

# Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21201061**

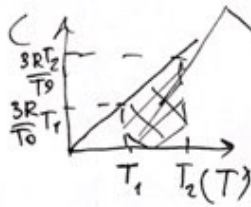
ID профиля: **268382**

Вариант 3

Условие

11-03

v2



$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C(T) dT = \left( \frac{3R}{T_0} T_2 + \frac{3R}{T_0} T_1 \right) \cdot \frac{(T_2 - T_1)}{2}$$

$$C(T) = 3R \frac{T}{T_0}$$

$$dQ = C v dT$$

$$Q = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} v C(T) dT \Rightarrow -Q = - \int_{T_0}^{\frac{3}{5}T_0} v \frac{3RT}{T_0} dT = \frac{3R}{2T_0} v \left( T_0^2 - \left( \frac{3}{5}T_0 \right)^2 \right) = \frac{3RvT_0 \cdot 16}{2 \cdot 25} = \boxed{\frac{24vRT_0}{25}}$$

$$Q = \Delta U + A \quad (\text{1 начало термодинамики})$$

$$U = C_v \cdot v T$$

$C_v$  - молярная теплоемкость при постоянном объеме, для газа

$$\Delta U = C_v \cdot v (T - T_0)$$

$$C_v = \frac{3}{2} R$$

$$Q = \frac{3R}{2T_0} (T^2 - T_0^2) v$$

$$\frac{3RTv^2}{2T_0} - \frac{3RT_0v}{2} + C_v v T_0 - C_v \cdot v T - A = 0 \quad (\text{квадратное уравнение})$$

$$(C_v \cdot v)^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{3}{2} R v \left( -\frac{3RT_0v}{2} + C_v \cdot v T_0 - A \right) \geq 0 \quad (\text{дискриминант кв. ур.})$$

$$3 \cdot 2 \frac{Rv}{T_0} A \geq v^2 6 R C_v T_0 - C_v^2 \cdot v - 9 R^2 v$$

$$A \geq -\frac{T_0}{6R} \left( \frac{3}{2} \right)^2 v R^2$$

$$A \geq -\frac{9}{4 \cdot 6} R T_0 v \quad (\Rightarrow \text{минимальная работа } A = \underline{\underline{-\frac{3}{8} R T_0 v}})$$

$$T(A_{\min}) = \frac{C_v \cdot v T_0}{2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} R v} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} R T_0}{2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} R v} = \frac{T_0}{2}$$

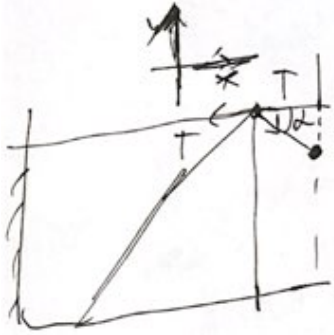
Ответ: 1)  $-Q = \frac{24}{25} v R T_0$  2)  $T = \frac{T_0}{2}$   
3)  $A = -\frac{3}{8} R T_0 v$

$$a_x = \frac{v}{r} \sin \alpha \quad a_x -$$

Ускорения

11-03

№1



~~x - длина от проекции на горизонтальную ось~~  
 x - проекция ~~горизонтального~~ участка  
 пути с шариком  
 y - проекция на вертикальную

из условия угол между нитью и осью постоянен  $\Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \text{tg } \alpha = \text{const}$$

$$\text{tg } \alpha = \frac{y}{x} \quad x \text{ tg } \alpha = y$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} \text{ tg } \alpha = \frac{dy}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dx^2}{dt^2} \text{ tg } \alpha = \frac{dy^2}{dt^2}$$

длина нити:  $l + s = \text{const}$  (м.к. нить нерастяжима)

l - длина участка нити с шариком  
 s - длина проекции участка нити

$$\frac{dl^2}{dt^2} + \frac{ds^2}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{ds^2}{dt^2} - \text{ускорение нити}; \quad \frac{ds^2}{dt^2} = -\frac{dl^2}{dt^2}$$

$$a_x = \frac{dl^2}{dt^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx^2}{dt^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy^2}{dt^2}\right)^2} = \frac{dx^2}{dt^2} \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$$

