COVER



43η Διεθνής Ολυμπιάδα Φυσικής — Θεωρητική Εξέταση

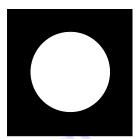
Tartu, Εσθονία — Τρίτη, 17 Ιουλίου 2012

- Η διάρκεια της εξέτασης είναι 5 ώρες. Δίνονται 3
 προβλήματα που βαθμολογούνται με 30 μονάδες συνολικά. Παρακαλώ σημειώστε ότι τα θέματα δεν είναι βαθμολογικά ισοδύναμα.
- Δεν πρέπει να ανοίξετε το φάκελο με τις εκφωνήσεις πριν το σήμα έναρξης της εξέτασης (τρία σύντομα ηχητικά σήματα).
- Δεν επιτφέπεται να εγκαταλείψετε τη θέση εξέτασης χωρίς άδεια. Αν χρειαστείτε βοήθεια (χαλασμένος υπολογιστής τσέπης, ανάγκη επίσκεψης στην τουαλέτα, κ.λπ.), παρακαλείστε να σηκώσετε την κατάλληλη σημαία "HELP" ή "TOILET" που θα βρείτε στη θέση σας), κατά τρόπο ώστε να εξέχει από τους τοίχους που περικλείουν τη θέση εργασίας σας, και να την κρατήσετε μέχρι να έρθει κάποιος από τους διοργανωτές.
- Oι απαντήσεις σας πρέπει να εκφραστούν συναρτήσει των ποσοτήτων που εμφανίζονται με χοωματική επισήμανση στην εκφώνηση και μπορεί να περιλαμβάνουν Θεμελιώδεις Σταθερές, εφόσον χοειάζεται. Έτσι, αν η εκφώνηση αναφέοει «το ύψος του κουτιού είναι a και το πλάτος b», το a μπορεί να χρησιμοποιηθεί στην απάντηση, αλλά όχι το b (εκτός αν έχει χρωματική επισήμανση κάπου αλλού μέσα στην εκφώνηση, βλ. παρακάτω). Αν υπάρχουν μεγέθη με επισήμανση σε κάποιο υποερώτημα, τότε μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν για την απάντηση αυτού του υποερωτήματος. Τα μεγέθη που εμφανίζονται με επισήμανση στο εισαγωγικό κείμενο ενός προβλήματος (ή σε Τμήμα ενός προβλήματος), δηλ. εκτός εμβέλειας οποιουδήποτε υποερωτήματος, μπορούν να στις απαντήσεις χρησιμοποιηθούν όλων ερωτήσεων του συγκεκριμένου προβλήματος (ή του
- Χοησιμοποιήστε μόνο την εμπρός όψη των Φύλλων Απαντήσεων.

Imicrox

- Για κάθε Ποόβλημα διατίθενται ειδικά Φύλλα Απαντήσεων (δείτε την κεφαλίδα για λεπτομέρειες). Γράψτε τις απαντήσεις σας στο κατάλληλο Φύλλο Απαντήσεων. Για κάθε Πρόβλημα, Φύλλα Απαντήσεων είναι αριθμημένα. Χοησιμοποιήστε τα Φύλλα βάσει της αρίθμησης. Φοοντίστε πάντα να σημειώνετε ξεκάθαρα το Τμήμα του Ποοβλήματος και την Ερώτηση στην οποία αναφέρεται η απάντησή σας. Αντιγράψτε τα τελικά αποελέσματα στα κατάλληλα πλαίσια των Φύλλων Απαντήσεων. Διατίθενται επίσης Πρόχειρα φύλλα. Χρησιμοποιήστε τα για να σημειώσετε πράγματα που δε θέλετε να βαθμολογηθούν. Αν γράψετε στα Φύλλα Απαντήσεων κάτι που δεν βαθμολογηθεί (όπως επιθυμείτε να αοχικά αποτελέσματα ή λανθασμένες απαντήσεις), φροντίστε να το διαγράψετε.
- Αν χρειαστείτε περισσότερα φύλλα για κάποιο πρόβλημα σηκώστε τη σημαία "HELP" και αναφέρετε στο Διοργανωτή τον αριθμό του προβλήματος. Θα σας δοθούν δύο επιπλέον φύλλα (αν όμως χρειαστεί, μπορείτε να επαναλάβετε τη διαδικασία).
- Περιορίστε το κείμενο στο απολύτως απαραίτητο: προσπαθήστε να εξηγήσετε τις λύσεις σας κατά βάση χρησιμοποιώντας εξισώσεις, αριθμούς, σύμβολα και διαγράμματα.
- Όταν το υπόλοιπο του χοόνου εξέτασης είναι 30 min, θα ακουστεί ένας απλός ήχος. Όταν το υπόλοιπο του χοόνου εξέτασης είναι 5 min, θα ακουστεί ένας διπλός ήχος· Κατά τη λήξη της εξέτασης θα ακουστεί ένας τοιπλός ήχος, οπότε θα ποέπει αμέσως να σταματήσετε. Τοποθετήστε όλα τα Φύλλα στο φάκελο που θα υπάρχει στο γραφείο σας. Δεν επιτρέπεται να κοατήσετε κανένα από τα φύλλα που χοησιμοποιήσατε και να το πάρετε μαζί σας φεύγοντας. Άν τελειώσετε ποιν την ολοκλήρωση του χοόνου, παρακαλείστε να σηκώσετε τη σημαία σας.





