EXAM PAPERS PRACTICE

Boost your performance and confidence with these topic-based exam questions

Practice questions created by actual examiners and assessment experts

Detailed mark scheme

Suitable for all boards

Designed to test your ability and thoroughly prepare you

1.2.1 Sources of Uncertainty

PHYSICS

AQA A Level Revision Notes

A Level Physics AQA

1.2 Limitation of Physical Measurements

CONTENTS

1.2.1 Sources of Uncertainty

Random & Systematic Errors

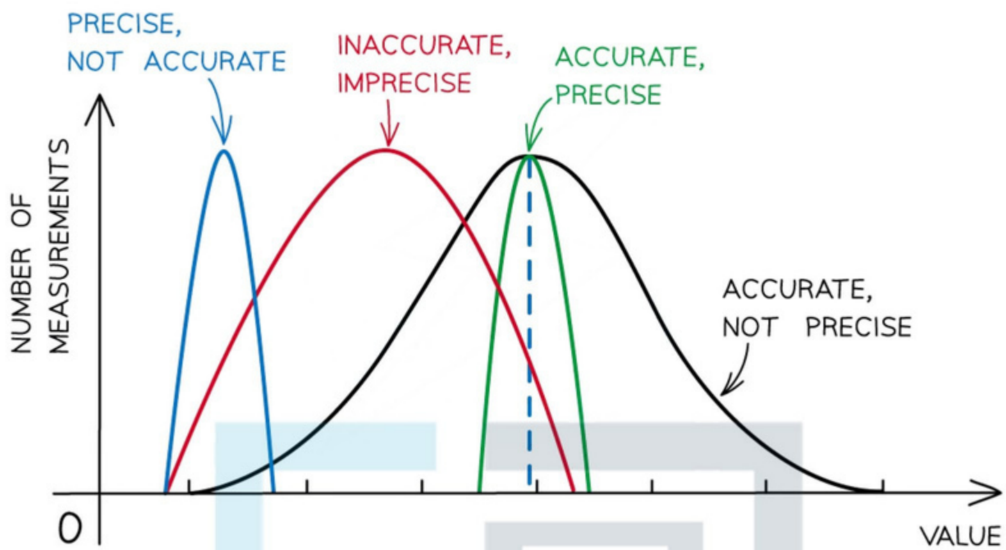
- Measurements of quantities are made with the aim of finding the true value of that quantity
- In reality, it is impossible to obtain the true value of any quantity as there will always be a degree of uncertainty
- The uncertainty is an estimate of the difference between a measurement reading and the true value
- Random and systematic errors are two types of measurement errors that lead to uncertainty

Random error

- Random errors cause unpredictable fluctuations in an instrument's readings as a result of uncontrollable factors, such as environmental conditions
- This affects the **precision** of the measurements taken, causing a wider spread of results about the mean value
- To **reduce** random error:
  - **Repeat** measurements several times and calculate an average from them

Systematic error

- Systematic errors arise from the use of faulty instruments used or from flaws in the experimental method
- This type of error is repeated consistently every time the instrument is used or the method is followed, which affects the **accuracy** of all readings obtained
- To **reduce** systematic errors:
  - Instruments should be **recalibrated**, or different instruments should be used
  - Corrections or adjustments should be made to the technique



Representing precision and accuracy on a graph

Zero error

- This is a type of systematic error which occurs when an instrument gives a reading when the **true reading is zero**
- This introduces a fixed error into readings which must be accounted for when the results are recorded

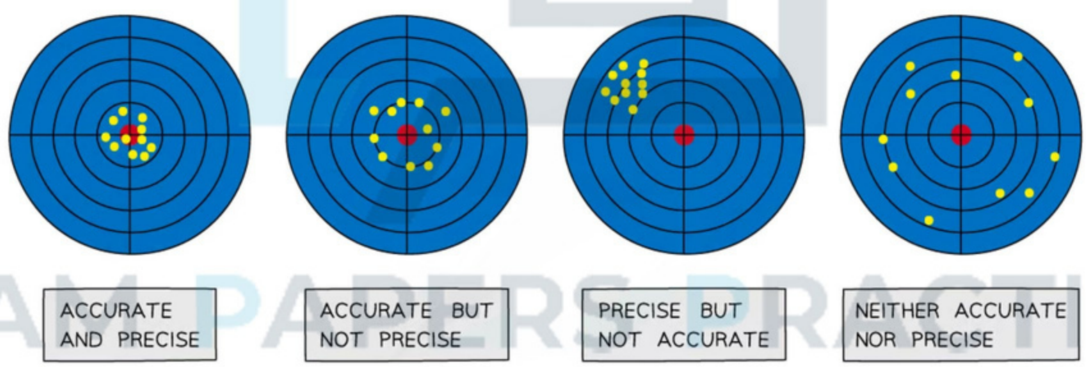
Precision & Accuracy

Precision

- Precise measurements are ones in which there is very little spread about the mean value, in other words, how close the measured values are to each other
- If a measurement is repeated several times, it can be described as precise when the values are very similar to, or the same as, each other
- The precision of a measurement is reflected in the values recorded - measurements to a greater number of decimal places are said to be more **precise** than those to a whole number

