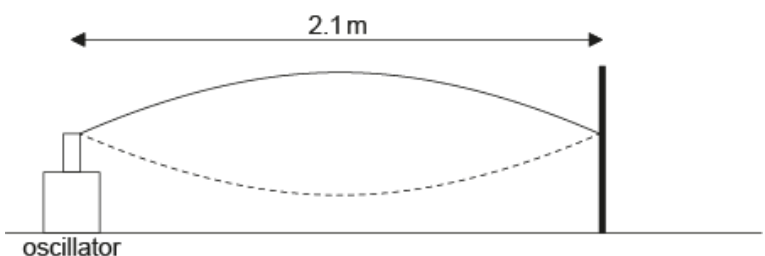


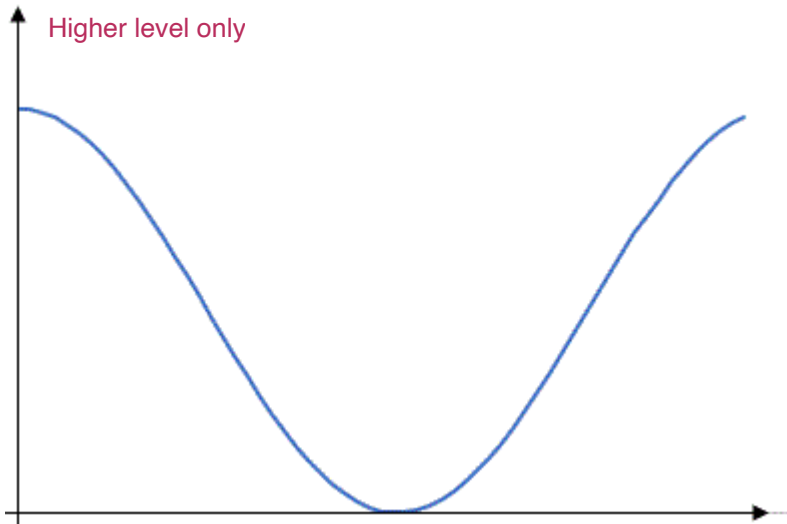
Question			Answers	Notes	Total
3.	a	i	$v = \left\langle \frac{0.05}{0.20 \times 10^{-3}} \right\rangle = \left\langle 250 \text{ m s}^{-1} \right\rangle \checkmark$		1
3.	a	ii	$\lambda = 0.30 \text{ m} \checkmark$ $f = \left\langle \frac{250}{0.30} \right\rangle = \left\langle 830 \text{ Hz} \right\rangle \checkmark$	Allow ECF from (a)(i) Allow ECF from wrong wavelength for MP2	2
3.	b		Q \checkmark acceleration is proportional to displacement «and Q has larger displacement» \checkmark		2
3.	c	i	3 «points» \checkmark		1
3.	c	ii	first harmonic mode drawn \checkmark 	Allow if only one curve drawn, either solid or dashed.	1

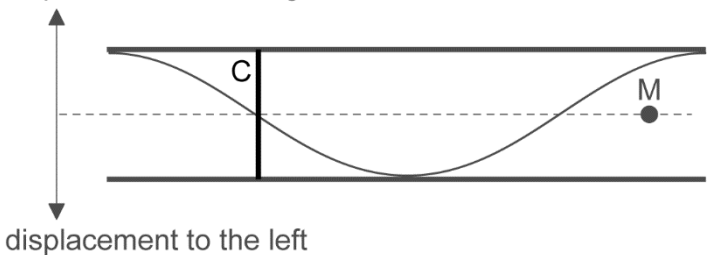
(Question 2 continued)

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
2.	c	models need testing/new information may change models/new technology may bring new information/Models can be revised/ OWTTE ✓		1
3.	a	two waves superpose/mention of superposition/mention of «constructive» interference ✓ they arrive in phase/there is a path length difference of an integer number of wavelengths ✓		2
3.	b	path difference = 0.062 «m»✓ so wavelength = 0.031 «m»✓ frequency = 9.7×10^9 «Hz»✓	<i>Award [2 max] for 4.8×10^9 Hz.</i>	3
3.	c	intensity is modulated by a single slit diffraction envelope OR intensity varies with distance OR points are different distances from the slits ✓		1

(continued...)

