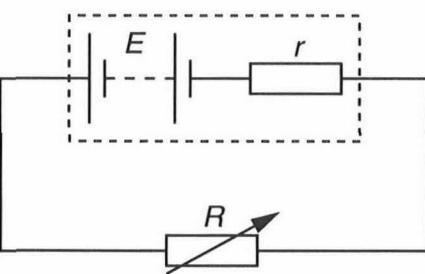


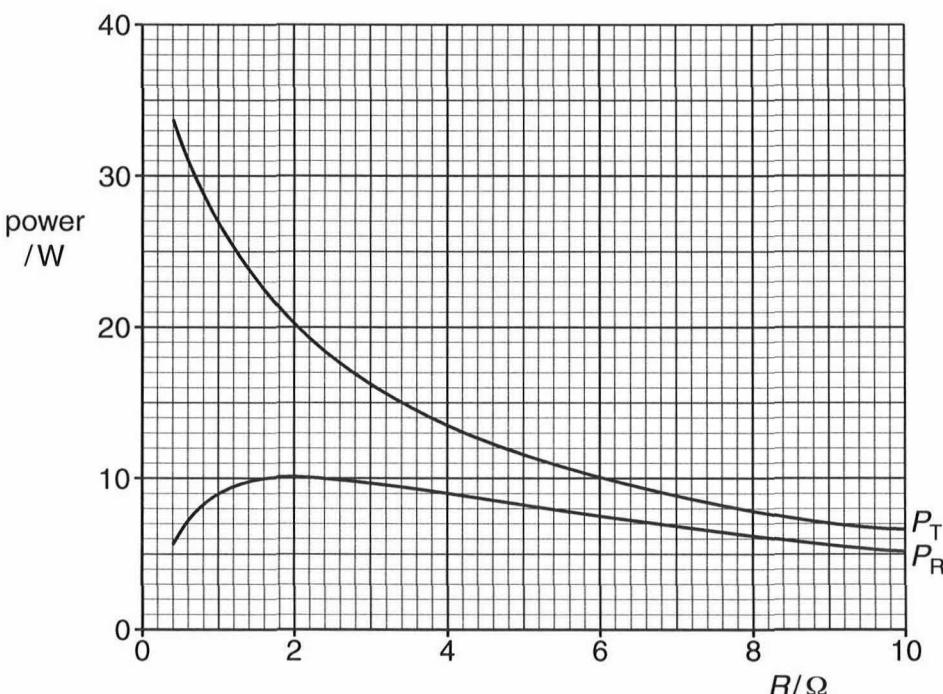
- 2 A battery of e.m.f.  $E$  and internal resistance  $r$  is connected to a variable resistor, as shown in Fig. 2.1.



**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  $1.5\text{A}$ ,

[2]

[Turn over





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

$$E = \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots V [2]$$

- (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  $(P_T - P_R)$ .

.....  
..... [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.

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

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

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

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

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



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

..... [1]