Accuracy

- A measurement is considered accurate if it is close to the true value
- The accuracy can be increased by repeating measurements and finding a mean of the results
- Repeating measurements also helps to identify anomalies that can be omitted from the final results



The difference between precise and accurate results

Repeatability

- A measurement is **repeatable** if the original experimenter repeats the investigation using the same method and equipment and obtains the same results

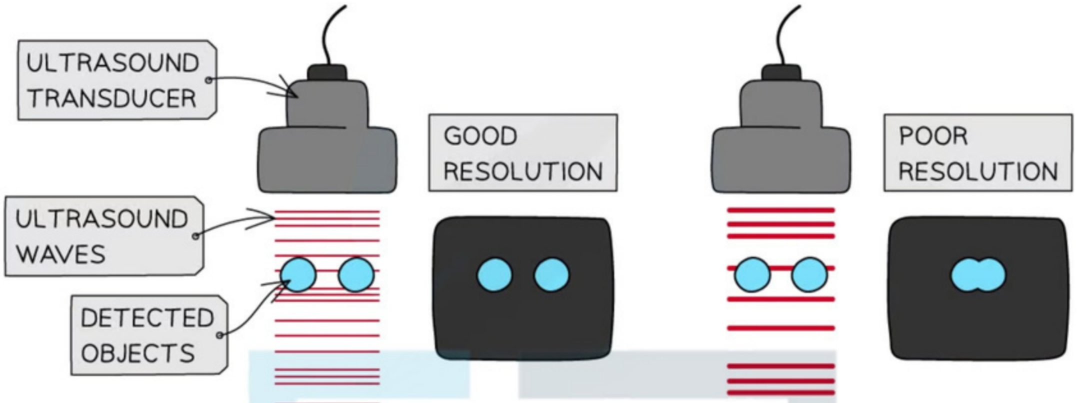
Reproducibility

- A measurement is **reproducible** if the investigation is repeated by another person, or by using different equipment or techniques, and the same results are obtained

Resolution

- Resolution is the smallest change in the quantity being measured of a measuring instrument that gives a perceptible change in the reading
- For example, the resolution of a wristwatch is 1 s, whereas the resolution of a digital stop-clock is typically 10 ms (0.01 s)

- In imaging, resolution can also be described as the ability to see two structures as two separate structures rather than as one fuzzy entity



Good resolution and poor resolution in an ultrasound scanner. The good image manages to resolve the two objects into two distinct structures whereas the poor image shows one fuzzy entity.

Exam Tip

It is a very common mistake to confuse precision with accuracy - measurements can be precise but **not** accurate if each measurement reading has the same error.Make sure you learn that **precision** refers to the ability to take multiple readings with an instrument that are close to each other, whereas **accuracy** is the closeness of those measurements to the true value.

