

# Часть 1

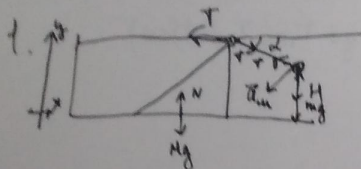
Олимпиада: **Физика, 11 класс (1 часть)**

Шифр: **21203003**

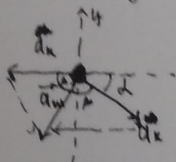
ID профиля: **316023**

Вариант 3

Условие 1.



1) Туча кинуется с ускорением  $a_k$ , тогда  $\vec{a}$  разложим на составляющие  $a_{\parallel}$  и  $a_{\perp}$  вдоль с горизонтальной угловой скоростью  $\alpha$  с ускорением  $a_k$



$$|a_{\parallel}| = 2|a_k| \cos \beta, \text{ где } \beta = \frac{180 - \alpha}{2} = 90 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \Rightarrow \cos \beta = \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{13}$$

2) шаг: y:  $m_m g - T \sin \alpha = m_m a_{\parallel} \sin \beta$  ;  $m_m g \cos \alpha - T \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = m_m a_m \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \alpha$   
 x:  $T \cos \alpha = m_m a_m \cos \beta$  ;  $T \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = m_m a_m \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \alpha$

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

$$= \frac{g \cos \alpha}{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$a_k = \frac{a_m}{2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{g \cos \alpha}{2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = g \cot \alpha = \frac{5}{12} \cdot 10 \approx \frac{25}{6} \approx 4,17 \text{ м/с}^2$$

Ответ:  $\approx 4,17 \text{ м/с}^2$

3) крен: X:  $m_k a_k = T(1 - \cos \alpha); m_k = \frac{T(1 - \cos \alpha)}{a_k}$

$$\rightarrow T(\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha) = m_m (a_m \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + a_m \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} - g); T = m_m \cdot \frac{a_m \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + a_m \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} - g}{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha}$$

$$\frac{m_m}{m_k} = \frac{a_m \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + a_m \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} - g}{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha} = \frac{a_k}{1 - \cos \alpha}; \frac{m_m}{m_k} = \frac{a_k (\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha)}{(a_m \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + a_m \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} - g)(1 - \cos \alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{g \cot \alpha (\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha)}{g (\frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} \cdot \cos \alpha + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} - 1)(1 - \cos \alpha)} = \frac{\frac{5}{12} (\frac{5}{13} - \frac{12}{13})}{(\frac{5}{13} + \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{2}{3} - 1)(1 - \frac{5}{13})} = \frac{\frac{5}{12} \cdot \frac{7}{13}}{\frac{14}{39} \cdot \frac{8}{13}} = \frac{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 39}{12 \cdot 14 \cdot 8} \approx 1,016$$

Ответ:  $\approx 1,016$

4) Перемещение шага в проекции на OY:  $\frac{a_m \sin \beta t^2}{2} = H; t = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{a_m \cdot \frac{3}{13}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g \cdot \frac{5}{13}}} \approx 0,72 \sqrt{H}$

Ответ:  $\approx 0,72 \sqrt{H}$

## Условие 2

2.  $Q(T)$  - количество ~~тепла~~ <sup>тепла</sup> ~~выделенное~~ <sup>выделенное</sup> ~~системой~~ <sup>системой</sup> ~~при~~ <sup>при</sup> ~~переходе~~ <sup>переходе</sup> ~~от~~ <sup>от</sup> ~~температуры~~ <sup>температуры</sup>  ~~$T_0$  к~~ <sup>температуры</sup>  ~~$T$  ( $Q(T) < 0$ )~~

$$Q'(T) = VC(T), \quad Q(T_0) = 0$$

$$Q(T) = \frac{\sqrt{3}RT^2}{2T_0} + \left( -\sqrt{\frac{3RT_0}{2}} \right)$$

$$1) \quad Q\left(\frac{3}{5}T_0\right) = \sqrt{\frac{3RT_0}{2}} \left( \frac{9}{25} - 1 \right) = -\sqrt{\frac{3RT_0 \cdot 8}{25}} = -\frac{\sqrt{24RT_0}}{25}$$

$$Q_1 = \frac{\sqrt{24RT_0}}{25} \approx 7,98 T_0 V$$

Ответ:  $\approx 7,98 T_0 V$ .

