

# Часть 1

Олимпиада: **Физика, 11 класс (1 часть)**

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Вариант 2

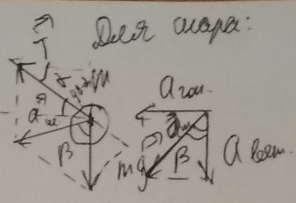
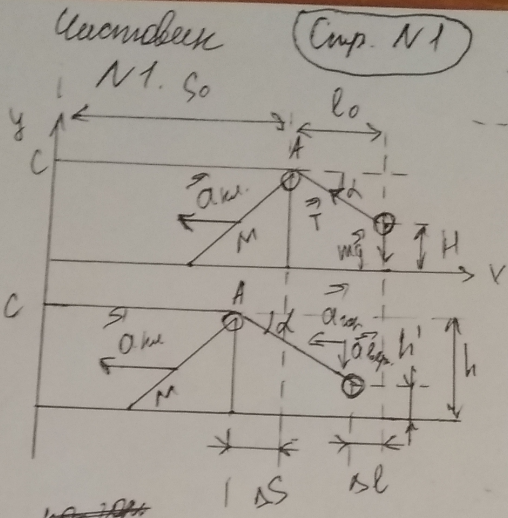
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$$

H  
d - const.

$\beta$  - ?  
 $\alpha_{\text{rel}}$  - ?

$\frac{m}{M}$  - ?

$t_{\text{max}}$  - ?



$l$  - оптимальная  
длина веревки  
 $S_0, l_0$  - начальные  
длина горизонтальной  
веревки

$h$  - высота крана

$\Delta S$  - изменение  $S$   
по времени

$\Delta l$  - изменение  $l$   
по времени

1) Длин веревки:  $l = \text{const} \rightarrow$

$$l = S_0 + \frac{l_0}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$l = (S_0 - \Delta S) + \frac{\Delta S + l_0 - \Delta l}{\cos \alpha} \rightarrow S_0 + \frac{l_0}{\cos \alpha} = S_0 - \Delta S + \frac{\Delta S + l_0 - \Delta l}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\frac{l_0 - \Delta S - l_0 + \Delta l}{\cos \alpha} = -\Delta S \rightarrow \Delta l - \Delta S = -\Delta S \cos \alpha \rightarrow$$

$$\Delta l - \Delta S + \Delta S \cos \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta l + \Delta S (\cos \alpha - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta l = \Delta S (1 - \cos \alpha) \quad (1)$$

Длин крана:  $\Delta S_x = v_{0x} t + \frac{a_{wx} t^2}{2} \rightarrow 0x: -\Delta S_x = -\frac{a_{wx} t^2}{2} \rightarrow$

Длин маяка по вертикали:  $\Delta l_y = v_{0y} t + \frac{a_{wy} t^2}{2} \rightarrow 0y:$

$$-\Delta l = -\frac{a_{\text{rel}} t^2}{2} \Rightarrow \Delta l = \frac{a_{\text{rel}} t^2}{2}$$

$$0y: \Delta l = \Delta S (1 - \cos \alpha) = \frac{a_{\text{rel}} t^2 (1 - \cos \alpha)}{2} = \frac{a_{\text{rel}} t^2}{2} \rightarrow$$

$$a_{\text{rel}} = a_{\text{rel}} (1 - \cos \alpha) \quad (2)$$

Длин веревки:

$$l = S_0 + \frac{h - H}{\sin \alpha} \rightarrow S_0 + \frac{h - H}{\sin \alpha} = S_0 - \Delta S + \frac{h - h'}{\sin \alpha} \rightarrow$$

$$l = (S_0 - \Delta S) + \frac{h - h'}{\sin \alpha} \rightarrow \frac{h - H - h + h'}{\sin \alpha} = -\Delta S \Rightarrow \frac{H - h'}{\sin \alpha} = \Delta S \rightarrow$$

$$H - h' = \Delta S \sin \alpha \quad (3)$$

Длин маяка по вертикали:

$$H - h' = v_{0y} t + \frac{a_{\text{rel}} t^2}{2}, \text{ где } t - \text{время. Тогда} \rightarrow 0y: H - h' = \frac{-a_{\text{rel}} t^2}{2} \rightarrow H - h' = \frac{a_{\text{rel}} t^2}{2}$$

