



# EXAM PRO GPT

Ace your physics examinations

# CHALLENGES FACED BY PHYSICS STUDENTS

**01**

To succeed in exams, it's essential to structure answers according to marking schemes and present key points clearly.

**02**

Physics students often face difficulties with the mathematical aspect of the subject due to the application of algebra, trigonometry, and calculus in solving problems.

**03**

Finding credible study resources can be overwhelming for students due to the abundance of information available.

**04**

A common student challenge is self-evaluating answers to ensure they meet exam criteria and learning how to improve them for higher scores.

# GPT SOLUTIONS

**01**

Exam Pro GPT helps students improve their exam scores by structuring their responses based on exam marking schemes, emphasizing key points that examiners focus on.

**02**

Our GPT offers step-by-step explanations for complex mathematical problems, integrating algebra, trigonometry, and calculus to ensure students not only solve the problems but understand the underlying principles

**03**

Exam Pro GPT provides O Level Physics students with a curated list of credible and relevant study materials to aid in their studies.

**04**

Our GPT analyzes students' answers, providing feedback, identifying strengths/weaknesses, and offering tips for improvement to excel in exams.

# RESOURCES

Knowledgebase for this custom GPT consists of O Level Physics syllabus, learners' guide, example responses, notes of all topics in the syllabus and past papers (question papers, mark schemes and examiner reports) from the years 2019 and 2022.



**Knowledge**  
Conversations with your GPT may include file contents. Files can be downloaded when code interpreter is enabled.

 5054_Learner_Guide_for_... PDF	 5054-phys-2022-syllabus... PDF	 5054_s19_qp_ms_er.pdf PDF
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**Capabilities**

- Web Browsing
- DALL-E Image Generation
- Code Interpreter [?](#)



# USE CASES

You can ask this GPT about past paper questions, difficult topics, stuff you should know about according to the syllabus and detailed solution to numerical-based questions.

**You**

3 A curved, glass tube is open at one end and sealed at the other. A dense liquid is poured into the tube. The liquid traps air in the sealed end. Fig. 3.1 shows the tube, the liquid and the trapped air.

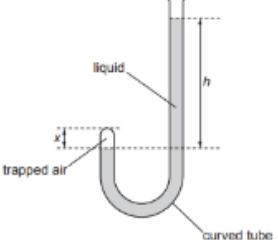


Fig. 3.1

(a) The difference between the liquid levels is  $h$ . At room temperature,  $h$  is 0.57 m. The density of the liquid is  $1.4 \times 10^4 \text{ kg/m}^3$ . The gravitational field strength  $g$  is  $10 \text{ N/kg}$  and the atmospheric pressure is  $1.0 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ . Calculate the pressure of the trapped air.

pressure = ..... [3]

how can i approach this problem?

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To approach this problem, you can apply the principles of fluid statics, particularly the use of the hydrostatic pressure equation, which relates the pressure difference in a fluid to the density of the fluid ( $\rho$ ), the gravitational field strength ( $g$ ), and the height difference of the fluid columns ( $h$ ).

Here's a step-by-step guide to solving the problem:

- Understand the Problem:**
  - A dense liquid is poured into a curved tube, trapping air on one end.
  - The liquid levels are different on both sides of the tube, with a height difference of  $h$ .
  - The problem provides the density of the liquid ( $\rho$ ), the gravitational field strength ( $g$ ), and the atmospheric pressure ( $P_{\text{atm}}$ ).

**You**

What are the different type of displacement-velocity graphs I should know about?

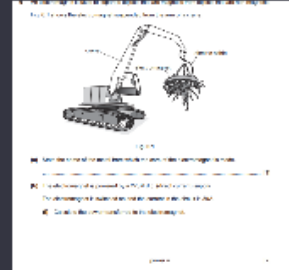
**Exam Pro**

Displacement-velocity graphs are crucial in understanding motion in physics. In the context of O Level Physics, there are several types of displacement-velocity graphs that you should be familiar with:

