30th International Physics Olympiad

Padua, Italy

Experimental competition

Tuesday, July 20th, 1999

<u>Before attempting to assemble your equipment, read the problem text completely!</u>

Please read this first:

1. The time available is 5 hours for one experiment only.
2. Use only the pen provided.
3. Use only the **front side** of the provided sheets.
4. In addition to "blank" sheets where you may write freely, there is a set of *Answer sheets* where you **must** summarize the results you have obtained. Numerical results must be written with as many digits as appropriate; don't forget the units. Try – whenever possible – to estimate the experimental uncertainties.
5. Please write on the "blank" sheets the results of all your measurements and whatever else you deem important for the solution of the problem, that you wish to be evaluated during the marking process. However, you should use mainly equations, numbers, symbols, graphs, figures, and use *as little text as possible*.
6. **It's absolutely imperative** that you write on top of *each* sheet that you'll use: your name ("**NAME**"), your country ("**TEAM**"), your student code (as shown on your identification tag, "**CODE**"), and additionally on the "blank" sheets: the progressive number of each sheet (from 1 to *N*, "**Page n.**") and the total number (*N*) of "blank" sheets that you use and wish to be evaluated ("**Page total**"); leave the "**Problem**" field blank. It is also useful to write the number of the section you are answering at the beginning of each such section. If you use some sheets for notes that you don't wish to be evaluated by the marking team, just put a large cross through the whole sheet, and don't number it.
7. When you've finished, turn in all sheets <u>in proper order</u> (answer sheets first, then used sheets in order, unused sheets and problem text at the bottom) and put them all inside the envelope where you found them; then leave everything on your desk. You are not allowed to take anything out of the room.

This problem consists of 11 pages (including this one and the answer sheets).

This problem has been prepared by the Scientific Committee of the 30th IPhO, including professors at the Universities of Bologna, Naples, Turin and Trieste.

Torsion pendulum

In this experiment we want to study a relatively complex mechanical system – a torsion pendulum – and investigate its main parameters. When its rotation axis is horizontal it displays a simple example of bifurcation.

Available equipment

1. A torsion pendulum, consisting of an outer body (not longitudinally uniform) and an inner threaded rod, with a stand as shown in figure 1
2. A steel wire with handle
3. A long hexagonal nut that can be screwed onto the pendulum threaded rod (needed only for the last exercise)
4. A ruler and a right triangle template
5. A timer
6. Hexagonal wrenches
7. A3 Millimeter paper sheets.
8. An adjustable clamp
9. Adhesive tape
10. A piece of T-shaped rod

The experimental apparatus is shown in figure 1; it is a torsion pendulum that can oscillate either around a horizontal rotation axis or around a vertical rotation axis. The rotation axis is defined by a short steel wire kept in tension. The pendulum has an inner part that is a threaded rod that may be screwed in and out, and can be fixed in place by means of a small hexagonal lock nut. This threaded rod can **not** be extracted from the pendulum body.

When assembling the apparatus in step 5 the steel wire must pass through the brass blocks and through the hole in the pendulum, then must be locked in place by keeping it stretched: lock it first at one end, then use the handle to put it in tension and lock it at the other end.

Warning: The wire must be put in tension only to guarantee the pendulum stability. It's not necessary to strain it with a force larger than about 30 N. While straining it, don't bend the wire against the stand, because it might break.