Πρόβλημα Τ1. Εστιάστε στα σχήματα *(13 μονάδες)* Μέρος Α. Βολές *(4.5 μονάδες)*

Μια σφαίρα που εκτοξεύεται με αρχική ταχύτητα μέτρου v_0 , κινείται σε ομογενές βαρυτικό πεδίο στο επίπεδο x-z, όπου ο άξονας x είναι οριζόντιος, και ο z κατακόρυφος, με ίδια διεύθυνση και αντίθετη φορά από την επιτάχυνση της βαρύτητας g. Η αντίσταση του αέρα θεωρείται αμελητέα.

i. (0.8 μονάδες) Μεταβάλλοντας τη γωνία εκτόξευσης μιας σφαίρας που ξεκινάει με ταχύτητα σταθερού μέτρου v_0 από την αρχή του Συστήματος Αναφοράς, ο γεωμετρικός τόπος των σημείων-στόχων στα οποία μπορεί να καταλήξει η σφαίρα δίνεται από τη σχέση

$$z \le z_0 - kx^2$$

Θεωρείστε τη σχέση δεδομένη χωρίς να την αποδείξετε. Υπολογίστε τις σταθερές z₀ και k.

ii. (1.2 μονάδες) Έστω τώρα ότι το σημείο εκτόξευσης μπορεί να επιλεγεί ελεύθερα στο επίπεδο του εδάφους z=0, και ότι η γωνία εκτόξευσης μπορεί να τροποποιηθεί κατά βούληση, με σκοπό η σφαίρα να



φτάσει στο υψηλότερο σημείο ενός σφαιρικού κτηρίου ακτίνας R (βλ. σχ.) με το μικρότερο δυνατό μέτρο αρχικής ταχύτητας v_0 (και χωρίς αναπηδήσεις στην επιφάνεια του κτηρίου πριν την άφιξη στο στόχο). Σχεδιάστε ποιοτικά το σχήμα της βέλτιστης τροχιάς της σφαίρας (χρησιμοποιήστε το σχετικό πλαίσιο του Φύλλου Απαντήσεων). ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΗ: Μόνο το σχήμα που θα φτιάξετε βαθμολογείται.

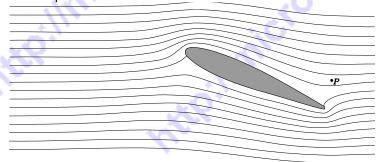
iii. (2.5 μονάδες) Ποιο είναι το ελάχιστο μέτρο v_{\min} της ταχύτητας εκτόξευσης, ώστε η σφαίρα να χτυπήσει στο ψηλότερο σημείο του σφαιρικού κτηρίου ακτίνας R;



La Géode, Parc de la Villette, Παρίσι. Φωτογραφία: katchooo/flickr.com

Μέρος Β. Ροή αέρα γύρω από πτερύγιο (4 μονάδες)

Στο σχήμα που ακολουθεί δίνεται η τομή ενός πτερυγίου αεροπλάνου μαζί με τις γραμμές ροής του αέρα γύρω από αυτό, όπως φαίνονται στο Σύστημα Αναφοράς του πτερυγίου. Υποθέστε ότι: (α) η ροή του αέρα είναι δισδιάστατη (δηλ. τα διανύσματα ταχύτητας των μορίων του αέρα βρίσκονται στο επίπεδο της εικόνας), (β) η μορφή των γραμμών ροής είναι ανεξάρτητη από την ταχύτητα του αεροπλάνου, (γ) δε φυσάει άνεμος, (δ) η Αεροδυναμική Πίεση είναι πολύ μικρότερη από την Ατμοσφαιρική $p_0 = 1.0 \times 10^5 \, \mathrm{Pa}$. Μπορείτε να χρησιμοποιήσετε χάρακα για να πάρετε μετρήσεις στην εικόνα που θα βρείτε στο Φύλλο Απαντήσεων.

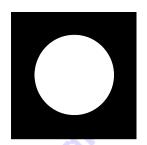


i. (0.8 μονάδες) Αν η ταχύτητα του αεροπλάνου ως προς το έδαφος είναι $v_0 = 100$ m/s, πόση είναι η ταχύτητα v_P του αέρα στο σημείο P (βλ. σχ.) ως προς το έδαφος;

ii. (1.2 μονάδες) Στην περίπτωση υψηλής Σχετικής Υγρασίας, καθώς η ταχύτητα του αεροπλάνου ως προς το έδαφος ξεπερνά μια κρίσιμη τιμή v_{crit} ένα ρεύμα σταγονιδίων νερού σχηματίζεται πίσω από το πτερύγιο. Τα σταγονίδια εμφανίζοναι σε ένα συγκεκριμένο σημείο Q. Βρείτε τη θέση του Q και σημειώστε τη στο σχήμα του Φύλλου Απαντήσεων. Εξηγήστε ποιοτικά (χρησιμοποιώντας εξισώσεις και το ελάχιστο δυνατό κείμενο) τον τρόπο που προσδιορίσατε τη θέση του σημείου Q.

