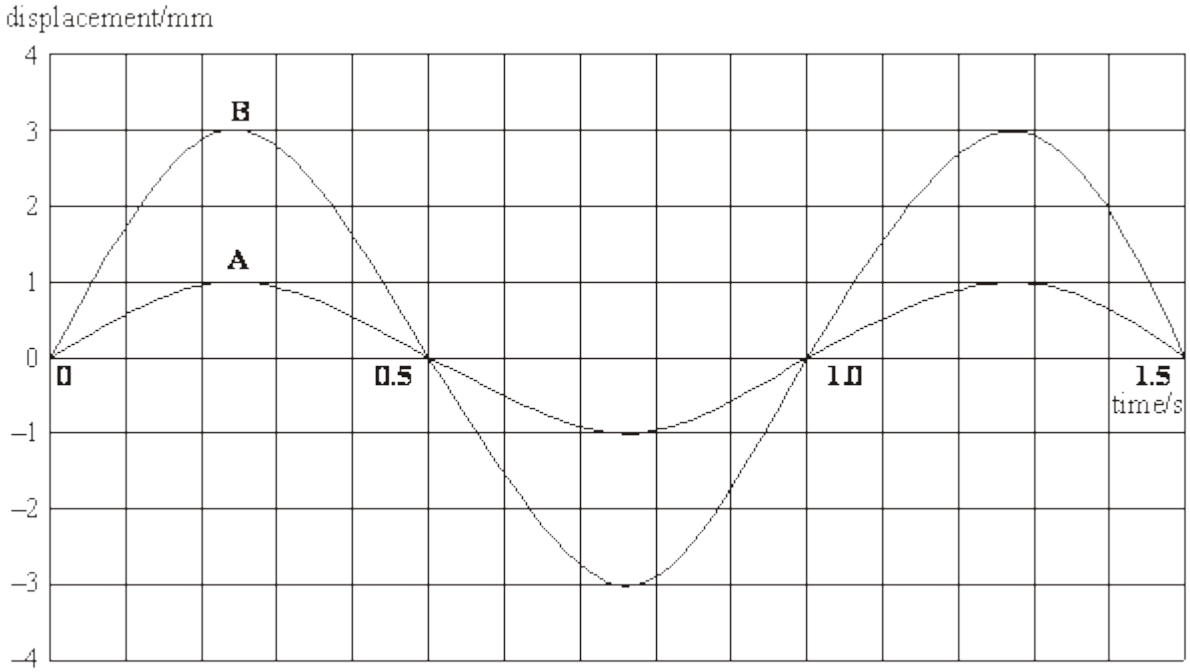
1 The figure below shows a graph of displacement against time for two waves **A** and **B.** These waves meet in phase and add to form a resultant wave.



(a) State the amplitude of the resultant wave

_____

(1)

(b) Calculate the ratio

intensity of wave **B** : intensity of wave **A**.

(2)

(Total 3 marks)

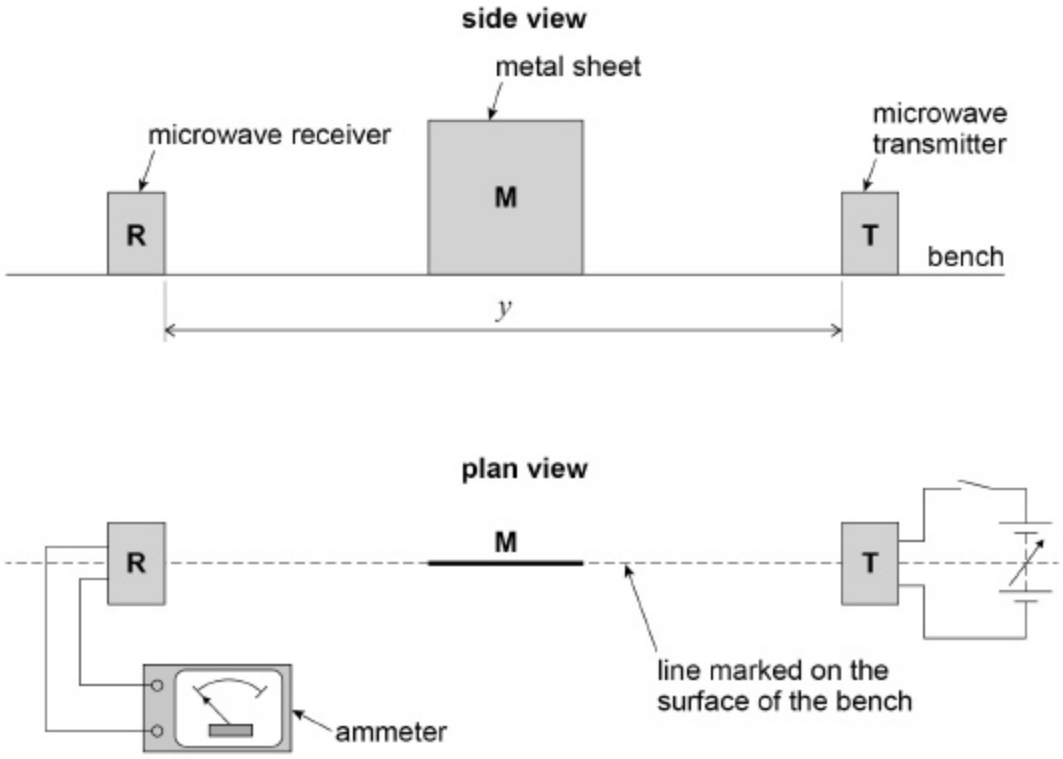
2 This question is about an experiment to measure the wavelength of microwaves.

