

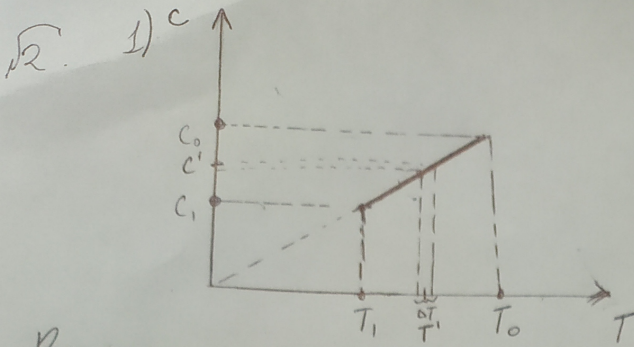
Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21201420**

ID профиля: **828682**

Вариант 3



Выбрав на графике $c(T)$ участок (малый), где $\Delta T \rightarrow 0$; то на этом участке имеет место $\Delta Q = c \cdot \Delta T = \Delta T (c(T))$; $Q_1 = \sum(\Delta Q)$ или площадь под гр. $c(T)$:

$$Q_1 = (T_0 - T_1) (c(T_0) + c(T_1)) / 2 = \frac{3R}{2T_0} (T_0^2 - T_1^2) \quad \left(\text{или } Q_1 = \int_{T_1}^{T_0} c(T) dT = \int_{T_1}^{T_0} \frac{3RT}{T_0} dT = \frac{3R}{2T_0} (T_0^2 - T_1^2) \right)$$

Принимаем $T_1 = \frac{3}{5} T_0$: $Q_1 = \frac{3R}{2T_0} (T_0^2 - \frac{9}{25} T_0^2) = \frac{3RT_0}{2} \cdot \frac{16}{25} = \frac{24}{25} \Delta RT_0 \approx 0,96 \Delta RT_0$ ($T_1 < T_0$)

Заметим ЗСЭ: $-\dot{Q}_{отр} = \Delta U + A_r$, где $-\dot{Q}_{отр} = \dot{Q}_{нов} > 0$ - тепло подводимая к газу, знак "-" означает, что тепло отводится от газа

$$\dot{Q}_{нов} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial T_0} (T^2 - T_0^2) = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial T_0} (T_0^2 - T^2)$$

$$\Delta U = \frac{3}{2} \Delta R (T - T_0) \quad \text{и } \frac{3}{2}, \text{ т.к. газ одноатомный.}$$

$$A_r = \dot{Q}_{нов} - \Delta U = \frac{3}{2} \Delta R (T - T_0) \left(\frac{T}{T_0} + 1 - 1 \right) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\Delta R}{T_0} (T^2 - \frac{T}{1} T_0) - \text{парабола с$$

вершиной вверх ($A_r(T) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\Delta R}{T_0} (T^2 - T T_0)$); минимальная A_r определяется её

$$\frac{dA_r}{dT} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\Delta R}{T_0} (2T - T_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow T = \frac{T_0}{2}$$

Принимая $T = \frac{T_0}{2}$ в $A_r(T)$, получим: $A_{r \min} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\Delta R}{T_0} \left(\frac{T_0^2}{4} - \frac{T_0^2}{2} \right) = -\frac{3}{8} \Delta RT_0$

Ответ: 1) $Q_1 = 0,96 \Delta RT_0$; 2) $T = \frac{T_0}{2}$; 3) $A_{r \min} = -\frac{3}{8} \Delta RT_0$

ВСТА

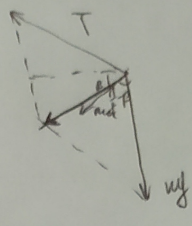
Вариант 11-03

Застовник В11-3 41

3) 2.3. Котонома для бруска в пределе на горизонтальной оси:

$$M\beta = T(1 - \cos\alpha) \quad (T - \text{сила натяж. нити во всех точках})$$

2.3. Котонома для шара: $m\bar{a} = \bar{T} + m\bar{g}$



$$\text{по } T \cdot \cos: (ma)^2 + (mg)^2 - 2mg \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta) = T^2$$

$$\sqrt{m^2(a^2 + g^2 - 2ag \sin\beta)} = T$$

$$\begin{cases} m\sqrt{\dots} = T \\ Mb = T(1 - \cos\alpha) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{m}{M} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + g^2 - 2ag \sin\beta} (1 - \cos\alpha)} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}g}{\sqrt{\frac{13+8g^2}{9} - 2g\sqrt{\frac{13}{9}}\sqrt{\frac{4}{13}}\frac{8}{13}}} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}g}{g\sqrt{\frac{4}{9}}} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{13}{8}$$

$$a = \sqrt{g^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{g^2 + \frac{4}{9}g^2} = \sqrt{\frac{13}{9}}g \quad (\text{из треугольника (см. проф. пункт)})$$