iii. (2.0 μονάδες) Εκτιμήστε το μέτρο $v_{\rm crit}$ της κρίσιμης ταχύτητας βασισμένοι στα ακόλουθα δεδομένα: η σχετική υγρασία του αέρα είναι r=90%, η ειδική θερμότητα του αέρα υπό σταθερή πίεση $c_{\rm p}=1.00\times10^3\,{\rm J/kg\cdot K}$, η πίεση των κορεσμένων υδρατμών είναι $p_{\rm sa}=2.31\,{\rm kPa}$ σε θερμοκρασία





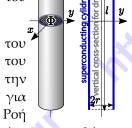
του αδιατάρακτου αέρα T_a = 293 K και p_{sb} = 2.46 kPa σε T_b = 294 K. Ανάλογα με τη μέθοδο που θα χρησιμοποιήσετε ίσως χρειαστείτε την ειδική θερμότητα του αέρα υπό σταθερό όγκο η οποία είναι c_v = 0.717×10³ J/kg·K. Σημειώστε ότι ως Σχετική Υγρασία ορίζουμε το πηλίκο της Τάσης (Πίεσης) Ατμών προς την Τάση (Πίεση) Κορεσμένων Ατμών σε δεδομένη θερμοκρασία. Ως Τάση (Πίεση) Κορεσμένων Ατμών ορίζουμε εκείνη την Πίεση Ατμών, όπου οι Ατμοί ισορροπούν με το Υγρό.

Μέρος Γ. Μαγνητικά «καλαμάκια» (4.5 μονάδες)

Θεωρήστε ένα κυλινδοικό σωλήνα φτιαγμένο από υπεραγώγιμο υλικό. Το μήκος του σωλήνα είναι l και η εσωτερική

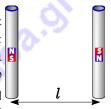
του ακτίνα r, με $l \gg r$. Το κέντρο του

σωληνοειδούς συμπίπτει με την αρχή του Συστήματος Αναφοράς και ο άξονάς του ταυτίζεται με τον άξονα z. Από την κεντρική διατομή του σωλήνα (δηλ. για z=0, $x^2+y^2< r^2$) διέρχεται Μαγνητική Ροή



- Φ. Οι Υπεραγωγοί είναι υλικά που μονώνουν οποιοδήποτε μαγνητικό πεδίο, δηλ. το μαγνητικό πεδίο στο εσωτερικό τους είναι μηδέν.
- i. (0.8 μονάδες) Σχεδιάστε πέντε μαγνητικές δυναμικές γραμμές στο ειδικό πλαίσιο του Φύλλου Απαντήσεων οι οποίες διέρχονται από τα πέντε κόκκινα σημεία που σημειώνονται στην αξονική διατομή του σωλήνα.
- **ii.** (1.2 μονάδες) Υπολογίστε τη z-συνιστώσα της Τάσης T στο μέσο του σωλήνα (δηλ. τη δύναμη αλληλεπίδοασης των δύο μισών, z>0 και z<0, του σωλήνα).

iii. (2.5 μονάδες) Θεωρήστε τώρα ένα δεύτερο σωλήνα όμοιο και παράλληλο με τον πρώτο. Ο δεύτερος σωλήνας έχει Μαγνητικό Πεδίο αντίθετης φοράς, ενώ το κέντρο του βρίσκεται στη θέση y=l, x=z=0 (έτσι ώστε οι δύο σωλήνες να



αντιστοιχούν στις απέναντι πλευρές ενός τετραγώνου). Προσδιορίστε το μέτρο της δύναμης F που περιγράφει τη μαγνητική αλληλεπίδραση μεταξύ των δύο σωλήνων.

COVER



The 43rd International Physics Olympiad — July 2012

Grading scheme: Theory

General rules This grading scheme describes the number of points allotted for each term entering a useful formula. These terms don't need to be separately described: if a formula is written correctly, full marks (the sum of the marks of all the terms of that formula) are given. If a formula is not written explicitly, but it is clear that individual terms are written bearing the equation in mind (eg. indicated on a diagram), marks for these terms will be given. Some points are allotted for mathematical calculations.

If a certain term of a useful formula is written incorrectly, 0.1 is subtracted for a minor mistake (eg. missing non-dimensional factor); no mark is given if the mistake is major (with non-matching dimensionality). The same rule is applied to the marking of mathematical calculations: each minor mistake leads to a subtraction of 0.1 pts (as long as the remaining

score for that particular calculation remains positive), and no marks are given in the case of dimensional mistakes.

No penalty is applied in these cases when a mistake is clearly just a rewriting typo (i.e. when there is no mistake in the draft).

If formula is written without deriving: if it is simple enough to be derived in head, full marks, otherwise zero marks.

If there two solutions on Solution sheets, one correct and another incorrect: only the one wich corresponds to the Answer Sheets is taken into account. What is crossed out is never considered.

No penalty is applied for propagating errors unless the calculations are significantly simplified (in which case mathematical calculations are credited partially, according to the degree of simplification, with marking granularity of 0.1 pts).