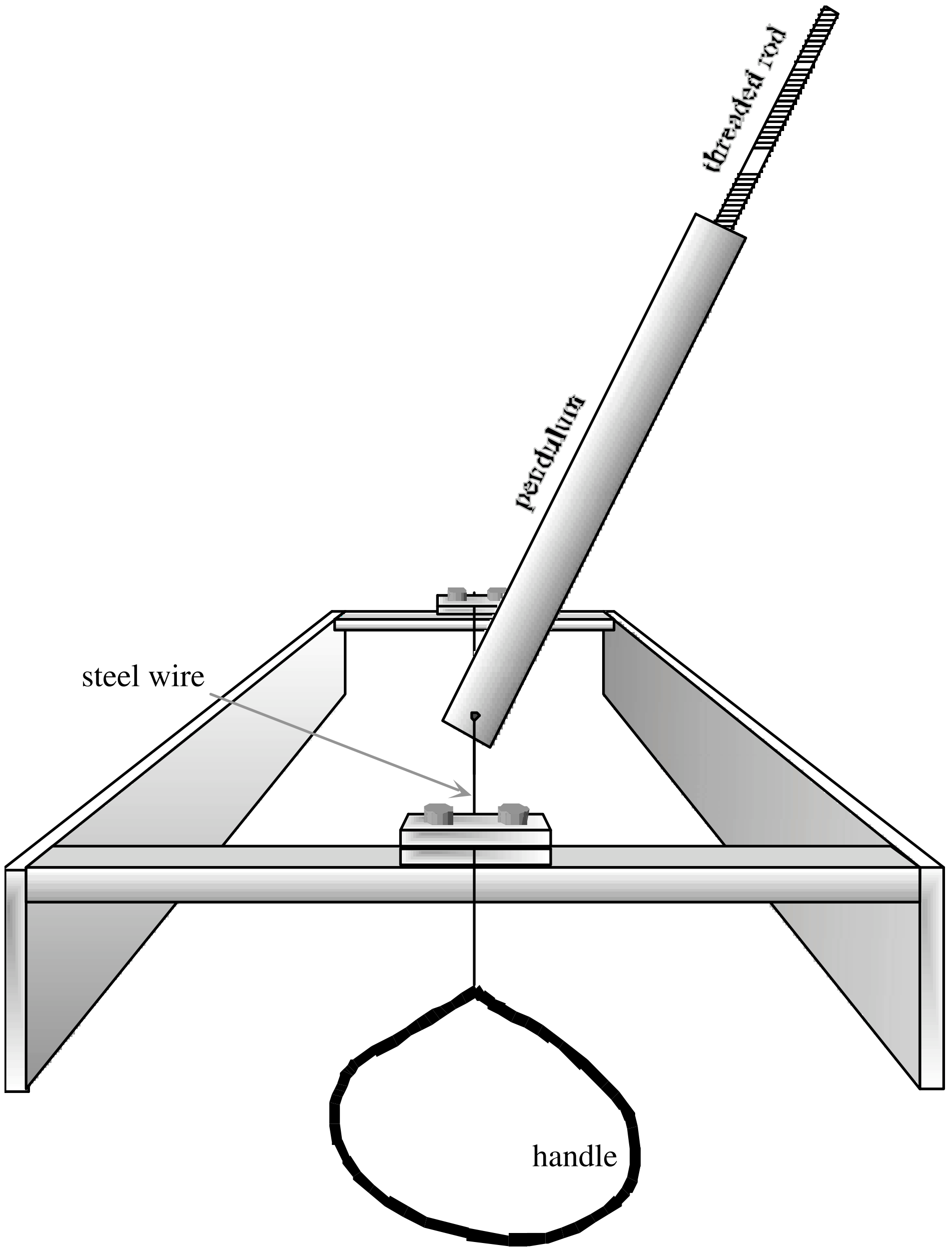

Figure 1: Sketch of the experimental apparatus when its rotation axis is horizontal.

The variables characterizing the pendulum oscillations are:

- the pendulum position defined by the angle θ of deviation from the direction perpendicular to the plane of the stand frame, which is shown horizontal in figure 1.
- the distance x between the free end of the inner threaded rod and the pendulum rotation axis
- the period T of the pendulum oscillations.

The parameters characterizing the system are:

- the torsional elastic constant κ (torque = $\kappa \cdot$ angle) of the steel wire;
- the masses M_1 and M_2 of the two parts of the pendulum (1: outer cylinder[1] and 2: threaded rod);

[1] Including the small hex locking nut.

- the distances R_1 and R_2 of the center of mass of each pendulum part (1: outer cylinder and 2: threaded rod) from the rotation axis. In this case the inner mobile part (the threaded rod) is sufficiently uniform for computing R_2 on the basis of its mass, its length ℓ and the distance x. R_2 is therefore a simple function of the other parameters;
- the moments of inertia I_1 and I_2 of the two pendulum parts (1: outer cylinder and 2: threaded rod). In this case also we assume that the mobile part (the threaded rod) is sufficiently uniform for computing I_2 on the basis of its mass, its length ℓ and the distance x. I_2 is therefore also a simple function of the other parameters;
- the angular position θ_0 (measured between the pendulum and the perpendicular to the plane of the stand frame) where the elastic recall torque is zero. The pendulum is locked to the rotation axis by means of a hex screw, opposite to the threaded rod; therefore θ_0 varies with each installation of the apparatus.

Summing up, the system is described by 7 parameters: κ, M_1, M_2, R_1, I_1, ℓ, θ_0, but θ_0 changes each time the apparatus is assembled, so that only 6 of them are really constants and the purpose of the experiment is that of determining them, namely κ, M_1, M_2, R_1, I_1, ℓ, **experimentally**. Please note that the inner threaded rod can't be drawn out of the pendulum body, and initially only the total mass $M_1 + M_2$ is given (it is printed on each pendulum).

In this experiment several quantities are linear functions of one variable, and you must estimate the parameters of these linear functions. You can use a linear fit, but alternative approaches are also acceptable. The experimental uncertainties of the parameters can be estimated from the procedure of the linear fit or from the spread of experimental data about the fit.

The analysis also requires a simple formula for the moment of inertia of the inner part (we assume that its transverse dimensions are negligible with respect to its length, see figure 2):

$$I_2(x) = \int_{x-\ell}^{x} \lambda\, s^2 ds = \frac{\lambda}{3}\left(x^3 - (x-\ell)^3\right) = \frac{\lambda}{3}\left(3\ell x^2 - 3\ell^2 x + \ell^3\right) \qquad (1)$$

where $\lambda = M_2/\ell$ is the linear mass density, and therefore

$$I_2(x) = M_2 x^2 - M_2 \ell x + \frac{M_2}{3}\ell^2 \qquad (2)$$

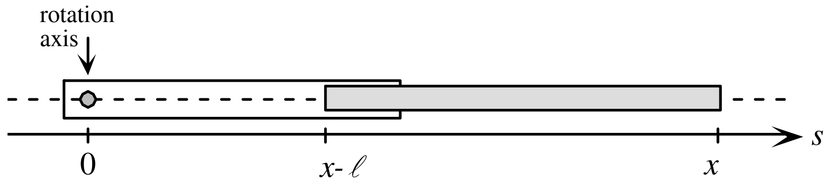

Figure 2: In the analysis of the experiment we can use an equation (eq. 2) for the moment of inertia of a bar whose transverse dimensions are much less than its length. The moment of inertia must be computed about the rotation axis that in this figure crosses the s axis at s=0.