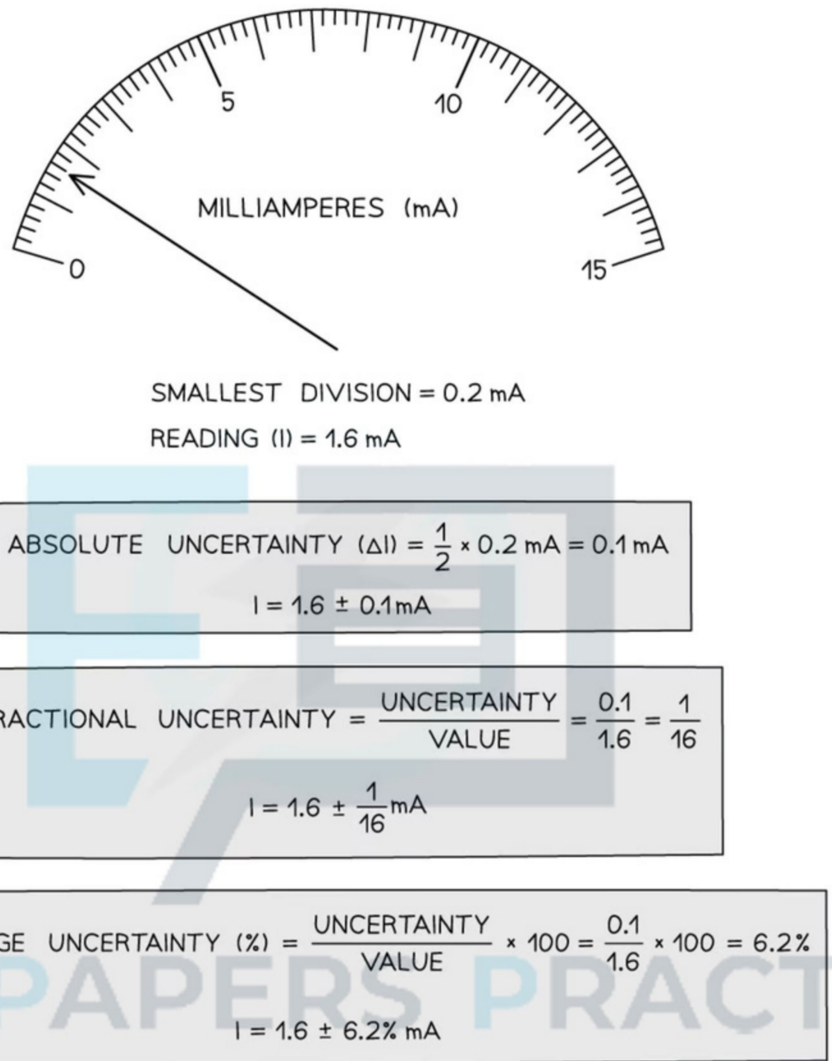
Uncertainty

- There is always a degree of uncertainty when measurements are taken; the uncertainty can be thought of as the difference between the **actual** reading taken (caused by the equipment or techniques used) and the **true value**
- Uncertainties are **not** the same as errors
  - Errors can be thought of as issues with equipment or methodology that cause a reading to be different from the true value
  - The uncertainty is a range of values around a measurement within which the true value is expected to lie, and is an **estimate**

- For example, if the true value of the mass of a box is 950 g, but a systematic error with a balance gives an actual reading of 952 g, the uncertainty is ±2 g
- These uncertainties can be represented in a number of ways:
  - **Absolute Uncertainty:** where uncertainty is given as a fixed quantity
  - **Fractional Uncertainty:** where uncertainty is given as a fraction of the measurement
  - **Percentage Uncertainty:** where uncertainty is given as a percentage of the measurement

$$\text{percentage uncertainty} = \frac{\text{uncertainty}}{\text{measured value}} \times 100\%$$

- To find uncertainties in different situations:
- **The uncertainty in a reading:** ± half the smallest division
- **The uncertainty in a measurement:** at least ±1 smallest division
- **The uncertainty in repeated data:** half the range i.e. ± ½ (largest - smallest value)
- **The uncertainty in digital readings:** ± the last significant digit unless otherwise quoted



How to calculate absolute, fractional and percentage uncertainty

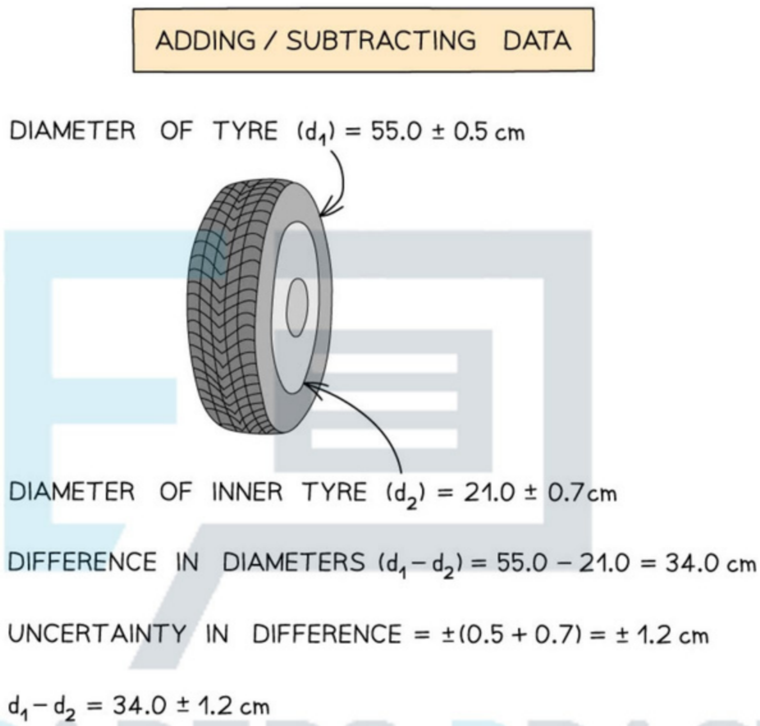
- Always make sure your absolute or percentage uncertainty is to the same number of **significant figures** as the reading

Combining Uncertainties

- When combining uncertainties, the rules are as follows:

Adding / Subtracting Data

- **Add** together the absolute uncertainties



Multiplying / Dividing Data

- **Add** the percentage or fractional uncertainties

MULTIPLYING / DIVIDING DATA

DISTANCE = 50.0 ± 0.1 m

TIME = 5.00 ± 0.05 s

$$\text{SPEED } (v) = \frac{\text{DISTANCE } (s)}{\text{TIME } (t)}$$

$$V = \frac{50.0}{5.0} = 10.0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v}{v} = \frac{\Delta s}{s} + \frac{\Delta t}{t} = \frac{0.1}{50.0} + \frac{0.05}{5.00} = 0.002 + 0.01 = 0.012$$

