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## Instructions

### In your folder you will find ~~out~~ the following items:

#### Answer sheets

#### Rough work sheets

#### The envelope with the problems The solutions of the problems should be written ~~down~~ only on the answer sheets you receive. ~~on your desk~~. **PLEASE WRITE ONLY ON THE PRINTED SIDE OF THE PAPER SHEET. DON’T USE THE REVERSE SIDE**. The evaluator will not take into account what is written on the reverse side of the answer sheet.

### The rough worksheets are for your own use for doing calculations, write some numbers etc. BEWARE: These sheets are not taken into account for the evaluation. At the end of the test they will be collected separately. Everything you consider as part of the solutions should be written on the answer sheets.

### Each problem should be started on a separate answer sheet.

### On each answer sheet please fill in the designated boxes as follows:

#### In the „PROBLEM NO.” box write down only the number of the problem: i.e. 1 – 15 for each short problem~~s~~, 16 – 18 for each long problem~~s~~. Each sheet containing the solutions of a certain problem, should have in the box the number of the problem;

#### In „Student ID” ~~–~~ fill in your ID that you will find on your envelope, consisting of 3 leters and 2 digits.

#### In the „page no.” box you will fill in the number of page, starting from 1. We advise you to fill this boxes after you finish the test

### We don’t understand your language, but the language of Mathematics is universal, so, please, use as many mathematical expressions as you think that may help the evaluator to better understand your solutions. If you want to explain something in words we kindly ask you to use short phrases(if possible in English).

### Use the pen you find out on the desk. It is advisable to use a pencil for the sketches.

### At the end of the test:

#### Don’t forget to put your papers in order.

#### Put the answer sheets in ~~the~~ folder 1. Please verify that all the pages contain your ID, correct numbering of the problems and all pages are in the right order and numbered. This will help us to understanding your solutions.

#### Verify with the assistant the correct number of answer sheets used and fill in this number on the cover of the folder and sign it.

#### Put the draft papers in the designated folder. Put the test papers back in the envelope.

#### Go to swim

**GOOD LUCK !**

# Lagrange Points

The *Lagrange* points are the five positions in an orbital configuration (assume circular orbits), where a small object is stationary relative to two big bodies, only gravitationally interacting with them- for example, an artificial satellite relative to Earth and Moon, or relative to Earth and Sun. In the **Figure 1** are sketched two possible locations of Lagrange points  relative to relative to the Earth – Sun system . Find out which of the two locations and  could be the real Lagrange point relative to the system Earth – Sun; show the reason for your answer with appropriate equations and calculate the difference between one AU and Sun - distance . You know the following data: the Earth - Sun distance and the Earth – Sun mass ratio 













**Figure 1A Figure 1B**

## Problem 1. Marking scheme Lagrange Point

















Figure 1a

According to the notations in fig.1.1 and fig. 2.1

















Figure 1 b



 2 points

The sign “+” for position  and „– “for 



Using the assumption that 

 ; 2pointsp

The rotation speed

 2p

The final relation



The value has to be positive, thus the  is the position of one Lagrange point 2p

 2p

## 

# Sun gravitational catastrophe!

In a gravitational catastrophe, the mass of the Sun mass decrease instantly to half of its actual value. If you consider that the actual Earth orbit is elliptical, its orbital period is  and the eccentricity of the Earth orbit is 

Find the period of the Earth`s orbital motion, after the gravitational catastrophe, if it occurs on: a) 3rd of July (aphelion) b) 3rd of January.

## Problem 2. Marking scheme Sun gravitational catastrophe!

* Correct analyze of the initial conditions when the catastrophe occurs **( A)** **5 points**
* Correct calculations **(B)** **5 points**
  + Correct use of laws of conservation 2 points
  + Finding out that in the first case the orbit will be elliptic, relations (1)

and (2) 2 points

* + Correct conduct of calculations 1 point

Detailed solution

1. The orbit of Earth is elliptical, so the shape of the orbit after the solar catastrophe will depend on the moment when the decrees of the mass of the Sun will occur.

Initial analysis of the problem

1. In 3rd July the Earth is at the aphelion. The speed of the Earth is smaller than the speed of Earth on a circular orbit with radius.
2. In 3rd January the Earth is at perihelion. The speed of the Earth is bigger than the speed of Earth on a circular orbit with radius.

Conclusion (A) the period should be calculated only for situation a). The expected trajectory in this case is an elliptic one. The possibility that Earth hit the Sun is available too.





















Figure 2.1

1. Calculations:

In 3rd July the distance from Sun is maximum: fig. 2.1,



**Before the catastrophe:**

**-** the speed of Earth on aphelion,

- big Earth’s elliptical orbit semi axis

- the speed of Earth if its orbit is circular with radius 

According to Keppler’s second law and the law of energy conservation (see figure 2.1) the following relations can be written :

;













 **(1)**



 **(2)**

Conclusion – According to the relations (1) and (2) the new orbit of the Earth could be an elliptic one.