- Straight Horizontal Line (Constant Velocity):** When the displacement-velocity graph is a straight horizontal line, it indicates constant velocity. The object is moving at a steady speed in a straight line, neither accelerating nor decelerating.
- Sloping Line Upwards (Increasing Velocity):** If the line slopes upwards, it shows that the velocity is increasing over time. This indicates acceleration.
- Sloping Line Downwards (Decreasing Velocity):** A line that slopes downwards indicates decreasing velocity. This could mean the object is slowing down (decelerating) if it's moving in the positive direction or speeding up if it's moving in the negative direction.
- Curved Line Upwards (Increasing Acceleration):** A curved line that bends upwards suggests that the acceleration is increasing – the object is speeding up at a faster rate as time progresses.
- Curved Line Downwards (Decreasing Acceleration):** A downward bending curve signifies decreasing acceleration. The object may still be accelerating, but the rate of acceleration is decreasing.
- Line Below the Time Axis (Negative Velocity):** If the line is below the time axis, it indicates negative velocity, meaning the object is moving in the opposite direction to what is considered positive in the context of the graph.

Understanding these graphs is important for interpreting motion in different scenarios. Each type of graph tells a different story about how an object is moving and how its velocity is changing over time.

**You**



Answer

please explain in detail with all the steps how to solve this numerical-based question.

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Certainly! The numerical-based question provided is about calculating the power transferred to an electromagnet. Here's how you would solve this step by step:

**Step 1: Understand the formula to use.**

The power  $P$  transferred to an electrical device is given by the product of the voltage  $V$  across the device and the current  $I$  flowing through it. The formula is:

$$P = V \times I$$

**Step 2: Identify the known quantities.**

From the question, we are given:

- The voltage  $V$  is 220 volts (V).
- The current  $I$  is 39 amperes (A).