4) $\frac{a}{2} = \frac{H}{\sin\beta} = \frac{H}{\sin\beta}$ (из проф. ур. видно, что $a = \text{const}$)

$$t^2 = \frac{2H}{a \sin\beta} = \frac{2H}{\sin\beta g} \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}$$

Ответ: 1) $\beta = \arcsin(\sqrt{\frac{4}{13}})$ или $\sin\beta = \sqrt{\frac{4}{13}}$;

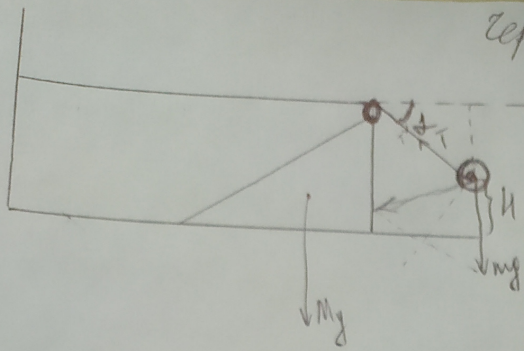
2) $b = \frac{2}{3}g$

3) $\frac{m}{M} = \frac{13}{8}$

4) $t = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}$

Зерновик

(1)



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

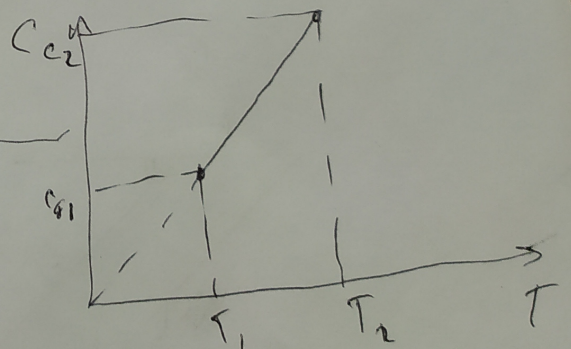
$$Q_1 = \int_{\frac{3}{5}T_0}^{T_0} \frac{3R}{T_0} T dT = \int_{\frac{3}{5}T_0}^{T_0} \frac{3R}{2T_0} (T_0^2 - (\frac{3}{5}T_0)^2) = \frac{3R}{2T_0} \left(\frac{16}{25} T_0^2 \right) = \frac{48RT_0}{2 \cdot 25}$$

$$Q = \frac{3}{2} \nu R \Delta T + A$$

$$\int_{\frac{3}{5}T_0}^{T_0} \frac{3R}{2T_0} (T^2 - T_0^2) = \frac{3}{2} \nu R (T - T_0) + A$$

$$A = \frac{3\nu R}{2} (T - T_0) \left(\frac{T}{T_0} - 1 \right) = 3\nu R (T - T_0) \left(\frac{T}{T_0} - 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{3\nu R}{T_0} (T^2 - T T_0) = A(T)$$



$$Q_{orig} = \Delta U + A_r = \frac{3}{2} \nu R (\bar{T} - T_0) + A_r = \frac{3}{2} \nu R (\bar{T}^2 - T_0^2)$$

$$A_r = \frac{3}{2} \nu R (T - T_0) \left(\frac{T}{T_0} - 1 \right) \quad \Delta U + A_r = \frac{\nu R (T - T_0)}{T_0} \quad A_r = \Delta U \left(\frac{T}{T_0} - 1 \right)$$

$$A_r(T) = \frac{3}{2} \nu R \left(\frac{T^2}{T_0} - 2T T_0 - T T_0 + 2T_0^2 \right)$$

$$\frac{dA_r}{dT} = \frac{3}{2} \nu R (2T - 3T_0) = 0 \quad T = \frac{3}{2} T_0$$

$$Q = (T_2 - T_1) \left(\frac{C_1 + C_2}{2} \right) = (T_2 - T_1) \left(\frac{3R}{2T_0} \right) (T_2 + T_1) = \frac{3R}{2T_0} (T_2^2 - T_1^2)$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial T_0} (\bar{T}^2 - \bar{T}_0^2) = A_r + \frac{3}{2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial T} (T - T_0) \quad \text{4 ЕРНОВУК}$$

(2)

