Diploma Programme
Programme du diplôme
Programa del Diploma

Markscheme

November 2018

Physics

Higher level

Paper 3

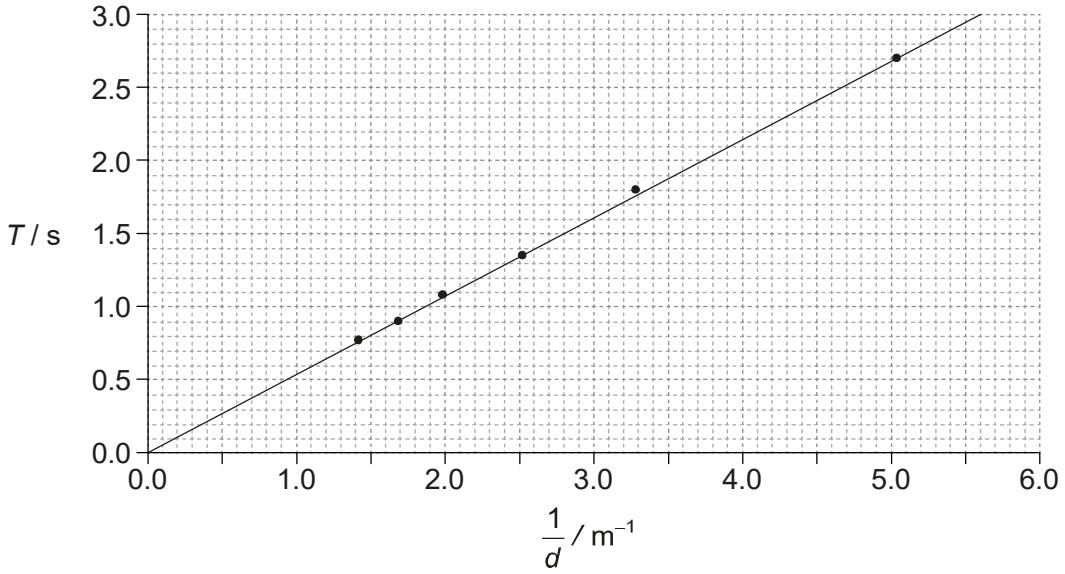
26 pages

Section A

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
1.	a		$m^{\frac{3}{2}}$ ✓	*Accept other power of tens multiples of* $m^{\frac{3}{2}}$*, eg:* $cm^{\frac{3}{2}}$.	1
1.	b		measured uncertainties «for one oscillation and for 20 oscillations» are the same/similar/OWTTE ***OR*** % uncertainty is less for 20 oscillations than for one ✓ dividing «by 20» / finding mean reduces the random error ✓		2

(continued…)

(Question 1 continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
1.	c	i	Straight line touching at least 3 points drawn across the range ✓  	*It is not required to extend the line to pass through the origin.*	**1**
1.	c	ii	theory predicts proportional relation «$T \propto \frac{1}{d}$, slope $= Td = \frac{c}{\sqrt{g}} =$ constant» ✓ the graph is «straight» line <u>through the origin</u> ✓		**2**

(continued…)

(Question 1 continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
1.	**d**		correctly determines gradient using points where ΔT≥1.5s ***OR*** correctly selects a single data point with T≥1.5s ✓ manipulation with formula, any new and correct expression to enable g to be determined ✓ Calculation of g ✓ With g in range 8.6 and 10.7 «m s^{-2}» ✓	*Allow range 0.51 to 0.57.*	**4**

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
2.	a		to provide a constant heating rate / power ***OR*** to have m proportional to t ✓		1
2.	b		due to heat losses «VIt is larger than heat into liquid» ✓ L_v calculated will be larger ✓		2
2.	c		heat losses will be similar / the same for both experiments ***OR*** heat loss presents systematic error ✓ taking the difference cancels/eliminates the effect of these losses ***OR*** use a graph to eliminate the effect ✓		2