**Step 3: Insert the known quantities into the formula.**

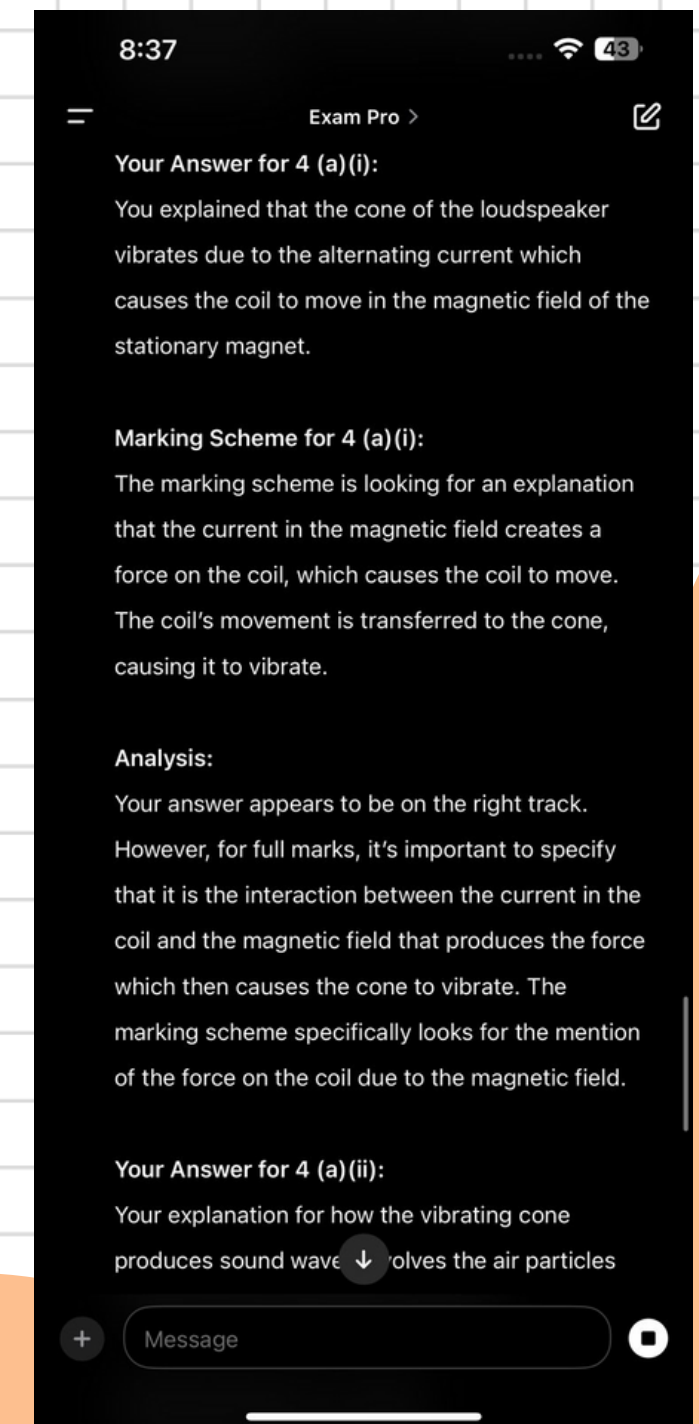
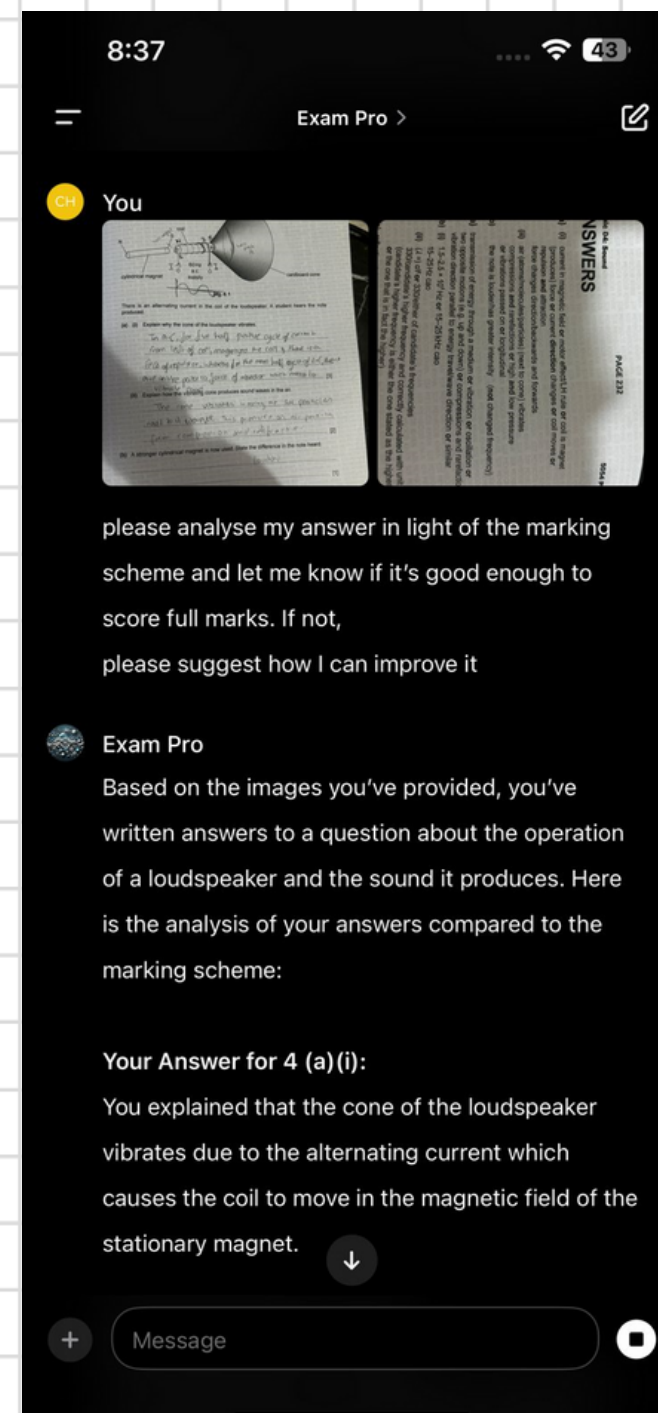
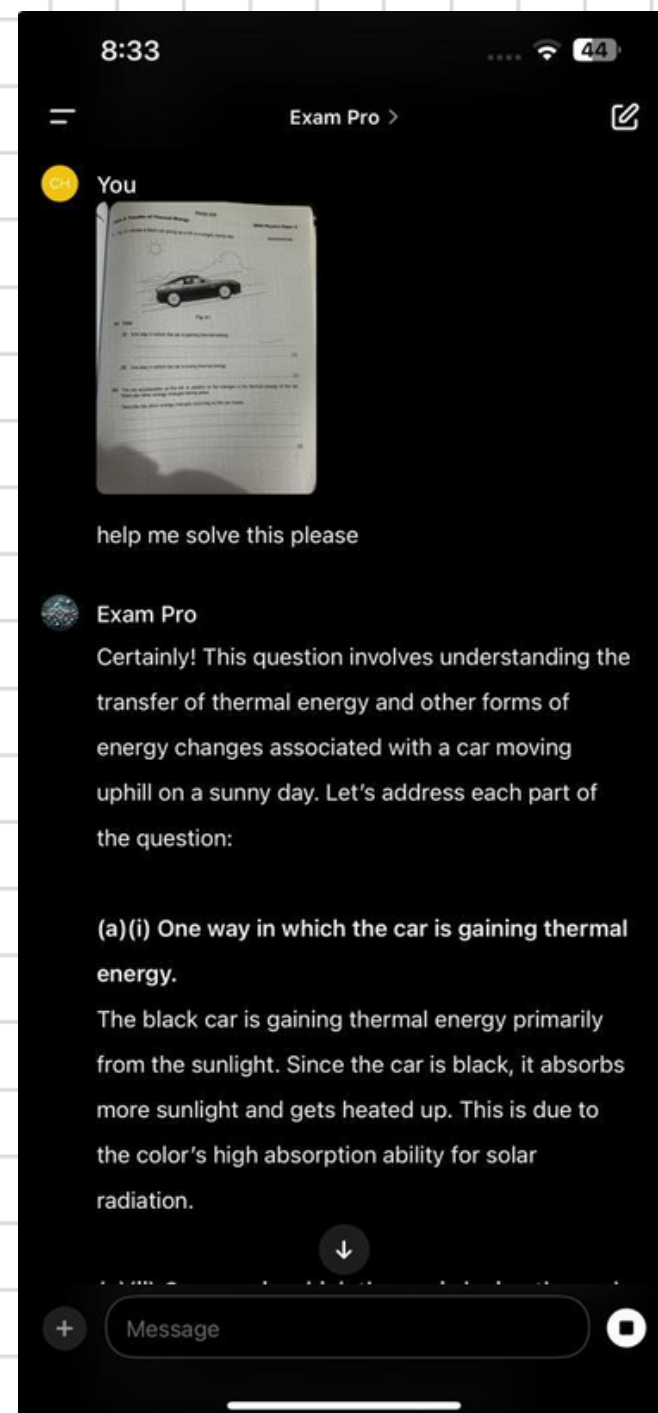
Now, we plug in the values into the power formula:

