



Mechanics – Problem I (8 points)

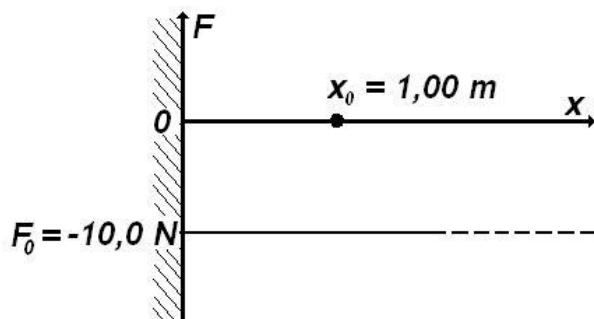
Jumping particle

A particle moves along the positive axis Ox (one-dimensional situation) under a force that's projection on Ox is $F_x = F_0$ as represented in the figure below (as function of x). At the origin of Ox axis is placed a perfectly reflecting wall.

A friction force of constant modulus $F_f = 1,00 \text{ N}$ acts anywhere the particle is situated.

The particle starts from the point $x = x_0 = 1,00 \text{ m}$ having the kinetic energy $E_c = 10,0 \text{ J}$.

- Find the length of the path of the particle before it comes to a final stop
- Sketch the potential energy $U(x)$ of the particle in the force field F_x .
- Draw qualitatively the dependence of the particle speed as function of his coordinate x .

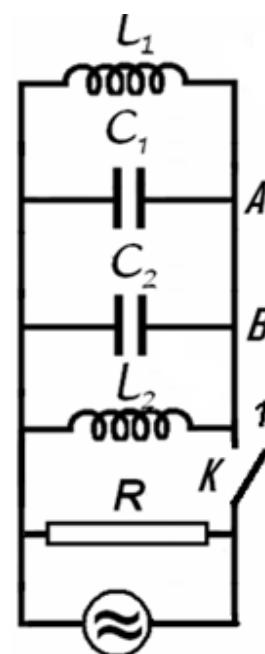


Electricity – Problem II (8 points)

Different kind of oscillation

Let's consider the electric circuit in the figure, for which $L_1 = 10 \text{ mH}$, $L_2 = 20 \text{ mH}$, $C_1 = 10 \text{ nF}$, $C_2 = 5 \text{ nF}$ and $R = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$. The switch K being closed the circuit is coupled with a source of alternating current. The current furnished by the source has constant intensity while the frequency of the current may be varied.

- Find the ratio of frequency f_m for which the active power in circuit has the maximum value P_m and the frequency difference $\Delta f = f_+ - f_-$ of the frequencies f_+ and f_- for which the active power in the circuit is half of the maximum power P_m .



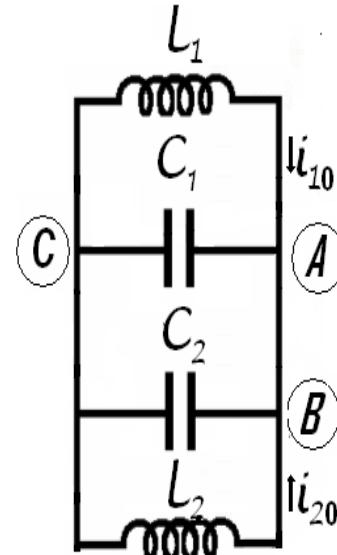
The switch K is now open. In the moment t_0 immediately after the switch is open the intensities of the currents in the coils L_1 and $i_{01} = 0,1 \text{ A}$ and



$i_{02} = 0,2 \text{ A}$ L_1 (the currents flow as in the figure); at the same moment, the potential difference on the capacitor with capacity C_1 is $u_0 = 40 \text{ V}$:

- Calculate the frequency of electromagnetic oscillation in $L_1 C_1 C_2 L_2$ circuit;
- Determine the intensity of the electric current in the AB conductor;
- Calculate the amplitude of the oscillation of the intensity of electric current in the coil L_1 .