Now follow these steps to find the 6 parameters M_1, M_2, κ, R_1, ℓ, I_1:

1. The value of the total mass M_1+M_2 is given (it is printed on the pendulum), and you can find M_1 and M_2 by measuring the distance *R(x)* between the rotation axis and the center of mass of the pendulum. To accomplish this write first an equation for the position *R(x)* of the center of mass as a function of x and of the parameters M_1, M_2, R_1, ℓ. *[0.5 points]*
2. Now measure *R(x)* for several values of x (at least 3) [2]. Clearly such measurement must be carried out when the pendulum is not attached to the steel wire. Use these measurements and the previous result to find M_1 and M_2. *[3 points]*

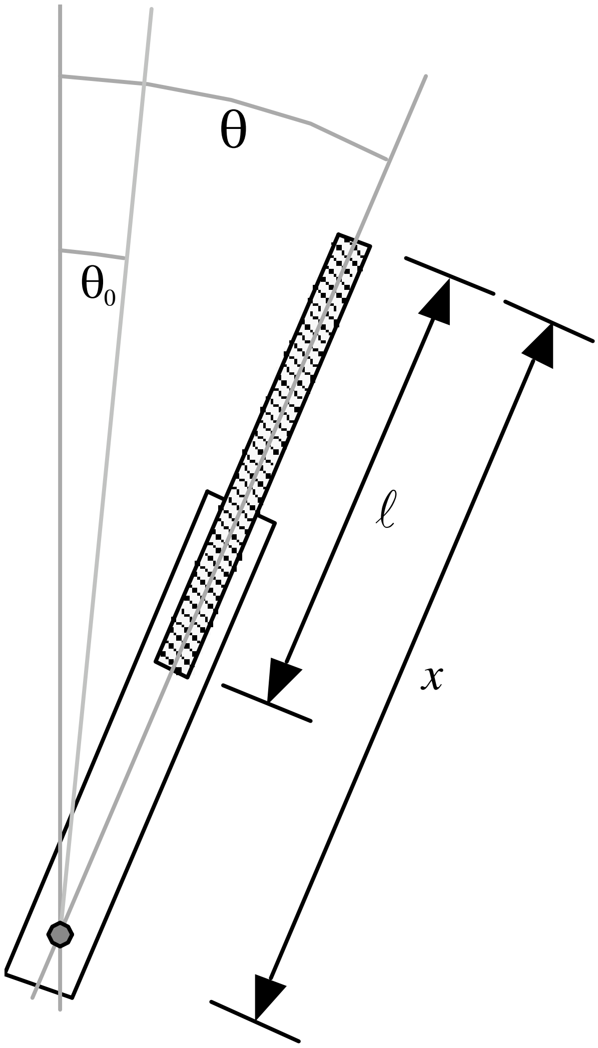

Figure 3: The variables θ and x and the parameters θ_0 and ℓ are shown here.

3. Find an equation for the pendulum total moment of inertia I as a function of x and of the parameters M_2, I_1 and ℓ. *[0.5 points]*
4. Write the pendulum equation of motion in the case of a horizontal rotation axis, as a function of the angle θ (see figure 3) and of x, κ, θ_0, M_1, M_2, the total moment of inertia I and the position *R(x)* of the center of mass. *[1 point]*

[2] The small hex nut must be locked in place every time you move the threaded rod. Its mass is included in M_1. This locking must be repeated also in the following, each time you move the threaded rod.

5. In order to determine κ, assemble now the pendulum and set it with its rotation axis horizontal. The threaded rod must initially be as far as possible inside the pendulum. Lock the pendulum to the steel wire, with the hex screw, at about half way between the wire clamps and in such a way that its equilibrium angle (under the combined action of weight and elastic recall) deviates sizeably from the vertical (see figure 4). Measure the equilibrium angle θ_e for several values of x (at least 5). *[4 points]*

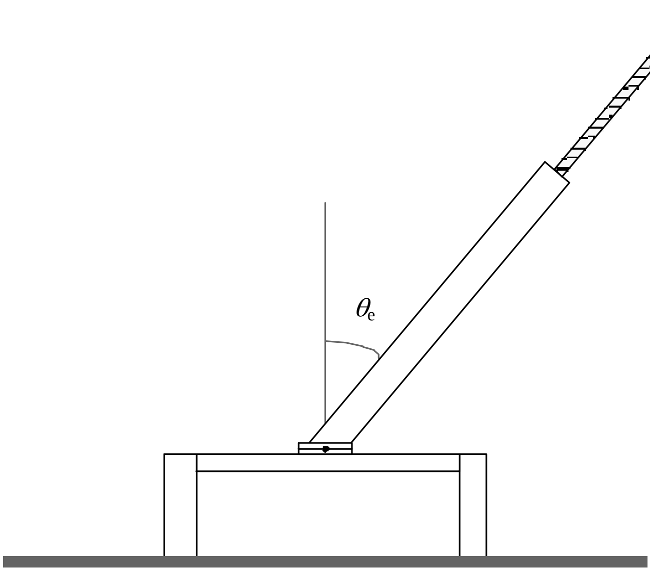

Figure 4: In this measurement set the pendulum so that its equilibrium position deviates from the vertical.

6. Using the last measurements, find κ. *[4.5 points]*
7. Now place the pendulum with its rotation axis vertical[3], and measure its oscillation period for several values of x (at least 5). With these measurements, find I_1 and ℓ. *[4 points]*

At this stage, after having found the system parameters, set the experimental apparatus as follows:

- pendulum rotation axis horizontal
- threaded rod as far as possible inside the pendulum
- pendulum as vertical as possible near equilibrium
- finally add the long hexagonal nut at the end of the threaded rod by screwing it a few turns (it can't go further than that)

In this way the pendulum may have two equilibrium positions, and the situation varies according to the position of the threaded rod, as you can also see from the generic graph shown in figure 5, of the potential energy as a function of the angle θ.

