

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION SEMESTER I SESSION 2010/2011

COURSE NAME	:	PHYSICS II
COURSE CODE	:	DAS 14203/ DSF 1973
PROGRAMME	:	1 DAA/ DAI/ DAM/ DFA/ DDM 2 DAA/ DFA/ DDM
EXAMINATION DATE	:	NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2010
DURATION	:	3 HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS	:	ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN PART A AND THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN PART B

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF TWELVE (12) PAGES

PART A

- Q1 (a)** Several positions along the medium are labelled with a letters a shown in **Figure Q1(a)**. Categorize each labelled position along the medium as being a position where either constructive or destructive interference occurs. (You don't need to resketch the graph again)

(4 marks)

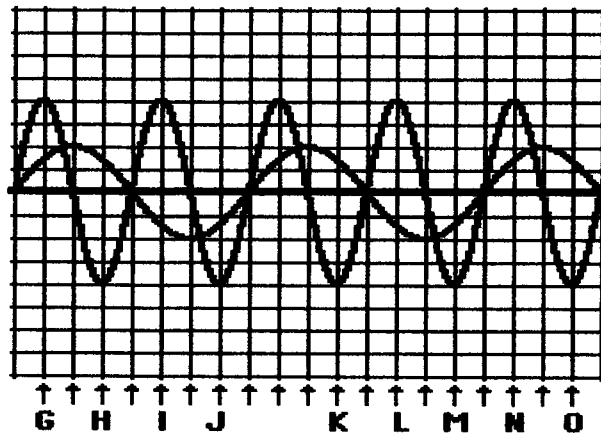


Figure Q1(a)

- (b) (i) What happens to the interference pattern shown in **Figure Q1(b)**, if the incident light (500 nm) is replaced by light of wavelength 700 nm?

(3 marks)

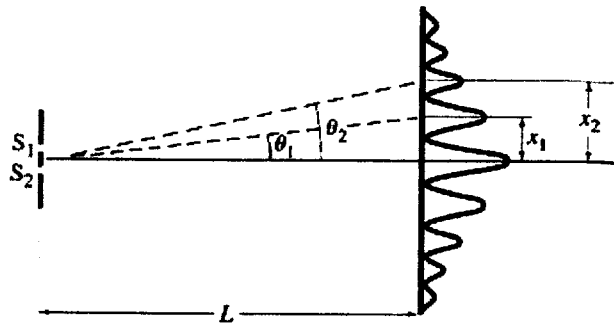


Figure Q1(b)

- (ii) What happens instead if the slits are move farther apart? (From **Figure Q1(b)**)

(3 marks)

- (c) A plate containing two slits 0.100 mm apart is 1.20 m from the viewing screen. Light of wavelength 500 nm falls on the slits from a distant source. Approximately how far apart will the bright interference fringes be on the screen?

(10 marks)

- Q2** (a) When unpolarized light falls on two crossed Polaroids (axes at 90°) no light passes through. What happens if a third Polaroid, with axis at 45° to each of the other two, is placed between them?

(6 marks)

- (b) What kind of spherical mirror must be used, and what must be its radius, in order to give an erect image one-fifth as large as an object placed 15 cm in front of it?

(9 marks)

- (c) A layer of oil ($n = 1.45$) floats on water ($n = 1.33$). A ray of light shines into the oil with an incidence angle at 40° . Determine the angle of the ray makes in the water.

(5 marks)

PART B

- Q3** (a) What are
- (i) SI unit for bulk modulus.
 - (ii) Definition of Poisson Ratio, ν
- (3 marks)
- (b) A steel rod 2.0 m long has a cross sectional area of 0.30 cm^2 . The rod is now hung by one end from a support structure, and a 550 kg object is hung from the rod's lower end, causing it to elongate 1.8 mm.
- (i) What is the stress of the rod?
 - (ii) What is the strain of the rod?
 - (iii) What is the Young modulus of the rod?
- (7 marks)
- (c) A diver swims to a depth of 5.0 m in a freshwater lake. Determine the force that is pushing in on his body compared to what it was at the lake surface. The area of the diver's body is 0.83 m^2 and the density of freshwater is 1000 kg/m^3 .
- (5 marks)
- (d) Calculate the tension in a string that suspends an aluminum block, 25 g when the block is totally submerged in water. The density of aluminum is 2700 kg/m^3 and water is 1000 kg/m^3 .
- (5 marks)
- Q4** (a) List out the four (4) types of thermometer.
- (2 marks)
- (b) A resistance of a thermometer gives a reading of 30.00Ω at melting point, 41.58Ω at boiling point and 34.59Ω when immersed into a beaker filled with oil. Calculate the oil's temperature
- (3 marks)