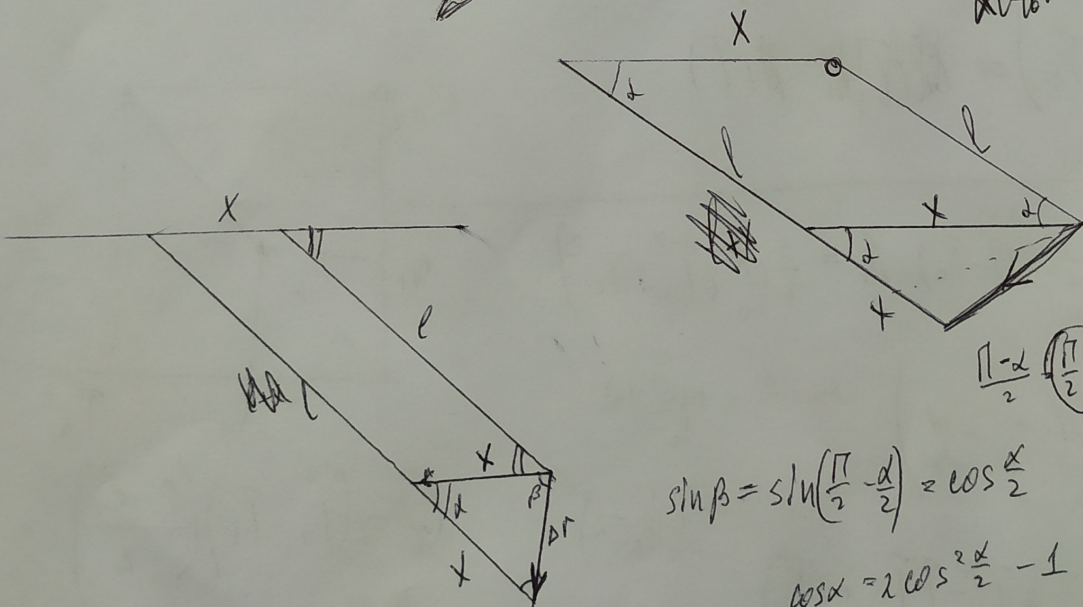
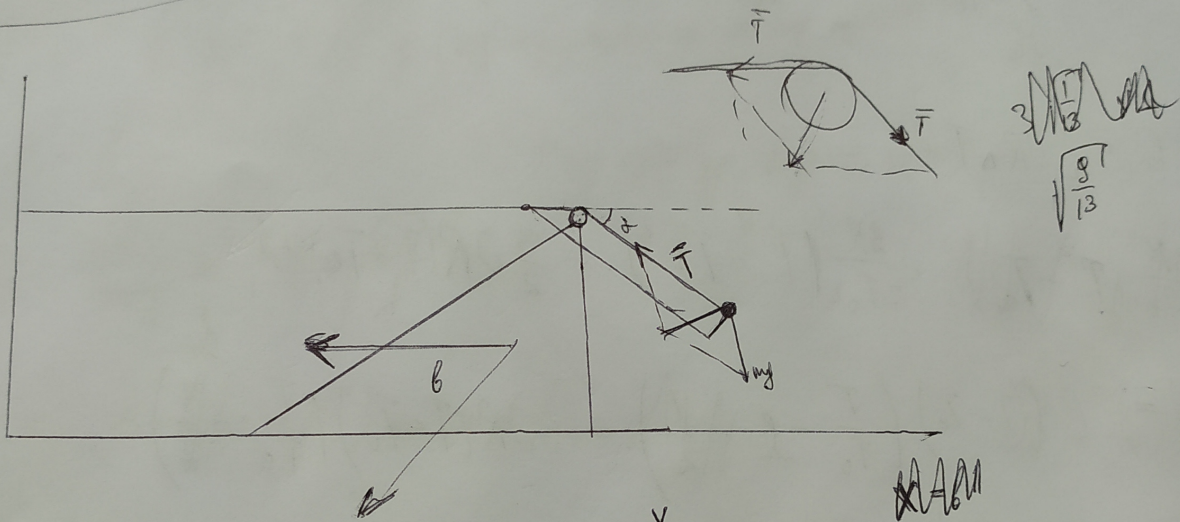
$$\Delta U \left(\frac{T}{T_0} + 1 \right) - \Delta U = A_r$$

$$\Delta U \left(\frac{T}{T_0} \right) = A_r$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial T_0} (T^2 - T T_0) = A_r$$

$$\frac{dA_r}{dT} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial T_0} (2T - T_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow T = \frac{T_0}{2}$$

$$A_r = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial T_0} \left(\frac{T_0^2}{4} - \frac{T_0^2}{2} \right) = \frac{-3}{8} \frac{\partial R}{\partial T_0} T_0^2$$