The doubling of the potential energy minimum in figure 5 illustrates a phenomenon known in mathematics as *bifurcation*; it is also related to the various kinds of symmetry breaking that are studied in particle physics and statistical mechanics.

[3] In order to stabilize it in this position, you may reposition the stand brackets.

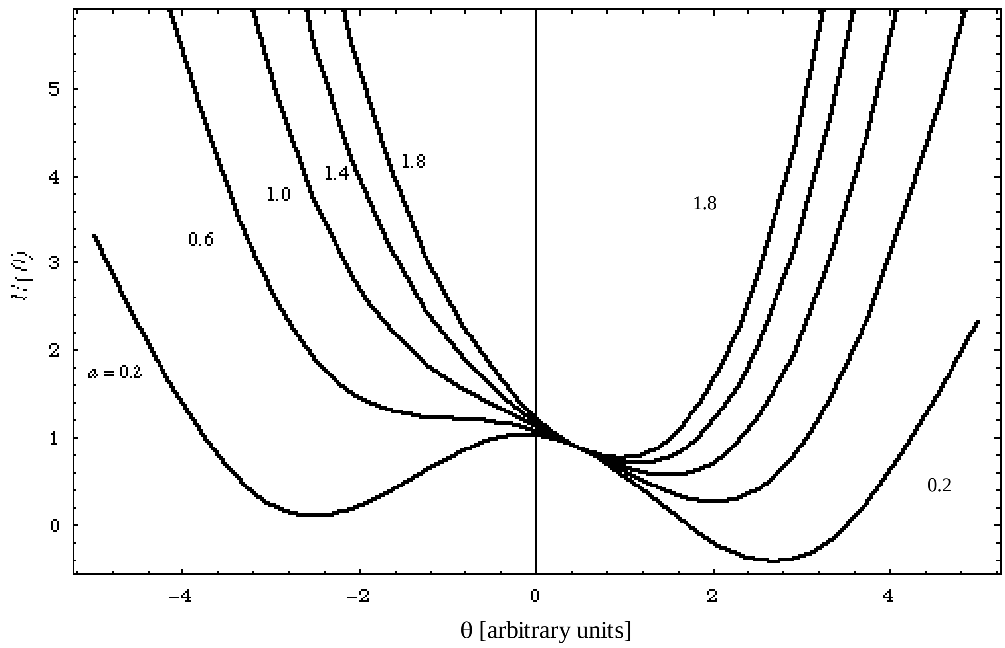

Figure 5: Graph of the function $U(\theta) = \frac{a}{2}(\theta - \theta_0)^2 + \cos\theta$ (which is proportional to the potential energy of this problem) as a function of θ, with $\theta_0 \neq 0$. The various curves correspond to different a values as labeled in the figure; smaller values of a ($a < 1$) correspond to the appearence of the bifurcation. In our case the parameter a is associated with the position x of the threaded rod.

We can now study this bifurcation by measuring the period of the small oscillations about the equilibrium position:

8. Plot the period[4] T as a function of x. What kind of function is it? Is it increasing, decreasing or is it a more complex function? *[2.5 points]*

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[4] You may be able to observe two equilibrium positions, but one of them is more stable than the other (see figure 5). Report and plot the period for the more stable one.

30th International Physics Olympiad

Padua, Italy

Theoretical competition

Thursday, July 22nd, 1999

Please read this first:

1. The time available is 5 hours for 3 problems.
2. Use only the pen provided.
3. Use only the **front side** of the provided sheets.
4. In addition to the problem texts, that contain the specific data for each problem, a sheet is provided containing a number of general physical constants that may be useful for the problem solutions.
5. Each problem should be answered on separate sheets.
6. In addition to "blank" sheets where you may write freely, for each problem there is an *Answer sheet* where you **must** summarize the results you have obtained. Numerical results must be written with as many digits as appropriate to the given data; don't forget the units.
7. Please write on the "blank" sheets whatever you deem important for the solution of the problem, that you wish to be evaluated during the marking process. However, you should use mainly equations, numbers, symbols, figures, and use *as little text as possible*.
8. **It's absolutely imperative** that you write on top of *each* sheet that you'll use: your name ("**NAME**"), your country ("**TEAM**"), your student code (as shown on the identification tag, "**CODE**"), and additionally on the "blank" sheets: the problem number ("**Problem**"), the progressive number of each sheet (from 1 to *N*, "**Page n.**") and the total number (*N*) of "blank" sheets that you use and wish to be evaluated for that problem ("**Page total**"). It is also useful to write the section you are answering at the beginning of each such section. If you use some sheets for notes that you don't wish to be evaluated by the marking team, just put a large cross through the whole sheet, and don't number it.
9. When you've finished, turn in all sheets in proper order (for each problem: answer sheet first, then used sheets in order; unused sheets and problem text at the bottom) and put them all inside the envelope where you found them; then leave everything on your desk. You are not allowed to take **any** sheets out of the room.

This set of problems consists of 13 pages (including this one, the answer sheets and the page with the physical constants)

These problems have been prepared by the Scientific Committee of the 30th IPhO, including professors at the Universities of Bologna, Naples, Turin and Trieste.

Problem 1

Absorption of radiation by a gas

A cylindrical vessel, with its axis vertical, contains a molecular gas at thermodynamic equilibrium. The upper base of the cylinder can be displaced freely and is made out of a glass plate; let's assume that there is no gas leakage and that the friction between glass plate and cylinder walls is just sufficient to damp oscillations but doesn't involve any significant loss of energy with respect to the other energies involved. Initially the gas temperature is equal to that of the surrounding environment. The gas can be considered as perfect within a good approximation. Let's assume that the cylinder walls (including the bases) have a very low thermal conductivity and capacity, and therefore the heat transfer between gas and environment is very slow, and can be neglected in the solution of this problem.

