

Surname		Other Names	
Centre Number		Candidate Number	
Candidate Signature			

Leave blank

General Certificate of Education
 January 2004
 Advanced Subsidiary Examination



PHYSICS (SPECIFICATION A)
Unit 2 Mechanics and Molecular Kinetic Theory

PA02

Monday 12 January 2004 Morning Session

In addition to this paper you will require:

- a calculator;
- a pencil and a ruler.

For Examiner's Use			
Number	Mark	Number	Mark
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
Total (Column 1)	→		
Total (Column 2)	→		
TOTAL			
Examiner's Initials			

Time allowed: 1 hour

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided. All working must be shown.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- The paper carries 30% of the total marks for Physics Advanced Subsidiary and carries 15% of the total marks for Physics Advanced.
- A *Data Sheet* is provided on pages 3 and 4. You may wish to detach this perforated sheet at the start of the examination.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- In questions requiring description and explanation you will be assessed on your ability to use an appropriate form and style of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently, and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate. The degree of legibility of your handwriting and the level of accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be taken into account.

Data Sheet

- A perforated *Data Sheet* is provided as pages 3 and 4 of this question paper.
- This sheet may be useful for answering some of the questions in the examination.
- You may wish to detach this sheet before you begin work.

Fundamental constants and values				Mechanics and Applied Physics		Fields, Waves, Quantum Phenomena	
Quantity	Symbol	Value	Units				
speed of light in vacuo	c	3.00×10^8	m s^{-1}	$v = u + at$	$g = \frac{F}{m}$		
permeability of free space	μ_0	$4\pi \times 10^{-7}$	H m^{-1}	$s = \left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right)t$	$g = -\frac{GM}{r^2}$		
permittivity of free space	ϵ_0	8.85×10^{-12}	F m^{-1}	$s = ut + \frac{at^2}{2}$	$g = -\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta x}$		
charge of electron	e	1.60×10^{-19}	C	$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$	$V = -\frac{GM}{r}$		
the Planck constant	h	6.63×10^{-34}	J s	$F = \frac{\Delta(mv)}{\Delta t}$	$a = -(2\pi f)^2 x$		
gravitational constant	G	6.67×10^{-11}	$\text{N m}^2 \text{kg}^{-2}$	$P = Fv$	$v = \pm 2\pi f \sqrt{A^2 - x^2}$		
the Avogadro constant	N_A	6.02×10^{23}	mol^{-1}	$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{power output}}{\text{power input}}$	$x = A \cos 2\pi ft$		
molar gas constant	R	8.31	$\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$	$\omega = \frac{v}{r} = 2\pi f$	$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$		
the Boltzmann constant	k	1.38×10^{-23}	J K^{-1}	$a = \frac{v^2}{r} = r\omega^2$	$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$		
the Stefan constant	σ	5.67×10^{-8}	$\text{W m}^{-2} \text{K}^{-4}$	$I = \sum mr^2$	$\lambda = \frac{\omega s}{D}$		
the Wien constant	a	2.90×10^{-3}	m K	$E_k = \frac{1}{2} I\omega^2$	$d \sin \theta = n\lambda$		
electron rest mass	m_e	9.11×10^{-31}	kg	$\omega_2 = \omega_1 + at$	$\theta \approx \frac{\lambda}{D}$		
(equivalent to $5.5 \times 10^{-4}u$)				$\theta = \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$	${}^1n_2 = \frac{\sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$		
electron charge/mass ratio	e/m_e	1.76×10^{11}	C kg^{-1}	$\omega_2^2 = \omega_1^2 + 2\alpha\theta$	${}^1n_2 = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$		
proton rest mass	m_p	1.67×10^{-27}	kg	$\theta = \frac{1}{2}(\omega_1 + \omega_2)t$	$\sin \theta_c = \frac{1}{n}$		
(equivalent to 1.00728u)				$T = I\alpha$	$E = hf$		
proton charge/mass ratio	e/m_p	9.58×10^7	C kg^{-1}	$\text{angular momentum} = I\omega$	$hf = \phi + E_k$		
neutron rest mass	m_n	1.67×10^{-27}	kg	$W = T\theta$	$hf = E_1 - E_2$		
(equivalent to 1.00867u)				$P = T\omega$	$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{mv}$		
gravitational field strength	g	9.81	N kg^{-1}	$\text{angular impulse} = \text{change of angular momentum} = Tt$	$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$		
acceleration due to gravity	g	9.81	m s^{-2}	$\Delta Q = \Delta U + \Delta W$	Electricity		
atomic mass unit	u	1.661×10^{-27}	kg	$\Delta W = p\Delta V$	$\epsilon = \frac{E}{Q}$		
(1u is equivalent to 931.3 MeV)				$pV^\gamma = \text{constant}$	$\epsilon = I(R + r)$		
				$\text{work done per cycle} = \text{area of loop}$	$\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \dots$		
				$\text{input power} = \text{calorific value} \times \text{fuel flow rate}$	$R_T = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \dots$		
				$\text{indicated power as (area of } p-V \text{ loop)} \times (\text{no. of cycles/s}) \times (\text{no. of cylinders})$	$P = I^2 R$		
				$\text{friction power} = \text{indicated power} - \text{brake power}$	$E = \frac{F}{Q} = \frac{V}{d}$		
				$\text{efficiency} = \frac{W}{Q_{in}} = \frac{Q_{in} - Q_{out}}{Q_{in}}$	$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2}$		
				$\text{maximum possible efficiency} = \frac{T_H - T_C}{T_H}$	$E = \frac{1}{2} QV$		
					$F = BIl$		
					$F = BQv$		
					$Q = Q_0 e^{-t/RC}$		
					$\phi = \frac{BA}{\mu_0}$		