Neglect the mutual induction of the coils, and the electric resistance of the conductors. Neglect the fast transition phenomena occurring when the switch is closed or opened.



$$u_{AC}(t_0) = u_0$$

Optics – Problem III (7points)

Prisms

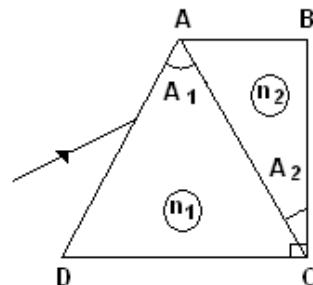
Two dispersive prisms having apex angles $\hat{A}_1 = 60^\circ$ and $\hat{A}_2 = 30^\circ$ are glued as in the figure below ($\hat{C} = 90^\circ$). The dependences of refraction indexes of the prisms on the wavelength are given by the relations

$$n_1(\lambda) = a_1 + \frac{b_1}{\lambda^2};$$

$$n_2(\lambda) = a_2 + \frac{b_2}{\lambda^2}$$

where

$$a_1 = 1,1, \quad b_1 = 1 \cdot 10^5 \text{ nm}^2, \quad a_2 = 1,3, \quad b_2 = 5 \cdot 10^4 \text{ nm}^2.$$



- Determine the wavelength λ_0 of the incident radiation that pass through the prisms without refraction on AC face at any incident angle; determine the corresponding refraction indexes of the prisms.
- Draw the ray path in the system of prisms for three different radiations $\lambda_{\text{red}}, \lambda_0, \lambda_{\text{violet}}$ incident on the system at the same angle.
- Determine the minimum deviation angle in the system for a ray having the wavelength λ_0 .
- Calculate the wavelength of the ray that penetrates and exits the system along directions parallel to DC .



Atomics - Problem IV (7 points)

Compton scattering

A photon of wavelength λ_i is scattered by a moving, free electron. As a result the electron stops and the resulting photon of wavelength λ_0 scattered at an angle $\theta = 60^\circ$ with respect to the direction of the incident photon, is again scattered by a second free electron at rest. In this second scattering process a photon with wavelength of $\lambda_f = 1,25 \times 10^{-10} m$ emerges at an angle $\theta = 60^\circ$ with respect to the direction of the photon of wavelength λ_0 . Find the de Broglie wavelength for the first electron before the interaction. The following constants are known:

$h = 6,6 \times 10^{-34} J \cdot s$ - Planck's constant

$m = 9,1 \times 10^{-31} kg$ - mass of the electron

$c = 3,0 \times 10^8 m/s$ - speed of light in vacuum

The purpose of the problem is to calculate the values of the speed, momentum and wavelength of the first electron.

To characterize the photons the following notation are used:

Table 4.1

	initial photon	photon – after the first scattering	final photon
momentum	\vec{p}_i	\vec{p}_0	\vec{p}_f
energy	E_i	E_0	E_f
wavelength	λ_i	λ_i	λ_f

To characterize the electrons one uses

Table 4.2

	first electron before collision	first electron after collision	second electron before collision	Second electron after collision
momentum	\vec{p}_{1e}	0	0	\vec{p}_{2e}
energy	E_{1e}	E_{0e}	E_{0e}	E_{2e}
speed	\vec{v}_{1e}	0	0	\vec{v}_{2e}



IPhO's LOGO – Problem V

The Logo of the International Physics Olympiad is represented in the figure below.

The figure presents the phenomenon of the curving of the trajectory of a jet of fluid around the shape of a cylindrical surface. The trajectory of fluid is not like the expected dashed line but as the circular solid line.

Qualitatively explain this phenomenon (first observed by Romanian engineer Henry Coanda in 1936).

This problem will be not considered in the general score of the Olympiad. The best solution will be awarded a special prize.