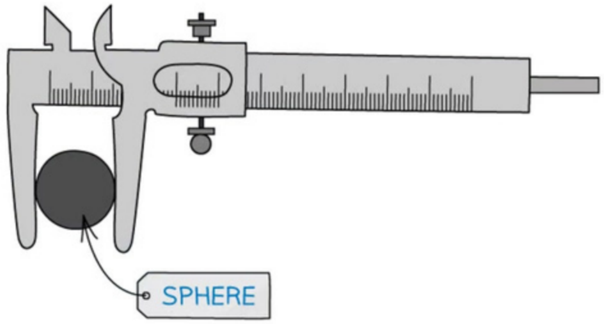
ABSOLUTE UNCERTAINTY $(\Delta v) = 10.0 \times 0.012 = \pm 0.12 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

$v = 10.0 \pm 0.12 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

Raising to a Power

- **Multiply** the percentage uncertainty by the power

RAISING TO A POWER



$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$r = 2.50 \pm 0.02$ cm

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi(2.50)^3 = 65.5 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{V} = 3 \times \frac{\Delta r}{r} = 3 \times \frac{0.02}{2.50} = 0.024$$

ABSOLUTELY UNCERTAINTY $(\Delta V) = 65.5 \times 0.024 = 1.57 \text{cm}^3$

PERCENTAGE UNCERTAINTY $(\%\Delta V) = 100 \times 0.024 = 2.4\%$

Worked Example

A student achieves the following results in their experiment for the angular frequency, ω.

0.154, 0.153, 0.159, 0.147, 0.152

Calculate the percentage uncertainty in the mean value of ω.

1. Calculate the mean value

$$\text{mean } \omega = \frac{0.154 + 0.153 + 0.159 + 0.147 + 0.152}{5} = 0.153 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

2. Calculate half the range (this is the uncertainty for multiple readings)

$$\frac{1}{2} \times (0.159 - 0.147) = 0.006 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

3. Calculate percentage uncertainty

$$\frac{uncertainty}{measured\ value} \times 100\,\% = \frac{\pm half\ the\ range}{mean} \times 100\,\%$$

$$\frac{0.006}{0.153} \times 100\,\% = 3.92\,\%$$

Exam Tip

Remember:

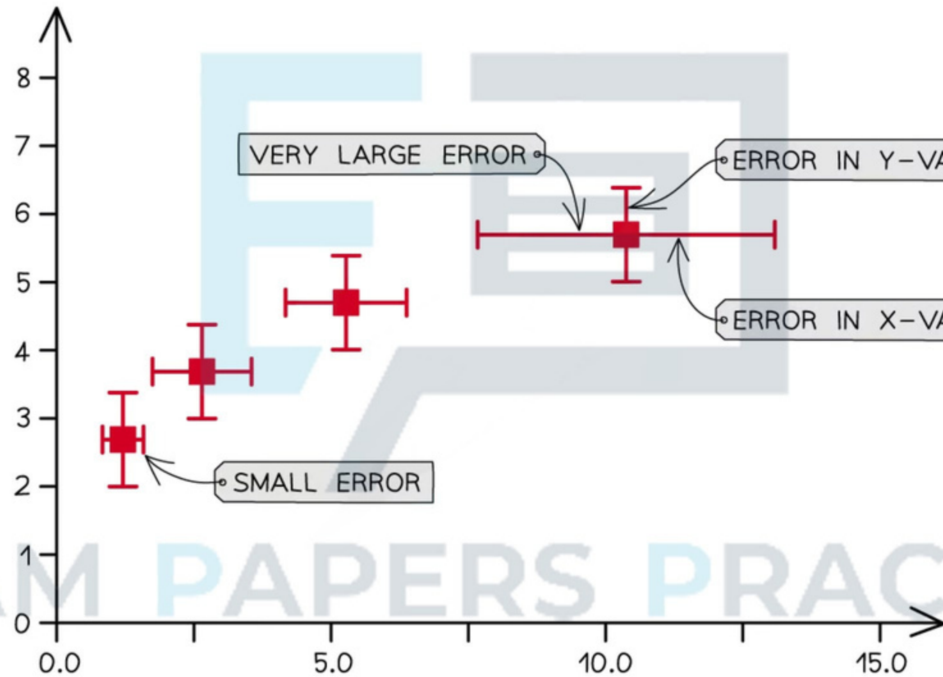
- Absolute uncertainties (denoted by Δ) have the same units as the quantity
- Percentage uncertainties have no units
- The uncertainty in numbers and constants, such as π, is taken to be zero

Uncertainties in trigonometric and logarithmic functions will not be tested in the exam, so just remember these rules and you'll be fine!