Section B

Option A — Relativity

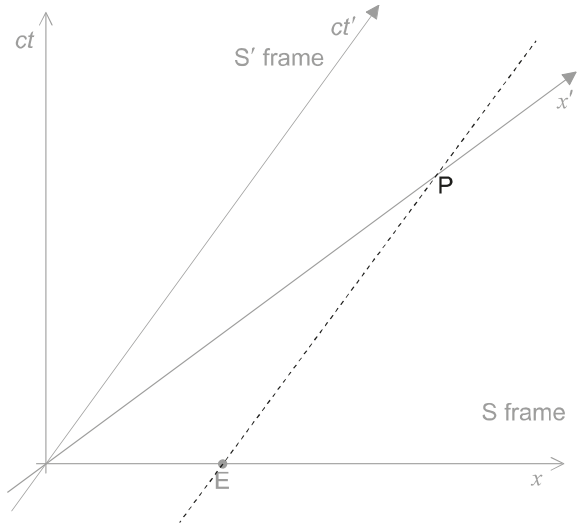
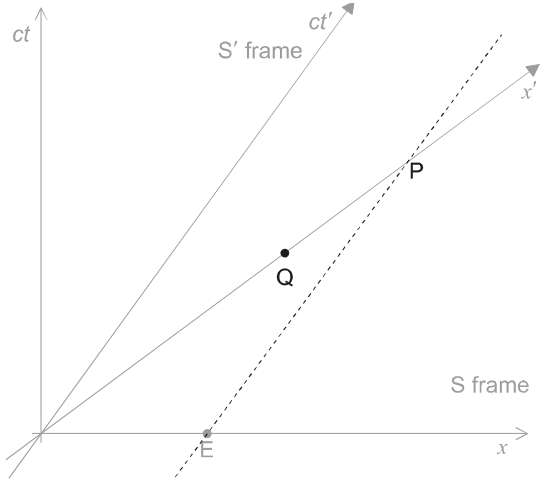
Question			Answers	Notes	Total
3.	a		a set of rulers and clocks / set of coordinates to record the position and time of events ✓		1
3.	b	i	***ALTERNATIVE 1:*** the time in frame S′ is $t' = \frac{L}{c}$ ✓ but time is absolute in Galilean relativity so is the same in S ✓ ***ALTERNATIVE 2:*** In frame S, light rays travel at $c + v$ ✓ so $t = \frac{L}{(c+v)-v} = \frac{L}{c}$ ✓	*In Alternative 1, they must refer to S′*	2
3.	b	ii	$x = x' + vt$ and $x' = L$ ✓ «substitution to get answer»		1

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
4.	a		$\frac{0.82c + 0.40c}{1 + \frac{0.82c \times 0.40c}{c^2}}$ ✓ $0.92c$ ✓		2
4.	b	i	$\Delta t' = \frac{120}{0.40c}$ ✓ $\Delta t' = 1.0 \times 10^{-6}$ «s» ✓		2
4.	b	ii	$\gamma =$ « $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 0.82^2}} =$ » 1.747 ✓ $\Delta t =$ « $\gamma(\Delta t' + \frac{v\Delta x'}{c^2})$ » $= 1.747 \times \left(1.0 \times 10^{-6} + \frac{0.82c \times 120}{c^2}\right)$ ***OR*** $\Delta t = \frac{120}{1.747 \times (0.92 - 0.82)c}$ ✓ 2.3×10^{-6} «s» ✓		3

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
5.	a	i	$\gamma = \text{«}\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-0.745^2}} = \text{»}\ 1.499$ ✓ $x' = \text{«}\gamma(x - vt) = \text{»}\ 1.499 \times (1.0 - 0)$ ✓ «$x' = 1.5\ \text{m}$»		**2**
5.	a	ii	$t' = \text{«}\gamma\left(t - \frac{vx}{c^2}\right) = \text{»}\ 1.499 \times \left(0 - \frac{0.745c \times 1}{c^2}\right) \text{«} = -\frac{1.11}{c} \text{»}$ «$ct' = -1.1\ \text{m}$» ***OR*** using spacetime interval $0 - 1^2 = (ct')^2 - 1.5^2 \Rightarrow \text{«}ct' = -1.11\text{»}$ ✓		**1**