Through the glass plate we send into the cylinder the light emitted by a constant power laser; this radiation is easily transmitted by air and glass but is completely absorbed by the gas inside the vessel. By absorbing this radiation the molecules reach excited states, where they quickly emit infrared radiation returning in steps to the molecular ground state; this infrared radiation, however, is further absorbed by other molecules and is reflected by the vessel walls, including the glass plate. The energy absorbed from the laser is therefore transferred in a very short time into thermal movement (molecular chaos) and thereafter stays in the gas for a sufficiently long time.

We observe that the glass plate moves upwards; after a certain irradiation time we switch the laser off and we measure this displacement.

1. Using the data below and - if necessary - those on the sheet with physical constants, compute the temperature and the pressure of the gas after the irradiation. *[2 points]*
2. Compute the mechanical work carried out by the gas as a consequence of the radiation absorption. *[1 point]*
3. Compute the radiant energy absorbed during the irradiation. *[2 points]*
4. Compute the power emitted by the laser that is absorbed by the gas, and the corresponding number of photons (and thus of elementary absorption processes) per unit time. *[1.5 points]*
5. Compute the efficiency of the conversion process of optical energy into a change of mechanical potential energy of the glass plate. *[1 point]*

Thereafter the cylinder axis is slowly rotated by 90°, bringing it into a horizontal direction. The heat exchanges between gas and vessel can still be neglected.

6. State whether the pressure and/or the temperature of the gas change as a consequence of such a rotation, and - if that is the case – what is its/their new value. *[2.5 points]*

Data

Room pressure: p_0 = 101.3 kPa
Room temperature: T_0 = 20.0°C
Inner diameter of the cylinder: $2r$ = 100 mm
Mass of the glass plate: m = 800 g
Quantity of gas within the vessel: n = 0.100 mol
Molar specific heat at constant volume of the gas: c_V = 20.8 J/(mol·K)
Emission wavelength of the laser: λ = 514 nm
Irradiation time: Δt = 10.0 s
Displacement of the movable plate after irradiation: Δs = 30.0 mm

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Problem	**1**
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Answer sheet

In this problem you are requested to give your results both as analytical expressions and with numerical data and units: write expressions first and then data (e.g. $A=bc=1.23$ m^2).

1. Gas temperature after the irradiation ………………………………………………………...

Gas pressure after the irradiation ……………………………………………………………….

2. Mechanical work carried out ………………………………………………………………...

3. Overall optical energy absorbed by the gas …………………………………………………

4. Optical laser power absorbed by the gas ……………………………………………………

Absorption rate of photons (number of absorbed photons per unit time) …………………...

5. Efficiency in the conversion of optical energy into change of mechanical potential energy of the glass plate ……………………………………………………………….

6. Owing to the cylinder rotation, is there a pressure change? YES ☐ NO ☐

If yes, what is its new value? ……………………………………………………

Owing to the cylinder rotation, is there a temperature change? YES ☐ NO ☐

If yes, what is its new value? ……………………………………………………

Physical constants and general data

In addition to the numerical data given within the text of the individual problems, the knowledge of some general data and physical constants may be useful, and you may find them among the following ones. These are nearly the most accurate data currently available, and they have thus a large number of digits; you are expected, however, to write your results with a number of digits that must be appropriate for each problem.

Speed of light in vacuum: c = 299792458 m·s^{-1}
Magnetic permeability of vacuum: $\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7}$ H·m^{-1}
Dielectric constant of vacuum: ε_0 = 8.8541878 pF·m^{-1}
Gravitational constant: $G = 6.67259 \cdot 10^{-11}$ m^3/(kg·s^2)
Gas constant: R = 8.314510 J/(mol·K)
Boltzmann's constant: $k = 1.380658 \cdot 10^{-23}$ J·K^{-1}
Stefan's constant: σ = 56.703 nW/(m^2·K^4)
Proton charge: $e = 1.60217733 \cdot 10^{-19}$ C
Electron mass: $m_e = 9.1093897 \cdot 10^{-31}$ kg
Planck's constant: $h = 6.6260755 \cdot 10^{-34}$ J·s
Base of centigrade scale: T_K = 273.15 K
Sun mass: $M_S = 1.991 \cdot 10^{30}$ kg
Earth mass: $M_E = 5.979 \cdot 10^{24}$ kg
Mean radius of Earth: r_E = 6.373 Mm
Major semiaxis of Earth orbit: $R_E = 1.4957 \cdot 10^{11}$ m
Sidereal day: d_S = 86.16406 ks
Year: y = 31.558150 Ms
Standard value of the gravitational field at the Earth surface: g = 9.80665 m·s^{-2}
Standard value of the atmospheric pressure at sea level: p_0 = 101325 Pa
Refractive index of air for visibile light, at standard pressure and 15 °C: n_{air} = 1.000277
Solar constant: S = 1355 W·m^{-2}
Jupiter mass: $M = 1.901 \cdot 10^{27}$ kg
Equatorial Jupiter radius: R_B = 69.8 Mm
Average radius of Jupiter's orbit: $R = 7.783 \cdot 10^{11}$ m
Jovian day: d_J = 35.6 ks
Jovian year: y_J = 374.32 Ms
π: 3.14159265

