = \dots\dots\dots \% \quad [1]$$

- (iii) State how the efficiency of power transfer changes for values of R between $4\ \Omega$ and $10\ \Omega$.

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..... [1]