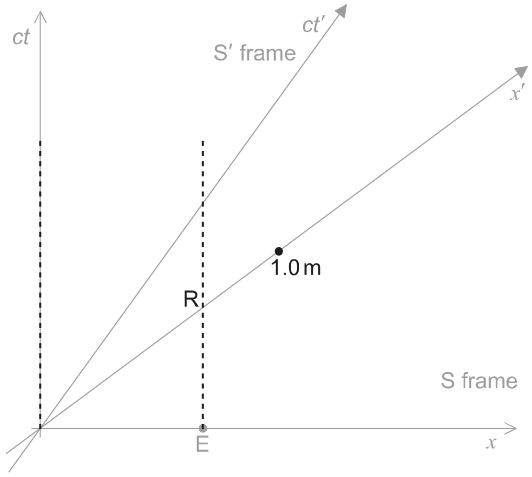
(continued…)

(Question 5 continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
5.	**b**	**i**	line through event E parallel to *ct′* axis meeting x' axis and labelled P ✓		**1**
5.	**b**	**ii**	point on x' axis about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the way to P labelled Q ✓		**1**

(continued…)

(Question 5 continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
5.	**c**	**i**	ends of rod must be recorded at the same time in frame S′ ✓ any vertical line from E crossing x', no label required ✓ right-hand end of rod intersects at R «whose co-ordinate is less than 1.0 m» ✓		**3**
5.	**c**	**ii**	0.7 m ✓		**1**

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
6.	a		$pc = \sqrt{E^2 - (mc^2)^2} = \sqrt{1.50^2 - 0.511^2}$ «$= 1.410\,\text{MeV}$» ✓		1
6.	b	i	first equation is due to momentum conservation ✓ second equation is due to total energy conservation ✓		2
6.	b	ii	adding $2p_1 = 3.42\,\text{MeV c}^{-1} \Rightarrow p_1 = 1.71\,\text{MeV c}^{-1}$ ✓ $p_2 = 0.30\,\text{MeV c}^{-1}$ ✓		2

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
7.	a	i	the distance from the black hole at which the escape speed is the speed of light ✓		1
7.	a	ii	$R_S =$ «$\frac{2GM}{c^2} = \frac{2 \times 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 4.0 \times 10^{36}}{9.0 \times 10^{16}}$» 5.9×10^9 «m» ✓		1
7.	b		$2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{5.9 \times 10^9}{r}}}$ ✓ rearranged to give r ***OR*** $r = 1.33 \times 5.9 \times 10^9$ «m» ✓ $r = 7.9 \times 10^9$ «m» ✓		3

Option B — Engineering physics

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
8.	**a**		taking torques about the pivot $R \times 4.00 = 36.0 \times 2.5$ ✓ $R = 22.5$ «N» ✓		**2**
8.	**b**	**i**	$36.0 \times 2.50 = 30.6 \times \alpha$ ✓ $\alpha = 2.94$ «rad s^{-2}» ✓		**2**
8.	**b**	**ii**	the equation can be applied only when the angular acceleration is constant ✓ any reasonable argument that explains torque is not constant, giving non constant acceleration ✓	*eg weight is no longer perpendicular to the rod*	**2**
8.	**c**	**i**	«from conservation of energy» Change in GPE = Change in rotational KE ✓ $W\frac{L}{2} = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$ ✓ $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{36.0 \times 5.00}{30.6}}$ ✓ «$\omega = 2.4254$ rad s^{-1}»		**3**
8.	**c**	**ii**	$L = 30.6 \times 2.43 = 74.4$ «Js» ✓		**1**

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
9.	a	i	***ALTERNATIVE 1:*** $P_c = P_B = \frac{P_A V_A}{V_B}$ ✓ $= \frac{2.8\times10^6\times1\times10^{-4}}{2.8\times10^{-4}}$ «$= 1.00\times10^6\,Pa$» ✓ ***ALTERNATIVE 2*** $2.80\times10^6\times1.00^{\frac{5}{3}} = P_c\times1.85^{\frac{5}{3}}$ ✓ $P_c = 2.80\times10^6\times\frac{1.00^{\frac{5}{3}}}{1.85^{\frac{5}{3}}}$ «$= 1.00\times10^6$ Pa» ✓		**2**
9.	a	ii	***ALTERNATIVE 1:*** Since $T_B = T_A$ then $T_C = \frac{V_C T_B}{V_B}$ ✓ $= \frac{1.85\times385}{2.8}$ «$= 254.4$ K» ✓ ***ALTERNATIVE 2:*** $\frac{2.80\times1.00}{385} = \frac{1.00\times1.85}{T_c}$ «K» ✓ $T_c = 385\times\frac{1.00\times1.85}{2.80}$ «$= 254.4$ K» ✓		**2**