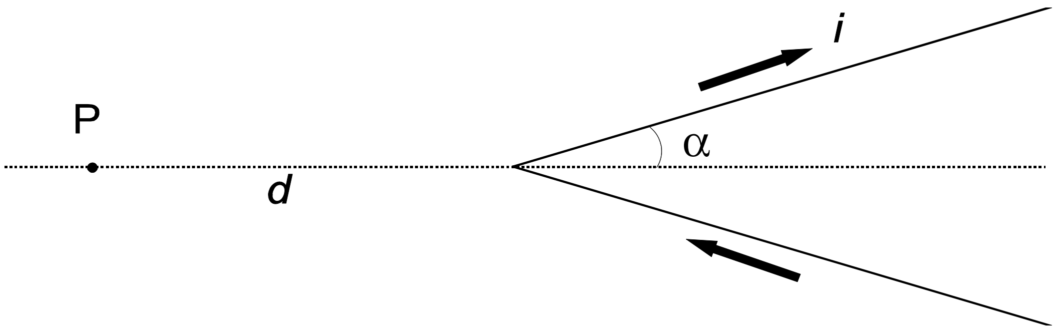
Problem 2

Magnetic field with a V-shaped wire

Among the first successes of the interpretation by Ampère of magnetic phenomena, we have the computation of the magnetic field **B** *generated by wires carrying an electric current, as compared to early assumptions originally made by Biot and Savart.*

A particularly interesting case is that of a very long thin wire, carrying a constant current *i*, made out of two rectilinear sections and bent in the form of a "V", with angular half-span[1] α (see figure). According to Ampère's computations, the magnitude *B* of the magnetic field in a given point P lying on the axis of the "V", outside of it and at a distance *d* from its vertex, is proportional to $\tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$.

Ampère's work was later embodied in Maxwell's electromagnetic theory, and is universally accepted.



Using our contemporary knowledge of electromagnetism,

1. Find the direction of the field **B** in P. *[1 point]*
2. Knowing that the field is proportional to $\tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$, find the proportionality factor *k* in $\left|\mathbf{B}(\mathrm{P})\right| = k\tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$. *[1.5 points]*
3. Compute the field **B** in a point P* symmetric to P with respect to the vertex, *i.e.* along the axis and at the same distance *d*, but inside the "V" (see figure). *[2 points]*

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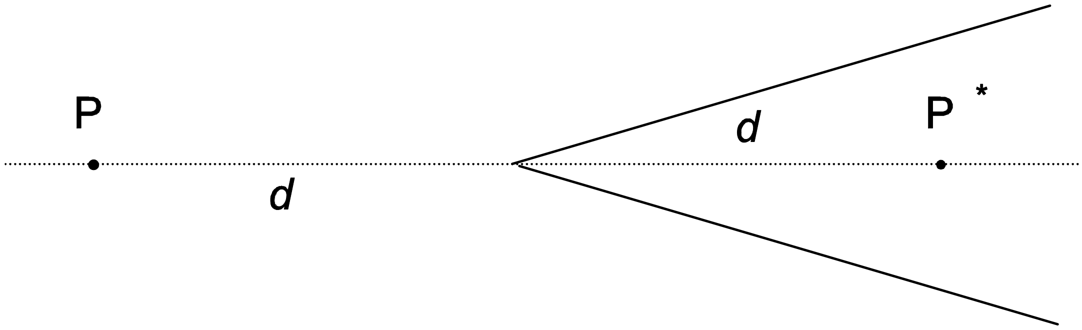
[1] Throughout this problem α is expressed in radians



4. In order to measure the magnetic field, we place in P a small magnetic needle with moment of inertia I and magnetic dipole moment μ; it oscillates around a fixed point in a plane containing the direction of $\mathbf{B}$. Compute the period of small oscillations of this needle as a function of B. *[2.5 points]*

In the same conditions Biot and Savart had instead assumed that the magnetic field in P might have been (we use here the modern notation) $B(\mathrm{P}) = \frac{i\mu_0\alpha}{\pi^2 d}$, where μ_0 is the magnetic permeability of vacuum. In fact they attempted to decide with an experiment between the two interpretations (Ampère's and Biot and Savart's) by measuring the oscillation period of the magnetic needle as a function of the "V" span. For some α values, however, the differences are too small to be easily measurable.

5. If, in order to distinguish experimentally between the two predictions for the magnetic needle oscillation period T in P, we need a difference by at least 10%, namely $T_1 > 1.10\, T_2$ (T_1 being the Ampere prediction and T_2 the Biot-Savart prediction) state in which range, approximately, we must choose the "V" half-span α for being able to decide between the two interpretations. *[3 points]*

Hint

Depending on which path you follow in your solution, the following trigonometric equation might be useful: $\tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin\alpha}{1+\cos\alpha}$

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Problem	2
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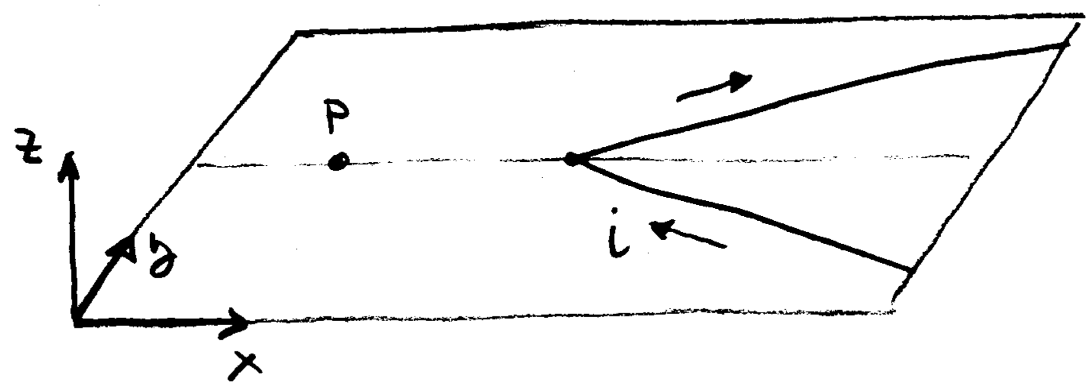
Answer sheet

In this problem write the requested results as analytic expressions, not as numerical values and units, unless explicitly indicated.

