

M1. A

[1]

M2. C

[1]

M3. B

[1]

M4. C

[1]

M5. C

[1]

M6. (a) $\Phi (= BA) = 45 \times 10^{-3} \times \pi \times (70 \times 10^{-3})^2$ **(1)**
 $= 6.9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Wb}$ **(1)** ($6.93 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Wb}$)

2

(b) (i) $N\Delta\Phi (= NBA - 0) = 850 \times 6.93 \times 10^{-4}$ **(1)**
 $= 0.59 \text{ (Wb turns)}$ **(1)** (0.589 (Wb turns))
(if $\Phi = 6.9 \times 10^{-4}$, then 0.587 (Wb turns))
(allow C.E. for value of Φ from (a))

(ii) induced emf ($= N \frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t}$) = $\frac{0.589}{0.12}$ **(1)**
 = 4.9 V **(1)** (4.91 V)

(allow C.E. for value of Wb turns from (ii)

4

[6]

M7. (a) deflects one way **(1)**
 then the other way **(1)**

2

(b) (i) acceleration is less than g [or reduced] **(1)**
 suitable argument **(1)** (e.g. correct use of Lenz's law)

(ii) acceleration is less than g [or reduced] **(1)**
 suitable argument **(1)** (e.g. correct use of Lenz's law)

4

(c) magnet now falls at acceleration g **(1)**
 emf induced **(1)**
 but no current **(1)**
 no energy lost from circuit **(1)**
 [or no opposing force on magnet, or no force from
 magnetic field or no magnetic field produced]

3

QWC 2

[9]

M8. (a) greater flux (linkage) or more flux lines (at same distance)
 [or stronger magnet produces flux lines closer together] **(1)**
 greater rate of change of flux (linkage)
 [or more flux lines cut per unit time] **(1)**
 emf \propto rate of change of flux (linkage) **(1)**

[or using $\epsilon = N \frac{\Delta\phi}{\Delta t}$, where $\Delta\Phi = A \Delta B$, v and Δt are the same **(1)**

ΔB is larger since magnet is stronger **(1)**
 N and A are constant, $\therefore \epsilon$ is larger **(1)**

3

(b) (i) area swept out, $\Delta A = lv\Delta t$ **(1)**

$\Delta\Phi (= B\Delta A) = Blv\Delta t$ **(1)**

gives result **(1)**

- (c) (i) $\omega (=2\pi f) = 2\pi \times 16 \text{ (1)} = 101 \text{ rads}^{-1} \text{ (1)}$
- (ii) $v (= r\omega) = 32 \times 10^{-3} \times 101 = 3.2(3)\text{ms}^{-1} \text{ (1)}$
(allow C.E. for value of ω from (i))
- (iii) $\epsilon (= Blv) = 28 \times 10^{-3} \times 64 \times 10^{-3} \times 3.23 \text{ (1)}$
 $= 5.7(9) \times 10^{-3} \text{ V (1)}$
(allow C.E. for values of v from (ii))
(solutions using $\epsilon = Bf\pi r^2$ to give $5.7(6) \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$ acceptable)

5

[11]