LPR VI Cup

11.s06.e01

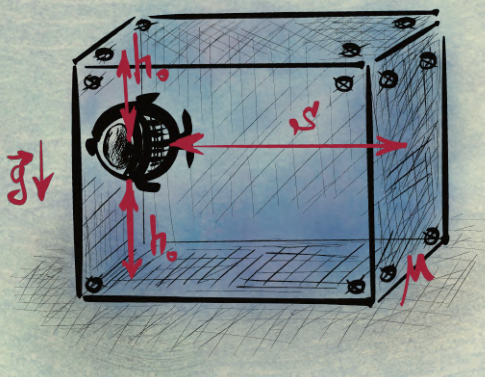
There are many ways to swim, but only one way to drown.
Emil Krotky

Ant-Voyageur and the Bathyscaphe

Traveller-Ant, having explored all the available continent, decided to venture beyond its borders. By a happy coincidence, our hero, while having breakfast with croissant crumbs and drops of cappuccino on a café tablecloth in Montmartre and reading fresh (as the croissant) issue of *Elle* magazine, noticed an intriguing article. It reported that British scientists had recently discovered an unknown object in the ocean, whose size and speed exceeded those of a whale, and which itself closely resembled a giant narwhal. Immediately after reading it, our active hitchhiker decided: whatever it is, he must befriend it and, perhaps, if it doesn't mind (which has never happened before), hitch a ride to the neighboring continent.

For this absolutely random, unplanned, unexpected, intriguing, underwater ~~methodical meeting~~ rendezvous to actually happen, Ant began searching for a solution to his ablutophobia and other, not so significant, obstacles such as the lack of gills and fins. Setting out to overcome his fear, he started looking for suitable equipment. In the "fbuy-sell-trade" column, next to the ads "garage for sale" and "will make a door," our hero found a small note about a used bathyscaphe "Denise" for sale. Having obtained the necessary sum and completed the purchase, he quickly realized—staying on the continent was no longer an option for him, and he urgently needed to learn how to use his newly acquired purchase.

For this purpose, he placed himself inside the bathyscaphe and the bathyscaphe inside a fully enclosed aquarium shaped like a rectangular prism, filled to the brim with a liquid of density ρ_{liq}. The aquarium rests on a horizontal surface with a friction coefficient μ. The masses of the liquid and the aquarium's frame are M_{liq} and M_{frame}, respectively. The bathyscaphe has a volume V, an average density (including the Ant) of ρ_{ant}, and is positioned near the center of the left wall of the container.



The height of the container's is $2h_0 + h_{\text{b}}$, and the length is $S + S_{\text{b}}$, where h_{b} and S_{b} are the dimensions of the bathyscaphe [1].Assume that in all sections, the bathyscaphe's dimensions are not negligible.

The "Denise" came with instructions in Chinese, so its mechanism remained a mystery both to the Ant and to you. In all sections, the Ant's velocity is given relative to the stationary horizontal surface. After each experiment, the Ant resets the system to its initial state (all velocities zero, positions unchanged). The liquid is incompressible, and turbulent effects are

[1]The distance from the highest point of the bathyscaphe to the top of the aquarium and from its lowest point to the bottom is h_0. The distance from its rightmost point to the opposite wall is S.

strongly recommended to be neglected. In all sections, motion occurs in a plane parallel to the aquarium wall closest to the reader.

Partie Un: A Horizontal Case

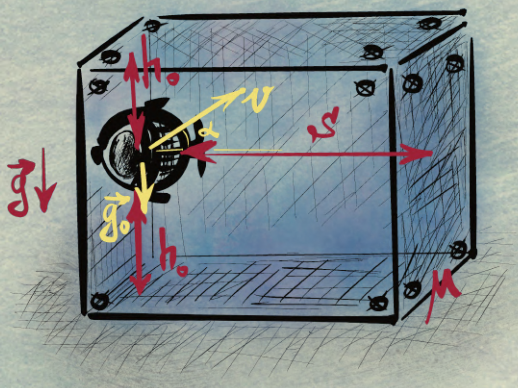
First, Ant decided to learn how to swim horizontally. After pressing a few buttons randomly, he felt he had succeeded—the bathyscaphe abruptly started moving at speed v toward the opposite wall of the container (see figure). Assuming the velocity vector remains constant during motion, find:

1. *(0.5 points)* The magnitude and direction of the aquarium's velocity immediately after the bathyscaphe's launch.
2. *(0.5 points)* The minimum length S_{min} if it stops **before** the "Denise" reaches the opposite wall.
3. *(1 point)* Assuming length S is $2S_{\text{min}}$, determine the work done by pressure forces on the aquarium's walls during the bathyscaphe's motion from one side to the other.

Assume that the values h_0, M_{liq}, M_{frame}, V, ρ_{liq}, ρ_{ant}, μ, V, and v are known.