$\rightarrow$  проекция ускорения шарика от центра

$$dx = dx_{\text{ш}} - s$$

$\frac{dx}{dt^2}$  - проекция составляющей ускорения шарика

$$\frac{dx^2}{dt^2} = -a_x + \frac{dx^2}{dt^2} \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$a_y = \frac{dy^2}{dt^2}$$

$a_y$  - вертикальная составляющая ускорения шарика

11 Nummer  
 Messung

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \frac{a_x}{\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = a_y$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1\right) \frac{a_y}{a_x} = \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} : \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{a_y}{a_x} = \frac{\tan \alpha}{\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1} = \frac{\cos \alpha \sin \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

gibt man:  $\sum \vec{F} = m \vec{a}$   
 $\vec{T} + m \vec{g} = m \vec{a}$



$$T \cos \alpha = m a_x$$

$$m g - T \sin \alpha = m a_y$$

$$T = \frac{m a_x}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{m g - m a_y}{\sin \alpha}$$

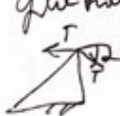
$$\tan \alpha a_x = g - a_y \tan \beta \quad a_x = \frac{g}{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta} =$$

$$= \frac{g}{\tan \alpha \left(1 + \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} - 1\right)}$$

m.K.  $a_x = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \cos \alpha = \frac{a_x}{\left(\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1\right) \cos \alpha} = \frac{g}{\tan \alpha \cos \alpha \left(\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} - 1\right)} =$

$$= \frac{g}{\sin \alpha \left(\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1 + 1\right)} = \frac{g \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{g \cdot 5}{12} = \frac{5}{12} g$$

gibt man



$$m a_x = T (1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$m a_x = \frac{m a_x}{\cos \alpha} (1 - \cos \alpha) \Rightarrow \frac{m}{m} = \frac{\cos \alpha a_x}{a_x (1 - \cos \alpha)} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\left(\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1\right) (1 - \cos \alpha)} =$$

$$= \frac{\cos \alpha}{(1 - \cos \alpha)^2} = \frac{5 \cdot 13^2}{13 \cdot 8^2} = \frac{65}{64}$$

~ 1 условие  
(погоiveness)

$$\text{н.к. } v_y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow H(t) = H - \frac{a_y t^2}{2}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{a_y}}$$

$$a_y = a_x \frac{\text{tg} \alpha}{\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1} = \frac{g \text{tg} \alpha}{\text{tg} \alpha \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1\right)} = g \frac{\text{tg} \alpha}{\text{tg} \alpha \left(\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - 1 + 1\right)} =$$

$$= \frac{g \cos \alpha \text{tg} \alpha}{\text{tg} \alpha} = g \sin \alpha$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2H \text{tg} \alpha}{g \sin \alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{2H \cdot 12 \cdot 13}{g \cdot 5}} = \sqrt{\frac{2H \cdot 13}{g \cdot 12}} = \sqrt{\frac{13H}{6g}}$$

Ответ: 1)  $\text{tg} \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}} = \frac{3}{2}$

2)  $a_k = \frac{g}{\text{tg} \alpha} = \frac{5}{12} g$

3)  $\frac{m}{n} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{(1 - \cos \alpha)^2} = \frac{65}{64}$

4)  $t = \sqrt{\frac{2H \sin \alpha}{g \cos \alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{13H}{6g}}$



# Умножен деления

N1

у ~~(H=0)~~  
 и) гравитация: м.к.  $v_{ay}(0)=0 \Rightarrow H(t) = H + a_y t^2$

$$H(t) = 0$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{a_y}}$$

$$a_y = \frac{g}{\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}\right)} = \frac{g}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}\right)^2}$$

$$t = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}\right) \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}$$

$$\frac{5 \cdot 5}{13 \cdot 12}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{78 \cdot 2}{30}}$$

$$\frac{2}{39} \times \frac{(13-5)}{8}$$

$$\frac{10}{39 \cdot 5} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{30}{78} = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\frac{12}{5} \left(1 + \frac{5}{12-5}\right) = \frac{12 \cdot 13}{8 \cdot 5} = \frac{3 \cdot 13}{2 \cdot 5}$$