Problem 1





Problem T1. Focus on sketches (13 points) Part A. Ballistics (4.5 points)

i. (0.8 pts) If the parameters are derived using the particular cases of throwing up and throwing horizontally:

for throwing up,
$$zg=v_0^2/2\ -0.2$$
 pts; from where $z_0=v_0^2/2g\ -0.1$ pts;

noticing that for horizontally thrown ball,

the trajectory has the same shape as $z = -kx^2 - 0.2$ pts;

finding this trajectory,
$$z = -gx^2/2v_0^2 - 0.2$$
 pts;

Concluding
$$k = g/2v_0^2 - 0.1$$
 pts;

If, instead of studying the trajectory of a horizontally thrown ball (for which 0.5 pts were allocated), a trajectory of a ball thrown at 45 degrees is studied:

distance is max. when the angle is $45^{\circ} - 0.2$

Finding this maximal distance $v^2/g - 0.2$

Obtaining
$$k - 0.1$$

If the parameters are derived using condition that the quadratic equation for the tangent of the throwing angle has exactly one real solution:

Requiring
$$x = v \cos \alpha t$$
 — 0.1 pts;

Requiring
$$z = v \sin \alpha t - gt^2/2 - 0.2$$
 pts;

Eliminating t:
$$z = x \tan \alpha - gx^2/v^2 \cos^2 \alpha$$
 — 0.1 pts;

Obtaining
$$z - x \tan \alpha + gx^2/v^2(1 + \tan^2 \alpha) = 0$$
 — 0.1 pts;

Requiring that the discriminant is
$$0 - 0.2$$
 pts;

Obtaining
$$z_0 = v_0^2/2g$$
, $k = gx^2/2v_0^2$ — 0.1 pts;

(If one of the two is incorrect — 0 pts for the last line)

ii. (1.2 pts)

Trajectory hits the sphere when descending — 0.7 pts (if the top of the parabola is higher than $\frac{5}{2}R$ — 0.5 pts);

Trajectory touches the sphere when ascending — 0.5 pts.

Trajectory touches the sphere at its top or is clearly non-parabolic or starts inside the sphere or intersects the sphere: total - 0 pts.

iii. (2.5 pts) If the analysis is based on a trajectory which is wrong in principle, 0 pts.

For minimal speed, $z = z_0 - kx^2$ touches the sphere — 1.5 pts ii. (1.2 pts) Shifting the origin to the sphere's top for simplicity — 0.1 pts

Then
$$z = \frac{v_0^2}{2a} - \frac{gx^2}{2v^2} - 0.2$$
 pts

and
$$x^2 + z^2 + 2zR = 0 - 0.2$$
 pts

$$\Rightarrow x^4 \left(\frac{g}{2v_0^2}\right)^2 + x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{gR}{v_0^2}\right) + \left(\frac{v_0^2}{4g} + R\right) \frac{v_0^2}{g} = 0 - 0.1 \text{ pts}$$

(full 0.6 pts if equivalent eq. is obtained for non-shifted origin)

Discriminant equals 0 — 0.2 pts

from where $v_0^2 = 0.5gR - 0.1$ pts

hence
$$v_{\min} = \sqrt{4.5gR} - 0.1 \text{ pts}$$

If alternative solution is followed:

Shifting the origin to the sphere's top for simplicity — 0.1 pts Noting that the touching point vel. is \perp to launching vel.— 0.6 pts

Angle from centre to touching pt P = launching angle -0.6 pts

Cond. that P belongs to the trajectory -0.6 pts

From this cond., final answer obtained — 0.6 pts

For a brute force approach:

Obtaining 4th order equation for intersection points x (or y) — 0.5 pts

which is reduced to cubic (divided by x) — 0.1 pts

Mentioning that it has exactly one pos. root — 0.2 pts (equivalently, an extremenum coincides with a root or there are exactly two distinct real roots.)

Obtaining quadratic eq. for x-coord. of extrema — 0.2 pts

Finding the roots of it -0.2 pts

Selecting the larger root x_* of it — 0.2 pts

Requiring that x_* is the root of the cubic eq — 0.2 pts

Obtaining the speed as a function of $\alpha - 0.2$ pts

Finding the minimum of that function — 0.7 pts

Part B. Air flow around a wing (4 points)

i. (0.8 pts)

Using the wing's frame of reference — 0.1 pts

taking streamline distance measurment at P - 0.2 pts (if off by 1 mm or more, 0.1 pts)

measuring unperturbed streamline distance — 0.1 pts (if off by 1 mm or more, 0 pts)

at P, streamlines are horiz. \Rightarrow scalar adding — 0.1 pts

Writing continuity condition — 0.2 pts

Finding final answer — 0.1 pts

(if the speed in wing's frame is given as final anser, points are lost for 4th and 6th line)

Writing down continuity condition — 0.2 pts Then $z = \frac{v_0^2}{2g} - \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2}$ — 0.2 pts (or stating: smaller streamline distance \Rightarrow larger speed)

Writing Demonsity 1. . . .

Writing Bernoulli's law — $0.4~\mathrm{pts}$

and $x^2 + z^2 + 2zR = 0$ — 0.2 pts 0 pts out of 0.4 if the Bernoulli law includes ρgh

(or stating that larger speed \Rightarrow smaller pressure)

Writing adiabatic law — 0.4 pts

Problem 1





(or stating that smaller pressure \Rightarrow lower temperature)

Finding Q as in the figure in the solutions — 0.2 pts (if Q marked below the wing's tip — 0.1 pts)

iii. (2 pts)

Finding the dew point: idea of linearization — 0.2 pts Expression and/or numerical value for dew point — 0.2 pts