1.2.3 Determining Uncertainties from Graphs

Using Error Bars

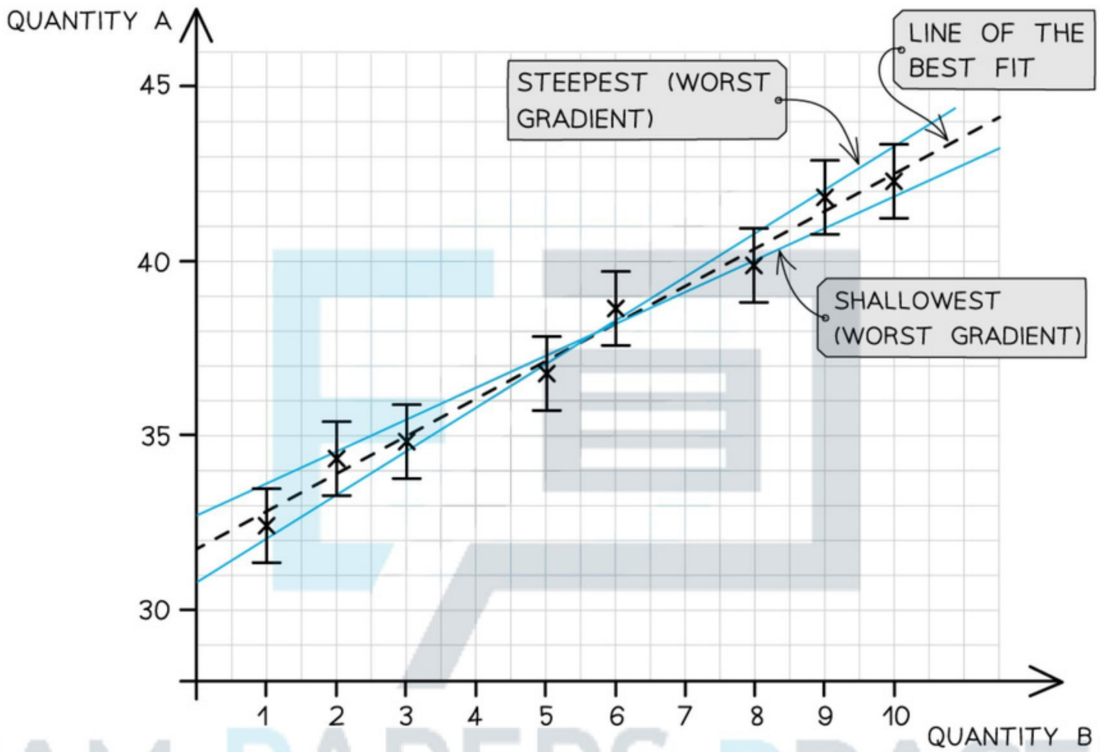
- The uncertainty in a measurement can be shown on a graph as an **error bar**
- This bar is drawn above and below the point (or from side to side) and shows the **uncertainty** in that measurement
- Error bars are plotted on graphs to show the **absolute uncertainty** of values plotted
- Usually, error bars will be in the vertical direction, for y-values, but can also be plotted horizontally, for x-values



Representing error bars on a graph

Determining Uncertainties from Graphs

- To calculate the uncertainty in a gradient, two lines of best fit should be drawn on the graph:
- The 'best' line of best fit, which passes as close to the points as possible
- The 'worst' line of best fit, either the steepest possible or the shallowest possible line which fits within all the error bars



The line of best fit passes as close as possible to all the points. The steepest and shallowest lines are known as the worst fit

- The percentage uncertainty in the **gradient** can be found using:

$$\text{Percentage uncertainty} = \frac{\text{best gradient} - \text{worst gradient}}{\text{best gradient}} \times 100\%$$

- The percentage uncertainty in the **y-intercept** can be found using:

$$\text{Percentage uncertainty} = \frac{\text{best y intercept} - \text{worst y intercept}}{\text{best y intercept}} \times 100\%$$