$t + \frac{a_{\text{rel}} \cdot t^2}{2} \rightarrow dx = -\Delta s$   
 $\Delta x = \frac{a_{\text{rel}} \cdot t^2}{2} \rightarrow \frac{a_{\text{rel}} \cdot t^2}{2} (1 - \cos \alpha) = \frac{a_{\text{rel}} \cdot t^2}{2}$   
 $h - h' = \Delta s \sin \alpha = -\Delta s \Rightarrow \frac{h - h'}{\sin \alpha} = -\Delta s$   
 $h - h' = \Delta s \sin \alpha \quad (3)$   
 $h - h' = \Delta s \sin \alpha \rightarrow \Delta y = h + h' = \frac{a_{\text{rel}} \cdot t^2}{2} \quad h - h' = \frac{a_{\text{rel}} \cdot t^2}{2}$

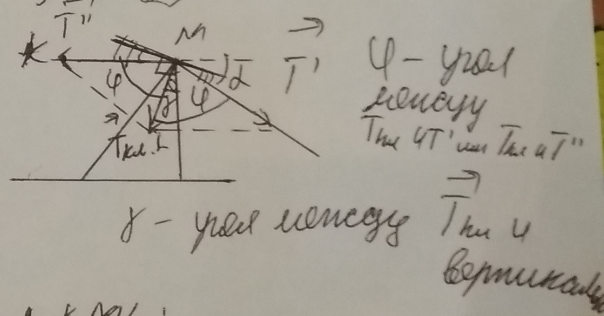
by (3):  
 $h - h' = \Delta s \sin \alpha = \frac{a_{\text{rel}} \cdot t^2}{2} \rightarrow \frac{a_{\text{rel}} \cdot t^2}{2} = \frac{a_{\text{rel}} \cdot t^2}{2} \sin \alpha \rightarrow$   
 $a_{\text{rel}} = a_{\text{rel}} \sin \alpha \quad (4)$

Dva mapa:  
 $\vec{a}_{\text{rel}} = a_{\text{rel}} \cdot \vec{1} + a_{\text{rel}} \cdot \vec{2}$ , где  $a_{\text{rel}}$  - угловая скорость вращения  
 $a_{\text{rel}} = \sqrt{a_{\text{rel}} \cos \beta = a_{\text{rel}} \sin \beta = a_{\text{rel}} \rightarrow$   
 $a_{\text{rel}} = \frac{a_{\text{rel}}}{\sin \beta} \rightarrow a_{\text{rel}} \sin \beta = a_{\text{rel}} \cos \beta = \frac{a_{\text{rel}} \cdot \cos \beta}{\sin \beta} \rightarrow$   
 $\frac{a_{\text{rel}}}{a_{\text{rel}}} = \tan \beta \rightarrow \tan \beta = \frac{a_{\text{rel}}}{a_{\text{rel}}} \rightarrow \tan \beta = 1$

$\tan \beta = \frac{a_{\text{rel}} (1 - \cos \alpha)}{a_{\text{rel}} \sin \alpha} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$   
 $= \frac{1 - \frac{4}{5}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{\sqrt{\frac{9}{25}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{1}{3}$

3)

Dva klenka:  $= \alpha$   
 $\beta = 90^\circ - \left( \frac{180^\circ - \alpha}{2} \right) =$   
 $= 90^\circ - 90^\circ + \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\alpha}{2}$   
 $\alpha = \frac{180^\circ - \alpha}{2}$



Dva  $\Delta KML$ :  
 $T_{\text{rel}} = \sqrt{T^2 + T^2 - 2T^2 \cos(180^\circ - 2\alpha)} \rightarrow$   
 $T_{\text{rel}} = \sqrt{2T^2 - 2T^2 \cos(180^\circ - 180^\circ + \alpha)} \rightarrow T_{\text{rel}} = \sqrt{2T^2 - 2T^2 \cos \alpha} =$   
 $= \sqrt{2T^2 - 2T^2 \cdot \frac{4}{5}} = \sqrt{0.4T^2} = T \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$   
 $= \sqrt{2} T \sqrt{1 - \cos \alpha}$