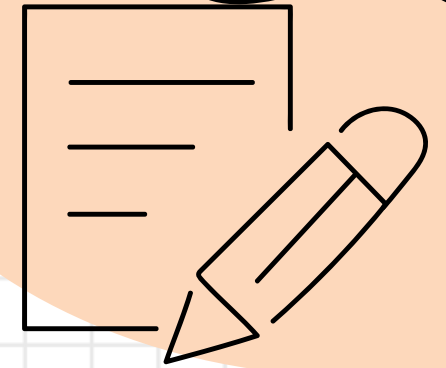
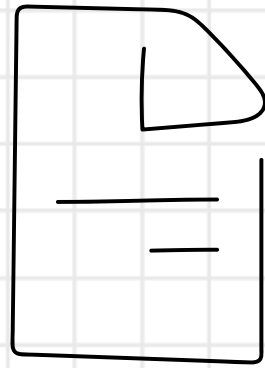
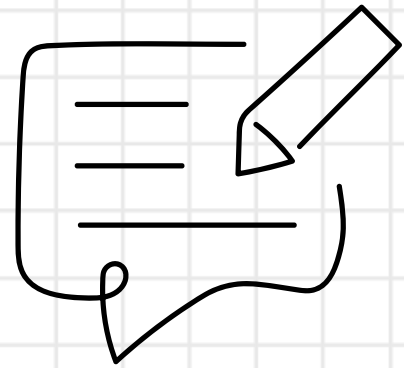
$$P = 220 \text{ V} \times 39 \text{ A}$$

**Step 4: Perform the multiplication.**

# USE CASES

You can take picture on-the-go and ask GPT questions on your mobile phone when you are solving past papers and/or reading textbook(s). Get instant help and feedback!





**HAVE FUN LEARNING!**