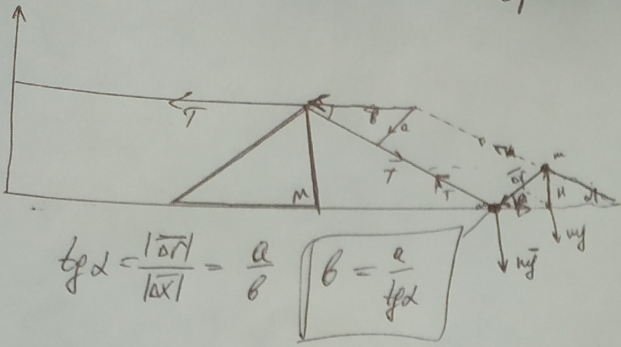
$$\sin \beta = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) = \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

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

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{\cos \alpha + 1}}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{18}{26}} = 3 \sqrt{\frac{1}{13}}$$

3

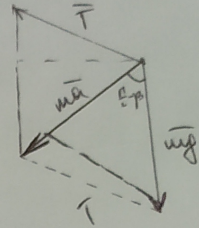
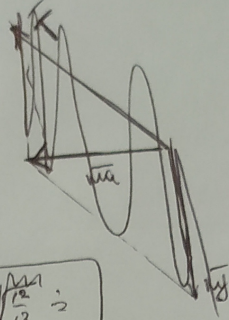
Упробин



$mg \cos \alpha = ma$
 $a = g \cos \beta$

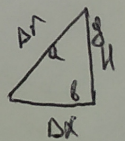
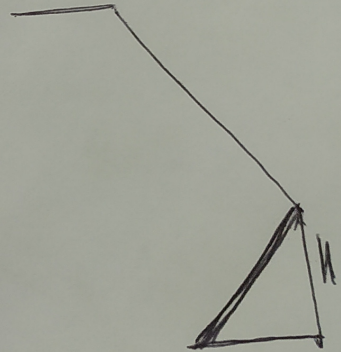
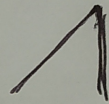
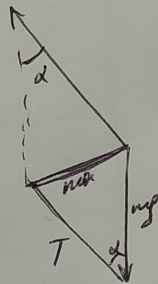
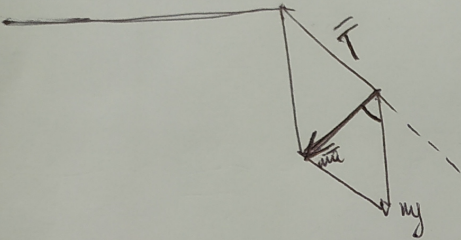
$\tan \alpha = \frac{|a_T|}{|a_N|} = \frac{a}{b}$ $b = \frac{a}{\tan \alpha}$

$T - T \cos \alpha = MB$



$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{13}} \cdot \frac{5}{13} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{13}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{12}}{13}$
 $= \frac{15 - 2\sqrt{48}}{13\sqrt{13}}$

$(ma)^2 + (mg)^2 - 2m^2 g a \sin \beta = T^2$
 $\sqrt{m^2(a^2 + g^2 - 2ga \sin \beta)} = T$



Часть 2

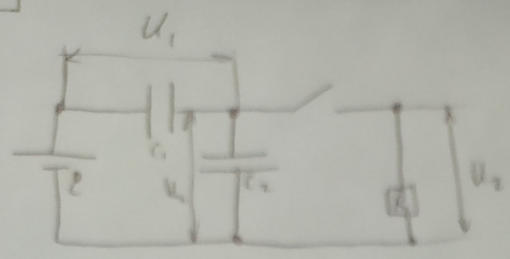
Олимпиада: **Физика, 11 класс (2 часть)**

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Вариант 3

3.



До замык. $\begin{cases} \varepsilon = U_1 + U_2 \\ U_1 = \frac{q}{C_1} \\ U_2 = \frac{q}{C_2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} q = \frac{\varepsilon C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{4}{5} \varepsilon C \\ U_1 = \frac{1}{5} \varepsilon \\ U_2 = \frac{4}{5} \varepsilon \end{cases}$

1) Грузы нека замык.: $I_0 R = U_2 \Leftrightarrow I_{R0} = \frac{U_2}{R} = \frac{4\varepsilon}{5R} = I_{R0}$ (направ на C_2 по стрелке)

2) В конце ток через R не идет $\Rightarrow U_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon = U_1'$; то $q' = \varepsilon C_1 = 4\varepsilon C$;

3СЭ: $A = \Delta W + Q \Leftrightarrow A = (W_2 - W_1) + Q$

$W_1 = \frac{U_1^2 C_1}{2} + \frac{U_2^2 C_2}{2} = \frac{4\varepsilon^2 C}{50} + \frac{16\varepsilon^2 C}{50} = \frac{20}{50} \varepsilon^2 C = 0,4 \varepsilon^2 C$

