OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL S.S.S GAYAZA

HOLIDAY WORK TERM ONE, 2020

S.6 PHYSICS 2

Assume where necessary:

Acceleration due to gravity,	g	=	9.81m s^{-2}
Speed of light in Vacuum,	c	=	$3.0 \times 10^{8} \text{m s}^{-1}$
Speed of sound in air,	*v*	=	$3.40 \times 10^{2} \text{m s}^{-1}$
Electronic charge,	e	=	$1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}$
Electronic mass,	m_e	=	$9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{kg}$
Permeability of free space,	μ_o	=	$4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{H m}^{-1}$
Permittivity of free space,	ε_0	=	$8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{F m}^{-1}$
The Constant,	$\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}$	=	$9.0 \times 10^{9} \text{F}^{-1} \text{m}$

1. (a) (i) State the laws of reflection of light. (2 marks)

(ii) A ray of light from a fixed bulb B is incident on a plane mirror M_1 at 20°. The mirror is then rotated about point O anti-clockwise to position M_2 as shown in figure 1. Taking R_1 and R_2 as the respective reflected rays. Determine the size of angle θ between R_1 and R_2. (3 marks)

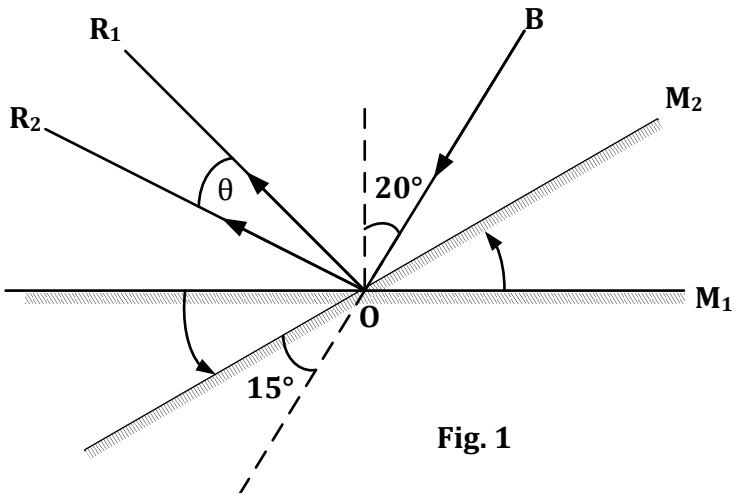

Fig. 1

(b) (i) Define the term centre of curvature of a convex mirror. (1 mark)

(ii) A convex lens L and a convex mirror M are arranged coaxially a distance of 6.0 cm apart. A real point object O placed in front of a convex lens of focal length 10.0 cm coincides with its own image by no parallax at a distance of 15.0 cm from L.

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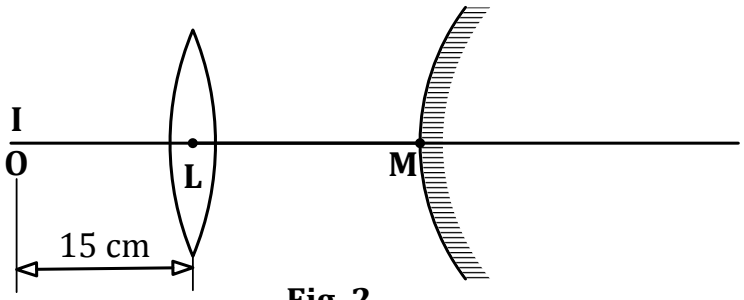

Fig. 2

Determine the focal length of the convex mirror, and draw a ray diagram to illustrate the action. (5 marks)

(c) Describe an experiment to determine the refracting angle of a triangular glass prism using an optical spectrometer. (6 marks)

(d) (i) What is meant by *limiting angle* of a triangular glass prism? (1 mark)

(ii) Calculate the limiting angle of a prism made of glass of refractive index 1.51. (2 marks)

2. (a) (i) Define absolute refractive index of a material. (1 mark)

(ii) Monochromatic light is incident from air into a glass slab of refractive index 1.50 at 48.6°. Given that the thickness of the slab is 9.0 cm. Determine the time taken by the light to move across the slab. $(speed\ of\ light\ in\ air = 3.0 \times 10^8 ms^{-1})$. (4 marks)

(b) (i) Describe the structure and action of a compound microscope in normal adjustment. (5 marks)

