

3.1 Planning valid investigations

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 26 marks

KEY WORDS valid measurement • independent variable • dependent variable
• control variables • resolution • Calibration • zero error

Objective

Practise the WPH13 skills in planning valid investigations. These are original training tasks grounded in the specification and reviewed assessment demand.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

A **valid measurement** measures what you intend to measure. A precise timer does not help if it times the wrong event.

Start by naming the **independent variable** that you change and the **dependent variable** that you measure. List **control variables** that could also affect the dependent variable. Say how you will keep each important one steady.

■ Turn a description into a usable method

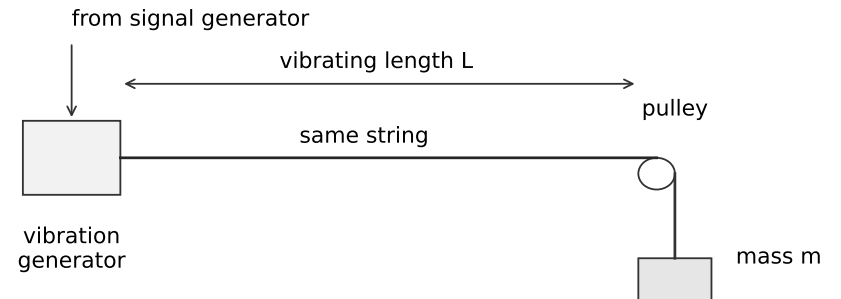
A method needs:

- named apparatus, with a suitable measuring range and **resolution** ;
- an arrangement showing where measurements are taken;
- steps that another student can follow, including the start and end events;
- several independent-variable settings over a useful range;
- repeats where they test stability and estimate variation;
- a calculation or graph that answers the investigation question;
- specific sources of uncertainty and improvements;
- realistic hazards with a practical way to reduce each risk.

Do not write only “take readings” or “use better equipment”. Name the reading, the instrument and what the improvement changes.

■ Worked planning example: string frequency and tension

Investigate how fundamental frequency depends on tension in a string.



- Use a vibration generator and signal generator. Pass the string over a pulley to a mass hanger.
- Change hanging mass m . With a freely moving pulley, tension is approximately $T = mg$.
- Measure vibrating length between the end nodes. Use the same string and keep that length fixed.
- Adjust frequency for the fundamental each time. The same mode is a control, not an optional detail.
- Measure the string's mass and total length to find linear density μ . Keep it unchanged in this investigation.
- Record several tensions and their resonant frequencies. Repeat the tuning near each resonance.

The model for the fundamental is:

$$f = \frac{1}{2L} \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}} \Rightarrow f^2 = \frac{T}{4L^2\mu}$$

A graph of f^2 vertically against T horizontally should be straight through the origin. A large triangle gives the gradient. Secure the stand and keep your feet away from falling masses. This is stronger than saying “be careful”.

■ Calibration and zero checks

Calibration checks an instrument against known reference values. A **zero error** occurs when it does not read zero at the correct zero condition. Check closed micrometer jaws or an empty balance before measuring.

If a micrometer reads +0.03 mm with its jaws correctly closed, subtract 0.03 mm from each subsequent reading. Repeating the measurement alone does not remove that offset. A zero check cannot prove that every point on the scale is calibrated correctly.

■ **Range, spacing and repeats**

Choose a range wide enough to reveal the relationship. Several measurements crowded near one setting may give a poor gradient. Use more settings near a turning point if you need to locate a maximum accurately.

Repeats are useful when conditions can be reproduced. They show scatter and help identify unstable readings. However, repeated readings of a discharging cell or a heating wire may drift because the conditions change. Reduce the current, switch off between readings, control temperature or restore conditions. Do not average a drift as though it were random variation.

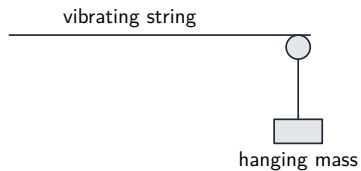
■ **Control the actual cause**

When varying the angle of a lamp above a solar cell, keep lamp–cell distance and lamp output fixed. Control background light, for example with shielding or a darkened room. Keep the cell and its load the same. Otherwise a change in measured power may come from distance, illumination or circuit resistance instead of angle.

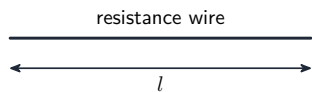
Discuss context using a physical cause. A tracking solar panel can stay closer to normal incidence and collect more energy over a day. Its motor also uses energy and adds cost or maintenance. “Better for the environment” alone does not explain either effect.

2 Practice

2.1 A student varies the hanging mass on a vibrating string and measures its fundamental frequency. Name the independent variable, dependent variable and one control variable.[3]



2.2 A student measures wire resistance while changing wire length. Explain why a small current, a zero-checked micrometer and secure contacts each improve the investigation.[3]



2.3 A student repeats a cell voltage measurement while the cell is supplying a large current. The readings steadily decrease. Explain why averaging alone is not enough and give two practical changes. [3]



voltage readings decrease

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A student changes the angle between light and a solar cell, using a lamp as a model source. Describe three controls with a way to maintain each. Explain how to improve the estimate of the angle giving maximum power. [5]

kg m s⁻¹

3.2 Plan how to measure the maximum load supported by small beams of equal dimensions but different fibre content. Include load measurement, failure detection, controls, repeatability and safety. [6]

3.3 Plan an investigation of how string fundamental frequency depends on vibrating length. Include apparatus, resonance identification, controls, graph, interpretation and a safety precaution. [6]