Dva klenka:  $T_{\text{rel}} + Mg + N = Ma_{\text{rel}}$  (M - uacc klenka)  
 $OX: -T_{\text{rel}} \sin \beta = -Ma_{\text{rel}} \rightarrow T_{\text{rel}} = \frac{Ma_{\text{rel}}}{\sin \beta} = \sqrt{2} T \sqrt{1 - \cos \alpha} \rightarrow$   
 $T = \frac{Ma_{\text{rel}}}{\sqrt{2} \sin(\frac{\alpha}{2}) \sqrt{1 - \cos \alpha}} = \frac{Ma_{\text{rel}}}{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \cos \alpha}} = \frac{Ma_{\text{rel}}}{1 - \cos \alpha}$

$T^2 + T^2 - 2T^2 \cos(180^\circ - 2\alpha) \Rightarrow T_{in} = \sqrt{2T^2 - 2T^2 \cos 2\alpha}$   
 $T_{in} = \sqrt{2T^2(1 - \cos 2\alpha)} = \sqrt{4T^2 \sin^2 \alpha} = 2T \sin \alpha$   
 $T \sin \alpha + Mg \Rightarrow N = Ma_{in} \Rightarrow T \sin \alpha = Ma_{in} \Rightarrow T = \frac{Ma_{in}}{\sin \alpha}$   
 $T \cos \alpha = -Ma_{tan} \Rightarrow T = \frac{-Ma_{tan}}{\cos \alpha}$   
 $\frac{Ma_{in}}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{-Ma_{tan}}{\cos \alpha} \Rightarrow a_{in} = -a_{tan} \sin \alpha$   
 $2 \frac{h-h'}{2} = \frac{v^2}{2g}$

Евробок (Cmp N3)

Делр Мапа:  
 $T + mg \rightarrow -ma_{in}$   
 $0y: T \sin \alpha - mg = ma_{tan}$

$0x: -T \cos \alpha = -ma_{tan} \Rightarrow a_{tan} = \frac{T \cos \alpha}{m} = a_{in} (1 - \cos \alpha)$

$\frac{Ma_{tan}}{1 - \cos \alpha} \cdot \cos \alpha = a_{in} (1 - \cos \alpha) \Rightarrow$   
 $\frac{M}{m} = \frac{(1 - \cos \alpha)^2}{\cos \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{m}{M} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{(1 - \cos \alpha)^2} = \frac{0,8}{(1 - 0,8)^2} = 20$

Делер:  $\frac{m}{M} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{(1 - \cos \alpha)^2} = 20$

2) Билан. келерин а г.с. мапа = 0,9 аиле  $T$ ,  
 ке келерин делр келерин  $\rightarrow$   
 $T + mg \rightarrow -ma_{in}$

нреринке  $\times$  келерин:  $T - mg \cos(90 - \alpha) = 0$

$T = mg \sin \alpha \rightarrow$

$\frac{Ma_{tan}}{1 - \cos \alpha} = mg \sin \alpha \Rightarrow a_{tan} = \frac{mg \sin \alpha (1 - \cos \alpha)}{M}$

$= \frac{\cos \alpha}{(1 - \cos \alpha)^2} (1 - \cos \alpha) g \sin \alpha = \frac{g \cos \alpha \sin \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}$

$= \frac{10 \frac{4}{c^2} \cdot 0,8 \cdot \sqrt{1 - 0,8^2}}{1 - 0,8} = 24 \frac{4}{c^2}$

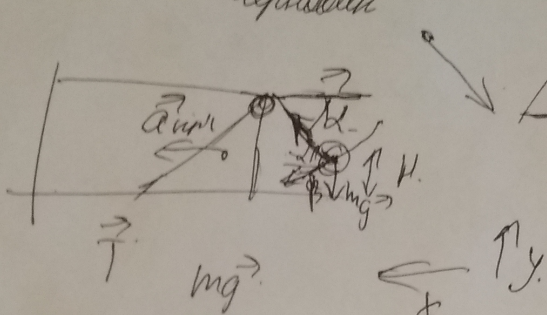
Делер:  $a_{in} = 24 \frac{4}{c^2}$

$4) a_{tan} = \frac{T \sin \alpha}{m} - g = \frac{mg \sin^2 \alpha}{m} - g = g(\sin^2 \alpha - 1)$

Делр Мапа.