(ii) A finite object of height 0.2 cm is placed 3.0 cm in front of the objective lens of focal length 2.5 cm. The eyepiece of the microscope having a focal length of 5.0 cm produces a magnified virtual image at the near point of the eye. Determine the size of the final image formed. (4 marks)

(c) Explain why a simple hand lens is said to be free chromatic aberration when held very close to the observer's eye for observing objects. (3 marks)

(d) Explain three advantages of reflecting telescopes over refracting telescopes. (3 marks)

3. (a) Distinguish between longitudinal waves and transverse waves. (3 marks)

(b) A progressive wave whose displacement in the x – direction with time is represented by the equation $y_1 = \text{a} \sin 2\pi \left(ft + \frac{x}{\lambda}\right)$ after bouncing off a plane stationary reflecting surface produces another wave of displacementy_2.

(i) State the direction of travel of wave of displacement y_1. (1 mark)

(ii) Write down equation of y_2. (1mark)

(iii) Derive the equation of the resulting standing wave and state its amplitude. (3 marks)

(c) (i) What are beats? (1 mark)

(ii) Explain how beats are produced. (3 marks)

(iii) Describe how you can use the knowledge of beats to determine the frequency of unknown source. (4 marks)

(d) A fine wire of length 0.200 m is held between two fixed points and is subjected to a tension of 100 N. It's plucked from the middle to set it into vibration. At its 3rd harmonic, it resonates with a tuning force of frequency 256 Hz.

Determine the;

(i) Wavelength of the wave profile produced. (2 marks)

(ii) Mass per unit length of the wire used. (2 marks)

4. (a) (i) State Kirchhoff's laws. (2 marks)

(ii) The circuit in figure 6 shows a network of d.c sources and resistors.

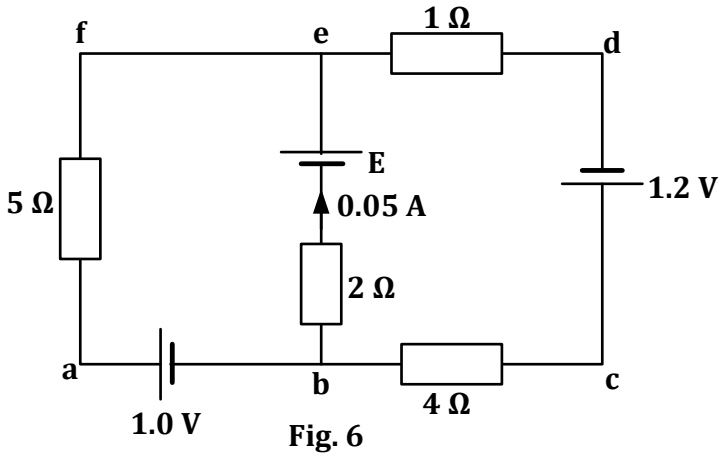

Fig. 6

If a current of 0.05 A flows through 2 Ω resistor from **b** to **e**, determine the value of E. (4 marks)

(b) (i) Define the term *electrical resistivity* of a material. (1 mark)

(ii) Describe an experiment to measure electrical resistivity of a material in form of a wire using a voltmeter and an ammeter. (6 marks)

(c) (i) Explain the principle of operation of a slide wire potentiometer. (3 marks)

(ii) On top of being accurate, state two other advantages of a slide wire potentiometer over a moving coil voltmeter. (2 marks)

(d) Explain the modifications necessary to use an ordinary slide wire potentiometer for the measurement of thermo electric e.m.f. (2 marks)

5. (a) (i) Define an ohm. (1 mark)

(ii) Derive an expression for the effective resistance of two resistors of resistances R_1 and R_2 arranged in parallel. (4 marks)

(b) Draw a labelled diagram of a Wheatstone bridge and use it to derive the balance condition. (4 marks)

(c) A nickel wire and a 10 Ω standard resistor were connected in the gaps of a metre bridge. When the nickel wire was at 0°C a balance point was found 40.0 cm from the end of the bridge wire adjacent to the nickel wire. When it was at 100°C, the balance point occurred at the 50.0 cm mark. Calculate the;

(i) temperature of the nickel wire on the resistance scale when the balance point was at 42.0cm from the corresponding end of the wire. (4 marks)

(ii) resistivity of nickel at this temperature, if the length of the wire is 150 cm and cross sectional area is $25 \times 10^{-4} cm^2$. (3 marks)

(d) (i) What is an Ohmic conductor? (1 mark)

(ii) Sketch current – voltage characteristic graph of filament lamp and explain the shape. (3 marks)

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