$W_2 = \frac{U_1'^2 C_1}{2} = \frac{4\varepsilon^2 C}{2} = 2 \varepsilon^2 C$

$A = \varepsilon \left(\frac{4}{5} \varepsilon C + 4 \varepsilon C \right) = \varepsilon (q' - q) = 3,2 \varepsilon^2 C$

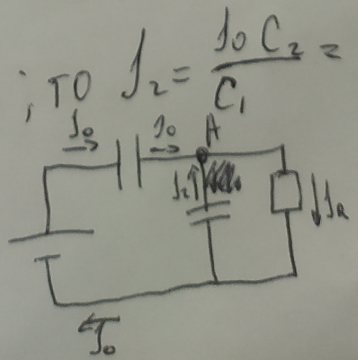
$Q = 3,2 \varepsilon^2 C - W_2 + W_1 = 3,2 \varepsilon^2 C - 2 \varepsilon^2 C + 0,4 \varepsilon^2 C = 1,6 \varepsilon^2 C = Q$

3) $U_1 + U_2 = \varepsilon$; замкнули как $(U_1 + \frac{dU_1}{I}) + (U_2 + \frac{dU_2}{I}) = \varepsilon$; тогда

имеем $dU_1 = -dU_2$, т.е. $\frac{dU_1}{dt} = -\frac{dU_2}{dt}$; (скорости роста (убыв.) напряжения

одинаковая у C_1 и C_2);

$q_1 = U_1 C_1$; $\frac{dq_1}{dt} = \frac{dU_1}{dt} C_1 = I_0$; то $I_2 = \frac{I_0 C_2}{C_1} = \frac{I_0}{4}$



СТР. 2

Чистовик Вер. 11-03 Часть 2

По 1 n-му Киргоффа для A: $I_0 + I_2 = I_R = \frac{E}{4} I_0$, то $U'_{R0} = \frac{5}{4} I_0 R$

Ответ: 1) $I_{R0} = \frac{4E}{5R}$; 2) $Q = 1,6E^2 C$; 3) $U'_{R0} = \frac{5}{4} I_0 R$

№5

Дано:

$U = 9 \text{ см}$

$F = 18 \text{ см}$

$l = 72 \text{ см}$

$a = 24 \text{ см}$

$x = ?$

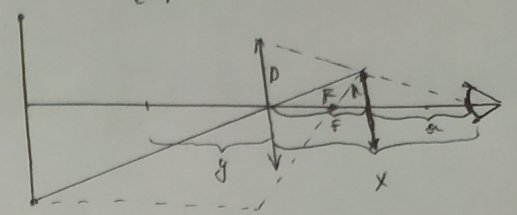
$D_m = ?$

$y = ?$

1) По ф-ле тонкой линзы: $\frac{1}{l} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{F} \Leftrightarrow f = \frac{Fl}{l-F} = 24 \text{ см}$

Из рисунка: $F + a = x = 48 \text{ см}$

$h = \frac{F}{l} \cdot U = \frac{24}{72} \cdot 9 = 3 \text{ см}$



2) $\frac{D_m}{h} = \frac{x}{a}$; $D_m = h \frac{x}{a} = 6 \text{ см}$

3) Восстановление обратимости при ходе лучей:

Если лучи идут к линзе из зрачка то все собирается в 1 точке

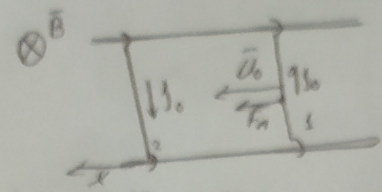
$\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{F} \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{Fx}{x-F} = 28,8 \text{ см}$

Если лучи идут к линзе, то все попадает в этот экран.

Ответ: 1) $x = 48 \text{ см}$; 2) $D_m = 6 \text{ см}$; 3) $y = 28,8 \text{ см}$.