$$\frac{5}{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\frac{13 \cdot 12}{5 \cdot 13} = g - \frac{3}{2} a_x$$

$$\frac{12}{5} \left(\frac{13-1}{5}\right) = \frac{12}{5} + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{10 \cdot 15 \cdot 8}{39 \cdot 8 \cdot 8} \cdot \frac{13}{5} - 1 = \frac{8}{5}$$

$$\frac{10}{39} \cdot \frac{3}{2}$$

$$1 - \frac{12}{1} \cdot \frac{24+15}{10} = \frac{39}{10}$$

$$3 \cdot \frac{4}{39}$$

$$\frac{5 \cdot 12 \cdot 10}{8 \cdot 5 \cdot 39}$$

$$\frac{10}{39}$$

$$\frac{12 \cdot 12 \cdot 5}{8 \cdot 8}$$

$$\frac{12}{8}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} R \cdot T_0$$

$$\frac{10}{39}$$

$$C(T) = \frac{3RT}{T_0}$$

$$dQ = C dT v$$

$$-Q = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C(T) dT v = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{3RT}{T_0} dT v = \frac{3R}{2T_0} (T_2^2 - T_1^2) v = \frac{3R}{2T_0} (T_0^2 - (\frac{3}{5})^2 T_0^2) v$$

$$= \frac{3R T_0^2 (5^2 - 3^2)}{2T_0 \cdot 5^2} = \frac{3R T_0 \cdot 16}{2 \cdot 25} = \frac{3 \cdot 8 R T_0 v}{25} = \frac{24}{25} v R T_0$$

$$A = \min$$

$$Q(T) = \frac{3R(T_1^2 - T_0^2)}{2T_0}$$

$$dQ = \Delta Q + A$$

$$M = C v T$$

$$\frac{6R}{T_0} v \cdot \frac{3}{2} R T_0 = 9R v$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot 6$$

$$6 - (\frac{3}{2})^2 - 9$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 8}{4 \cdot 2 \cdot 8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$C v^2 + g R v$$

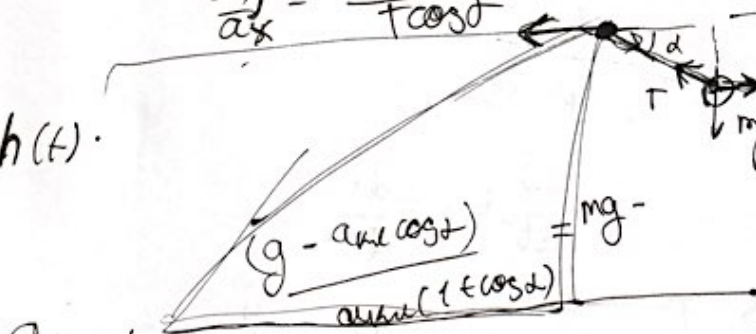
$$\frac{a_y}{a_x} = \frac{mg - T \sin \alpha}{T \cos \alpha}$$

$$l = l_0 - x$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = a_{\text{numa}}$$

$$a_{\text{numa}}$$

$h(t)$



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

$$\frac{a_y}{a_x} = \frac{y}{x} \beta$$

$$\frac{a_x}{a_y} = l$$

$$a_x = \frac{dx}{dt^2} + a_{\text{numa}}$$

$$a_x = a_{\text{numa}} (1 + \cos \alpha)$$

$$a_{\text{numa}} = (T - T \cos \alpha)$$

$$a_y = \frac{dl^2}{dt^2} + g$$

$$a_y = a_{\text{numa}} \cos \alpha + g$$

$$\tan \alpha = \tan \beta$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{g - \frac{T \sin \alpha}{m}}{\frac{T \cos \alpha}{m}}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{g - \frac{T \sin \alpha}{m}}{\frac{T \cos \alpha}{m}}$$

$$\frac{T \sin \alpha}{m} = g$$

$$a_x = \frac{T}{m} \cos \alpha = \frac{g \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{g}{\tan \alpha}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{y}{x} \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = \tan \alpha \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2 l}{dt^2} \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{d^2 l}{dt^2} = a_{\text{numa}}$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{d^2 l}{dt^2} = a_{\text{numa}}$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{d^2 l}{dt^2} = a_{\text{numa}}$$