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(c) Calculate the quantity of heat that is required to change 100 g of water at 0 °C to steam at 110 °C.
(10 marks)

(d) A spherical body with diameter of 6.0 cm is maintained at 200 °C. Assuming that the spherical body is an ideal blackbody, at what rate (in watt) is energy radiated from the sphere?
(5 marks)

Q5 (a) A steel bar is 200 m long at 20 °C. If the extremes of temperature to which it might be exposed are from – 30 °C to + 40 °C, how much will it contract and expand? The coefficient of linear expansion of steel, α is $12 \times 10^{-6} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$.
(5 marks)

(b) A circular copper ring at 20.0 °C has a hole with an area of 9.98 cm². What minimum temperature must it have so that it can be slipped onto a steel metal rod having a cross-sectional area of 10.0 cm²? The coefficient of linear expansion of copper, α is $1.70 \times 10^{-5} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$.
(5 marks)

(c) A quartz sphere is 8.75 cm in diameter. What will be its change in volume if it is heated from 30 °C to 200 °C? The coefficient of linear expansion of quartz, α is $0.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$.
(5 marks)

(d) A glass beaker filled “to the mark” with 50.00 cm³ of mercury at 18 °C. If the beaker and its contents are heated to 38 °C, how much mercury will be above the mark? The coefficient of thermal expansion are $\alpha_{\text{glass}} = 9.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ and $\gamma_{\text{mercury}} = 182.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$.
(5 marks)

Q6 (a) A wave whose wavelength is 0.30 m is traveling down a 300 m long wire whose total mass is 15 kg. If the wire is under tension of 1000 N, what are the velocity and frequency of this wave?
(6 marks)

- (b) Echolocation is a form of sensory perception used by animals such as bats, whales and some others. Waves emitted by whales have frequencies of about 200,000 Hz.
- (i) What is the wavelength of the whale echolocation wave?
 - (ii) If an obstacle is 100 m from the whale, how long after the whale emits a wave will the reflected wave from the obstacle return to him?
- (9 marks)
- (c) The sound level of a jet plane taking off at a distance of 30 m is 140 dB. What is the sound level 300 m away? (Ignore reflection from the ground).
- (5 marks)

LIST OF CONSTANTS

1. Gravity acceleration, $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$
2. Speed of sound, $v_{\text{sound}} = 340 \text{ m/s}$
3. Threshold of sound intensity, $I_o = 1 \times 10^{-12} \text{ W/m}^2$
4. Atmospheric pressure, $P_{\text{atm}} = 1.0 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$
5. Specific heat of water, $c_{\text{water}} = 4200 \text{ Jkg}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$
6. Specific heat of ice, $c_{\text{ice}} = 2100 \text{ Jkg}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$
7. Specific heat of steam, $c_{\text{steam}} = 2000 \text{ Jkg}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$
8. Latent heat of fusion of water, $L_f = 333.7 \times 10^3 \text{ J/kg}$
10. Latent heat of vaporization of water, $L_v = 2256 \times 10^3 \text{ J/kg}$
11. Density of seawater, $\rho_{\text{seawater}} = 1025 \text{ kg/m}^3$
12. Bulk Modulus of Water $\beta = 2.0 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2$
13. For ideal black body, the emissivity, $\varepsilon = 1$

