

Часть 1

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

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Вариант 4

Условие

152

$$C(T) = \frac{9}{5} R \frac{T}{T_0}$$

$$Q_1 = \int_{\frac{3}{4}T_0}^{T_1} C(T) dT = \int_{\frac{3}{4}T_0}^{T_1} \frac{9}{5} R \frac{T}{T_0} dT =$$

$$= \frac{9}{5} R \frac{1}{T_0} \left[\frac{T^2}{2} \right]_{\frac{3}{4}T_0}^{T_1} = \frac{9}{5} R \frac{1}{T_0} \left(\frac{T_1^2}{2} - \frac{9}{16} \frac{T_0^2}{2} \right) =$$

$$\left(Q = \frac{9}{5} R \frac{1}{T_0} (T_1^2 - T_2^2) \right) (*)$$

$$= \frac{9}{5} R \frac{1}{T_0} \cdot \frac{7}{16} T_0^2 = \frac{9 R T_0 \cdot 63}{160}$$

а) Если газ не совершает работы, $Q = A_{\text{внеш}} + \Delta U = \Delta U$.

Значит $C dT = \frac{3}{2} dR dT$.

Как только газ совершает работу, $C dT > \frac{3}{2} dR dT$.

$\frac{9}{5} R \frac{T}{T_0} dT > \frac{3}{2} dR dT$

$\frac{9}{5} \frac{T}{T_0} < \frac{3}{2} \quad \left[T < \frac{5}{6} T_0 \right] \quad \text{значит } T_2 = \frac{5}{6} T_0$

3) $A_{\text{min}} = \frac{9 dR}{10 T_0} \left(\frac{25}{36} T_0^2 - T_0^2 \right) = \frac{3}{2} dR \left(-T_0 + \frac{5}{6} T_0 \right) =$

~~$= \frac{9 R T_0}{10} \left(-\frac{11}{36} + \frac{1}{6} \right) = -\frac{112}{120} dR T_0$~~
 $\frac{9}{10} dR \left(-\frac{11}{36} \right) + \frac{3}{2} dR \frac{1}{6} T_0 = -\frac{13}{120} dR T_0$

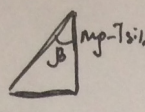
$(A_{\text{min}} = Q - \Delta U = (*) - \Delta U)$

(т.к. $Q = \int C(T) dT$)

Ответ: 1) $Q_1 = \frac{9 R T_0 \cdot 63}{160}$ 2) $\frac{5}{6} T_0$ 3) $\frac{13}{120} dR T_0$

Ускорение

$$(g \approx 10 \text{ м/с}^2)$$



$$\frac{mg - T \sin \alpha}{T \cos \alpha} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$5mp - \frac{3 \cdot 15}{17} T = 5 \cdot \frac{8}{17} T$$

$$mp = \frac{40 + 45}{17} T = \frac{85}{17} T = 5T$$

$$mg = \sqrt{(mp - T \sin \alpha)^2 + (T \cos \alpha)^2}$$

$$mg = \sqrt{\left(mp - \frac{mp}{5} \cdot \frac{15}{17}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{mp}{5} \cdot \frac{8}{17}\right)^2} =$$

$$a = g \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{3}{17}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{8}{5 \cdot 17}\right)^2} = 0,82 g$$

$$a_{\text{клина}} = \frac{a \sin(\alpha \cos \frac{3}{5})}{\frac{17}{17} (1 - \cos \alpha)}$$

$$\approx 0,97 g = 9,97 \cdot 0,82 g \approx 8,92$$

3) 2 звена клина.

$$a_{\text{клина}} = \frac{T(1 - \cos \alpha)}{M}$$

$$Mg = T(1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$8,92 g = \frac{5mp}{M} \cdot \frac{16}{17}$$

$$\frac{m}{M} = \frac{8,92 g}{5 \cdot g} \cdot 17 = 3,369$$

4) т. к. все массы известны, то ускорение тоже

знаем

$$\frac{a \sin \alpha + d}{2} = H$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{a \sin \alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{8,2 \cdot \frac{15}{17}}}$$

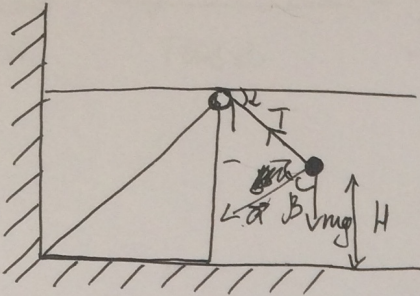
$$t = \sqrt{H \cdot 0,276}$$

[Обе стороны = $\frac{3}{5}$], $a_{\text{клина}} = 8,92$ 3) $\frac{m}{M} = 3,369$, 4) $t = \sqrt{0,276 \cdot H}$

Условие

№1 T-случае иная масса
телески

m - масса шарика
a м - уск. шара

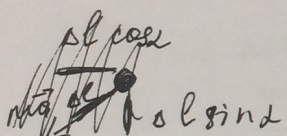


1) ~~...~~

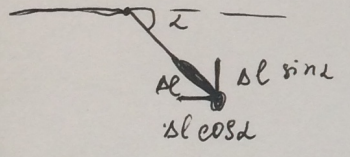
Угол шара к верш. не меняется:

~~...~~

Угол α (функция угла) со стороны шара увеличился на $\Delta\alpha$; но не $\sin \alpha$, как если бы он переместился Δl по радиусу шара
 В UO угол сместился $\Delta\alpha \cos \alpha$ (т.к. $d = \text{const}$ и $\sin \alpha$ не меняется)
 и на $\Delta l \sin \alpha$ по вертикали.