(continued…)

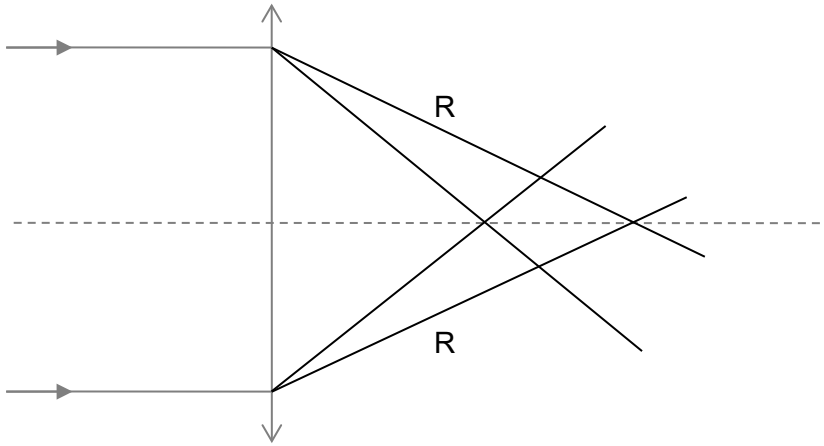
(Question 9 continued)

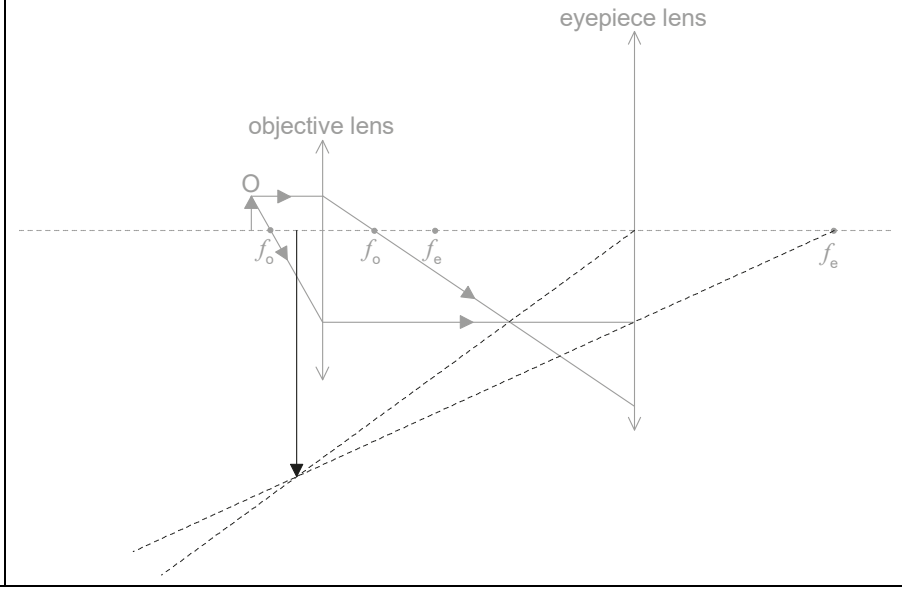
Question			Answers	Notes	Total
9.	**b**		work done $= \text{«} p\Delta V = 1.00 \times 10^6 \times (1.85 \times 10^{-4} - 2.80 \times 10^{-4}) = \text{»} -95$ «J» ✓ change in internal energy $= \text{«} \frac{3}{2} p\Delta V = -\frac{3}{2} \times 95 = \text{»} -142.5$ «J» ✓ $Q = -95 - 142.5$ ✓ «-238 J»	*Allow positive values.*	**3**
9.	**c**	**i**	net work is $288 - 238 = 50$ «J» ✓ efficiency $= \text{«} \frac{288 - 238}{288} = \text{»} 0.17$ ✓		**2**
9.	**c**	**ii**	along B $\rightarrow$ C ✓		**1**