Deriving $\frac{1}{2}\mu v^2 + c_p T = \text{const}$:

$$1$$
 mole of gas carries kin. en. $\frac{1}{2}\mu v^2$ — 0.2 pts 1 mole of gas carries heat en. C_VT — 0.2 pts work done on 1 mole of gas: $p_1V_1-p_2V_2$ — 0.4 pts en.: $\frac{1}{2}\mu(v_2^2-v_1^2)+C_V(T_2-T_1)=p_1V_1-p_2V_2$ — 0.2 pts using ideal gas law obtaining $\frac{1}{2}v^2+c_pT=\mathrm{const}$ — 0.2 pts

Alternative approximate approach:

Bernoulli's law $\frac{1}{2}\rho v^2+p={\rm const}-0.3$ pts 0 pts out of 0.3 if the Bernoulli law includes ρgh

Adiabatic law
$$pV^{\gamma}=\mathrm{const}-0.3~\mathrm{pts}$$

$$\Rightarrow p^{1-\gamma}T^{\gamma}=\mathrm{const}-0.2~\mathrm{pts}$$
 Approximation $\Delta p=\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}\frac{p}{T}\Delta T-0.2~\mathrm{pts}$ Leading to $\frac{1}{2}v^2+\frac{R}{\mu}\frac{c_p}{c_p-c_V}T=\mathrm{const}-0.1~\mathrm{pts}$ Leading to $\frac{1}{2}v^2+c_pT=\mathrm{const}-0.1~\mathrm{pts}$

And further (for either approach):

Bringing it to
$$\Delta \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}v_{\rm crit}^2(\frac{a^2}{c^2} - 1) = c_p\Delta T - 0.1$$
 pts

Measuring a and $c - 0.2$ pts

Obtaining $v_{\rm crit} = c\sqrt{\frac{2c_p\Delta T}{a^2 - c^2}} \approx 23\,{\rm m/s} - 0.1$ pts

Part C. Magnetic straws (4.5 points)

i. (0.8 pts)

Lines straight and parallel inside — 0.6 pts (if not drawn over the entire length, subtract 0.2) (can be slightly curved close the tube's end)

Lines curve outwards slightly after the exit — 0.2 pts (if so curved that more than one closed loop on both sides is depicted in Fig, 0 pts out of 0.2)

ii. (1.2 pts)

Expressing induction as
$$B=\Phi/\pi r^2$$
 — 0.2 pts Stating that $w=\frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}$ — 0.2 pts Idea of using virtual lengthening — 0.2 pts

(Introducing a lengthening Δl is enough)

Expressing
$$\Delta W = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} \pi r^2 \Delta l - 0.2 \text{ pts}$$

(Same marks if W expressed for entire tube)

Equating
$$\Delta W = T\Delta l$$
 — 0.2 pts
Expressing $T = \frac{\Phi^2}{2\mu_0\pi r^2}$. — 0.2 pts

iii. (2.5 pts)

 $\label{eq:condition} \mbox{Idea of using analogy with el. charges} \mbox{$-$1$ pt} \mbox{ (Sketch with a quadrupole conf. of el. charges is enough)}$

Finding the force between two magn. charges via matching el. and magn. quantities is worth 1 pts in total, split down as follows:

Expressing el. stat. force via en. density — 0.5 pts

Using the obtained Eq. to obtain $F = \frac{1}{4\pi\mu_0} \frac{\Phi^2}{a^2}$ — 0.5 pts

Any other matching scheme is graded analogously; e.g. finding such a Q which has the same en. density as $\Phi = 0.5$ pts; expressing the force between magn. charges (Φ) as the force between the matching el. charges (Q) = 0.5 pts. Declaring matching pairs $Q \leftrightarrow \Phi$ and $\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4\pi\mu_0}$ without energy-based-motivation gives only 0.5 pts.

Noting that \parallel to tubes comp. of force = 0 — 0.2 pts When expressing $F=2(F_1-F_2)$: for factor "2" — 0.1 pts and for finding F_2 — 0.2 pts

(if wrong sign for F_2 , subtract 0.1)

If alternative solution is followed

Plan to express inter. energy as a function of a

intending to find F as a derivative — 0.2 pts

Calculating $B_{\parallel}(x) = 0.8$ pts

If estimated without dependance on x, 0.4

considering a tube as an array of dipoles — 0.3 pts

expressing dm = Sjdx - 0.3 pts

relating j to $\Phi - 0.2$ pts

Expressing $U = \int B(x)dm - 0.4$ pts

If estimated as BSil, 0.2

Finding F = dU/da - 0.2 pts

Taking into account the factor "2"—0.1 pts

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Problem T1. Focus on sketches (13 points) Part A. Ballistics (4.5 points)

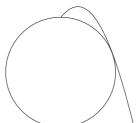
i. (0.8 pts) When the stone is thrown vertically upwards, it can reach the point x=0, $z=v_0^2/2g$ (as it follows from the energy conservation law). Comparing this with the inequality $z \le z_0 - kx^2$ we conclude that

$$z_0 = v_0^2 / 2g.$$
 [0.3 pts]