For the new elliptical Earth orbit:











Where v este is the Earth’s speed on a circular orbit with the radius  when the mass of the Sun becomes





 

Conclusion









b) In 3rd of January the Earth is at perihelion. In that moment the Erath speed is larger than the speed necessary for an Earth’s circular orbit. Thus the trajectory of the Earth after the catastrophe will be an open trajectory, i.e. an hyperbolic or parabolic orbit.

Conclusion it is not necessary to calculate the period of revolution or could be issued as infinite

# Cosmic radiation to edit

During studies concerning cosmic radiation, a neutral unstable particle – the meson was identified. The rest-mass of meson is much larger than the rest-mass of the electron. The studies reveal that during its flight, the meson disintegrates into 2 photons. In a particular case, one of the created photons has the maximum possible energy  and, consequently, the other one has the minimum possible energy.

Find an expression forthe initial velocity of the meson, as a function of  and . You may use as known **c -** the speed of light and the relation between the energy and momentum of any relativistic particles 

## Problem 3. Marking scheme Cosmic radiation

* Correct use of general laws of conservation **(A)** **5 points**
* Correct applying of the laws of conservation for the conditions stated

in the problem **(B)** **4 points**

* Correct conduct of calculations and final solution (C) **1 point**

Detailed solution

**(A) 5 points**

In the disintegration process the laws of energy conservation and the law of the conservation of momentum are both obeyed.

In the general case the law of conservation of the momentum is represented in the down below figure.



















the total initial energy of the meson is



And its kinetic energy is



The expressions of the 2 conservation laws written after the disintegration are:





The energy of the photon 1 can be calculated using the notations in the figure

















Similar the second photon energy is:



**(B) 4 points**

If one of the photon has the maximum possible energy  and consequently the other photon has the minimum possible energy the law of momentum conservation is sketched:

**.**

Thus the relations become very simple:



;

;

. **(C)**

# Sandra Bullock And George Cloony The Astronaut saved by … ice from a can!

An astronaut, with mass gets out of the space ship for a repairing mission. He has to repair a satellite at rest ~~standing still~~ relative~~ly~~ to the space ship ~~shuttle~~, at about  ~~distance~~ away from it~~the shuttle~~. After he finishes his job, he realizes that the systems design~~at~~ed to assure his come-back to shuttle are broken. He also observes that he has air only for 3 minutes. He also notices that he possessed a sealed ~~hermetically closed~~ cylindrical can (base section) firmly attached to his/her ~~its~~ glove, with of ice inside. ~~The ice did not completely fill the can~~. The can is not completely filled with ice.

Determine if the astronaut is able to return ~~arrive~~ safely to the shuttle, before his air reserve is empty, if he manages to open the can in correct direction. Briefly explain your calculations. Note that he cannot throw away anything of its equipment, or touch the satellite.

*You may use the following data:* / the temperature of the ice in the can, - the pressure of the saturated water vapors at the temperature; - the universal gas constant;  - the molar mass of the water.

## Problem 5. Marking scheme The Astronaut saved by … ice from a can!

* **A.** For the use with an adequate justify of one of the relationships (4) 3 points
* **B. Reasoning** The student describe correctly the processes before and after

the can is opened. 4points

* **C.** Calculations according to the reasoning, and/or as support for reasoning 2 points
* **D.** Correct result 1 point

Detailed solution

**Theoretical considerations:**

The incident particle flux on a wall (i.e. a certain direction on a surface) is:

 (3)



where:  is the mass of one molecule;mass of the gas in the cube ; volume of the cube ; the density of the gas ;



where the pressure of the gas in the cube; The relation (3) – the mass flux relation becomes:

**A**  (4)

 (5) 3points

B. **Reasoning**

Because the cylindrical can is not full of ice, in the empty part of it there are saturated vapors, i.e the mass flux of the molecule which sublimate is equal with mass flux of gass which transform into ice. Thus the pressure in the can is the saturated vapor pressure  and it has the corresponding maximum density  See figure 6.2







gheață

vapori saturați









**Fig. 6.2**







After the can was opened, there be no molecules which sublimate thus the mass flux of the molecules which gather the ice become null. So the pressure becomes 

Thus the force acting on the astronaut will be

C. **Calculations according to the reasoning**, and/or as support for reasoning 2 points



Opening the can the astronaut will be accelearated with:



The total time of the acceleration movement will be the total time of ice sublimation:



**D.** Correct result

The travel distance in this time will be :



The astronaut could arrive safely in at the shuttle if he didn’t lose to much time by solving the problem.