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
10.	**a**		ice displaces its own weight of water / OWTTE ***OR*** melted ice volume equals original volume displaced / OWTTE ✓ no change will take place ✓		**2**
10.	**b**	**i**	continuity equation says $v \times A_1 = u \times A_2$ ✓ **«**and**»** $A_1 = 4A_2$ ✓ **«**giving result**»**		**2**
10.	**b**	**ii**	*Bernoulli*: $\text{«}\frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 + \rho g H + P_{\text{atm}} = \frac{1}{2}\rho u^2 + 0 + P_{\text{atm}}\text{»}$ gives $\frac{1}{2} \times 1000 \times \frac{u^2}{16} + 1000 \times 9.8 \times 5.0 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1000 \times u^2$ ✓ $u = 10.2\ \text{«m s}^{-1}\text{»}$ ✓	*Accept solving directly via conservation of energy.*	**2**

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
11.	a		because the mass and the driver are out of phase «by π» ✓ so upwards ✓	*Justification needed for MP2*	**2**
11.	b		***ALTERNATIVE 1:*** $«Q = 2\pi\frac{A_0^2}{A_0^2 - A_1^2}» \Rightarrow \frac{A_1^2}{A_0^2} = 1 - \frac{2\pi}{Q}$ ✓ $\frac{A_1}{A_0} = «\sqrt{1 - \frac{2\pi}{22}} =» A_1 = 8.5\,«\text{cm}»$ ✓ ***ALTERNATIVE 2:*** driver amplitude is constant ✓ so mass amplitude is unchanged at 10 cm ✓		**2**

Option C — Imaging

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
12.	**a**		each incident ray shown splitting into two ✓ each pair symmetrically intersecting each other on principal axis ✓ for red, intersection further to the right ✓	 *For MP3, at least one of the rays must be labelled.*	**3**
12.	**b**	**i**	rays diverge after passing through lens ***OR*** the extension of the rays will intersect the principal axis on the side of incident rays/as if they were coming from the focal point/points in the left side/OWTTE ✓		**1**
12.	**b**	**ii**	by placing a diverging lens next to the converging lens ***OR*** make an achromatic doublet ✓	Further details are not required.	**1**

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
13.	a		proper construction lines ✓ image at intersection of proper construction lines ✓		2

(continued…)

(Question 13 continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
13.	**b**	**i**	distance of intermediate image from objective is $\frac{1}{v}=\frac{1}{20}-\frac{1}{24}$ *ie*: $v=120$ «mm» ✓ distance of intermediate image from eyepiece is $\frac{1}{u}=\frac{1}{60}-\left(-\frac{1}{240}\right)$ *ie*: $u=48$ «mm» ✓ lens separation 168 «mm» ✓		**3**
13.	**b**	**ii**	***ALTERNATIVE 1:*** eyepiece: $m=\frac{-v}{u}=\frac{240}{48}=5$ ***AND*** objective $m=\frac{-v}{u}=\frac{-120}{24}=-5$ ✓ Total $m=-5\times5=-25$ ✓ ***ALTERNATIVE 2:*** $m=\left(\frac{240}{60}+1\right)\times\left(-\frac{120}{24}\right)$ ✓ $m=-25$ ✓		**2**

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
14.	**a**	**i**	«$\sin\theta_c = \frac{n_1}{n_2}$» $n_1 = 1.52 \times \sin 84.0°$ ✓ $n_1 = 1.51$ ✓		**2**
14.	**a**	**ii**	to have a critical angle close to $90°$ ✓ so only rays parallel to the axis are transmitted ✓ to reduce waveguide/modal dispersion ✓	*Do not accept "so that most rays are reflected".*	**1 max**
14.	**b**	**i**	long path is $\frac{12 \times 10^3}{\sin 84°}$ ✓ $= 12066$ «m» ✓ «so 66 m longer»		**2**
14.	**b**	**ii**	speed of light in core is $\frac{3.0 \times 10^8}{1.52} = 1.97 \times 10^8$ «$m\,s^{-1}$» ✓ time delay is $\frac{66}{1.97 \times 10^8} = 3.35 \times 10^{-7}$ «s» ✓		**2**
14.	**b**	**iii**	no, period of signal is 1×10^{-8} «s» which is smaller than the time delay/OWTTE ✓		**1**