Fundamental particles

Class	Name	Symbol	Rest energy /MeV
photon	photon	γ	0
lepton	neutrino	ν_e	0
		ν_μ	0
	electron	e^\pm	0.510999
	muon	μ^\pm	105.659
mesons	pion	π^\pm	139.576
		π^0	134.972
	kaon	K^\pm	493.821
		K^0	497.762
baryons	proton	p	938.257
	neutron	n	939.551

Properties of quarks

Type	Charge	Baryon number	Strangeness
u	$+\frac{2}{3}$	$+\frac{1}{3}$	0
d	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$+\frac{1}{3}$	0
s	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$+\frac{1}{3}$	-1

Geometrical equations

- arc length = $r\theta$
- circumference of circle = $2\pi r$
- area of circle = πr^2
- area of cylinder = $2\pi rh$
- volume of cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$
- area of sphere = $4\pi r^2$
- volume of sphere = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Data Sheet

$$\text{magnitude of induced e.m.f.} = N \frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t}$$

$$I_{\text{rms}} = \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Mechanical and Thermal Properties

$$\text{the Young modulus} = \frac{\text{tensile stress}}{\text{tensile strain}} = \frac{F}{A} \frac{l}{e}$$

$$\text{energy stored} = \frac{1}{2} Fe$$

$$\Delta Q = mc \Delta\theta$$

$$\Delta Q = ml$$

$$pV = \frac{1}{3} Nmc^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} mc^2 = \frac{3}{2} kT = \frac{3RT}{2N_A}$$

Nuclear Physics and Turning Points in Physics

$$\text{force} = \frac{eV_p}{d}$$

$$\text{force} = Bev$$

$$\text{radius of curvature} = \frac{mv}{Be}$$

$$\frac{eV}{d} = mg$$

$$\text{work done} = eV$$

$$F = 6\pi\eta rv$$

$$I = k \frac{I_0}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta N}{\Delta t} = -\lambda N$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2}meV}$$

$$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$T_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda}$$

$$R = r_0 A^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$E = mc^2 = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$l = l_0 \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$t = \frac{t_0}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

Astrophysics and Medical Physics

Body	Mass/kg	Mean radius/m
Sun	2.00×10^{30}	7.00×10^8
Earth	6.00×10^{24}	6.40×10^6

$$1 \text{ astronomical unit} = 1.50 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$$

$$1 \text{ parsec} = 206265 \text{ AU} = 3.08 \times 10^{16} \text{ m} = 3.26 \text{ ly}$$

$$1 \text{ light year} = 9.45 \times 10^{15} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Hubble constant } (H) = 65 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$$

$$M = \frac{\text{angle subtended by image at eye}}{\text{angle subtended by object at unaided eye}}$$

$$M = \frac{f_o}{f_e}$$

$$m - M = 5 \log \frac{d}{10}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{max}} T = \text{constant} = 0.0029 \text{ m K}$$

$$v = Hd$$

$$P = \sigma AT^4$$

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} = \frac{v}{c}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda} = -\frac{v}{c}$$

$$R_s = \frac{2GM}{c^2}$$

Medical Physics

$$\text{power} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f} \text{ and } m = \frac{v}{u}$$

$$\text{intensity level} = 10 \log \frac{I}{I_0}$$

$$I = I_0 e^{-\mu x}$$

$$\mu_m = \frac{\mu}{\rho}$$

Electronics

Resistors

Preferred values for resistors (E24)