1. Using the following sketch draw the direction of the **B** field (the length of the vector is not important). The sketch is a spatial perspective view.



2. Proportionality factor *k* ……………………….

3. Absolute value of the magnetic field intensity at the point P*, as described in the text……………………..………………

Draw the direction of the **B** field in the above sketch

4. Period of the small angle oscillations of the magnet ……………………………

5. Write for which range of α values (indicating here the numerical values of the range limits) the ratio between the oscillation periods, as predicted by Ampère and by Biot and Savart, is larger than 1.10:

……………………. ……………………….

Final

Problem 3

A space probe to Jupiter

We consider in this problem a method frequently used to accelerate space probes in the desired direction. The space probe flies by a planet, and can significantly increase its speed and modify considerably its flight direction, by taking away a very small amount of energy from the planet's orbital motion. We analyze here this effect for a space probe passing near Jupiter.

The planet Jupiter orbits around the Sun along an elliptical trajectory, that can be approximated by a circumference of average radius R; in order to proceed with the analysis of the physical situation we must first:

1. Find the speed V of the planet along its orbit around the Sun. *[1.5 points]*
2. When the probe is between the Sun and Jupiter (on the segment Sun-Jupiter), find the distance from Jupiter where the Sun's gravitational attraction balances that by Jupiter. *[1 point]*

A space probe of mass m = 825 kg flies by Jupiter. For simplicity assume that the trajectory of the space probe is entirely in the plane of Jupiter's orbit; in this way we neglect the important case in which the space probe is expelled from Jupiter's orbital plane.

We only consider what happens in the region where Jupiter's attraction overwhelms all other gravitational forces.

In the reference frame of the Sun's center of mass the initial speed of the space probe is $v_0 = 1.00 \cdot 10^4$ m/s (along the positive y direction) while Jupiter's speed is along the negative x direction (see figure 1); by "initial speed" we mean the space probe speed when it's in the interplanetary space, still far from Jupiter but already in the region where the Sun's attraction is negligible with respect to Jupiter's. We assume that the encounter occurs in a sufficiently short time to allow neglecting the change of direction of Jupiter along its orbit around the Sun. We also assume that the probe passes behind Jupiter, i.e. the x coordinate is greater for the probe than for Jupiter when the y coordinate is the same.

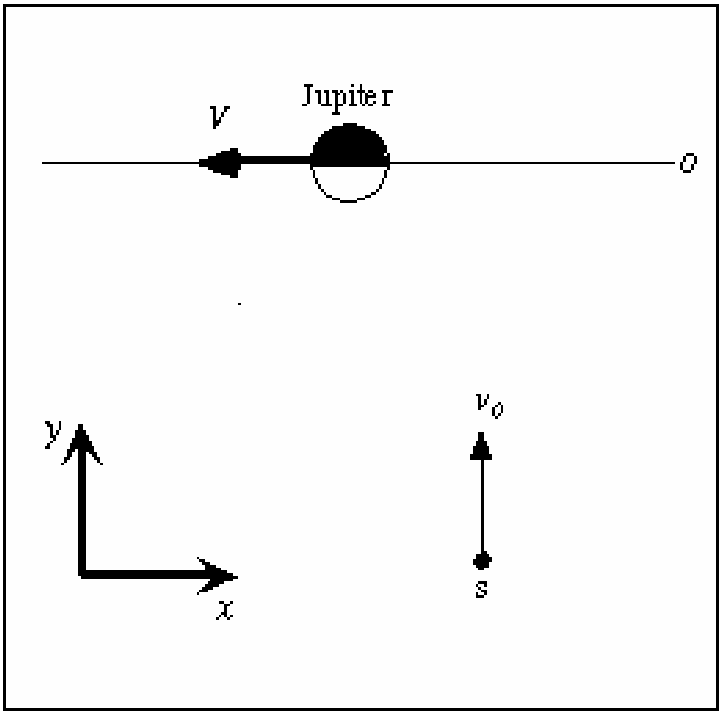


Figure 1: View in the Sun center of mass system. O denotes Jupiter's orbit, s is the space probe.

3. Find the space probe's direction of motion (as the angle φ between its direction and the *x* axis) and its speed *v'* in Jupiter's reference frame, when it's still far away from Jupiter. *[2 points]*
4. Find the value of the space probe's total mechanical energy *E* in Jupiter's reference frame, putting – as usual – equal to zero the value of its potential energy at a very large distance, in this case when it is far enough to move with almost constant velocity owing to the smallness of all gravitational interactions. *[1 point]*

The space probe's trajectory in the reference frame of Jupiter is a hyperbola and its equation in polar coordinates in this reference frame is

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{GM}{v'^2 b^2}\left(1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2Ev'^2 b^2}{G^2 M^2 m}}\cos\theta\right) \qquad (1)$$

where *b* is the distance between one of the asymptotes and Jupiter (the so called *impact parameter*), *E* is the probe's total mechanical energy in Jupiter's reference frame, *G* is the gravitational constant, *M* is the mass of Jupiter, *r* and θ are the polar coordinates (the radial distance and the polar angle).

Figure 2 shows the two branches of a hyperbola as described by equation (1); the asymptotes and the polar co-ordinates are also shown. Note that equation (1) has its origin in the "attractive focus" of the hyperbola. The space probe's trajectory is the attractive trajectory (the emphasized branch).