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
15.	a		protons spin direction changes ***OR*** proton energy state changes ✓		1
15.	b		Relaxation time «of signal/proton spin» ✓ Location/time delay of the emitted RF signal ✓		2
15.	c		Relaxation time gives information on tissue type/density/health/OWTTE✓ Location information provides 3D image/OWTTE✓		2

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
16.	a		$I_0 e^{-23\times 0.041}$ ✓ $= 0.39\ I_0$ ✓		2
16.	b		$R = \text{«}\left(\frac{6.3\times10^6 - 1.7\times10^6}{6.3\times10^6 + 1.7\times10^6}\right)^2 = \text{»}\ 0.33$ ✓ so reflected intensity is $0.33\times0.39I_0 = 0.13I_0$ ✓		2
16.	c		$0.13I_0 \times 0.39 = 0.05I_0$ ✓		1

Option D — Astrophysics

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
17.	**a**		In cluster, stars are gravitationally bound ***OR*** constellation not ✓ In cluster, stars are the same/similar age ***OR*** in constellation not ✓ Stars in cluster are close in space/the same distance ***OR*** in constellation not ✓ Cluster stars appear closer in night sky than constellation ✓ Clusters originate from same gas cloud ***OR*** constellation does not ✓		**2 max**
17.	**b**	**i**	$d = 275$ «pc» ✓		**1**
17.	**b**	**ii**	because of the difficulty of measuring very small angles ✓		**1**
17.	**c**		mass of gas cloud $>$ Jeans mass ✓ «magnitude of» gravitational potential energy $> E_k$ of particles ✓ cloud collapses/coalesces «to form a protostar» ✓		**2 max**

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
18.	**a**	**i**	$\lambda = «\frac{2.9\times10^{-3}}{4600} =» 630 «\text{nm}»$ ✓		**1**
18.	**a**	**ii**	black body curve shape ✓ peaked at a value from range 600 to 660 nm ✓		**2**
18.	**a**	**iii**	$\frac{L}{L_\odot} = \left(\frac{0.73R_\odot}{R_\odot}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{4600}{5800}\right)^4$ ✓ $L = 0.211L_\odot$ ✓		**2**
18.	**b**		$M = «0.21^{\frac{1}{3.5}} M_\odot =» 0.640\, M_\odot$ ✓	*Accept reverse argument* $0.64^{3.5} = 0.21$	**1**
18.	**c**		$\frac{T_E}{T_\odot} = «\frac{\frac{M_E}{L_E}}{\frac{M_\odot}{L_\odot}} = \frac{0.64}{0.21} =» 3.0$ ✓ $T \approx 27$ billion years ✓		**2**
18.	**d**		red giant ✓ planetary nebula ✓ white dwarf ✓	*do **NOT** accept supernova, red supergiant, neutron star or black hole as stages*	**3**

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
19.	a		measured redshift «z» of star ✓ use of Doppler formula ***OR*** z~v/c ***OR*** $v = \frac{c\Delta\lambda}{\lambda}$ to find v ✓	*OWTTE*	**2**
19.	b		use of gradient or any point on the line to obtain any expression for either $H = \frac{v}{d}$ or $t = \frac{d}{v}$ ✓ correct conversion of d to m and v to m/s✓ $= 4.6 \times 10^{17}$ «s» ✓		**3**

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
20.	a		energy filling all space ✓ resulting in a repulsive force/force opposing gravity ✓ accounts for the accelerating universe ✓ makes up about 70% of «the energy» of universe✓		**2 max**
20.	b		black hole ✓ brown dwarf ✓ massive compact halo object /MACHO✓ neutrinos ✓ weakly interacting massive particle /WIMP ✓		**2 max**

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
21.	**a**		«wavelength of light/CBR» $\lambda \propto R$ ✓ reference to Wien's law showing that $\lambda \propto \frac{1}{T}$ ✓ combine to get result ✓	*OWTTE*	**3**
21.	**b**		$\frac{R_{\text{past}}}{R_{\text{now}}} = \frac{3}{300} = 0.01$ ✓		**1**