Решение:

- Дано:
- B
 - L
 - $m_1 = 2m$
 - $R_1 = R$
 - $m_2 = m$
 - $R_2 = 3R$
 - $v_0; S_0$
 - $a_0 = ?$
 - $v = ?$
 - $S = ?$



$$1) \quad \mathcal{E}_i = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{B dS}{dt} = \frac{BL dx}{dt} = BL v_0$$

$$\mathcal{E}_i = I_0 (3R + R) = I_0 4R; \quad I_0 = \frac{\mathcal{E}_i}{4R} = \frac{BL v_0}{4R}$$

$$F_m = \frac{BL v_0}{4R} \cdot B \cdot L = \frac{B^2 L^2 v_0}{4R}$$

По 2-й Ньютону для m_1 : $2ma = \frac{B^2 L^2 v_0}{4R} \Rightarrow a_0 = \frac{B^2 L^2 v_0}{8m}$

Ускорение 2-ой: $a_2 = \frac{B^2 L^2}{4 \cdot 8m} (\Delta v)$; $a_1 = \frac{B^2 L^2}{8m} (\Delta v)$ Δv - упр. суммарная

Итого $a_{сум.} = a_1 - a_2 = -\frac{B^2 L^2 \Delta v}{8m}$;

$a_{сум.} = \frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{d(\Delta v)}{dt} = +\frac{B^2 L^2 \Delta v}{8m}$, $\int \frac{B^2 L^2}{8m} (\Delta v dt) = d(\Delta v)$; $\sum dx = S'$; $\sum (d(\Delta v)) = \Delta v$

Суммируем обе части: $\frac{B^2 L^2}{8m} S' = \Delta v$; $S' = \frac{8m \Delta v}{B^2 L^2}$; $S' = S_0 + S$; $S = S_0 -$

$= S_0 - \frac{8m \Delta v}{B^2 L^2}$

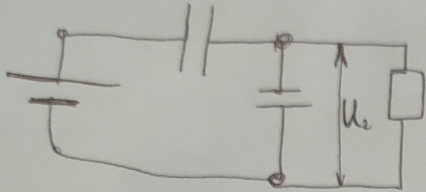
Ответ: 1) $a_0 = \frac{B^2 L^2 v_0}{8m}$; 3) $S = S_0 - \frac{8m \Delta v}{B^2 L^2}$

1) $\mathcal{E} = U_1 + U_2 = \frac{q(C_1 + C_2)}{C_1 C_2} = \mathcal{E}$

$$q = \frac{\mathcal{E} C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{\mathcal{E} C^2}{5C} = 0,8 \mathcal{E} C$$

$$U_2 = \frac{0,8 \mathcal{E} C}{C_1} = 0,8 \mathcal{E} = IR \quad ; \quad I = \frac{0,8 \mathcal{E}}{R}$$

$$U_1 = \frac{q}{C_1} = \frac{\mathcal{E} C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{\mathcal{E} C}{5C} = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{5}$$



~~$$\mathcal{E} = IR + U_1 = IR \quad \mathcal{E} = IR + U_1 \quad IR = 0,8 \mathcal{E} \quad ; \quad I = \frac{0,8 \mathcal{E}}{R}$$~~

$$U_2 = IR$$

$$U_1 + U_2 = \mathcal{E}$$

$$A = Q + \frac{U_1^2 C_1}{2} + \frac{U_2^2 C_2}{2} - \frac{U_1^2 C_1}{2} - \frac{U_2^2 C_2}{2}$$

$$U_1 = \mathcal{E}$$

$$A = Q + \frac{\mathcal{E}^2 C_1}{2} - \frac{U_1^2 C_1}{2} - \frac{U_2^2 C_2}{2} = \mathcal{E} A q = \mathcal{E} (U_1 C_1 + U_2 C_2 - \mathcal{E} C_1) =$$

$$= \mathcal{E} \left(\frac{\mathcal{E} C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} - \mathcal{E} C_1 \right) = \mathcal{E}^2 \left(\frac{4}{5} - 4 \right)$$

$$2 \mathcal{E}^2 C - \frac{8 \mathcal{E}^2 C}{50} - \frac{16 \mathcal{E}^2 C}{50} + Q = Q + \frac{100 - 24}{50} \mathcal{E}^2 C + \frac{14}{25} \mathcal{E}^2 C = \mathcal{E}^2 C (3,2)$$

~~$$Q = \mathcal{E}^2 C (3,2 - 6,4)$$~~

4 EPRHO BUK

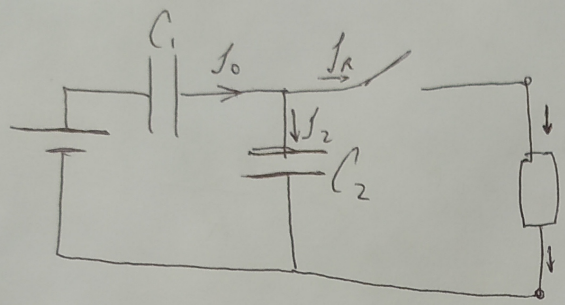
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$$A = W_2 - W_1 = \int \frac{4E^2 C}{2} - \frac{E^2 C}{25 \cdot 2} - \frac{E^2 C \cdot 16}{25 \cdot 2} = Q + E^2 C (2 - 0,08 - 0,32) =$$