# The life –time of a main sequence star

The plot of the function  for data collected from a ~~large~~ number of stars is represented in figure 3. L and M are the luminosity and the mass of a star respectively and  and  the luminosity and the mass of the Sun respectively.

























Figure 6

*Find an expression for the main sequence life- time* for a main sequence star from Hertzprung – Russell diagram, as a function of mass fraction converted to energy and mass ratio to the solar mass *n* , Use the following assumptions: the time spent by Sun in the same Main Sequence is, for each star the mass fraction which changed into energy is , the percent of the mass of Sun which changes into energy is , the mass of each star is expressed as  and assume that luminosity of the star remains constant, during its main sequence life time.

## Problem 5. Marking scheme The life –time of a star from the main sequence

* **A.** The analysis of the graph 4 points
  + Obtaining the formula (1) from the linearity of the graph
  + Correct use of the luminosity formula (2) for finding out the final formula 6 points

Detailed solution

**A.** The analysis of the graph :





























The graph is linear:



From the graph it can be obtain the following data:





 **(1)**

The total energy of the star is:



So the emitted energy due to the mass variation of the star is:

****

According to the text





By using the definition of the luminosity :

 **(2)**





 **(2)**

Which represents the life-time of the star.

By using the results from the graph analysis



Thus :



If use the same calculations for the Sun it can be obtain





Which is the life-time of the Sun







# The effective temperature on the surface of a star

From the radiation emitted by a star, two radiations with wavelength values in a narrow range are studied, i.e. the wavelength have values between  and  . According to Planck's relationship (for an absolute black body), the following relation defines, the energy emitted by star in unit time, through a unit area of its surface, per unit wavelength interval:



The spectral intensities of the radiation with wavelengths  and respectively , both within the range measured on Earth are  and  respectively.

1. ~~Establish the equation which, in a general case, allows determining the effective temperature on the surface of the star using only spectral measurements provided above in~~
2. ~~Find out the approximate value of the effective temperature on the star surface if .~~
3. Find out the relation between wavelength  and  if  when 

Here: Planck’s constant; Boltzmann’s constant; speed of light in vacuum. 

## Problem 7. Marking scheme The effective temperature on the surface of a star

**a.** Identifying the expression of spectral intensity and correct use of the given relation for obtaining the relation **(1)** 4 points

**b.** correct use of the assumption and find out relation (2) 3 points

**c.** correct use of the assumption and find out relation (3) 3 points

Detailed solution

1. We start from the definition of r:

where R is the radius of the star



Considering **d** as the distance from the star to the Earth, the definition- relation of the spectral intensity can be written as follows:





Particularly for each wavelength:

 

The ratio of the 2 above relations

 (1)

Represents an equation which allow to find out the temperature of star’s surface **T** **by using spectral measurements**

1. If we consider that

then:

 and 

The relation (1) becomes







1. If  then:





The relation (1) becomes:



 

# Pressure of light

One particle of star dust is in static equilibrium at a certain distance from Sun. Assuming that the particle is spherical and its density is , calculate the diameter of the particle.

The following assumption may be useful for solving the problem:

The pressure of electromagnetic radiation is equal with the volume density of the electromagnetic radiations

## 

## Problem 8. Marking scheme . Pressure of light

* Correct use of the formula (1) for the pressure of light 3 points
* Correct identify of the equilibrium condition 3 points
* Correct solution and reasoning 4 points

The pressure of the emitted radiation is



 (1)

As seen in the below image, the pressure due to the solar radiation is effectively acting on an equivalent plane disc with the diameter *d* of the spherical star dust particle

SUN

SUN

















**Fig.12 b**

Thus the force acting by the Sun radiation on the star-dust particle is:



The equilibrium condition is



Where  is the gravitational attraction force between Sun and the star-dust particle.









# Space – ship orbiting the Sun

A spherical space –ship orbits the Sun on a circular orbit, and spin around one of its axes. The temperature on the exterior surface of the ship is . Find out the apparent magnitude of the Sun and the angular diameter of the Sun as seen by the astronaut on board of the space – ship. The following values are known:,  - the effective temperature of the Sun; - the radius of the Sun;  - the Earth –Sun distance; - apparent magnitude of Sun measured from Earth;  - the radius of the space –ship.