$g \sin \alpha = \frac{24}{25} g$   
 $mg \sin \alpha = g = g \sin \alpha$   
 $\frac{24}{25} g = g$   
 $\frac{24}{25} = 1$

Uppröster



$a_{\text{app}} = \frac{(g + a_{\text{ben}}) \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$   
 $a_{\text{ben}} = a_{\text{app}} \sin \alpha = \frac{T \sin \alpha}{m} - g$   
 $a_{\text{app}} = \frac{g}{\sin \alpha}$

$\vec{T} + mg \vec{g} = m \vec{a}$

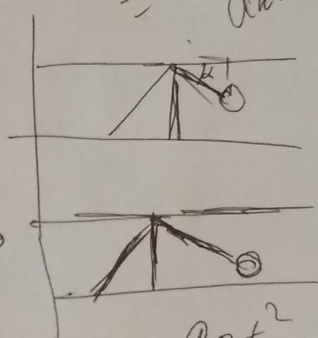
Oy:  $T \cos \alpha = mg$

$T \sin \alpha - mg = ma_{\text{ben}} \rightarrow$

$a_{\text{ben}} = \frac{T \sin \alpha}{m} - g$

Ox:  $T \cos \alpha = ma_{\text{app}} \rightarrow$

$a_{\text{app}} = \frac{T \cos \alpha}{m}$



$\frac{a_{\text{ben}} t^2}{2 \sin \alpha} = \frac{a_{\text{app}} t^2}{2}$

$a_{\text{ben}} = \frac{a_{\text{app}}}{\sin \alpha} \rightarrow$

$a = \sqrt{\frac{T^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{m^2} + \frac{T^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{m^2} - 2 T \cos \alpha}$

$a_{\text{ben}} = \frac{g + a_{\text{app}}}{\sin \alpha}$   
 $T \sin \alpha = m(g + a_{\text{ben}})$   
 $T = \frac{m(g + a_{\text{ben}})}{\sin \alpha}$

$l = s + s' \cos \alpha = \frac{H-h}{\sin \alpha}$

$l = s - \frac{a_{\text{app}} t^2}{2} + \left( s + \frac{a_{\text{ben}} t^2}{2} \right)$

$l = s - \frac{a_{\text{app}} t^2}{2} + \frac{H - (h - \Delta h)}{\sin \alpha}$

$\frac{H-h}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{H - h + \Delta h}{\sin \alpha} - \frac{a_{\text{app}} t^2}{2}$

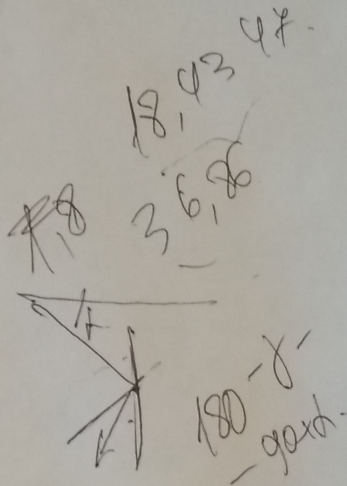
$\frac{H-h - h + h - \Delta h}{\sin \alpha} = - \frac{a_{\text{app}} t^2}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta h}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{a_{\text{app}} t^2}{2}$

$mg \sin \alpha \rightarrow a_{\text{rel}} = \frac{mg \sin \alpha}{m} = g \sin \alpha$   
 $(1 - \cos \alpha) g \sin \alpha = \frac{g \cos \alpha \sin \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}$   
 $0.8 \cdot \sqrt{1 - 0.8^2} = \frac{24}{2} = 12$   
 $1 - 0.8 = 0.2$   
 $\frac{T \sin \alpha}{m} = g \sin \alpha \rightarrow T = mg \sin \alpha$   
 Dear Maman.

