Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER | | | | | |

CANDIDATE NUMBER | | | | |

2509053205

PHYSICS **9702/52**

Paper 5 Planning, Analysis and Evaluation **May/June 2017**

1 hour 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

Electronic calculators may be used.
You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **8** printed pages.

CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

1 A student is investigating the motion of a small cube on a turntable connected to an electric motor as shown in Fig. 1.1.

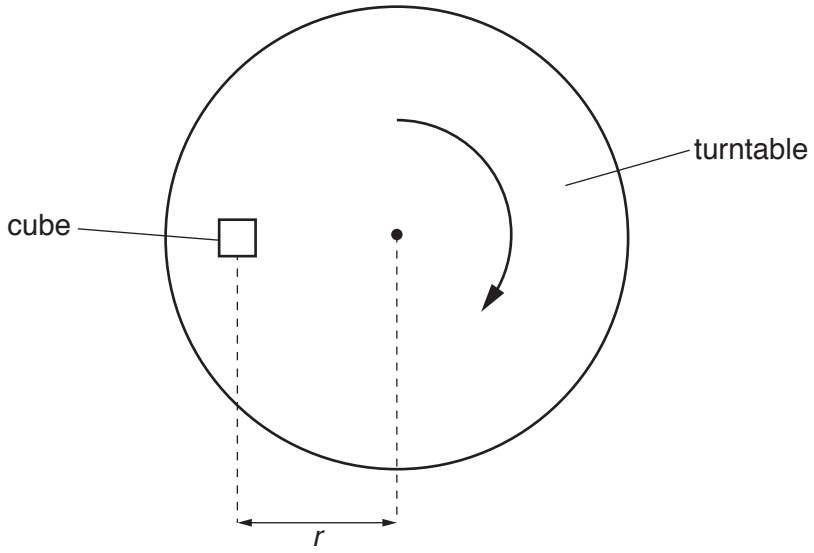


Fig. 1.1

The cube is placed at a distance r from the centre of the turntable. It is suggested that the relationship between r and the maximum frequency f of the turntable for which the cube does not move relative to the turntable is

$$K = 4\pi^2 mfr$$

where m is the mass of the cube and K is a constant.

Design a laboratory experiment to test the relationship between f and r. Explain how your results could be used to determine a value for K. You should draw a diagram, on page 3, showing the arrangement of your equipment. In your account you should pay particular attention to

- the procedure to be followed,
- the measurements to be taken,
- the control of variables,
- the analysis of the data,
- any safety precautions to be taken.

[15]

Diagram

[Total: 15]

2 A student is investigating the current in a circuit. The circuit is set up as shown in Fig. 2.1.

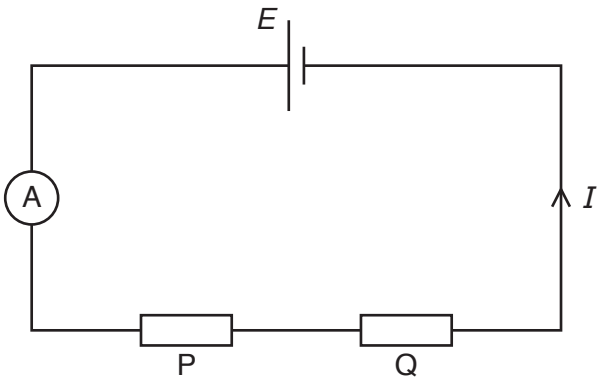


Fig. 2.1

Two resistors P and Q are connected to a power supply of e.m.f. E and negligible internal resistance. The current I is measured.

The resistance of resistor P is P. The experiment is repeated for different values of P.

It is suggested that I and P are related by the equation

$$E = I(P + Q)$$

where Q is the resistance of resistor Q.

(a) A graph is plotted of $\frac{1}{I}$ on the y-axis against P on the x-axis.

Determine expressions for the gradient and the y-intercept.

gradient = ...

y-intercept = ...
[1]

(b) Values of P and I are given in Fig. 2.2.
The tolerance of each value of P is ±5%.

P/Ω	I/mA	$\frac{1}{I}$ /A^{-1}
180 ±	34	
220 ±	28	
330 ±	19	
470 ±	14	
560 ±	12	
680 ±	10	

Fig. 2.2

Calculate and record values of $\frac{1}{I}$ /A^{-1} in Fig. 2.2.