## Problem 11. Marking scheme Space – ship orbiting the Sun

* Correct use of the formulas (1) for the apparent brightness 3 points
* Correct use of the formula (2) by using Pogson formula 3 points
* Correct solution and reasoning 4 points

Detailed solution

According to theStefan – Boltzmann law, the luminosity of the Sun is:

(1)

At distance *d* from the Sun , where the space ship is the energy which passes the unit of surface in an unit of time is:

(2)

The space ship receive through its entire surface, in the unit of time, the energy:



Corresponding to its temperature,  according the Stefan - Boltzmann law, the emitted energy by starship through its hole surface in the unit of time :



When the temperature stabilized at thermic equilibrium :





the distance of orbiting the Sun of the space ship is:



The angular diameter of the Sun as seen from the space ship :





According the Pogson formula written for Sun seen from Earth and space ship the following relation occurs:

(2)



The apparent magnitude of the Sun as seen from the space ship



# The Vega star in the mirror

Inside a photo camera a plane mirror is placed along the optical axis of the lens of the objective (as seen in figure 13). The length of the mirror is half of the focal distance of the lens of the objective. The photo camera is oriented as on the photographic plate situated in the focal plane of the photo camera are captured two images with different illuminations of the Vega star. Find out the difference between the apparent photographical magnitudes of the two images of the Vega stars.





VEGA

star

Photographical plate

Plane mirror

Lens objective









Figure 12

## Problem 12. Marking scheme The Vega star in the mirror

The light beam arriving from  **Vega Star** can be considered paraxial, due to the distance from it to the observer on Earth. The explanation for the existence of two distinct images of the star is that the optical axis of the objective is not parallel with the light beam from the star.

The images on the camera plate are symmetrical placed relative to the principal optical axis.

























V

E

G

A

**Fig. 12**

Each of the point images of the Vega Star  and  didn’t concentrate the same light fluxes. In the down below figure it can be seen the sections of the lens which correspond to each image. The sector APBC is passed by the light which concentrates in the image  and the light passing the sector ACBQ concentrates into the point image See the picture in figure 13 .























**Fig.13 b**

The ratio between the light fluxes concentrated into the two image points will directly depend on the ratio of the two sectors areas.

From the geometry of the figure 2 results :







Using the Pogson formula :







# Stars with Romanian names

Two Romanian astronomers Ovidiu Tercu and Alex Dumitriu from The Astronomical Observatory of the Museum Complex of Natural Sciences in Galati Romania, recently discovered – in September 2013- two variable stars. They used for that a telescope with the main mirror diameter of 40 cm and a SBIG STL-6303e CCD camera.

With the accord of the **AAVSO** (**A**merican **A**ssociation of **V**ariable **S**tars **O**bservers), the two stars have now Romanian names: Galati V1 and respectively Galati V2. The two stars are circumpolar, located in Cassiopeia and respectively in Andromeda constellation. The two stars are visible above the horizon, form the territory of Romania, all over the year. The galactic coordinates of the two stars are:  and .

Another star, discovered by the Romanian astronomer Nicolas Sanduleak, has also a Romanian name – Sanduleak -69° 202; it explodes as the supernova SN 1987. This star was localized in the Dorado constellation from the Large Magellan Cloud, by the coordinates:

 

Estimate the angular distance between the stars Galati V1 and Galati V2

## Problem 13. Marking scheme Stars with Romanian names

1. Correct geometrical calculations 5 points
2. Correct calculations 5 points

In the figure bellow the two stars and  are located using the galactic coordintates  and respectively on the geocentric celestial sphere. The spherical triangles   and respectively may be considered rectangular plane triangles because the angles   and respectively  are very small

Thus:



or:





































galactic equator

Galactic North Pole

J

Nodul Galactic ascendending node of the North Pole Polului Nord Galactic















**Fig.**







Where  is the angular distance between two stars



















The angular distance between Galați V1 and Galați V2.

.

# Apparent magnitude of the Moon

You know that the absolute magnitude of the Moon is . Calculate the values of the apparent magnitudes of the Moon corresponding to the following Moon –phases : full-moon and the first quarter. You know: the Moon – Earth distance - , the Earth – Sun distance - , the Moon –Sun distance, 

## Problem 14. Marking scheme Apparent magnitude of the Moon

1. General analysis of the problem 6 points
2. The analysis of the 2 particular situations 4 points

The apparent magnitude of a planet from the Solar System depends on the phase angle 

The apparent magnitude of the body is given by the relation:



unde: the distance between the body and the Sun; distance between the body and observer; the phase angle ; the phase function :



as seen in the figure bellow is given by the cosine law.

Sun



The body fro Solar System





Observer



**Fig.**



In particularaly for the Moon

Moon

Sun

Earth

Observer













Particular cases:

1) Full moon



 







2) First Quarter



 







# Absolute magnitude of a cepheide

The cepheides are cariable stars, whom luminosities and luminosities varies due to volume oscillations. The period of the oscilations of a cepheide star is:



where: the radius of the cepheide; the mass of the cepheid (constant during oscillation);



Demonstrate that the absolute magnitude of the cepheide  depend on the period of cepheide’s pulsation *P* according the following relation:



where *k is*  constant; 

## Problem 15. Marking scheme Apparent magnitude of the Moon



rezults





The absolute brightness is:



And the apparent brightness :



 is the distance between the observer on Erath and the cepheide



Similarly for Sun



By using the Pogson formula:





constant;





constant;

