

Name of the Student: _____

Max. Marks : 21 Marks

Time : 21 Minutes

Q1.

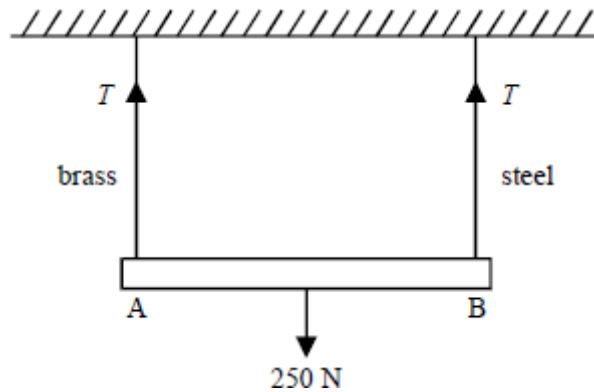
- (a) (i) Draw and label suitable apparatus required for measuring the Young modulus of a material in the form of a long wire.
- (ii) List the measurements you would make when using the apparatus described in part (i).

- (iii) Describe briefly how the measurements listed in part (ii) would be carried out.

- (iv) Explain how you would calculate the Young modulus from your measurements.

(13)

- (b) A uniform heavy metal bar of weight 250 N is suspended by two vertical wires, supported at their upper ends from a horizontal surface, as shown.



One wire is made of brass and the other of steel. The cross-sectional area of each wire is $2.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2$ and the unstretched length of each wire is 2.0 m.

the Young modulus for brass = $1.0 \times 10^{11} \text{ Pa}$

the Young modulus for steel = $2.0 \times 10^{11} \text{ Pa}$

- (i) If the tension, T , in each wire is 125 N, calculate the extension of the steel wire.

- (ii) Estimate how much lower the end A will be than the end B.

(3)

(Total 16 marks)

Q2.

- (a) (i) Draw the diffraction pattern produced when light from a star passes through a circular aperture.

(1)

- (ii) Explain what is meant by the “Rayleigh criterion” for the resolution of **two** stars. Draw a diagram to help if you wish.

(2)

- (b) The star Arich in the constellation Virgo is two stars separated by an angle of 1.1×10^{-5} radians when viewed from Earth. Calculate the minimum diameter of a telescope objective which would just allow the two stars to be resolved. Assume the light from the star has a wavelength of 5.7×10^{-7} m.

(2)

(Total 5 marks)