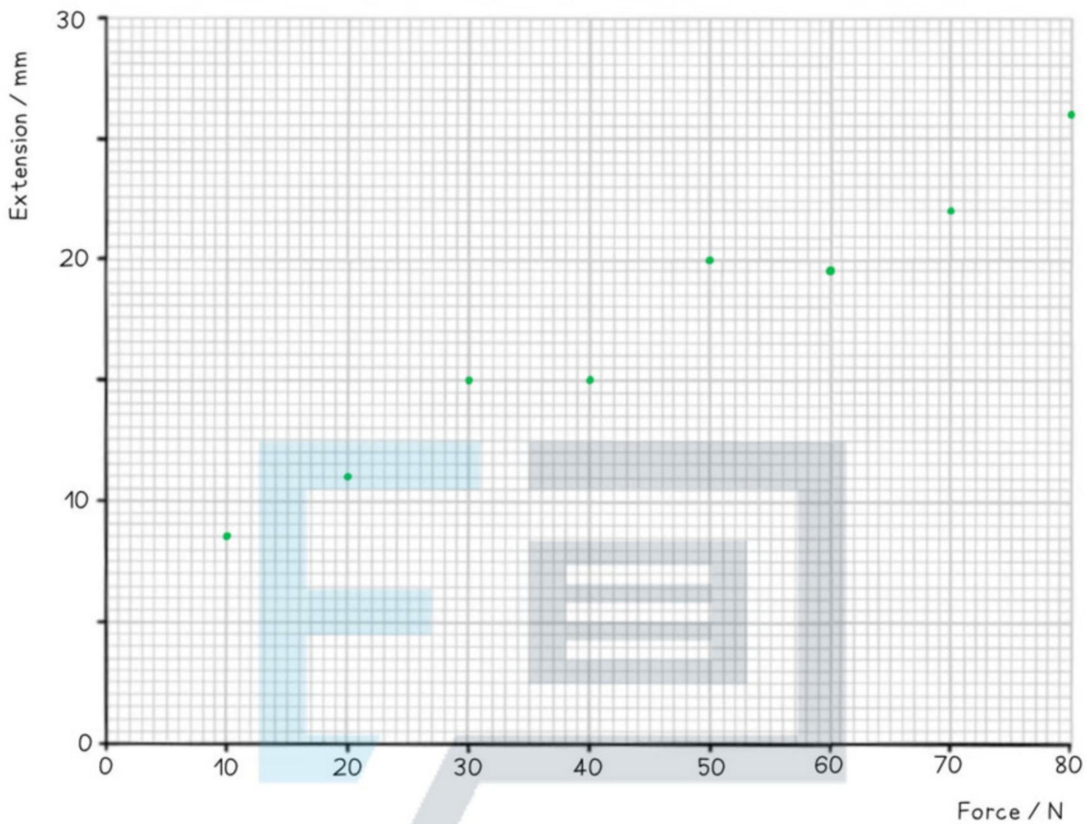
Worked Example

On the axes provided, plot the graph for the following data and draw error bars and lines of best and worst fit.

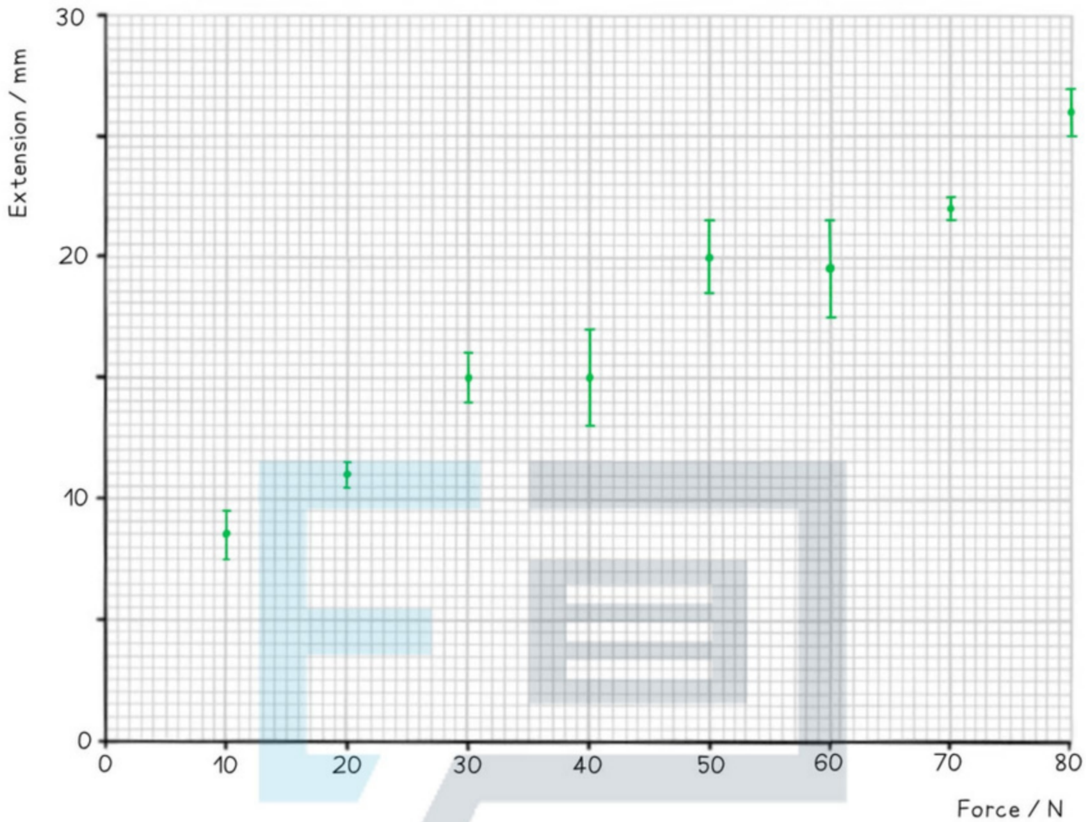
Force / N	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Extension / mm	8.5 ± 1	11 ± 0.5	15 ± 1	15 ± 2	20 ± 1.5	19.5 ± 2	22 ± 0.5	26 ± 1

Find the percentage uncertainty in the gradient from your graph.