LIST OF FORMULAS

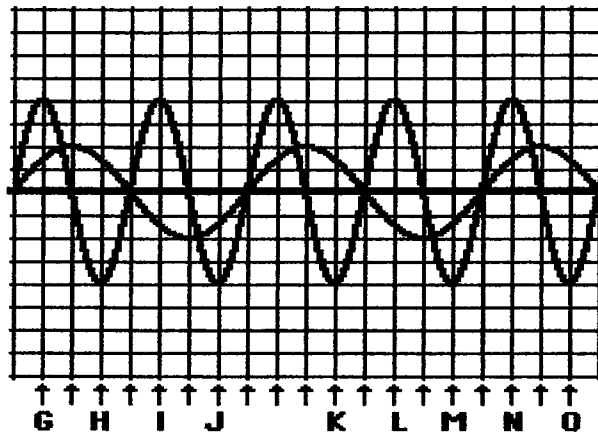
$d \sin \theta = m \lambda$	$\gamma = \frac{m \lambda D}{d}$	$I = d \frac{1}{2} I_o, \quad I = I_o (\cos \theta)^2$
$\frac{h_o}{-h_i} = \frac{d_o}{d_i}, \frac{1}{d_o} + \frac{1}{d_i} = \frac{1}{f}$	$f = \frac{1}{2} R, \quad \frac{1}{d_o} + \frac{1}{d_i} = \frac{2}{R}$	$n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$
$\sigma = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{mg}{A}, \quad \varepsilon = \frac{\Delta l}{l_o}$	$\gamma = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}$	$P = \rho gh$
$F = PA$	$F_B = mg = V \rho g$	$F_T = mg - F_B$
$T = \left(\frac{X_T - X_0}{X_{100} - X_0} \right) \times 100^\circ C$	$Q = mc \Delta T$	$Q = mL_v$
$Q = mL_f$	$P = \sigma \cdot \varepsilon \cdot A \cdot T^4$	$\Delta L = \alpha L_o \Delta T, \quad \Delta A = 2 \alpha A_o \Delta T$
$V_{\text{sphere}} = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$	$V = V_o (1 + 3 \alpha \Delta T)$	$\Delta V = \gamma V_o \Delta T$
$v = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}}$	$f = \frac{v}{\lambda}$	$v = \sqrt{\frac{B}{\rho}}$
$\beta = 10 \log \left(\frac{I}{I_o} \right)$	$I \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$	$W = mg$
$T_F = 1.8 T_C + 32^\circ F$	$P_{\text{abs}} = P_{\text{atm}} + \rho gh$	$F = \rho g V$
$\frac{Q}{t} = \kappa A \frac{\Delta T}{d}$	$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$	$\Delta P = \frac{F_1}{A_1} = \frac{F_2}{A_2}$

TERJEMAHAN SOALAN DALAM BAHASA MELAYU

BAHAGIAN A

- S1 (a) Beberapa kedudukan di dalam satu medium ditandakan dengan huruf-huruf seperti pada **Rajah S1(a)**. Kelompokkan kedudukan-kedudukan tersebut menurut kumpulan yang mana berlaku interference membina atau interference membinasa. (Anda tidak perlu melukis rajah tersebut kembali)

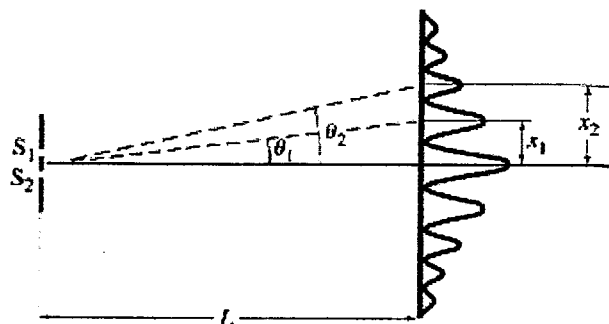
(4 markah)



Rajah S1(a)

- (b) (i) Apakah yang terjadi pada jalur interferens yang terdapat pada **Rajah S1(b)**, jika cahaya yang melalui celah (500 nm) diganti dengan cahaya dengan panjang gelombang 700 nm?

(3 markah)



Rajah S1(b)

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- (ii) Apakah yang akan berlaku sekiranya jarak kedua-dua celah ditambah? (Dari Rajah S1(b))
(3 markah)
- (c) Sebuah plat mengandungi dua celah terpisah sejarak 0.100 mm terletak 1.20 m dari skrin. Cahaya dengan panjang gelombang 500 nm jatuh keatas celah dari kejauhan. Kira-kira berapakah jarak antara jalur-jalur terang pada skrin?
(10 markah)
- S2 (a) Apabila cahaya takterkutub jatuh keatas dua Pengkutub yang bidang pengkutubannya saling tegak lurus (pada sudut 90°) tiada cahaya yang terlepas. Apakah yang akan terjadi apabila Pengkutub ketiga dengan bidang pengkutuban 45° terhadap masing-masing Pengkutub diletak diantara kedua pengkutub awal?
(6 markah)
- (b) Apakah jenis kanta yang perlu digunakan, dan berapakan jejaringnya supaya dapat memberikan imej tegak sesbesar satu per lima saiz object yang terletak 15 cm di hadapan kanta tersebut?
(9 markah)
- (c) Satu lapisan minyak ($n = 1.45$) terapung diatas air ($n = 1.33$). Satu cahaya memancar kedalam minyak dengan sudut tuju 40° . Kira sudut pancaran cahaya didalam air.
(5 markah)