Kembangkan.  
 $T(1 - \cos \alpha) = Ma_{\text{rel}} \rightarrow T = \frac{Ma_{\text{rel}}}{1 - \cos \alpha}$   
 $\frac{a_{\text{rel}}^2 M}{a_{\text{rel}}} = T$   
 $a_{\text{rel}} = a_{\text{rel}}(1 - \cos \alpha)$

~~$F = ma_{\text{rel}}$~~   
 $T = \frac{ma_{\text{rel}}}{\cos \alpha}$

$a_{\text{rel}} = \frac{T(1 - \cos \alpha)}{M}$   
 $a_{\text{rel}} \sin \alpha = \frac{T \sin \alpha}{M} - g$   
 $a_{\text{rel}}(1 - \cos \alpha) = \frac{T \cos \alpha}{m}$



$a_{\text{rel}} = \sqrt{a_{\text{rel}}^2 \sin^2 \alpha + a_{\text{rel}}^2 (1 - \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)}$   
 $= a_{\text{rel}} \sqrt{2 - 2 \cos \alpha}$

$T(1 - \cos \alpha) = Ma_{\text{rel}}$

$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}$

~~$T = \frac{Ma_{\text{rel}}(\sin \alpha + g)}{\sin \alpha}$~~

$T = \frac{Ma_{\text{rel}}(1 - \cos \alpha)}{\cos \alpha}$

$Ma_{\text{rel}}(1 - \cos \alpha)^2 = Ma_{\text{rel}} \cos \alpha$

$$+ s' \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{H-h}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$- \frac{a_{\text{rot}}^2}{2} + \left( \frac{a_{\text{rot}}^2}{2} \right)$$

$$- \frac{a_{\text{rot}}^2}{2} + \frac{H - (h_1 - \Delta h)}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$- \frac{a_{\text{rot}}^2}{2} \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$- \frac{a_{\text{rot}}^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\Delta h - a_{\text{rot}}^2}{\sin \alpha}$$

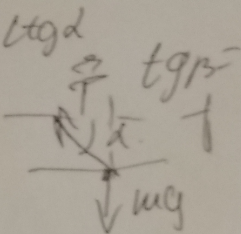
Upravljanje

$$a_{\text{rot}} = \frac{g + a_{\text{rot}} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = g \cot \alpha + a_{\text{rot}} \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{a_{\text{rot}}}{\sin \beta} = \frac{a_{\text{rot}}}{\cos \beta} \Rightarrow$$

$$a_{\text{rot}} = a_{\text{rot}} \sin \alpha$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{a_{\text{rot}}}{a_{\text{rot}}} = g \cot \alpha$$



$$T \cos \alpha = m a_{\text{rot}}$$

$$T \sin \alpha - m g = m a_{\text{rot}}$$

$$l = s + \frac{l_0}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$l = s - \frac{a_{\text{rot}} t^2}{2} + \frac{l_0 + \Delta l}{\cos \alpha} \quad s = - \frac{a_{\text{rot}} t^2}{2} + \frac{l_0 + \Delta s - \Delta l}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\frac{l_0 - l_0 - \Delta l}{\cos \alpha} = - \frac{a_{\text{rot}} t^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{l_0 - l_0 - \Delta s + \Delta l}{\cos \alpha} = - \frac{a_{\text{rot}} t^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{a_{\text{rot}} t^2}{2 \cos \alpha} = \frac{a_{\text{rot}} t^2}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{a_{\text{rot}} t^2}{2} - \frac{a_{\text{rot}} t^2}{2} + \frac{a_{\text{rot}} t^2 \cos \alpha}{2} = 0$$

$$a_{\text{rot}} = a_{\text{rot}} \cos \alpha$$

$$a_{\text{rot}} = a_{\text{rot}} \sin \alpha$$

$$a_{\text{rot}} = a_{\text{rot}} (1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$a_{\text{rot}} = a_{\text{rot}} \sin \alpha = \frac{T \sin \alpha}{m} - g$$

$$a_{\text{rot}} = a_{\text{rot}} (1 - \cos \alpha) = \frac{T \cos \alpha}{m} \Rightarrow 90 - \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$F = 2 T \cos \left( 90 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2} = T (1 - \cos \alpha) = m a_{\text{rot}}$$

$$= 2 T \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = 2 T \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2} = T (1 - \cos \alpha) = m a_{\text{rot}}$$

# Часть 2

Олимпиада: **Физика, 11 класс (2 часть)**

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Вариант 2



$C_1 = C_2 = C$   
 $E = \dots$   
 $R = \dots$

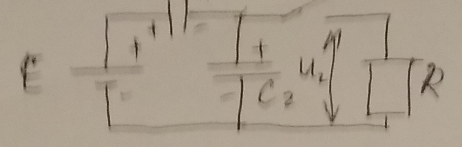
$I_0$   
 $C_1 = C$   
 $C_2 = C$   
 $E$   
 $R$   
 $I - ?$   
 $Q - ?$   
 $I_0 U_R - ?$

Умножим  $(C_1 + C_2)$

(ср. 1)

До замкнутия к.