(Question 3 continued)

Question		Answers	Notes	Total
3.	d	<p>Higher level only</p>  <p>cos² variation shown ✓ with zero at 90° (by eye) ✓</p>	<p>Award [1 max] for an inverted curve with maximum at 90°.</p>	2

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
3.	a		Expression or statement showing acceleration is proportional to displacement ✓ so $\llcorner 7.9 \times \frac{2.3}{3.2} \rceil = 5.7 \llcorner \text{ms}^{-2} \rceil$ ✓		2
3.	b		$\sin \theta = \frac{340}{6010} \times \sin 54^\circ$ ✓ $\theta = 2.6^\circ$ ✓		2
3.	c		$\lambda = \llcorner \frac{340}{250} \rceil \Rightarrow 1.36 \approx 1.4 \llcorner \text{m} \rceil$ ✓		1
3.	d	i	horizontal arrow «at M» pointing left ✓		1
3.	d	ii	any point labelled C on the vertical line shown below ✓ eg: displacement to the right  displacement to the left		1

(continued...)

(Question 3 continued)

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
3.	e	i	$f' = 2500 \times \frac{340}{340 + 280} \checkmark$ $f' = 1371 \approx 1400 \text{ «Hz» } \checkmark$		2
3.	e	ii	$\lambda' = \frac{340}{1371} \approx 0.24 / 0.25 \text{ «m» } \checkmark$		1

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
4.	a		«air molecule» moves to the right and then back to the left ✓ returns to X/original position ✓		2
4.	b		wavelength = 2×1.4 « = 2.8 m » ✓ $c = \ll f \lambda = \gg 120 \times 2.8$ « = 340 m s^{-1} » ✓ $K = \ll \rho c^2 = 1.3 \times 340^2 = \gg 1.5 \times 10^5$ ✓		3
4.	c	i	construction showing formation of image ✓	<i>Another straight line/ray from image through the wall with line/ray from intersection at wall back to transmitter. Reflected ray must intersect boat.</i>	1
4.	c	ii	interference pattern is observed OR interference/superposition mentioned ✓ maximum when two waves occur in phase/path difference is $n\lambda$ OR minimum when two waves occur 180° out of phase/path difference is $(n + \frac{1}{2}) \lambda$ ✓		2

3.	a	i	superposition of light from each slit / interference of light from both slits ✓ with path/phase difference of any half-odd multiple of wavelength/any odd multiple of π (in words or symbols) ✓ producing destructive interference ✓	<i>Ignore any reference to crests and troughs.</i>	3
3.	a	ii	light waves (from slits) must have constant phase difference / no phase difference / be in phase ✓	OWTTE	1
3.	a	iii	evidence of solving for $D \ll D = \frac{sd}{\lambda} \gg$ ✓ $\ll \frac{4.50 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.300 \times 10^{-3}}{633.0 \times 10^{-9}} \times 2 \gg = 4.27 \ll \text{m} \gg$ ✓	Award [1] max for 2.13 m.	2

(continued...)

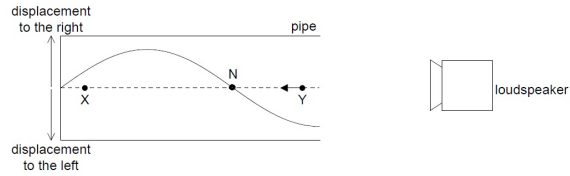
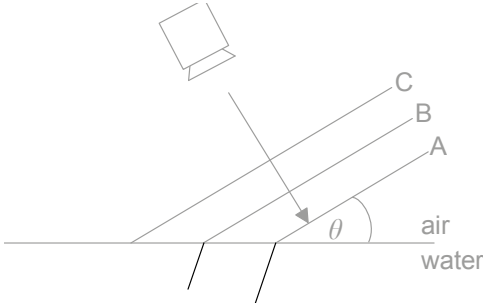
(Question 3 continued)