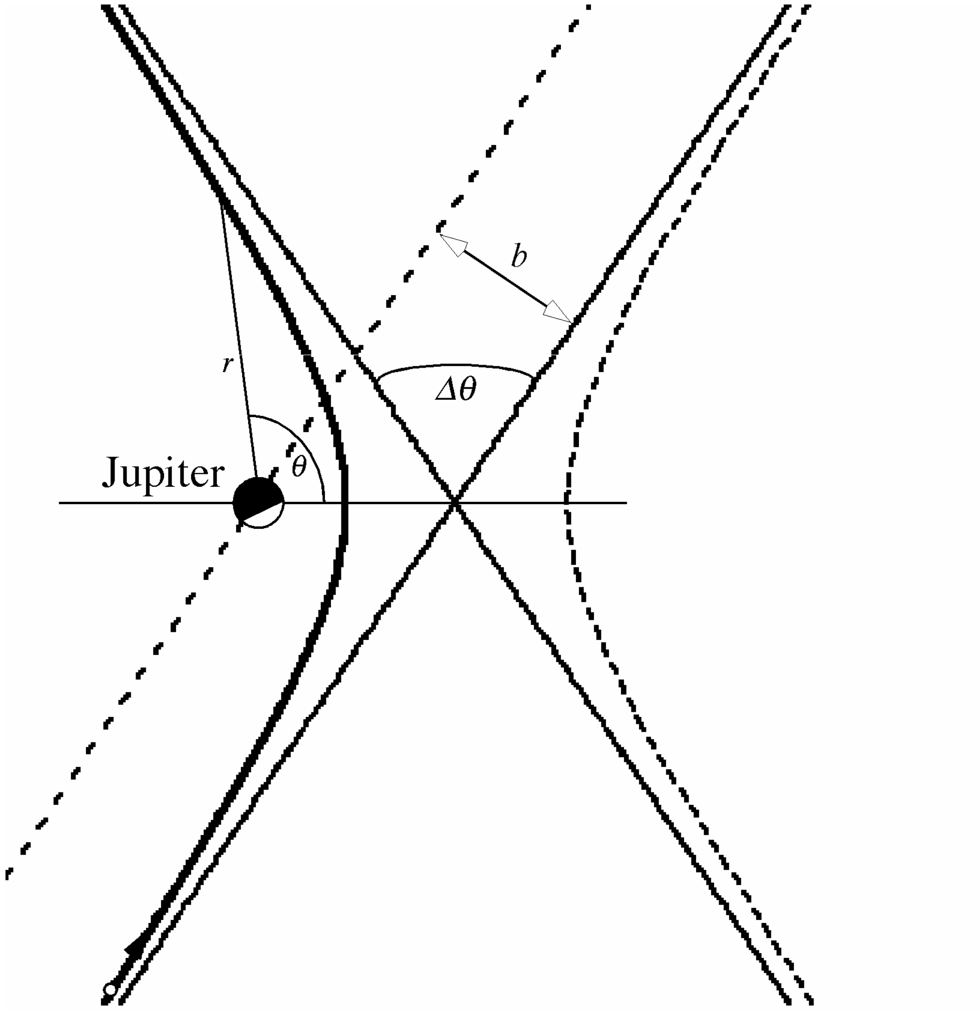


Figure 2

5. Using equation (1) describing the space probe's trajectory, find the total angular deviation $\Delta\theta$ in Jupiter's reference frame (as shown in figure 2) and express it as a function of initial speed v' and impact parameter b. *[2 points]*
6. Assume that the probe cannot pass Jupiter at a distance less than three Jupiter radii from the center of the planet; find the minimum possible impact parameter and the maximum possible angular deviation. *[1 point]*
7. Find an equation for the final speed v'' of the probe in the Sun's reference frame as a function only of Jupiter's speed V, the probe's initial speed v_0 and the deviation angle $\Delta\theta$. *[1 point]*
8. Use the previous result to find the numerical value of the final speed v'' in the Sun's reference frame when the angular deviation has its maximum possible value. *[0.5 points]*

Final

Hint

Depending on which path you follow in your solution, the following trigonometric formulas might be useful:

$$\sin(\alpha+\beta)=\sin\alpha\cos\beta+\cos\alpha\sin\beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha+\beta)=\cos\alpha\cos\beta-\sin\alpha\sin\beta$$

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Problem	3
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Answer sheet

Unless explixitly requested to do otherwise, in this problem you are supposed to write your results both as analytic equations (first) and then as numerical results and units (*e.g.* $A=bc=1.23$ m^2).

1. Speed V of Jupiter along its orbit ……………………………

2. Distance from Jupiter where the two gravitational attractions balance each other …………………………………….

3. Initial speed v' of the space probe in Jupiter's reference frame ……………………………... and the angle φ its direction forms with the x axis, as defined in figure 1, ……………………..………

4. Total energy E of the space probe in Jupiter's reference frame …………………………………...

5. Write a formula linking the probe's deviation $\Delta\theta$ in Jupiter's reference frame to the impact parameter b, the initial speed v' and other known or computed quantities ……………………………………………………………………………………………..

6. If the distance from Jupiter's center can't be less than three Jovian radii, write the minimum impact parameter and the maximum angular deviation: b = ……………………………………; $\Delta\theta$ = ……………………………………………………..

7. Equation for the final probe speed v'' in the Sun's reference frame as a function of V, v_0 and $\Delta\theta$ …...……………………………..……………………………………………...………

8. Numerical value of the final speed in the Sun's reference frame when the angular deviation has its maximum value as computed in step 6 ………….………………………………………………

Final