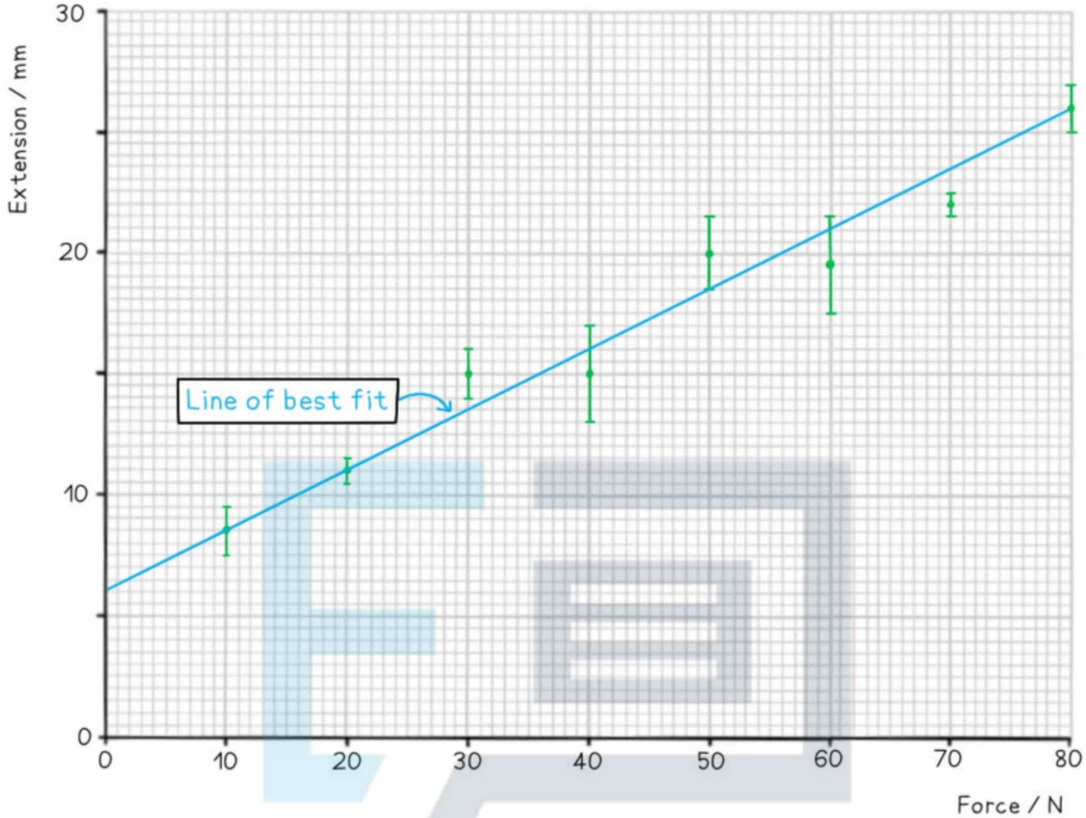
Step 1: Draw sensible scales on the axes and plot the data



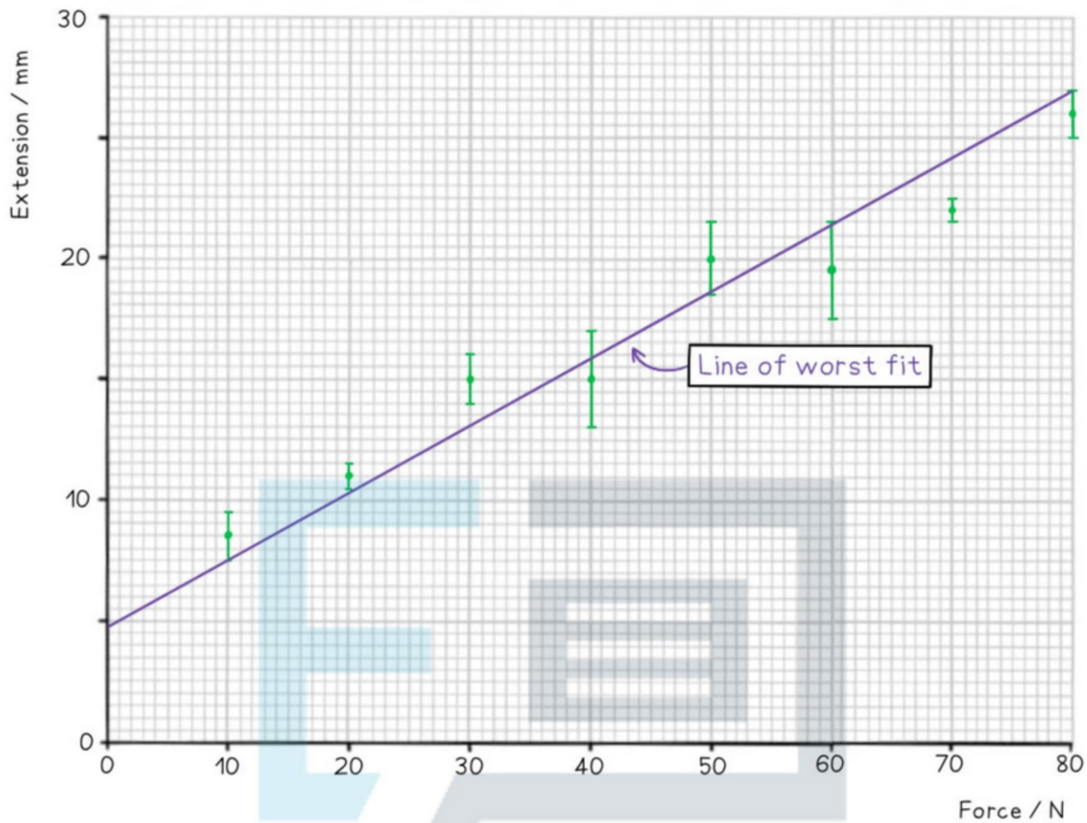
Step 2: Draw the errors bars for each point