$$Q + \frac{4E^2 C}{2} - \frac{E^2 C \cdot 4}{25 \cdot 2} - \frac{E^2 C \cdot 16}{25 \cdot 2} = Q + E^2 C (2 - 0,08 - 0,32) = A$$

$$A = E \Delta q = E \left(\frac{E C_1}{5} - E C \right) = 3,2 E^2 C$$

$$(3,2 - 1,6) E^2 C = Q = 1,6 E^2 C$$

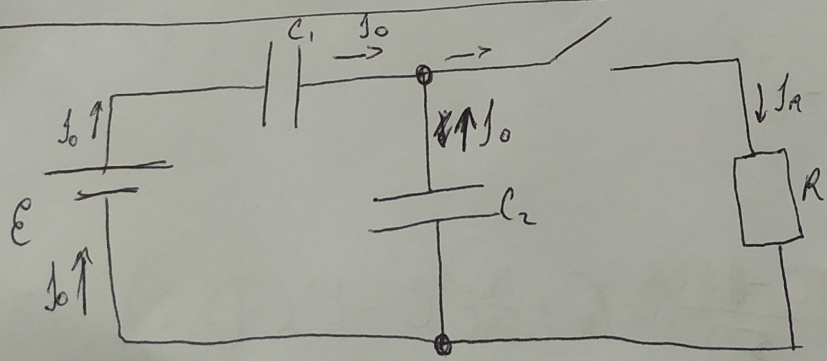


$$E = U_1 + U_2$$

$$U_2 = I_1 R = \frac{q}{C_2}$$

$$I_1 R C_2 = q$$

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = I_0 - I_1 = I_0 - \frac{q}{RC_2}$$



$$\left(\frac{dU_2}{dt} C_2 + I_0 \right) = \frac{U_2}{R}$$

$$\left(\frac{dU_2}{dt} C_2 + \frac{dU_1}{dt} C_1 \right) = \frac{U_2}{R}$$

$$\frac{dU}{dt} (C_1 - C_2) = \frac{U_2}{R}$$

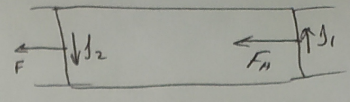
~~$$(C_1 - C_2) = \frac{U_2}{R}$$~~

~~$$U_2 = R (C_1 - C_2) \frac{I_0}{C_1} = I_0 R \left(1 - \frac{C_2}{C_1} \right)$$~~

$$U = E - I_1 R \quad U_1 + U_2 = E$$

4. EPR-Problem

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \frac{B dS}{dt} = \frac{B dx L}{dt} = B \omega L = \mathcal{E};$$



$$\mathcal{E} = I_1 R + I_2 3R = \mathcal{E}$$

$$I = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{4R}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{B I L}{4R_m}$$

$$P = I^2 4R = B^2 \omega^2 L^2 4R$$

$$\frac{B^2 \omega^2 L^2}{8R_m} = a$$

$$Q_{\text{emp.}} = B^2 L^2 4R \int \omega dt = \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \frac{d\varphi^2}{(dt)^2 4R}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{B^2 L^2 \omega (\omega_1 - \omega_2)}{8R_m} \quad a_2 = \frac{B I L (\omega_1 - \omega_2)}{4m}$$

$$\frac{d\omega_1}{dt} = 2(\omega_1 - \omega_2) \quad \frac{d\omega_2}{dt} = 2(\omega_1 - \omega_2)$$

$$\frac{d\omega_2 - d\omega_1}{dt} = 2(\omega_1 - \omega_2)$$

$$(-e^{\lambda t})' = +\lambda e$$

$$d\omega_2 = \omega_2' - \omega_2$$

$$d\omega_1 = \omega_1' - \omega_1$$

$$d\omega_2 - d\omega_1 = \omega_2' - \omega_1' + \omega_1 - \omega_2 = \omega_1 - \omega_2 - (\omega_1' - \omega_2') = (\omega_2' - \omega_1') - (\omega_2 - \omega_1) = d(\omega_2 - \omega_1)$$