3.	b	i	$\sin \theta = \frac{4 \times 633.0 \times 10^{-9}}{0.300 \times 10^{-3}} \checkmark$ $\theta = 0.0084401... \checkmark$ <p>final answer to three sig figs (eg 0.00844 or 8.44×10^{-3}) \checkmark</p>	<p>Allow ECF from (a)(iii).</p> <p>Award [1] for 0.121 rad (can award MP3 in addition for proper sig fig)</p> <p>Accept calculation in degrees leading to 0.481 degrees.</p> <p>Award MP3 for <u>any</u> answer expressed to 3sf.</p>	3
3.	b	ii	<p>use of diffraction formula «$b = \frac{\lambda}{\theta}$»</p> <p>OR</p> $\frac{633.0 \times 10^{-9}}{0.00844} \checkmark$ <p>«\Rightarrow» $7.5\langle 00 \rangle \times 10^{-2}$ «mm» \checkmark</p>	<p>Allow ECF from (b)(i).</p>	2

(continued...)

(Question 3 continued)

3.	c		wavelength increases (so frequency decreases) / light is redshifted ✓ galaxy is moving away from Earth ✓	<i>Allow ECF for MP2 (ie wavelength decreases so moving towards).</i>	2
3.	d	i	$\frac{633.0}{1.33} = 476 \text{ «nm» } \checkmark$		1
3.	d	ii	distance between peaks decreases ✓ intensity decreases ✓		2

3.	a	i	the incident wave «from the speaker» and the reflected wave «from the closed end» superpose/combine/interfere ✓	Allow superimpose/add up Do not allow meet/interact	1
3.	a	ii	Horizontal arrow from X to the right ✓	MP2 is dependent on MP1 Ignore length of arrow	1
3.	a	iii	P at a node ✓		1
3.	a	iv	wavelength is $\lambda = \frac{4 \times 0.30}{3} = 0.40 \text{ «m»}$ ✓ $f = \frac{340}{0.40} = 850 \text{ «Hz»}$ ✓	Award [2] for a bald correct answer Allow ECF from MP1	2
3.	b	i	$\frac{\sin \theta_c}{340} = \frac{1}{1500}$ ✓ $\theta_c = 13 \text{ «°»}$ ✓	Award [2] for a bald correct answer Award [2] for a bald answer of 13.1 Answer must be to 2/3 significant figures to award MP2 Allow 0.23 radians	2
3.	b	ii	correct orientation ✓ greater separation ✓	Do not penalize the lengths of A and B in the water Do not penalize a wavefront for C if it is consistent with A and B MP1 must be awarded for MP2 to be awarded eg: 	2

Question			Answers	Notes	Total
4.	a	i	$\left\langle v = c \frac{\sin i}{\sin r} \right\rangle = \frac{3 \times 10^8 \times \sin(33)}{\sin(46)} \checkmark$ $2.3 \times 10^8 \text{ «ms}^{-1}\text{»} \checkmark$		2
4.	a	ii	light strikes AB at an angle of $57^\circ \checkmark$ critical angle is $\left\langle \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2.3}{3}\right) \right\rangle = 50.1^\circ \checkmark$ angle of incidence is greater than critical angle so total internal reflection OR light strikes AB at an angle of $57^\circ \checkmark$ calculation showing \sin of “refracted angle” = 1.1 \checkmark statement that since $1.1 > 1$ the angle does not exist and the light does not emerge \checkmark	49.2° from unrounded value	3 max
4.	a	iii	total internal reflection shown \checkmark ray emerges at opposite face to incidence \checkmark	Judge angle of incidence = angle of reflection by eye or accept correctly labelled angles With sensible refraction in correct direction	2

(continued...)