1)  $q_1 = q_2 = q_{12} \rightarrow$



$q_{12} = C_{12} E =$   
 $= \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} E \rightarrow$

$U_{12} = \frac{q_{12}}{C_{12}} = \frac{q_{12}}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{C_1 C_2 E}{(C_1 + C_2) C_2} = \frac{C_1 E}{C_1 + C_2}$   
 $I = \frac{U_{12}}{R} = \frac{C_1 E}{(C_1 + C_2) R}$  после замкнутия к:

2) После замкнутия к через некоторое время  $U_2 = 0$ ;  $U_1 = E \rightarrow$  могут

$\Delta q$  - заряд, который пройдет через рез. элемент после замкнутия к через некоторое время.

Сила тока  $C_1$  разряжена через резистор индукция  $\rightarrow$

$Q_1 = W_{C_1} = \frac{q_1^2}{2C_1} = \frac{C_1^2 C_2^2 E^2}{2(C_1 + C_2)^2} = \frac{C_1^2 C_2 E^2}{2(C_1 + C_2)^2}$

В процессе разряда:

$E = U_1 + U_2 \rightarrow U_2 = E - U_1 = E - \frac{q_1 + \Delta q'}{C_1} =$   
 $= E - \frac{q_1}{C_1} - \frac{\Delta q'}{C_1} = E - \frac{C_1 C_2 E}{(C_1 + C_2) C_1} - \frac{\Delta q'}{C_1} = E \left( 1 - \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2} \right) - \frac{\Delta q'}{C_1} =$   
 $= E \frac{C_1 + C_2 - C_2}{C_1 + C_2} - \frac{\Delta q'}{C_1} = E \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} - \frac{\Delta q'}{C_1} \rightarrow$

$dQ_R = U dq = \left( E \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} - \frac{\Delta q'}{C_1} \right) dq \rightarrow$

$Q_R = \int_0^{q_1} \left( E \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} - \frac{\Delta q'}{C_1} \right) dq \rightarrow Q_R = E \frac{C_1 q}{C_1 + C_2} - \frac{\Delta q^2}{2 C_1}$

В конечный момент:  $U_1 = E \rightarrow \frac{q_1}{C_1} = E \rightarrow q_1 = E C_1 \rightarrow$   
 $\Delta q = q_1' - q_1 = E C_1 - E \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = E C_1 \frac{C_1 + C_2 - C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = E \frac{C_1^2}{C_1 + C_2}$

$Q_R = E \frac{C_1 E \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2}}{C_1 + C_2} - \frac{E^2 C_1^3}{2(C_1 + C_2)^2} = E \frac{C_1^2}{2(C_1 + C_2)^2}$

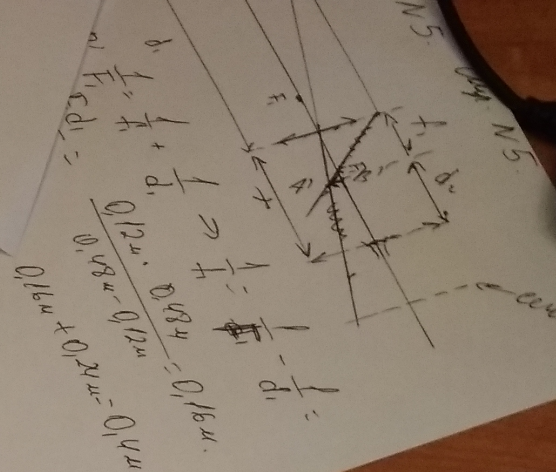
Знаходимо (зуп. N 2)

$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2 = \frac{C_1^2 C_2 E^2}{2(C_1 + C_2)^2} + E^2 \frac{C_1^3}{2(C_1 + C_2)^2} =$$