BAHAGIAN B

- S3** (a) Apakah
- (i) Unit SI bagi modulus pukal.
 - (ii) Definisi bagi Poisson Ratio, ν
- (3 markah)
- (b) Satu rod keluli 2.0 m panjang mempunyai luas keratan rentas 0.30 cm^2 . Rod ini digantung pada satu hujungnya pada struktur sokongan dan satu objek 550 kg pula digantungkan pada hujung rod yang di bawah, menyebabkan rod mengalami pemanjangan sebanyak 1.8 mm.
- (i) Berapakah tekanan bagi rod?
 - (ii) Berapakah tegangan bagi rod?
 - (iii) Berapakah modulus Young bagi rod?
- (7 markah)
- (c) Seorang penyelam telah menyelam ke kedalaman 5.0 m dalam sebuah tasik. Tentukan daya yang menekan badan penyelam tersebut dibandingkan dengan ketika penyelam berada pada permukaan tasik. Luas permukaan badan penyelam ialah 0.83 m^2 dan ketumpatan air tasik ialah 1000 kg/m^3 .
- (5 markah)
- (d) Kira tegangan pada dawai yang menggantungkan satu blok 25 g apabila blok itu tenggelam keseluruhannya dalam air. Ketumpatan aluminum ialah 2700 kg/m^3 dan air ialah 1000 kg/m^3 .
- (5 markah)
- S4** (a) Senaraikan empat (4) jenis termometer.
- (2 markah)

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- (b) Satu perintang bagi satu termometer memberikan bacaan 30.00Ω pada takat lebur, 41.58Ω pada takat didih dan 34.59Ω apabila direndamkan ke dalam bikar yang mengandungi minyak. Kira suhu minyak tersebut.
(3 markah)
- (c) Kira kuantiti haba yang diperlukan untuk merubah 100 g air pada suhu 0°C sehingga menjadi stim pada suhu 110°C .
(10 markah)
- (d) Satu jasad sfera berdiameter 6.0 cm dikekalkan pada suhu 200°C . Andaikan jasad sfera tersebut adalah jasad hitam sempurna, berapakah kadar (dalam watt) tenaga yang dipancarkan dari sfera tersebut?
(5 markah)
- Q5** (a) Panjang satu bar keluli ialah 200 m pada suhu 20°C . Jika sekiranya suhu melampau didedahkan kepada keluli tersebut yang mungkin berlaku dari suhu -30°C kepada $+40^\circ\text{C}$, berapakah pengecutan dan pengembangan keluli tersebut? Pekali pengembangan linear bagi keluli, α ialah $12 \times 10^{-6} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$.
(5 markah)
- (b) Satu cincin tembaga pada suhu 20.0°C mempunyai satu lubang keluasan 9.98 cm^2 . Berapakah suhu minimum bagi cincin tembaga tersebut supaya ianya dapat diletakkan pada satu rod logam yang mempunyai luas keratan rentas 10.0 cm^2 ? Pekali pengembangan linear bagi tembaga, α , ialah $1.70 \times 10^{-5} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$.
(5 markah)
- (c) Satu sfera quartz berdiameter 8.75 cm. Berapakah perubahan isipadu jika sfera tersebut dipanaskan dari 30°C ke 200°C ? Pekali pengembangan linear bagi quartz, α ialah $0.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$.
(5 markah)
- (d) Satu bikar kaca diisi sehingga "pada satu tandaan" 50.00 cm^3 dengan merkuri pada suhu 18°C . Jika bikar dan kandungannya itu dipanaskan sehingga suhu 38°C , berapa banyakkah merkuri yang akan melebihi

tandaan tersebut. Pekali pengembangan termal adalah $\alpha_{\text{glass}} = 9.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ dan $\gamma_{\text{mercury}} = 182.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$.

(5 markah)

- S6 (a) Satu gelombang dengan panjang gelombang 0.30 m merambat kebawah kawat panjang yang mempunyai jisim total 15 kg. Jika kawat berada dalam ketegangan 1000 N, berapakah halaju dan frekuensi gelombang ini?

(6 markah)

- (b) Gema penentuan tempat adalah satu bentuk sensor penetapan tempat yang digunakan oleh binatang seperti kelawar, ikan paus dan sebagainya. Gelombang yang dipancarkan oleh seekor ikan paus mempunyai frekuensi 200,000 Hz.

(i) Berapakah panjang gelombang yang dipancarkan oleh ikan paus tersebut?

(ii) Jika satu objek penghadang berada 100 m dari ikan paus tersebut, berapa lamakah selepas gelombang dipancarkan oleh ikan akan terpantul kembali ke ikan paus?

(9 markah)

- (c) Aras bunyi sebuah kapal terbang jet yang sedang memecut naik adalah 140 dB diukur dari jarak 30 m. Berapakah aras bunyinya dari jarak 300 m? (Abaikan pantulan bunyi dari permukaan bumi)

(5 markah)