$$-\frac{dx}{x} = \lambda dt$$

$$\frac{d(\omega_2 - \omega_1)}{dt} = 2(\omega_1 - \omega_2)$$

$$-\frac{d(\omega_1 - \omega_2)}{dt} = 2(\omega_1 - \omega_2)$$

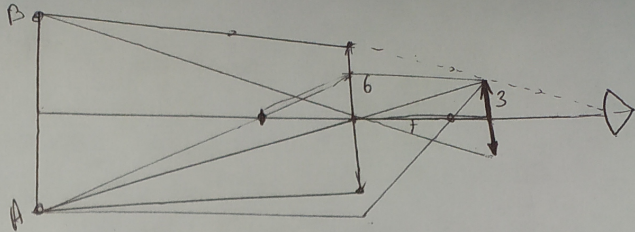
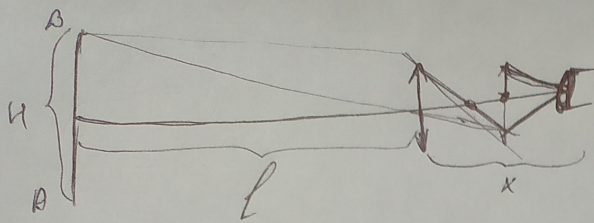
$$-\frac{d(\Delta\omega)}{dt} = 2\Delta\omega$$

$$-\frac{d(\Delta\omega)}{\Delta\omega} = 2 dt$$

$$Q = \frac{3m\omega^2}{2} + \frac{2m\omega_0^2}{2}$$

$$P = (B\omega L)^2 4R = B^2 L^2 4R \omega^2$$

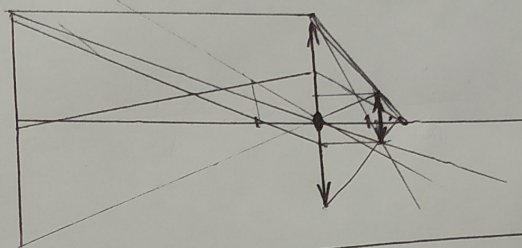
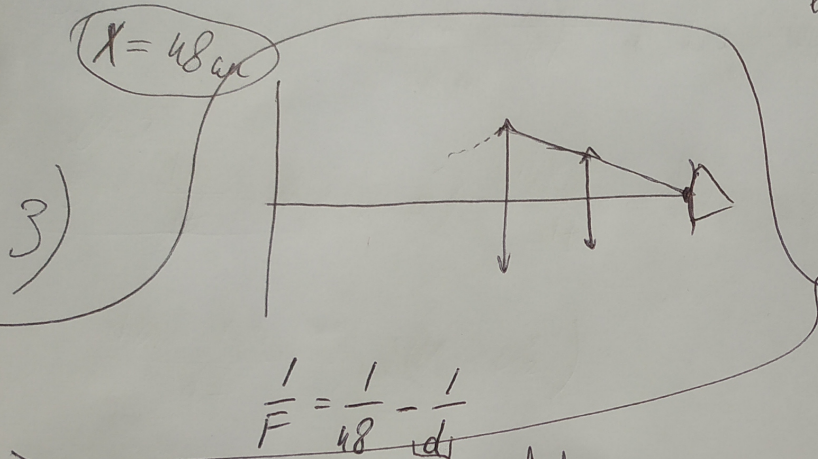
$$Q = B^2 L^2 4R \int (\Delta\omega)^2 dt$$



$$\frac{1}{l} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{f} \quad ; \quad \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{F} - \frac{1}{l} = v$$

$$f = \frac{Fl}{l-F} = 24$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{F}{l-F} = \frac{18}{72-18} = \frac{18}{54} = \frac{1}{3}$$



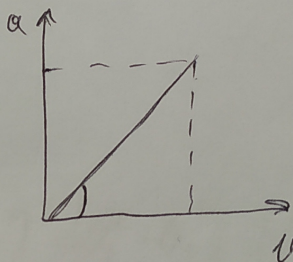
$$\frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{48} - \frac{1}{d}$$

$$a = \frac{B^2 L^2}{8m} \Delta u$$

~~тепловик~~

$$Q_{\text{об}} = \frac{B^2 L^2}{8m} \Delta u$$

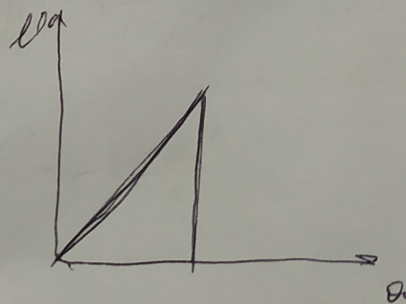
$$\frac{B^2 L^2}{8m} \Delta u = \frac{d \Delta u}{dt} = \frac{d \Delta u}{da} \cdot \frac{da}{dt}$$



$$\frac{du}{dt} = 2u$$

$$\frac{d \Delta u}{dt} =$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = 2u \quad B^2 L^2 4R \sum (\Delta u)^2 dt$$



~~тепловик~~

$$\frac{B^2 L^2}{8m} u = m \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$\frac{B^2 L^2}{8m} dx = d \Delta u$$