P o C S What's The Story?

Principles of Complex Systems, CSYS/MATH 300
University of Vermont, Fall 2014
Assignment 10 • code name: We'll meet again,

Dispersed: Friday, November 14, 2014.
Due: By start of lecture, 1:00 pm, Thursday, November 20, 2014.
Some useful reminders:
Instructor: Peter Dodds
Office: Farrell Hall, second floor, Trinity Campus
E-mail: peter.dodds@uvm.edu
Office hours: 2:30 pm to 3:45 pm on Tuesday, 12:30 pm to 2:00 pm on Wednesday
Course website: http://www.uvm.edu/∼pdodds/teaching/courses/2014-08UVM-300

All parts are worth 3 points unless marked otherwise. Please show all your workingses clearly and list the names of others with whom you collaborated.

Graduate students are requested to use LaTeX (or related TeX variant).

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1. Please submit your project's current draft in pdf format via email.

   Please use this file name format (all lowercase after CSYS):

   CSYS300-final-project-firstname-lastname-YYYY-MM-DD.pdf

2. Use a scaling argument to show that maximal rowing speed V increases as the number of oarspeople n as $V \propto N^{1/9}$.

   Assume the following:

   (a) Rowing shells are geometrically similar (isometric). The table below taken from McMahon and Bonner [1] shows that shell width is roughly proportional to shell length ℓ.

   Shell dimensions and performances.

No. of oarsmen	Modifying description	Length, l (m)	Beam, b (m)	l/b	Boat mass per oarsman (kg)	Time for 2000 m (min) I	II	III	IV
8	Heavyweight	18.28	0.610	30.0	14.7	5.87	5.92	5.82	5.73
8	Lightweight	18.28	0.598	30.6	14.7				
4	With coxswain	12.80	0.574	22.3	18.1				
4	Without coxswain	11.75	0.574	21.0	18.1	6.33	6.42	6.48	6.13
2	Double scull	9.76	0.381	25.6	13.6				
2	Pair-oared shell	9.76	0.356	27.4	13.6	6.87	6.92	6.95	6.77
1	Single scull	7.93	0.293	27.0	16.3	7.16	7.25	7.28	7.17

   (b) The resistance encountered by a shell is due largely to drag on its wetted surface.

(c) Drag is proportional to the product of the square of the shell's speed (V^2) and the area of the wetted surface ($\propto \ell^2$ due to the shell isometry).

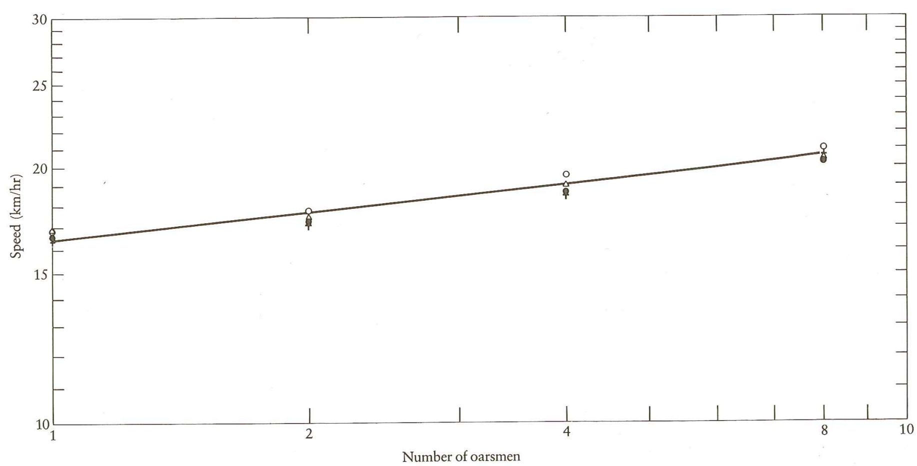
(d) Power $\propto$ drag force $\times$ speed (in symbols: $P \propto D_f \times V$).

(e) Volume displacement of water by a shell is proportional to the number of oarspeople N (i.e., the team's combined weight).

(f) Assume the depth of water displacement by the shell grows isometrically with boat length ℓ.

(g) Power is proportional to the number of oarspeople N.

3. Find the modern day world record times for 2000 metre races and see if this scaling still holds up. Of course, our relationship is approximate as we have neglected numerous factors, the range is extremely small (1–8 oarspeople), and the scaling is very weak (1/9). But see what you can find. The figure below shows data from McMahon and Bonner.



4. (3+3)

Check current weight lifting records for the snatch, clean and jerk, and the total for scaling with body mass (three regressions).

For weight classes, take the upper limit for the mass of the lifter.

(a) Does 2/3 scaling hold up?

(b) Normalized by the appropriate scaling, who holds the overall, rescaled world record?

References

[1] T. A. McMahon and J. T. Bonner. *On Size and Life*. Scientific American Library, New York, 1983.