AP® Physics C: Electricity and Magnetism 2015 Scoring Guidelines

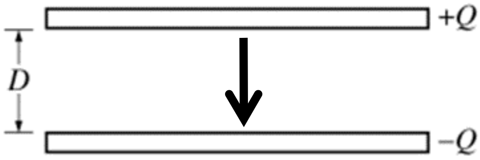
2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

15 points total | **Distribution of points**

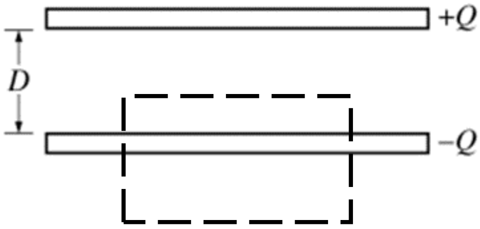
(a)

i. 1 point



For at least one arrow between the plates pointing downward from the positive plates toward the negative plate and no extraneous arrows pointing in any other direction — 1 point

ii. 1 point



For drawing an appropriate Gaussian surface (enclosing at least the inner edge of one of the plates) that can be used to determine the electric field between the plates — 1 point

iii. 3 points

For using a correct statement of Gauss's law — 1 point

$$\oint \vec{E} \bullet d\vec{A} = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0}$$

For applying Gauss's law, using an enclosed charge and surface area consistent with the surface drawn in part (a)-ii — 1 point

$E(A_{GS}) = \dfrac{q_{enc}}{\varepsilon_0}$ (A_{GS} is the area of the end of the Gaussian surface between the plates)

$$E = \frac{q_{enc}}{\varepsilon_0 A_{GS}} \quad \left(\text{using } \sigma = \frac{q_{enc}}{A_{GS}}\right)$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0} \quad \left(\text{using } \sigma = \frac{Q}{A}\right)$$

For a correct answer with work shown — 1 point

$$E = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 A}$$

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Question 1 (continued)

Distribution of points

(b) 1 point

Comparing the equation for electric field between parallel plates to the given equation:

$$E = \frac{Q}{\kappa \varepsilon_0 A} = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 \kappa_0 e^{-x/D} A}$$

For an answer consistent with part (a)-iii — 1 point

$$\kappa = \kappa_0 e^{-x/D}$$

(c)

i. 1 point

Using the equation relating the electric field to potential difference

$$E = -\frac{dV}{dx}$$

For a correct differential equation — 1 point

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = -\left(-\frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 \kappa_0 e^{-x/D} A}\right)$$

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 \kappa_0 e^{-x/D} A}$$

Alternate Solution: — *Alternate Point*

Using the equation relating the electric field to potential difference:

$$\Delta V = -\int \vec{E} \bullet d\vec{r}$$

For a correct differential equation — *1 point*

$$\Delta V = -\int -\frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 \kappa_0 e^{-x/D} A} dx$$

$$\Delta V = \int \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 \kappa_0 e^{-x/D} A} dx$$

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Question 1 (continued)

Distribution of points

(c) (continued)

ii. 4 points

Separating the variables in the differential equation from part (c)(i):

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 \kappa_0 e^{-x/D} A}$$

$$dV = \left(\frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 \kappa_0 A}\right) e^{x/D} dx$$

For using the correct limits of integration in attempting to integrate the equation above — 1 point

$$\int_{V_0}^{V_D} dV = \left(\frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 \kappa_0 A}\right) \int_0^D e^{x/D} dx$$

For correctly integrating the equation — 1 point

$$[V]_{V_0}^{V_D} = \left(\frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 \kappa_0 A}\right) \left[De^{x/D}\right]_0^D$$

$$(V_D - V_0) = \left(\frac{QD}{\varepsilon_0 \kappa_0 A}\right)\left(e^{D/D} - e^0\right)$$

For an expression that gives the correct absolute value of the potential difference between the plates — 1 point

For having the potential difference be positive — 1 point

$$\Delta V = \left(\frac{QD}{\varepsilon_0 \kappa_0 A}\right)(e-1)$$

$$\Delta V = \frac{1.72QD}{\varepsilon_0 \kappa_0 A}$$

(d) 1 point

Using the equation for capacitance:

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V} = \frac{Q}{\left(\frac{QD}{\varepsilon_0 \kappa_0 A}\right)(e-1)}$$

For an answer consistent with part (c)-ii — 1 point

$$C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \kappa_0 A}{D(e-1)}$$

$$C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \kappa_0 A}{1.72D}$$

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Question 1 (continued)

Distribution of points

(e) 3 points

For selecting $U_V > U_C$	1 point
For correctly comparing the capacitance or the potential difference with the varying dielectric constant to the capacitance or the potential difference with the uniform dielectric constant	1 point
For correctly comparing the two stored energies consistent with the comparison of the capacitances or potential differences	1 point

Example: According to the equation from part (d), $C_C > C_V$. Since $U = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$, if the charge stored on the two capacitors is the same, then $U_V > U_C$.

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Question 2

15 points total — **Distribution of points**

(a)

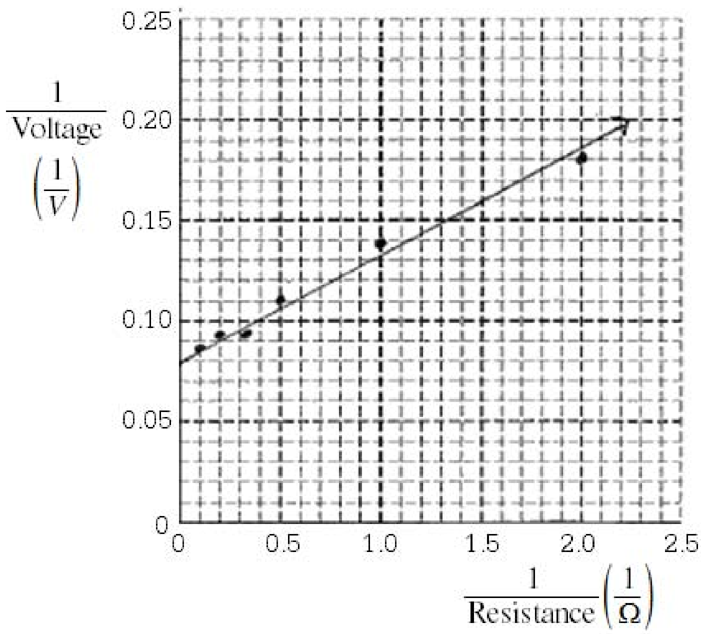
i. 2 points

Using Ohm's law:
$V = IR$
For a correct application of Kirchhoff's loop rule — 1 point
$\mathcal{E} = Ir + IR$
$I = \dfrac{\mathcal{E}}{(r + R)}$
For a correct expression for the measured voltage across the variable resistor — 1 point
$V = \dfrac{\mathcal{E}}{(r + R)}R$

ii. 1 point

For an expression of $1/V$ as a function of $1/R$ consistent with answer from part (a)(i) — 1 point
$\dfrac{1}{V} = \left(\dfrac{r}{\mathcal{E}}\right)\dfrac{1}{R} + \dfrac{1}{\mathcal{E}}$

(b) 4 points



For correctly labeling both axes with variables and units — 1 point
For correctly scaling both axes with an acceptable and appropriate scale — 1 point
For correctly plotting the data points — 1 point
For correctly drawing a straight line that best represents the data — 1 point

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Question 2 (continued)

