

Physics Olympiad Competition 2012 Paper 1: Solutions

Mark Scheme

Sept/Oct 2011

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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 ✓✓ [2]
Mark lost for incorrect order of magnitude
- (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

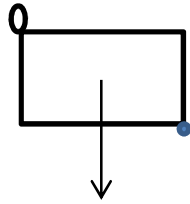
Various approaches:

- (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 ½ kg
2	$4 + 5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 6 \frac{1}{2}$	6 ½ kg
3	$4 + 5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 6 \frac{1}{2}$	6 ½ kg
4	$14 + 5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 16 \frac{1}{2}$	16 ½ kg

✓

✓

✓

✓

[4]

(c)

4 kg at B & 14 kg at C gives a load of 2½ kg

✓

Or 14 kg at B & 4 kg at C gives a load of 2½ 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	$= 4 \times 10$ 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
 $= 810 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times \frac{25 \text{ litres}}{1000 \text{ litres m}^{-3}}$ ✓
 $= 20.3 \text{ kg}$ ✓
 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

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