$$2) \quad Q = \Delta U + A; \quad A = Q - \Delta U = \frac{3\sqrt{3}RT^2}{2T_0} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}RT_0}{2} - \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}R(T - T_0) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}R}{2} \left( \frac{T^2}{T_0} - T \right)$$

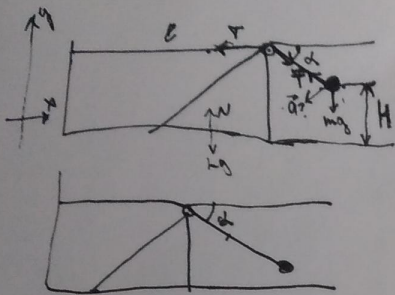
$$T_{\min} = \frac{-(-1)}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{T_0}} = \frac{T_0}{2}$$

Ответ:  $\text{go } \frac{T_0}{2}$

$$3) \quad A\left(\frac{T_0}{2}\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}R}{2} \left( \frac{T_0^2}{4T_0} - \frac{T_0}{2} \right) = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}RT_0}{8} \approx -3,12 T_0 V$$

Ответ:  $\approx 3,12 T_0 V$ .

# Черновик



$$l + l_0 \quad d_0 = l + l_0 \cos \alpha$$

$$d_1 = l - l_1 + (l_1 + l_0) \cos \alpha$$

$$d_0 - d_1 = l_1 (1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$2. \quad C(T) = 3R \frac{T}{T_0}$$

$$C = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta T}$$

$$3RT = \frac{\Delta Q}{T - T_0}$$

$$CV \cdot (T - T_0) = Q$$

$$T = \frac{3}{2} T_0$$

$$3R \cdot \frac{3}{2} T_0 \cdot \left( \frac{3}{2} T_0 - T_0 \right) =$$

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

$$Q(T) = \frac{3RT^2}{2T_0} + C$$

$$Q\left(\frac{3}{2}T_0\right) = \frac{3R \cdot 9T_0^2}{2 \cdot 2T_0} - \frac{3RT_0}{2} = \frac{3RT_0}{2} \left( \frac{9}{2} - 1 \right) = \frac{3RT_0}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{2}$$

$$Q(T) = \frac{3RT^2}{2T_0} - \frac{3RT_0}{2}$$

$$C = -\frac{3RT_0}{2}$$

$$Q(T_0) = \frac{3RT_0}{2} + C$$

$$m: mg - T \sin \alpha = m a \sin \alpha \quad (mg \cos \alpha - T \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = m a \sin \alpha \cos \alpha)$$

$$T \cos \alpha = m a \cos \alpha$$

$$m g \cos \alpha = 2T \sin \alpha$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$T(\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha) = m g \left( \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)$$

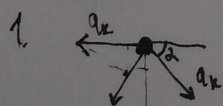
$$k: \quad F_{\text{рос}} = m a$$

$$T \cos \alpha - T = m a_k \cos \alpha$$

$$a_k = \frac{mg \cos \alpha (1 - \cos \alpha)}{2 \sin \alpha m \cos \alpha}$$

$$S = \frac{a_k t^2}{2}$$

$$l(H) = l_0 + \frac{a_k t^2}{2}$$



$$\frac{180 - \alpha}{2} = 90 - \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} m g - T \sin \alpha = m a_k \cos(90 - (90 - \frac{\alpha}{2})) \\ T \cos \alpha = m a_k \cos(90 - \frac{\alpha}{2}) \end{cases}$$

$$|a_k| = a |a_k| \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$m_k = \frac{T(1 - \cos \alpha)}{a_k}$$

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

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$m_k a_k = T(1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$m g \cos \alpha - T \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = m a_k \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \alpha$$

$$T \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = m a_k \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \alpha$$

$$m g \cos \alpha = m a_k \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \alpha + m a_k \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \alpha$$

$$a_k = \frac{g \cos \alpha}{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \alpha \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \alpha}$$

$$a_k = \frac{g \cos \alpha}{2(\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \alpha \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \alpha) \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