	Distribution of points
(c)	
i. 2 points	
For using a value for the y-intercept consistent with the straight line drawn in part (b)	1 point
$y = mx + b$	
$b = 0.080\ \ 1/\text{V}$	
For a correct substitution into the equation from part (a)(ii)	1 point
$\frac{1}{V} = \frac{(r+R)}{\mathcal{E}}\frac{1}{R}$	
$\frac{1}{V} = \frac{r}{\mathcal{E}}\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{\mathcal{E}}$	
$b = 1/\mathcal{E}$	
$\mathcal{E} = 1/(0.080\ \ 1/\text{V})$	
$\mathcal{E} = 12.5\ \text{V}$	
ii. 2 points	
For calculating the slope using the straight line from part (b) and not data points	1 point
$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{(0.151 - 0.100)}{(1.50 - 0.40)} = 0.0463\ \Omega/\text{V}$	
For a correct substitution into equation from part (a)(ii)	1 point
$m = \frac{r}{\mathcal{E}}$	
$r = m\mathcal{E}$	
$r = (0.0463\ \ \Omega/\text{V})(12.5\ \text{V})$	
$r = 0.58\ \Omega$	
(d) 2 points	
For using Ohm's law	1 point
$\mathcal{E} = Ir$	
For a correct substitution of values from part (c):	1 point
$(12.5\ \text{V}) = I(0.58\ \Omega)$	
$I = 21.6\ \text{A}$	
(e) 2 points	
For selecting "The voltmeter with high resistance"	1 point
For a correct justification	1 point
Example: The voltmeter acts like a resistor in a circuit with the battery. It will measure the potential difference across its own internal resistance. The higher its internal resistance, the closer its potential difference will be to the emf of the battery.	

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Question 3

15 points total | **Distribution of points**

(a) 3 points

For properly using a correct equation to calculate the magnetic flux — 1 point

$\Phi_B = \int \vec{B} \bullet d\vec{A}$

For correct substitution of the area and trigonometric function — 1 point

$\Phi_B = BA(\cos\theta) = B\pi r^2(\cos\theta)$

For correct substitution into the above equation — 1 point

$\Phi_B = 4(1 - 0.2t)\pi(0.10 \text{ m})^2(\cos 60°)$

$\Phi_B = 0.063 - 0.013t$ (or in terms of a and b, $\Phi_B = a(1 - bt)(0.016)$)

(b) 2 points

For using a correct equation to solve for the emf — 1 point

$\mathcal{E} = -\dfrac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$

Substituting the expression from part (a):

$\mathcal{E} = \dfrac{d}{dt}(0.063 - 0.013t)$

For an answer consistent with part (a) — 1 point

$\mathcal{E} = 0.013 \text{ V}$

Note: Any sign on the answer is ignored.

(c)

i. 1 point

For a substitution into Ohm's law consistent with the answer from part (b) — 1 point

$V = IR$

$I = \dfrac{(0.013 \text{ V})}{(50\ \Omega)}$

$I = 2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A}$

ii. 2 points

The correct choice is "Counterclockwise".

For a justification that incorporates that the original magnetic field is changing — 1 point

For a justification that correctly relates the induced current to the direction of a new magnetic field created by that current — 1 point

Example: Looking down at the loop from P, the vertical component of the magnetic field of the loop is upward and decreasing. To oppose this change, the current in the loop must create a magnetic field that is directed upward at point P. This requires a counterclockwise current in the loop.

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Question 3 (continued)

Distribution of points

(d) 2 points

For using a correct equation to calculate the energy dissipated — 1 point

$E = Pt = I^2Rt$ or $E = Pt = \left(\mathcal{E}^2/R\right)t$

For a substitution into either of the above equations with the answer from part (c)(i) or part (b) — 1 point

$E = \left(2.6\times10^{-4}\ \text{A}\right)^2(50\ \Omega)(4.0\ \text{s})$ or $E = \dfrac{(0.013\ \text{V})^2}{(50\ \Omega)}(4.0\ \text{s})$

$E = 1.4\times10^{-5}\ \text{J}$

(e) 4 points

For selecting both "Zero" for the net magnetic force and "Nonzero" for the Net magnetic torque — 1 point

For indicating the forces on directly opposite sides of the loop are in opposite directions — 1 point

For concluding that the forces cancel & net force is zero — 1 point

For indicating that the torques add & net torque is nonzero — 1 point

Example: Since the current changes direction relative to the magnetic field as you go around the loop, the magnetic field will exert force of equal magnitude but opposite direction on opposite sides of the loop. These forces all cancel out resulting in zero net force. However, since this force is up on one side of the loop and down on the other side of the loop, this will create torques that rotate the loop in the same direction. Therefore, the net torque is not zero.

Units 1 point

For correct units on at least two parts with a calculated numerical answer and no incorrect units — 1 point