Let us consider the asymptotics $z\to -\infty$; the trajectory of the stone is a parabola, and at this limit, the horizontal displacement (for the given z) is very sensitive with respect to the curvature of the parabola: the flatter the parabola, the larger the displacement. The parabola has the flattest shape when the stone is thrown horizontally, $x=v_0t$ and $z=-gt^2/2$, i.e. its trajectory is given by $z=-gx^2/2v_0^2$. Now, let us recall that $z\leq z_0-kx^2$, i.e. $-gx^2/2v_0^2\leq z_0-kx^2\Rightarrow k\leq g/2v_0^2$. Note that $k< g/2v_0^2$ would imply that there is a gap between the parabolic region $z\leq z_0-kx^2$ and the given trajectory $z=-gx^2/2v_0^2$. This trajectory is supposed to be optimal for hitting targets far below $(z\to -\infty)$, so there should be no such a gap, and hence, we can exclude the option $k< g/2v_0^2$. This leaves us with

$$k = g/2v_0^2$$
. [0.5 pts]

ii. (1.2 pts) Let us note that the stone trajectory is reversible and due to the energy conservation law, one can equivalently ask, what is the minimal initial speed needed for a stone to be thrown from the topmost point of the spherical building down to the



ground without hitting the roof, and what is the respective trajectory. It is easy to understand that the trajectory either needs to touch the roof, or start horizontally from the topmost point with the curvature radius equal to R. Indeed, if neither were the case, it would be possible to keep the same throwing angle and just reduce the speed a little bit — the stone would still reach the ground without hitting the roof. Further, if it were tangent at the topmost point, the trajectory wouldn't touch nor intersect the roof anywhere else, because the curvature of the parabola has maximum at its topmost point. Then, it would be possible to keep the initial speed constant, and increase slightly the throwing angle (from horizontal to slightly upwards): the new trajectory wouldn't be neither tangent at the top nor touch the roof at any other point; now we can reduce the initial speed as we argued previously. So we conclude that the optimal trajectory needs to touch the roof somewhere, as shown in Fig.

iii. (2.5 pts) The brute force approach would be writing down the condition that the optimal trajectory intersects with the building at two points and touches at one. This would be described by a fourth order algebraic equation and therefore, it is not realistic to accomplish such a solution within a reasonable time frame.

Note that the interior of the building needs to lie inside the region where the targets can be hit with a stone thrown from the top with initial speed $v_{\rm min}$. Indeed, if we can throw over the building, we can hit anything inside by lowering the throwing angle. On the other hand, the boundary of the targetable region needs to touch the building. Indeed, if there were a gap, it would be possible to hit a target just above the point where the optimal trajectory touches the building; the trajectory through that target wouldn't touch the building anywhere, hence we arrive at a contradiction.

So, with v_0 corresponding to the optimal trajectory, the targetable region touches the building; due to symmetry, overall there are two touching points (for smaller speeds, there would be four, and for larger speeds, there would be none). With the origin at the top of the building, the intersection points are defined by the following system of equations:

$$x^{2} + z^{2} + 2zR = 0$$
, $z = \frac{v_{0}^{2}}{2g} - \frac{gx^{2}}{2v_{0}^{2}}$.

Upon eliminating z, this becomes a biquadratic equation for x:

$$x^4 \left(\frac{g}{2v_0^2}\right)^2 + x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{gR}{v_0^2}\right) + \left(\frac{v_0^2}{4g} + R\right) \frac{v_0^2}{g} = 0.$$

Hence the speed by which the real-valued solutions disappear can be found from the condition that the discriminant vanishes:

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{gR}{v_0^2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{gR}{v_0^2} \implies \frac{gR}{v_0^2} = 2.$$

Bearing in mind that due to the energy conservation law, at the ground level the squared speed is increased by 4gR. Thus we finally obtain

$$v_{\min} = \sqrt{v_0^2 + 4gR} = 3\sqrt{\frac{gR}{2}}.$$

Alternative solution using the fact that if a ball is thrown from a point A to a point B (possibly at different heights) with the minimal required launching speed, the initial and terminal velocities are equal. This fact may be known to some of the contestants, but it can be also easily derived. Indeed, suppose that when starting with velocity \vec{v}_0 at point A, the ball will hit after time τ the point B, and $|\vec{v}_0|$ is the minimal speed by which hitting is possible. Now, let us rotate the vector \vec{v}_0 slightly by adding to it a perpendicular small vector $\vec{u} \perp \vec{v}_0 \ (|\vec{u}| \ll |\vec{v}_0|)$. With the launching velocity $\vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{u}$, the trajectory of the ball will still go almost through point B: near the pont B, the displacement of the trajectory cannot change linearly with $|\vec{u}|$. Indeed, a linear in $|\vec{u}|$ displacement would mean that with essentially the same speed $|\vec{v}_1| \approx |\vec{v}_0|$, it would be possible to throw over point B, which is in a contradiction with the optimality of the original trajectory. Hence, the displacement vector $\vec{r}_0(\tau) - \vec{r}_1(\tau)$ needs to be parallel to the trajectory, i.e. to the velocity \vec{v}_B of the ball at point B. Here, $\vec{r}_0(t)$ $[\vec{r}_1(t)]$ is the radius vector of the ball as a function of time when it was launched with velocity \vec{v}_0 [\vec{v}_1]. In a free-falling system of reference one can easily see that $\vec{r}_0(t) - \vec{r}_1(t) = (\vec{v}_0 - \vec{v}_1)t$. So, $(\vec{v}_0 - \vec{v}_1)\tau = \vec{u}\tau \parallel \vec{v}_B \Rightarrow \vec{u} \parallel \vec{v}_B \Rightarrow \vec{v}_0 \perp \vec{v}_B$.