A microwave transmitter **T** and a receiver **R** are arranged on a line marked on the bench.

A metal sheet **M** is placed on the marked line perpendicular to the bench surface.

Figure 1 shows side and plan views of the arrangement.
The circuit connected to **T** and the ammeter connected to **R** are only shown in the plan view.

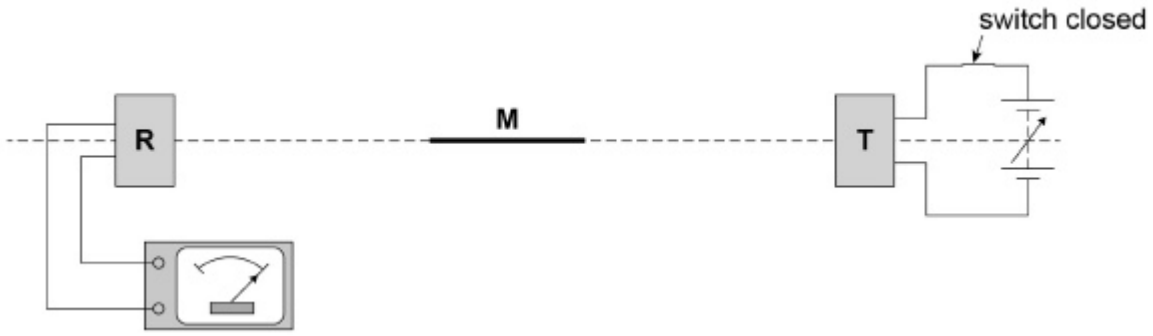
Figure 1



The distance y between **T** and **R** is recorded.

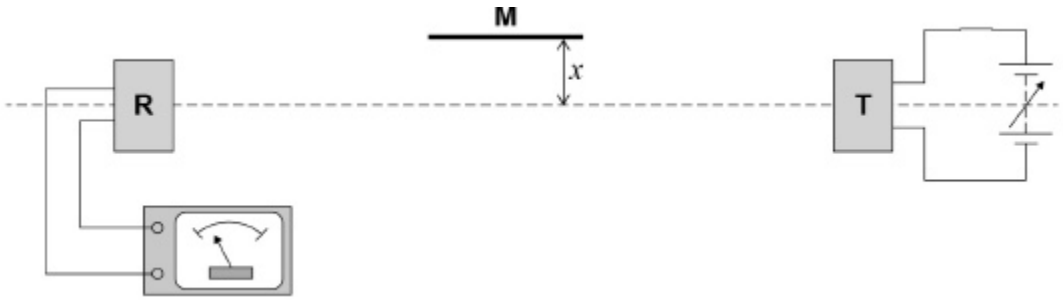
T is switched on and the output from **T** is adjusted so a reading is produced on the ammeter as shown in **Figure 2**.

Figure 2



M is kept parallel to the marked line and moved slowly away as shown in **Figure 3**.

Figure 3



The reading decreases to a minimum reading **which is not zero**.
The perpendicular distance x between the marked line and **M** is recorded.

(a) The ammeter reading depends on the superposition of waves travelling directly to **R** and other waves that reach **R** after reflection from **M**.

State the phase difference between the sets of waves superposing at **R** when the ammeter reading is a **minimum**.
Give a suitable unit with your answer.

_____

(1)

(b) Explain why the minimum reading is **not** zero when the distance x is measured.

_____

_____

_____

(1)

(c) When **M** is moved further away the reading increases to a maximum then decreases to a minimum.

At the first minimum position, a student labels the minimum $n = 1$ and records the value of x.
The next minimum position is labelled $n = 2$ and the new value of x is recorded.
Several positions of maxima and minima are produced.

Describe a procedure that the student could use to make sure that **M** is parallel to the marked line before measuring each value of x.
You may wish to include a sketch with your answer.

(2)