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

$$2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

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

$$= \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{5}{3} - 1$$

$$Q = \Delta U + A, \quad A = Q - \Delta U =$$

$$= \frac{3RT^2}{2T_0} - \frac{\sqrt{3}RT_0}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{3}R(T - T_0)$$

$$= \frac{3RT^2}{2T_0} - \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{3}RT_0$$

$$T_{\min} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}R \cdot T_0}{2 \cdot 3\sqrt{3}R} = \frac{T_0}{2}$$

# Часть 2

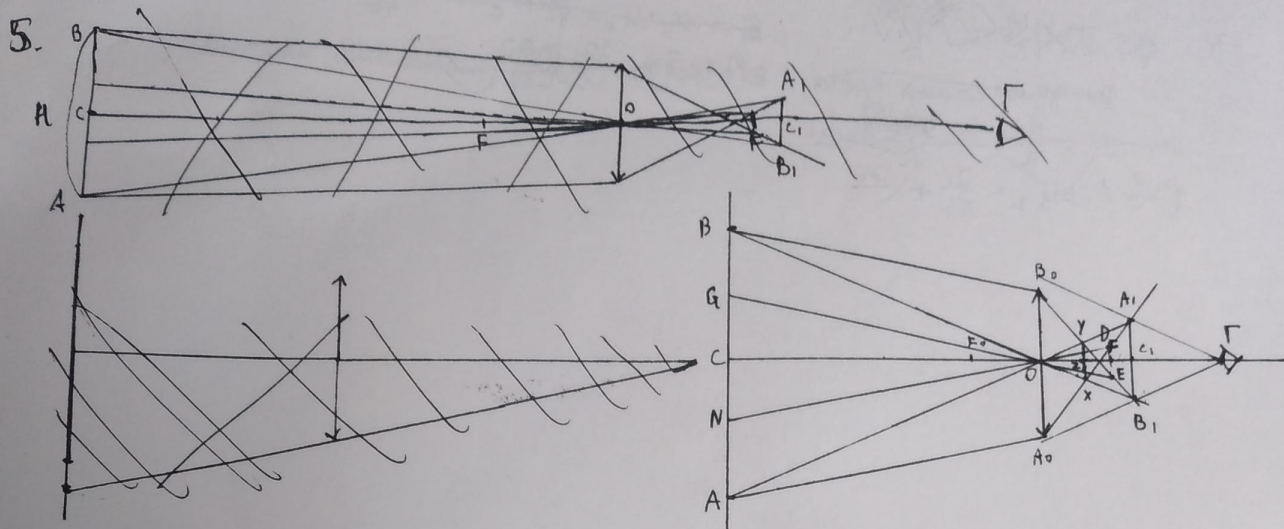
Олимпиада: **Физика, 11 класс (2 часть)**

Шифр: **21203003**

ID профиля: **316023**

Вариант 3

Условие 1



$$1) \frac{OC}{OC_1} = \frac{OB_0}{OB_1} = \frac{BB_1}{OB_1} - 1 = \frac{BB_0}{OE} - 1 = \frac{OE}{FO} - 1 = \frac{OE}{OF} - 1 = 3; \quad OC_1 = \frac{OC}{3} = 24 \text{ cm}$$

$$C_1 \Gamma = 24 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow X = O\Gamma = 48 \text{ cm}$$

$$2) D_M = A_0 B_0 M \quad ?$$

$$\frac{A_0 B_0 M}{A_1 B_1} = \frac{\Gamma Q}{\Gamma C_1} = ?; \quad A_0 B_0 = 2 A_1 B_1 = 2 \cdot \frac{AB}{3} = 6 \text{ cm}$$

3) Поместим непрозрачный экран на отрезок XY.

$$\frac{XY}{A_1 B_1} = \frac{OY}{OA_1} \quad \frac{A_1 B_1}{XY} = \frac{OA_1}{OY} = 1 + \frac{YA_1}{OY} = 1 + \frac{A_1 B_1}{OB_0} = 1 + 2 \frac{A_1 B_1}{A_0 B_0}; \quad XY = \frac{A_1 B_1 \cdot A_0 B_0}{A_0 B_0 + 2 A_1 B_1}$$

$$XY_{\text{мин}} = \frac{A_1 B_1 \cdot 2 A_1 B_1}{2 A_1 B_1 + 2 A_1 B_1} = \frac{A_1 B_1^2}{2 A_1 B_1} = \frac{A_1 B_1}{2} = \frac{AB}{6} = 1,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{OZ}{OC_1} = \frac{XY_{\text{мин}}}{A_1 B_1} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad OZ = \frac{OC_1}{2} = \frac{OC}{6} = 12 \text{ cm}$$