# Часть 2

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

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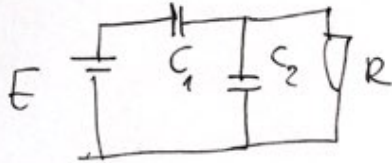
Вариант 3



Умножив

(7-03)

№3



$$\sum U = E$$

$$U_{C1} + U_{C2} = E$$

$$U_{C2} = IR$$

$$U_{Ci} = \frac{q_i}{C_i}$$

при замыкании переключателя

$$q_1 = 0; q_2 = 0 \rightarrow \text{сделано}$$

$$Q + \Delta W = A_{\text{ем}} (3 \text{ э})$$

$$A = E \Delta q_E = E q_1$$

$$W_i = \frac{U_i^2 C_i}{2}; W_1(0) = 0$$

$$W_2(0)$$

$$IR + \frac{q_1}{C_1} = E$$

$$IR = \frac{dq_1}{dt} \left(1 + \frac{C_2}{C_1}\right) \Rightarrow q_1 + \frac{dq_1}{dt} R(C_2 + C_1) = EC_1$$

$$\frac{dq_1}{dt} - EC_1 = - \frac{dq_1}{R(C_2 + C_1)}$$

через сопротивление переключателя

$$I = \frac{dq}{dt} \Rightarrow I_{C1} = 0$$

$$I_{C2} = 0$$

$$I_{C1} = I_{C2} + IR; q_2 = 0$$

$$q_1 = EC_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = E^2 C_1 - \frac{E^2 C_1}{2} = \frac{E^2 C_1}{2} (2)$$

$$q_1(t) = EC_1 (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{R(C_2 + C_1)}})$$

$$q_{1\infty} = EC_1$$

$$I_{C1} = IR + I_{C2}$$

$$\text{и т.д. } \frac{q_1}{C_1} + \frac{q_2}{C_2} = E \Rightarrow \frac{dq_1}{dt} + \frac{dq_2}{dt} \frac{1}{C_2} = 0$$

$$-\frac{I_{C1} C_2}{C_1} = I_{C2}$$

$$I_{C1} = IR + \left(-\frac{I_{C1} C_2}{C_1}\right)$$

$$I_R = I_{C1} \left(1 + \frac{C_2}{C_1}\right)$$

$$I_{C1}(0) = \frac{EC_1}{R(C_2 + C_1)} \Rightarrow I_R(0) = \frac{E}{R}$$

$$U_R = I_R \cdot R = I_0 R \left(1 + \frac{C_2}{C_1}\right) = I_0 R \left(1 + \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{5}{4} I_0 R (2)$$

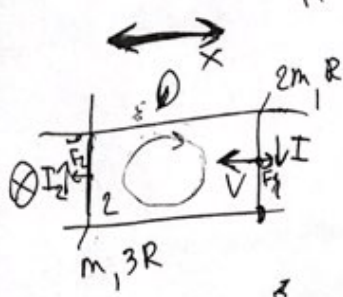
Ответ: 1) ~~сделано~~  $I_R(0) = \frac{E}{R}$

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

3)  $\sum U_R = I_0 R \left(1 + \frac{C_2}{C_1}\right) = \frac{5}{4} I_0 R$

Учебник

11-03 14



$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -B \frac{dx}{dt} L$$

$$\Phi = BS$$

$$S = xL$$

x - расстояние между перемычками

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v_1 - v_2$$

$$\mathcal{E} = IR_0$$

$$d\vec{F}_i = I d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

$$|\vec{F}_i| = \frac{\mathcal{E} L B}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$F_{ix} = IBL$$

$$F_{iz} = -IBL$$

$$m_i \frac{d\vec{v}_i}{dt} = \vec{F}_i \Rightarrow m_1 \frac{dv_1}{dt} = IBL$$

$$m_2 \frac{dv_2}{dt} = -IBL$$

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

$$\Rightarrow a_1(0) = \frac{BLv_0 \cdot BL}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{B^2 L^2 v_0}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{B^2 L^2 v_0}{8R} = \frac{B^2 L^2 v_0}{8Rm} \quad (1)$$