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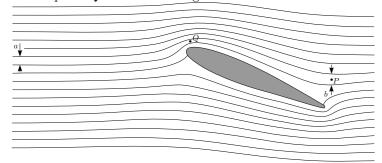
We start again throwing a ball from the point O at the top of the building, and notice that for the optimal trajetory, at the point P, where it touches the building, the velocity is perpendicular both to the radius vector QP (where Q denotes the building's centre), and to the launching velocity. Hence, QP and the launching velocity are parallel. Let O be the origin, and let us denote $\angle OQP = \alpha$. Then the trajectory is given by

$$z = x \cot \alpha - \frac{gx^2}{2v^2 \sin^2 \alpha}.$$

Point P with coordinates $x = R \sin \alpha$ and $z = R(\cos \alpha - 1)$ belongs to this parabola, hence $R = \frac{gR^2}{2v^2}$, from where we obtain the previous result.

Part B. Mist (4 points)

i. (0.8 pts) In the plane's reference frame, along the channel between two streamlines the volume flux of air (volume flow rate) is constant due to continuity. The volume flux is the product of speed and channel's cross-section area, which, due to the two-dimensional geometry, is proportional to the channel width and can be measured from the Fig. Due to the absence of wind, the unperturbed air's speed in the plane's frame is just v_0 . So, upon measuring the dimensions $a = 10 \,\mathrm{mm}$ and $b = 13 \,\mathrm{mm}$ (see Fig), we can write $v_0 a = ub$ and hence $u = v_0 \frac{a}{b}$. Since at point P, the streamlines are horizontal where all the velocities are parallel, the vector addition is reduced to the scalar addition: the air's ground speed $v_P = v_0 - u = v_0(1 - \frac{a}{h}) = 23 \,\mathrm{m/s}$. ii. (1.2 pts) Although the dynamic pressure $\frac{1}{2}\rho v^2$ is relatively small, it gives rise to some adiabatic expansion and compression. In expanding regions the temperature will drop and hence, the pressure of saturated vapours will also drop. If the dew point is reached, a stream of droplets will appear. This process will start in a point where the adiabatic expansion is maximal, i.e. where the hydrostatic pressure is minimal and consequently, as it follows from the Bernoulli's law $p + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 = \text{const}$, the dynamic pressure is maximal: in the place where the air speed in wing's frame is maximal and the streamline distance minimal. Such a point Q is marked in Fig.



iii. (2 pts) First we need to calculate the dew point for the air of given water content (since the relative pressure change will be small, we can ignore the dependence of the dew point on pressure). The water vapour pressure is $p_w = p_{sa}r = 2.08 \,\mathrm{kPa}$. The relative change of the pressure of the saturated vapour is small, so we can linearize its temperature dependence:

$$\frac{p_{sa} - p_w}{T_a - T} = \frac{p_{sb} - p_{sa}}{T_b - T_a} \implies T_a - T = (T_b - T_a) \frac{(1 - r)p_{sa}}{p_{sb} - p_{sa}};$$

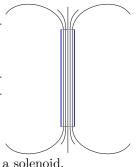
numerically $T \approx 291.5 \,\mathrm{K}$. Further we need to relate the air speed to the temperature. To this end we need to use the energy conservation law. A convenient ready-to-use form of it is provided by the Bernoulli's law. Applying this law will give a good approximation of the reality, but strictly speaking, it needs to be modified to take into account the compressibility of air and the associated expansion/contraction work. Consider one mole of air, which has the mass μ and the volume V = RT/p. Apparently the process is fast and the air parcels are large, so that heat transfer across the air parcels is negligible. Additionally, the process is subsonic; all together we can conclude that the process is adiabatic. Consider a segment of a tube formed by the streamlines. Let us denote the physical quantities at its one end by index 1, and at the other end — by index 2. Then, while one mole of gas flows into the tube at one end, as much flows out at the other end. The inflow carries in kinetic energy $\frac{1}{2}\mu v_1^2$, and the outflow carries out $\frac{1}{2}\mu v_2^2$. The inflowing gas receives work due to the pushing gas equal to $p_1V_1 = RT_1$, the outflowing gas performs work $p_2V_2 = RT_2$. Let's define molar heat capacities $C_V = \mu c_V$ and $C_p = \mu c_p$. The inflow carries in heat energy $C_V RT_1$, and the outflow carries out $C_V RT_2$. All together, the energy balance can be written as $\frac{1}{2}\mu v^2 + C_pT = \text{const.}$ From this we can easily express $\Delta \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{1}{C}v_{\text{crit}}^2(\frac{a^2}{c^2} - 1) = c_p\Delta T$, where c is the streamline distance at the point Q, and further

$$v_{\rm crit} = c\sqrt{\frac{2c_p\Delta T}{a^2 - c^2}} \approx 23 \,\mathrm{m/s},$$

where we have used $c \approx 4.5\,\mathrm{mm}$ and $\Delta T = 1.5\,\mathrm{K}$. Note that in reality, the required speed is probably somewhat higher, because for a fast condensation, a considerable over-saturation is needed. However, within an order of magnitude, this estimate remains valid.

