

Physics Olympiad Competition 2012 Paper 1: Solutions

Mark Scheme

Sept/Oct 2011

To order free participation or merit certificates (for scores over 20), see www.bpho.org.uk

Allow error carried forward where this gives sensible answers

Question 1

- (a) $17 \times 3.7 \times 10^{10} = 6.3 \times 10^{11}$ decays per second ✓ [1]
- (b) $6.3 \times 10^{11} \times 5.5 \times 10^6 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} = 0.55$ W per g ✓✓ [1]
Mark lost for incorrect order of magnitude [2]
- (c) Mass required = $4,500 \div 0.55 = 8,100$ g = 8.1 kg ✓ [1]
- (d) $4,500$ W $\times 0.07 = 315$ W ✓ [1]
- (e) Satellites far from the sun receive too little power / area of panels would need to be too great / intensity of solar radiation is too low owtte* ✓ [1]

[Q1: 6 marks]

Question 2

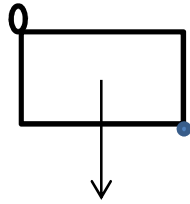
Various approaches:

- (a) $g \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$ therefore $g r^2 = \text{constant}$ ✓
 $6,400^2 \times 9.81 = 6,700^2 \times g'$ mark for use of 6,700 value ✓
 $g' = \left(\frac{6,400}{6,700}\right)^2 \times 9.81$ mark for $\left(\frac{6,400}{6,700}\right)^2$ term ✓
 $= 8.95 \text{ m s}^{-2}$
 Reduced by 8.8 % full marks for correct answer [3]
- (b) $g' = \left(\frac{6,400}{406,400}\right)^2 \times 9.81$ 400,000 acceptable ✓
 $= (2.4 - 2.5) \times 10^{-3} \text{ m s}^{-2} = 2.4 - 2.5 \text{ mm s}^{-2}$ ✓ [2]

[Q2: 5 marks]

Question 3

(a) ✓



Owtte*

OR centre of suitcase indicated

[1]

(b)

Example	Workings out	Load at handle
1	$14 + 5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 16 \frac{1}{2}$	$16 \frac{1}{2}$ kg
2	$4 + 5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 6 \frac{1}{2}$	$6 \frac{1}{2}$ kg
3	$4 + 5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 6 \frac{1}{2}$	$6 \frac{1}{2}$ kg
4	$14 + 5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 16 \frac{1}{2}$	$16 \frac{1}{2}$ kg

✓

✓

✓

✓

[4]

(c)

4 kg at B & 14 kg at C gives a load of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ kg

✓

Or 14 kg at B & 4 kg at C gives a load of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ kg

✓

[2]

(d)

A lower centre of gravity is best to stop the case falling over.

Hence the second of the two examples in part (c).

OR a justified alternative reason.

✓

[1]

[Q3: 8 marks]

Question 4

(a) $2 \times 2 = 4$

✓

[1]

(b) Beginning of

1935 1 cm

1936 4 cm

1937 4^2

1938 4^3

1939 4^4

1940 4^5 cm

answer;

✓

clear working – table/calculation;

✓

[2]

(c) 1×10^3 cm or 1×10^1 m

✓

[1]

(d) Beginning of

1941 40 m = 4×10 m

1942 160 m = $4^2 \times 10$ m

1943 640 m = $4^3 \times 10$ m

[2]

(e) After n years beginning in 1941 the volume thickness will be $4^n \times 10$ m

The velocity of the front page will be $4^n \times 10 \div 6$ months

✓

Year when this is equal to the speed of light is when

$$3 \times 10^8 = \frac{4^n \times 10}{364 \times 3600 \times 24 / 2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$4.73 \times 10^{14} = 4^n$$

Taking logs to base 10

$$14.67 = n \log 4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$n = 24.4$$

So the year will be 1964 ✓

[4]

[Q4: 10 marks]

Question 5

(a) $[E] = \text{kg m s}^{-2} \text{ m}^{-2} = \text{kg m}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2} \quad \checkmark$

$[\rho] = \text{kg m}^{-3} \quad \checkmark$

$[g] = \text{m s}^{-2} \quad \checkmark$

[3]

(b) Units $m = \text{kg m}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2} \times (\text{kg m}^{-3})^\alpha \times (\text{m s}^{-2})^\beta \quad \checkmark$

$$m = \text{m}^{-1} \times \text{m}^{-3\alpha} \times \text{m}^\beta \quad \beta = 2 + 3\alpha$$

$$(\text{kg})^0 = \text{kg} \times (\text{kg})^\alpha \quad \alpha = -1$$

$$\text{s}^0 = \text{s}^{-2} \times \text{s}^{-2\beta} \quad \beta = -1$$

only two equations needed to solve for α and β

one mark each for a correct equation ✓✓

$$h = \text{constant} \times \frac{E}{\rho g} \quad \checkmark$$

(α and β are not specifically required – correct result will suffice)

[4]

(c) $h = 1 \times \frac{10^{10}}{3 \times 10^3 \times 10} \quad \checkmark$

$$= 3.3 \times 10^5 \text{ metres} \approx 300 \text{ km} \quad \checkmark$$

[2]

[Q5: 9 marks]

Question 6

- (a) No heater $\frac{\Delta m}{\Delta t} = 0.330 \text{ g s}^{-1}$ ✓
 With heater $\frac{\Delta m}{\Delta t} = 0.350 \text{ g s}^{-1}$ ✓
 Must be a clear indication of which is which and units needed. [2]
- (b) Electrical power = $V \times I = 3.9 \times 1.2$
 $= 4.68 = 4.7 \text{ W}$ ✓ [1]
- (c) 4.68 J/s boils away 0.020 g/s owtte ✓
 So 234 J needed to boil away 1 g ✓ [2]
- (d) $234 \text{ J/g} \times 0.330 \text{ g/s}$ ✓
 $= 77 \text{ W}$ ✓ [2]
- (e) Mass of liquid nitrogen = ρV
 $= 810 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times \frac{25}{1000} \frac{\text{litres}}{\text{litres m}^{-3}}$ ✓
 $= 20.3 \text{ kg}$ ✓
 Heat Energy required = $20.3 \text{ (kg)} \times 1000 \text{ (g/kg)} \times 234 \text{ (J/g)}$ ✓
 $= 4.7(5) \times 10^6 \text{ J}$ ✓
 Power input to Dewar = $\frac{4.75 \times 10^6}{100 \times 24 \times 3600}$ 100 days in seconds ✓
 $= 0.55 \text{ W}$ ✓ [5]

[Q5: 12 marks]

*owtte (*Or Words To That Effect*)

BPhO 2012 - A2 CHALLENGE

MERIT AND PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES

Students who obtain 20 or more marks in this paper are entitled to receive a merit certificate.

NO. OF MERIT CERTIFICATES REQUESTED

NO. OF PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES
REQUESTED

NAME OF TEACHER

EMAIL.....

NAME OF SCHOOL

ADDRESS OF SCHOOL

.....

.....

..... Post code

Requests for certificates should be sent to:

British Physics Olympiad Administrator
Clarendon Laboratory
University of Oxford
Parks Road
Oxford OX1 3PU

Certificates can also be ordered online through the BPhO Online store: www.bpho.org.uk.
The certificates are free and no credit card details are required.