$$m_1 \frac{dv_1}{dt} = -m_2 \frac{dv_2}{dt} \Rightarrow m_1 dv_1 = -m_2 dv_2$$

через ~~мы~~ закон сохранения импульса поперечном направлении

$$\frac{dV_i}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow v_1 = v_2$$

$$\int m_1 dv_1 = - \int m_2 dv_2$$

$$m_1 \Delta v_1 = -m_2 \Delta v_2 \quad \Delta v_2 = v$$

$$m_1 (v - v_0) = -m_2 v$$

$$(m_1 + m_2)v = m_1 v_0 \Rightarrow v = \frac{m_1 v_0}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{2}{3} v_0 \quad (2)$$

$$m_2 \frac{dv_2}{dt} = \frac{B^2 dx}{R_1 + R_2} L^2$$

$$\Rightarrow m_2 \Delta v_2 = \frac{B^2 L^2}{R_1 + R_2} \Delta x \quad S = S_0 + \frac{m_2 v_0 (R_1 + R_2)}{m_1 + m_2} \frac{B^2 L^2}{B^2 L^2} =$$

$$\Delta x = \Delta S = S_1 - S_0$$

$$= S_0 + \frac{8}{3} Rm \quad (3)$$

~~(Аналогично для R2) R2 L^2 (m1 + m2) v0~~

8/1

m.

участков  
н4

$$\text{Ответ: } 1) \alpha_1(0) = \frac{B^2 L^2 V_0}{(R_1 + R_2) m} = \frac{B^2 L^2 V_0}{8 R m}$$

$$2) V = \frac{m_1 V_0}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{2}{3} V_0$$

$$3) S = S_0 + \frac{m_1 m_2 V_0 (R_1 + R_2)}{(m_1 + m_2) B^2 L} = S_0 + \frac{8 V_0 R m}{3 B^2 L^2}$$

NS



Условие

$\sim S$

$$1) \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{F}$$

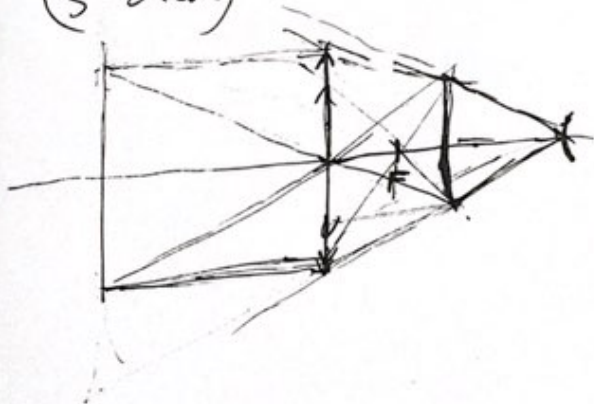
$$d = 72 \text{ см}$$

$$f = \frac{Fd}{d-F} \quad (\text{расстояние от линзы до изображения})$$

расстояние между экраном и ~~линзой~~ линзой

$$x = S + f = \frac{Fd}{d-F} + S = 48 \text{ см}$$

$$(S = 24 \text{ см})$$



$$\frac{D}{x} = \frac{h_1}{S} \quad h_1 = \frac{Hf}{d} = \frac{HF}{d-d}$$

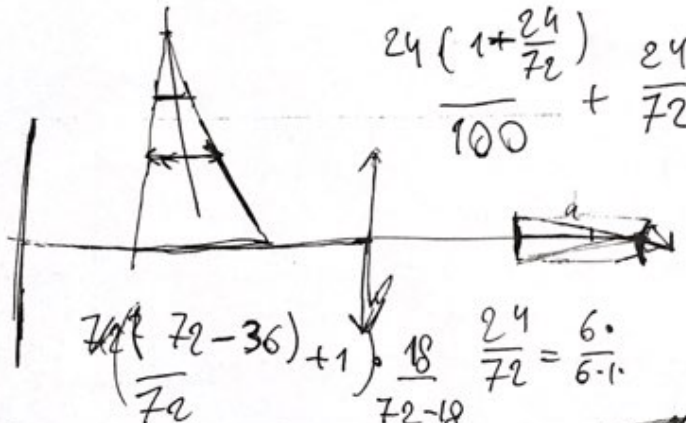
$$D = \left( \frac{Fd}{d-F} + S \right) \frac{HF}{(d-F)S} = 6 \text{ см}$$