Series: 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.5 1.6 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.4 2.7 3.0 3.3 3.6 3.9 4.3 4.7 5.1 5.6 6.2 6.8 7.5 8.2 9.1 ohms

and multiples that are ten times greater

$$Z = \frac{V_{\text{rms}}}{I_{\text{rms}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_T} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} + \dots$$

$$C_T = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + \dots$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$$

Alternating Currents

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

Operational amplifier

$$G = \frac{V_{\text{out}}}{V_{\text{in}}} \quad \text{voltage gain}$$

$$G = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} \quad \text{inverting}$$

$$G = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1} \quad \text{non-inverting}$$

$$V_{\text{out}} = -R_f \left(\frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_2}{R_2} + \frac{V_3}{R_3} \right) \quad \text{summing}$$

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

1 (a) (i) State what is meant by a scalar quantity.

.....
.....
.....

(ii) State **two** examples of scalar quantities.

example 1:

example 2:

(3 marks)

(b) An object is acted upon by two forces at right angles to each other. One of the forces has a magnitude of 5.0 N and the resultant force produced on the object is 9.5 N. Determine

(i) the magnitude of the other force,

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(ii) the angle between the resultant force and the 5.0 N force.

.....
.....

(4 marks)

7

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

2 A constant resultant horizontal force of $1.8 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$ acts on a car of mass 900 kg, initially at rest on a level road.

(a) Calculate

(i) the acceleration of the car,

.....
.....

(ii) the speed of the car after 8.0 s,

.....
.....

(iii) the momentum of the car after 8.0 s,

.....
.....

(iv) the distance travelled by the car in the first 8.0 s of its motion,

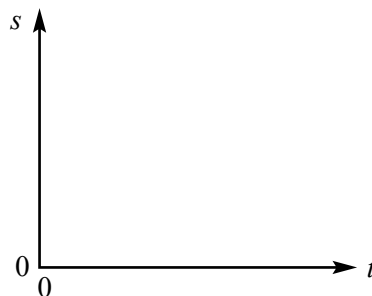
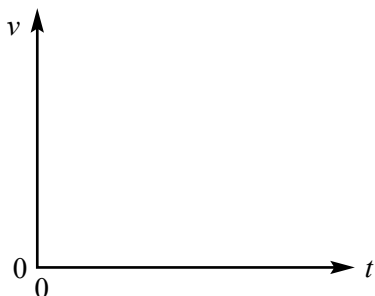
.....
.....
.....

(v) the work done by the resultant horizontal force during the first 8.0 s.

.....
.....

(9 marks)

- (b) On the axes below sketch the graphs for speed, v , and distance travelled, s , against time, t , for the first 8.0 s of the car's motion.



(2 marks)

- (c) In practice the resultant force on the car changes with time. Air resistance is one factor that affects the resultant force acting on the vehicle. You may be awarded marks for the quality of written communication in your answer.

- (i) Suggest, with a reason, how the resultant force on the car changes as its speed increases.

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (ii) Explain, using Newton's laws of motion, why the vehicle has a maximum speed.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(5 marks)

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

- 3 (a) The air in a room of volume 27.0 m^3 is at a temperature of 22°C and a pressure of 105 kPa .

Calculate

- (i) the temperature, in K, of the air,

.....

- (ii) the number of moles of air in the room,

.....

.....

.....

- (iii) the number of gas molecules in the room.

.....

.....

(5 marks)

- (b) The temperature of an ideal gas in a sealed container falls. State, with a reason, what happens to the

- (i) mean square speed of the gas molecules,

.....

.....

.....

- (ii) pressure of the gas.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4 marks)

4 (a) State the principle of moments.

.....
.....
.....
.....

(3 marks)

(b) (i) Draw a labelled diagram of the apparatus you would use to verify the principle of moments.

(ii) Describe the procedure that would be used and state what measurements are taken.

You may be awarded marks for the quality of written communication in your answer.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(ii) Explain how the results would be used to verify the principle of moments.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(7 marks)

10

5 A bicycle and its rider have a total mass of 95 kg. The bicycle is travelling along a horizontal road at a constant speed of 8.0 m s^{-1} .

(a) Calculate the kinetic energy of the bicycle and rider.

.....

 (2 marks)

(b) The brakes are applied until the bicycle and rider come to rest. During braking, 60% of the kinetic energy of the bicycle and rider is converted to thermal energy in the brake blocks. The brake blocks have a total mass of 0.12 kg and the material from which they are made has a specific heat capacity of $1200 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$.

(i) Calculate the maximum rise in temperature of the brake blocks.

.....

(ii) State an assumption you have made in part (b)(i).

.....

 (4 marks)

QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION (2 marks)

—
6

—
2

END OF QUESTIONS