Part C. Magnetic straws (4.5 points)

i. (0.8 pts) Due to the superconducting walls, the magnetic field lines cannot cross the walls, so the flux is constant along the tube. For a closed contour inside the tube, there should be no circulation of the magnetic field, hence the field lines cannot be curved, and the field needs to be homogeneous. The field lines close from outside the tube, similarly to a solenoid.



ii. (1.2 pts) Let us consider the change of the magnetic energy when the tube is stretched (virtually) by a small amount Δl . Note that the magnetic flux trough the tube is conserved: any change of flux would imply a non-zero electromotive force $\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$, and for a zero resistivity, an infinite current. So, the induction $B = \frac{\Phi}{\pi r^2}$. The energy density of the magnetic field is $\frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}$. Thus, the change of the magnetic energy is calculated as

$$\Delta W = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}\pi r^2 \Delta l = \frac{\Phi^2}{2\mu_0\pi r^2} \Delta l.$$

This energy increase is achieved owing to the work done by the

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stretching force, $\Delta W = T\Delta l$. Hence, the force

$$T = \frac{\Phi^2}{2\mu_0\pi r^2}.$$

iii. (2.5 pts) Let us analyse, what would be the change of the magnetic energy when one of the straws is displaced to a small distance. The magnetic field inside the tubes will remain constant due to the conservation of magnetic flux, but outside, the magnetic field will be changed. The magnetic field outside the straws is defined by the following condition: there is no circulation of \vec{B} (because there are no currents outside the straws); there are no sources of the field lines, other than the endpoints of the straws; each of the endpoints of the straws is a source of streamlines with a fixed magnetic flux $\pm \Phi$. These are exactly the same condition as those which define the electric field of four charges $\pm Q$. We know that if the distance between charges is much larger than the geometrical size of a charge, the charges can be considered as point charges (the electric field near the charges remains almost constant, so that the respective contribution to the change of the overall electric field energy is negligible). Therefore we can conclude that the endpoints of the straws can be considered as magnetic point charges. In order to calculate the force between two magnetic charges (magnetic monopoles), we need to establish the correspondence between magnetic and electric quantities.

For two electric charges Q separated by a distance a, the force is $F = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Q^2}{a^2}$, and at the position of one charge, the electric field of the other charge has energy density $w = \frac{1}{32\pi^2\varepsilon_0} \frac{Q^2}{a^4}$; hence we can write $F = 8\pi wa^2$. This is a universal expression for the force (for the case when the field lines have the same shape as in the case of two opposite and equal by modulus electric charges) relying only on the energy density, and not related to the nature of the field; so we can apply it to the magnetic field. Indeed, the force can be calculated as a derivative of the full field energy with respect to a virtual displacement of a field line source (electric or magnetic charge); if the energy densities of two fields are respectively equal at one point, they are equal everywhere, and so are equal the full field energies. As it follows from the Gauss law, for a point source of a fixed magnetic flux Φ at a distance a, the induction $B = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\Phi}{a^2}$. So, the energy density $w = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} = \frac{1}{32\pi^2\mu_0} \frac{\Phi^2}{a^4}$, hence

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\mu_0} \frac{\Phi^2}{a^2}.$$

For the two straws, we have four magnetic charges. The lon-

gitudinal (along a straw axis) forces cancel out (the diagonally positioned pairs of same-sign-charges push in opposite directions). The normal force is a superposition of the attraction due to the two pairs of opposite charges, $F_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi\mu_0} \frac{\Phi^2}{l^2}$, and the repulsive forces of diagonal pairs, $F_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8\pi\mu_0} \frac{\Phi^2}{2l^2}$. The net attractive force will be

$$F = 2(F_1 - F_2) = \frac{4 - \sqrt{2}}{8\pi\mu_0} \frac{\Phi^2}{l^2}.$$

Alternative solution based on dipole energy calculation.

It is known that the axial component of the magnetic induction created by a solenoidal current of surface density j is proportional to the solid angle Ω under which the current is seen from the given point:

$$B_{\parallel} = \mu_0 j \Omega / 4\pi;$$

this can be easily derived from the Biot-Savart law. Let the distance between the tubes be a (we'll take derivative over a), and let us consider a first tube's point which has a coordinate x (with $0 \le x \le l$) from where the direction to the one endpoint of the other tube forms an angle $\alpha = \arctan a/x$ with the tube's axis. From that point, the open circular face of the other tube forms a solid angle $\Omega = \pi r^2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha/a^2$, so that its contribution to the axial magnetic field at the point x

$$B_{\parallel} = \frac{\mu_0 j r^2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha}{4a^2} = \frac{\Phi \sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha}{4\pi a^2}.$$

The solenoidal current at that point forms a magnetic dipole

$$dm = \pi r^2 j dx = \Phi dx/\mu_0$$

which has potential energy

$$dU = B_{\parallel} dm = \sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha \Phi^2 dx / 4\pi \mu_0 a^2.$$

When integrating over x, α varies from $\arctan a/l$ to 0, so that

$$U_1 = \int dU = \int \frac{\sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha \Phi^2 dx}{4\pi \mu_0 a^2} = \int \frac{\cos \alpha \Phi^2 d\alpha}{4\pi \mu_0 a}.$$

Bearing in mind that the other end-circle of the other tube contributes the same amount to the magnetic interaction energy, we find

$$U = 2U_1 = \frac{\Phi^2}{2\pi\mu_0} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + l^2}} \right).$$

Upon taking derivative over a and using a = l we obtain the same result for F as previously.