Partie deux: Ballistic Case

Ant continued his training, and in the next launch was able to direct the initial velocity of the bathyscaphe v at an angle α $(0 < \alpha < 90°)$ to the horizontal, and during the motion control it so that it moves with a constant acceleration g_0 directed vertically downward.



1. *(3 points)* Find the dependence of the aquarium's velocity immediately after the first collision of the little ant with the wall as a function of the angle α.

   Plot a graph of this dependence and provide numerical values of the velocity for the angles $\alpha_1 = 5°$, $\alpha_2 = 10°$, $\alpha_3 = 20°$, $\alpha_4 = 40°$, $\alpha_5 = 88°$.

When colliding with the aquarium wall, the Ant rebounds and reverses the velocity component perpendicular to the wall while keeping the parallel component unchanged.

For this part, assume: initial velocity $v = 2$ m/s, mass of the aquarium frame $M_{\text{frame}} = 200$ g, mass of the liquid $M_{\text{liq}} = 600$ g, liquid density $\rho_{\text{liq}} = 1000$ kg/m^3, average density of *Denise* with the Ant $\rho_{\text{ant}} = 1400$ kg/m^3, coefficient of friction $\mu = 0.02$, volume of the bathyscaphe with the Ant $V = 200$ mL, dimensions $S = 30$ cm and $h_0 = 5$ cm, gravitational acceleration $g = 10$ m/s^2, the Ant's acceleration $g_0 = 9$ m/s^2,

Partie trois. Impact Case

Ant continued his training, and in the next launch he managed to direct the initial velocity of the bathyscaphe v horizontally, and during the motion he controlled it so that it moved with a constant acceleration g_0 directed vertically downward. Upon hitting the bottom of

the aquarium, the vertical component of Ant's velocity reverses direction, while the horizontal component remains unchanged. The aquarium experiences friction against the table, with a coefficient of friction μ. The aquarium moves in a straight line at all times.

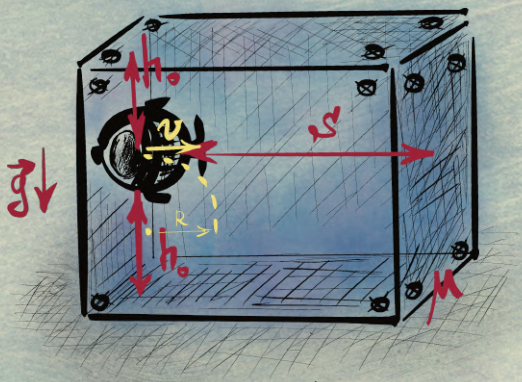
The aquarium mass is $M_\text{v} = 200$ g, the mass of the liquid in the aquarium is $M_\text{l} = 600$ g, the density of the liquid is $\rho_\text{l} = 1000$ kg/m^3, the average density of Ant (together with the bathyscaphe) is $\rho_\text{a} = 2600$ kg/m^3, the coefficient of friction between the aquarium and the table is $\mu = 0.05$, the volume of Ant (together with the bathyscaphe) is $V = 200$ ml, the length $S = 300$ cm, the initial distance to the bottom of the vessel is $h_0 = 5$ cm, and the acceleration due to gravity is g $= 10$ m/s^2.

1. *(1.5 points)* What is the duration of Ant's motion if the initial velocity is $v = 2$ m/s and the acceleration is $\text{g}_0 = 5$ m/s^2?
2. *(1.5 points)* What are the maximum and minimum velocities of the aquarium (as a function of g_0) immediately before Ant hits the right wall, if the initial velocity of Ant is $v = 4$ m/s?

Give your answers to two significant figures.

Partie quatre. Case about a Quarter

Ant has fully mastered controlling the bathyscaphe, and in this experiment began to move along a quarter of a circle with speed v, such that at the ends of the trajectory his velocity instantly changed its direction to the opposite.



1. *(2 points)* Will Ant reach the opposite wall? If so, how much time will it take?

The mass of the aquarium is $M_\text{v} = 200$ g, the mass of the liquid in the aquarium is $M_\text{l} = 600$ g, the density of the liquid is $\rho_\text{l} = 1000$ kg/m^3, the average density of Ant (together with the bathyscaphe) is $\rho_\text{a} = 2000$ kg/m^3, the coefficient of friction between the aquarium and the table is $\mu = 0.04$, the volume of Ant (together with the bathyscaphe) is $V = 200$ ml, the length $S = 300$ cm, the acceleration due to gravity is g $= 10$ m/s^2, the radius of the quarter circle is $R = 3$ cm, and the speed of Ant is $v = 2$ cm/s.

P.S. Yes, this is that same Ant.

First Hint — 28.04.2025 20:00 (Moscow time)
Second Hint — 30.04.2025 12:00 (Moscow time)

Final of the First Episode — 02.05.2025 20:00 (Moscow time)