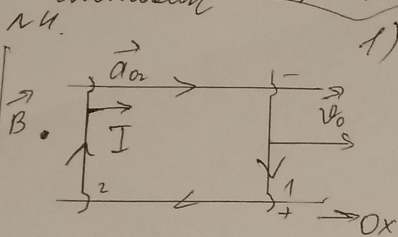
$$= \frac{E^2 C_1^2}{2(C_1 + C_2)^2} (C_2 + C_1) = \frac{E^2 C_1^2}{2(C_1 + C_2)}$$

Знаходимо:  $I = \frac{C_1 E}{(C_1 + C_2) R}$

$$Q = \frac{E^2 C_1^2}{2(C_1 + C_2)}$$



Условие **Comp. N3**



1) Для 1 варианта:

$$\mathcal{E}_1 = B v_0 l \sin 90 = B v_0 l \rightarrow$$

$$I = \frac{\mathcal{E}_1}{R_1 + R_2} \text{ где } I - \text{ ток в цепи}$$

$$I = \frac{B v_0 l}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{B v_0 l}{R + 4R} = \frac{B v_0 l}{5R}$$

Второй вариант

Для второго варианта  
внешний магнит:

$$F_A = B I l \sin 90 \rightarrow$$

$$F_A = B I l = B \frac{B v_0 l}{5R} l = \frac{B^2 v_0 l^2}{5R}$$

$$m_2 \vec{a}_{02} + N + F_A = m_2 \vec{a}_{02} \rightarrow O_x: F_A = m_2 a_{02}$$

$$a_{02} = \frac{F_A}{m_2} = \frac{B I B^2 v_0 l^2}{5R m_2} = \frac{B^2 v_0 l^2}{5R m} = \frac{2B^2 v_0 l^2}{5R m}$$

2) Если проанализировать произвольное состояние:

$$\mathcal{E}_1' = \mathcal{E}_2' \rightarrow B v_1 l \sin 90 = B v_2 l \sin 90 \rightarrow v_1 = v_2$$

$$\text{То же самое: } \mathcal{E}_1' - \mathcal{E}_2' = I'(R_1 + R_2) \rightarrow$$

$$I' = \frac{\mathcal{E}_1' - \mathcal{E}_2'}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{B v_1' l - B v_2' l}{R_1 + R_2} =$$

$$= \frac{B l (v_1' - v_2')}{R_1 + R_2} \quad (1)$$

$$a_{02}' = \frac{F_A'}{m_2} = \frac{B I' l}{m_2} = \frac{B^2 l^2 (v_1' - v_2')}{(R_1 + R_2) m}$$

$$a_{02}' = \frac{dv}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{2B^2 l^2 \Delta v}{(R_1 + R_2) m} \rightarrow dt = \frac{(R_1 + R_2) m}{2B^2 l^2 \Delta v} \int_0^{\Delta v} dv = \frac{(R_1 + R_2) m}{2B^2 l^2 v_0} \Delta v$$

$$t = \frac{(R_1 + R_2) m}{2B^2 l^2} \ln 0.$$

Учеников (Смп. N 4)

Дана 2 взаимодействующих осн. 1.

$\vec{a}_2 = \vec{a}_1 + a_{201}$ ;  $a_{201}$  - ускорение взаимодействия осн. 2 относительно осн. 1.  
 $a_{201}$  - ускорение 2 взаимодействующих осн. 1.

0 x:

$a_2 = -a_1 + a_{201} \rightarrow a_{201} = a_1 + a_2$  (2 тела ускоренно, 1 телом равномерно)

$a_{201} = \frac{F_A'}{m_1} + \frac{F_A'}{m_2} = \frac{BI'l}{m} + \frac{2BI'l}{m} = \frac{3BI'l}{m} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$

$dt = \frac{m dx}{3BI'l}$

$dQ = I^2(R+R_2) dt = 5I^2 R \frac{m dx}{3BI'l} =$

$= 5 \frac{Rm I^2 dx}{3Bl} = 5 \frac{Rm}{3Bl} \cdot 4I^2 \rightarrow dQ = \frac{5 Rm Bl (v_1' - v_2') dx}{3(R+R_2) Bl}$

$= \frac{5 Rm (v_1' - v_2') dx}{3 \cdot 5R} = \frac{m (v_1' - v_2') dx}{3} \quad (2)$

Дана 2 взаимодействующих осн. 1:

$\vec{v}_2' = v_1' + v_{201} \rightarrow 0x: v_2' = v_1' - v_{201}, \text{ т.к. } v_2' \ll v_1' \rightarrow$

$v_{201} = v_1' - v_2' \quad (2)$

$dQ = \frac{m \cdot v_{201} dx}{3} \rightarrow \int_0^Q = \frac{m}{3} \int_{v_0}^0 v_{201} dx \rightarrow Q = -\frac{m}{3} \cdot \frac{v_0^2}{2} =$

$= -\frac{m v_0^2}{6}; Q < 0 \text{ т.к. } \text{мемор. } \text{возвращения} \rightarrow$

$|Q| = \frac{m v_0^2}{6}$

ЗСЭ:

$E_{\text{до}} = E_{\text{после}} \rightarrow \frac{m_1 v_0^2}{2} = \frac{m_1 v_1^2}{2} + \frac{m_2 v_2^2}{2} + Q; v_1 = v_2 \rightarrow$

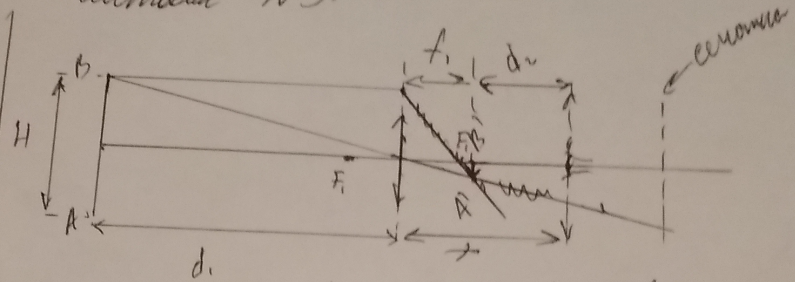
$m v_0^2 = m v_1^2 + 0.5 m v_1^2 + \frac{1}{3} m v_0^2 \rightarrow 1.5 v_1^2 = \frac{2}{3} v_0^2 \rightarrow$

$v_1^2 = \frac{4}{9} v_0^2 \rightarrow v_1 = \frac{2}{3} v_0 = v_2$

Дана Андерсон:  $a_{02} = \frac{2B^2 v_0 l^2}{5Rm}; v_1 = v_2 = \frac{2}{3} v_0$

Условие N5. сур. N5.

$F_1 = 0,12 \text{ м}$   
 $H = 0,09 \text{ м}$   
 $d_1 = 0,48 \text{ м}$   
 $d_2 = 0,24 \text{ м}$   
 $x = ?$   
 $R_m = ?$



$x = ?$  (1) Для системы  $\frac{1}{F_1} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{d_1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{F_1} - \frac{1}{d_1} =$

$= \frac{d_1 - F_1}{F_1 d_1} \Rightarrow f_1 = \frac{F_1 d_1}{d_1 - F_1} = \frac{0,12 \text{ м} \cdot 0,48 \text{ м}}{0,48 \text{ м} - 0,12 \text{ м}} = 0,16 \text{ м}$

$x = f_1 + d_2 = 0,16 \text{ м} + 0,24 \text{ м} = 0,4 \text{ м}$

\*) Ответ:  $x = 0,4 \text{ м}$ .

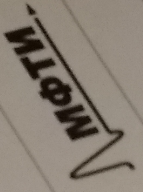
Uraian :

$$F = BIL$$

$$F = BIL$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta SB}{\Delta t} = \frac{BL \Delta L}{\Delta t} = BIL$$

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 Адрес: ул. Ленина, 21, кв. 1000  
 Система: 1000



$$\frac{BI'l}{m_2} = \frac{BI'l}{m} \text{ (срочно)}$$

$$a_{02} = \frac{a_{01} l}{2}$$

$$E_0 = Q + E_2$$

$$v_1 = \frac{BI'l}{m_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_1 = \frac{BI'eat}{m_2} \quad v_0 \leftarrow$$

$$dQ = I^2 R dt$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow dt =$$

$$\frac{F_A}{m_2} + \frac{F_A}{m_1} = \frac{3F_A}{m} = \frac{3BI'l}{m}$$

$$dQ = \frac{I^2 R dt}{3BI'e}$$