ответ: 1)  $x = 48 \text{ см}$

2)  $D = 6 \text{ см}$

3)  $l = \frac{48}{2} \text{ см}$  (от линзы, со стороны изображения)

$$\frac{24 \cdot 9 \cdot 3}{4 \cdot 5 - 3} = \frac{24 \cdot 3}{15} = \frac{24}{5}$$



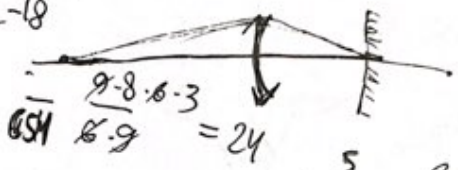
$$\frac{24 \left(1 + \frac{24}{72}\right)}{100} + \frac{24}{72}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 24}{3} \cdot \frac{24}{100} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{24}{72} = \frac{6 \cdot 4}{6 \cdot 12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{18}$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 18}{2 \cdot 54} = \frac{72 \cdot 18}{2 \cdot 54 \cdot 2 \cdot 18} = \frac{9 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 3}{6 \cdot 9} = 24$$



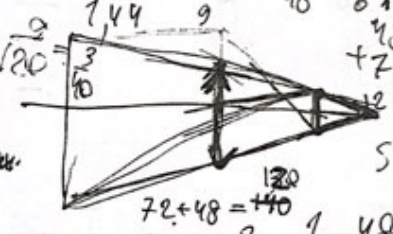
$$\frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$72 \cdot 18 = 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 3 = 9 \cdot 3 = 27$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 8}{96} = \frac{3 \cdot 9}{120} = \frac{9}{40}$$

$$\frac{1}{6 \cdot 12}$$

$$d - f = \frac{d(d - 2f)}{d + \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} (R_1 + R_2)} \quad (S_0 - S) B^2 L^2$$



$$\frac{72 \cdot 18}{48} = \frac{72 \cdot 3}{8} = 27$$

$$d q_1 + d q_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 18}{2 \cdot 54} = \frac{18}{54} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$d + f = \frac{d(d - F + F)}{d - F}$$

$$E = q_1 + q_2$$

$$\frac{72(72 - 36)}{72} + \frac{48(1 - \frac{48}{72})}{48 + 72} \cdot 9$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 6 \cdot 8}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{72(72 - 36)}{72^2} + 1$$

$$q_2 = \frac{E - q_1}{C_1} C_2$$

$$D = 3 \cdot \frac{d q_1}{d t}$$

$$\frac{24 \cdot 48}{3 \cdot 72} = \frac{48}{9} = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{24 \cdot 24}{72} \cdot 4$$

$$\frac{36}{72} + 1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$I = \frac{d q_1}{d t} \left(1 + \frac{C_2}{C_1}\right)$$

$$\frac{72 \cdot 18}{54 \cdot 72(72 - 36)} \cdot \frac{q_1 - E C_1}{-E C_1} = e$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{72 - 18}{72} = \frac{36}{72} = \frac{1}{2}$$

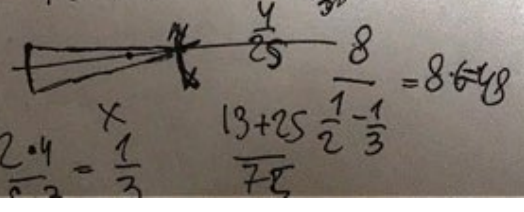
$$\frac{(1 + \frac{C_2}{C_1}) q_1 R + q_1 C_1}{C_1} = E$$

$$q_1 = E C_1 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{C_2 + C_1}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{6 \cdot 3 \cdot 3}{6 \cdot 8 \cdot 2} = \frac{27}{96} = \frac{9}{32}$$

$$q_1 (C_2 + C_1) R = -q_1 + E C_1$$

$$\frac{24}{72} = \frac{6 \cdot 4}{8 \cdot 9} = \frac{2}{9}$$



$$\frac{2 \cdot 4}{5} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{13 + 25}{72} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$