Ответ: 12 см от линзы (с противоположной стороны оптической картины);  
от 0,75 см вниз от оптической оси до 0,75 см вверх от оптической оси.

3.  ~~$E = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{E - U_2}{R}$~~

~~По замыканию цепи~~

~~$I = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{E - U_2}{R}$~~   
 ~~$E = U_1 + U_2 = \frac{Q_1}{C_1} + \frac{Q_2}{C_2}$~~

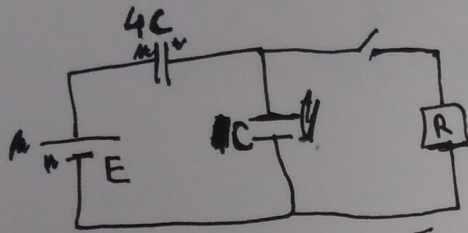
Умножив 2

~~$E = U_1 + U_2 = \frac{Q_1}{4C} + \frac{Q_2}{C} = \frac{Q_1 + 4Q_2}{4C}$~~

~~$E = U_1 + U_2 = \frac{Q_1}{C_1} + \frac{Q_2}{C_2}$~~

# Упробун.

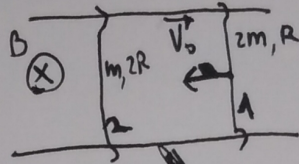
3.



$$C = \frac{Q}{U}$$

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

4.

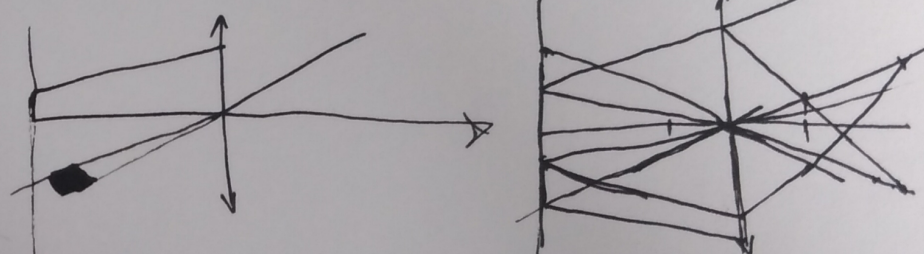
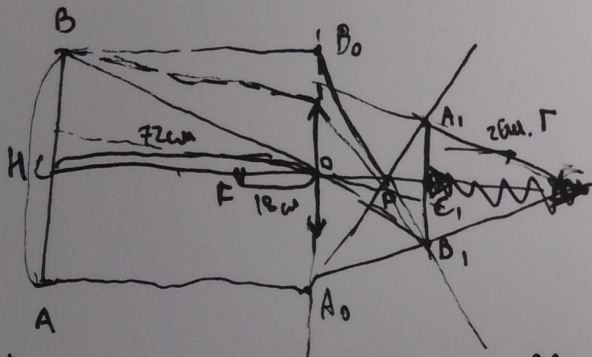


$$F = BIL$$

$$U_1 = \frac{Q_1}{C_1}$$

$$U_2 = \frac{Q_2}{C_2}$$

5.



$$\frac{OF}{OF_1} = \frac{AB_1}{OB_1} = 1 + \frac{OB}{OB_1} = 1 + \frac{BC}{B_1C} = 1 + \frac{OC}{OC_1}$$

$$\frac{BC}{B_1C} = 3; AB_1 = 4; \frac{4}{1} = 1 + \frac{OC}{OC_1}; \frac{OC}{OC_1} = 3; OC_1 = \frac{OC}{3} = 24$$

$$OF = 48 \text{ cm}$$

$$A_1B_1 = 6 \text{ cm};$$

$$U_2 = \frac{Q_2}{C_2}$$