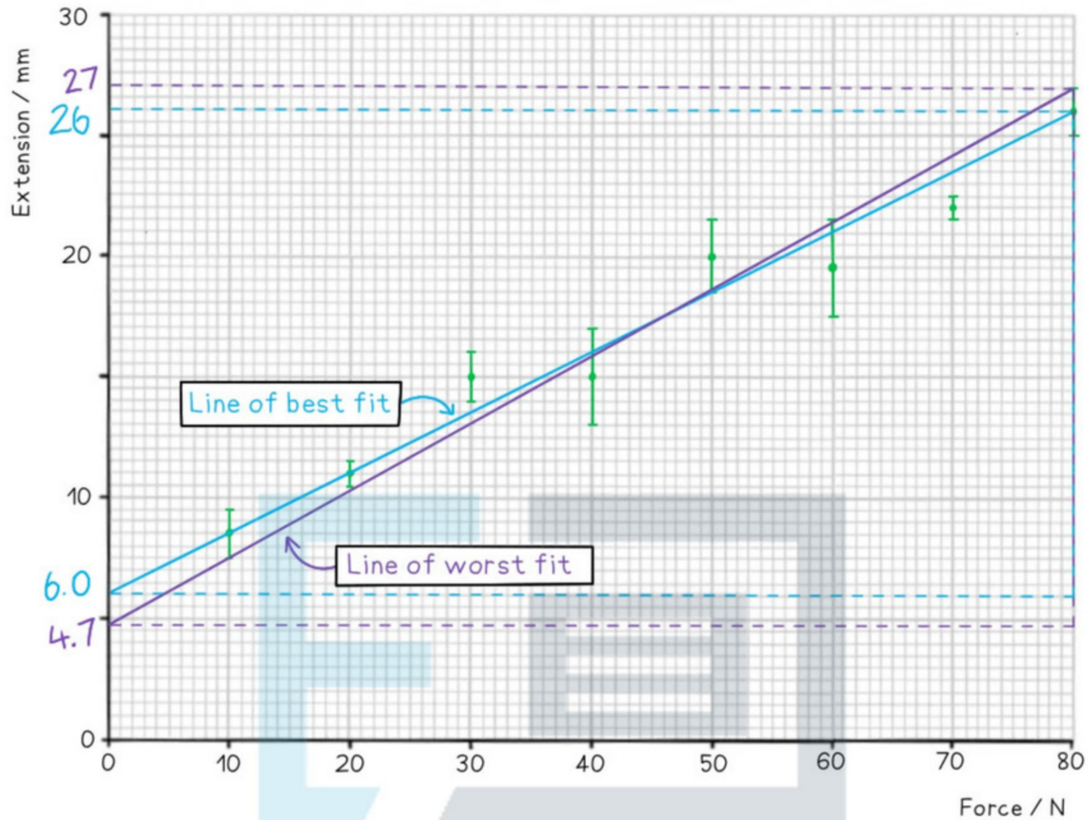
Step 3: Draw the line of best fit



Step 4: Draw the line of worst fit



Step 5: Work out the gradient of each line and calculate the percentage uncertainty



$$\text{Best gradient} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{26 - 6}{80 - 0} = 0.25$$

$$\text{Worst gradient} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{27 - 4.7}{80 - 0} = 0.28$$

$$\text{Percentage uncertainty} = \frac{0.28 - 0.25}{0.25} \times 100\% = 12\%$$

Exam Tip

When drawing graphs make sure to follow these rules to gain full marks:

- Ensure the scale is sensible and takes up as much paper as possible
- Label the axes with a quantity and a unit
- Precisely plot the points to within 0.5 squares
- Leave a roughly equal number of points above and below the best fit line
- Draw the error bars accurately