Determine the absolute uncertainties in P. [2]

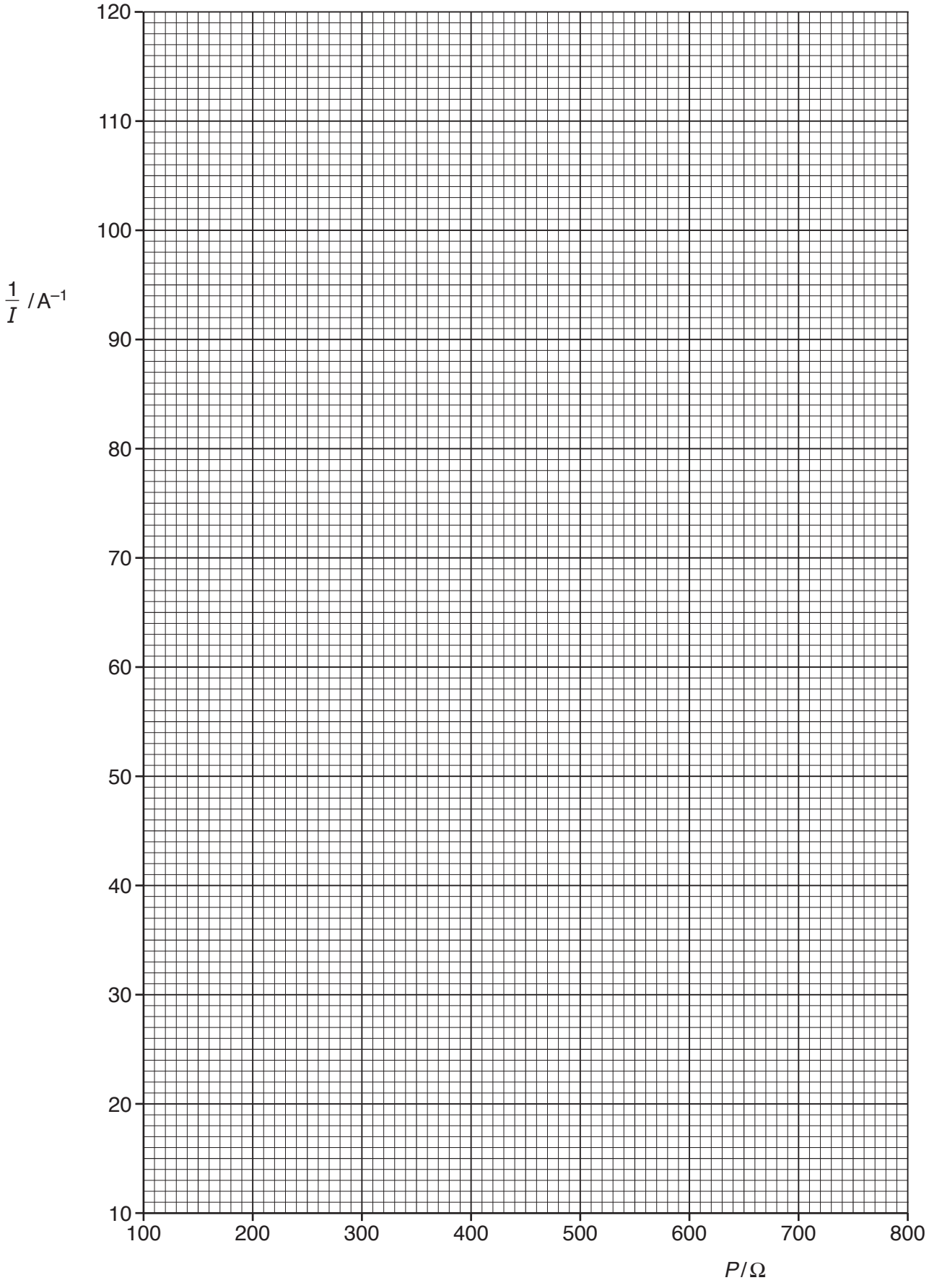
(c) **(i)** Plot a graph of $\frac{1}{I}$ /A^{-1} against P/Ω.

Include error bars for P. [2]

(ii) Draw the straight line of best fit and a worst acceptable straight line on your graph. Both lines should be clearly labelled. [2]

(iii) Determine the gradient of the line of best fit. Include the absolute uncertainty in your answer.

gradient = ...[2]


120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
$\frac{1}{I}$ / A^{-1}
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
P / Ω

(iv) Determine the *y*-intercept of the line of best fit. Include the absolute uncertainty in your answer.

y-intercept = ...[2]

(d) (i) Using your answers to **(a)**, **(c)(iii)** and **(c)(iv)**, determine the values of *E* and *Q*. Include appropriate units.

E = ...

Q = ...
[2]

(ii) Determine the percentage uncertainties in *E* and *Q*.

percentage uncertainty in *E* = ... %

percentage uncertainty in *Q* = ... %
[2]

[Total: 15]