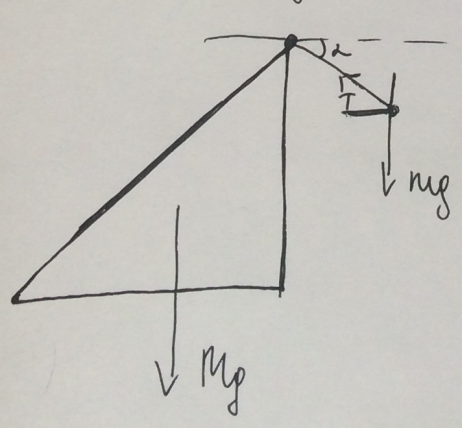


Значит, $\sin \beta = \frac{\Delta l \sin \alpha}{\Delta l (1 - \cos \alpha)} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}$
 $\sin \alpha = \frac{15}{17}$ $\cos \alpha = \frac{8}{17}$



② $\frac{15}{17} = \frac{15}{17 - 8} = \frac{15}{9} = \frac{5}{3}$ $\frac{17-8}{17} = \frac{9}{17} = \frac{3}{5}$

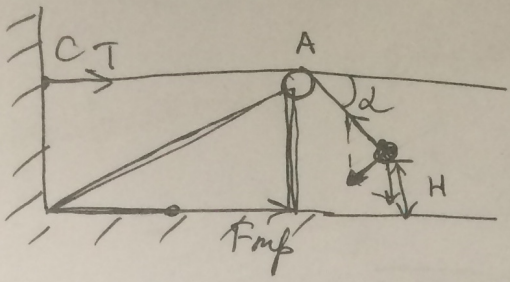
2) А кн - ускорение кинета M - масса кинета a - уск. шара



2 M гуд шара: $m\vec{g} + \vec{T} = m\vec{a}$
 $(mp - T \sin \alpha) = m a$ вертикаль
 $T \cos \alpha = m a$ горизонталь

~~mp - T sin alpha = m a~~
~~T cos alpha = m a~~
~~mp - T sin alpha = m a~~
~~mp - T sin alpha = m a~~

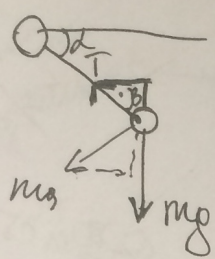
(L) (H)



$$\cos \alpha = \frac{8}{17}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{289-64}{289} = \frac{225}{289} = \frac{15}{17}$$

$$T \cdot \frac{15}{17} = T_{\text{left}} \quad m \vec{a} = m \vec{g} + \vec{T}$$



$$m a_{\text{left}} = m g - T \frac{15}{17}$$

$$m g \cos \alpha = T \cdot \frac{8}{17} \quad \text{or}$$

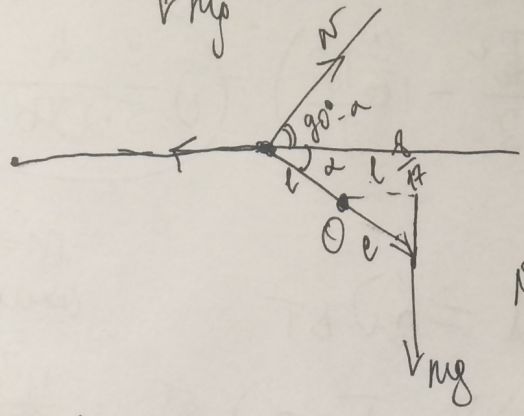
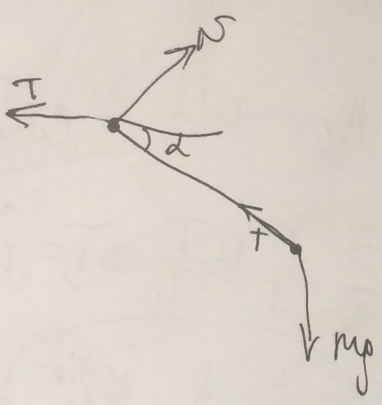
$$m g - T \frac{15}{17} = m g \cos \alpha$$

$$\text{then } T \frac{8}{17} = m a_{\text{left}}$$

$$\frac{m g - T \frac{15}{17}}{T \frac{8}{17}} = \frac{a_{\text{left}}}{a_{\text{right}}}$$

$$x_{\text{acc}} = \Delta x (1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$\Delta l (1 - \cos \alpha)$$



$$\text{when } \Delta y = x \sin \alpha$$

$$N \cos \alpha + m g \cos \frac{\alpha}{17} = T \cos \frac{15}{17}$$

$$N + m g \frac{8}{17} = T \frac{15}{17}$$

Work done

$$\frac{9}{5} R \frac{T}{T_0} \Delta T$$

$$\frac{3}{2} R \Delta T$$

$$A = \sum Q - \Delta U$$

$$A = \frac{9}{5} R \frac{T}{T_0} \Delta T - \frac{3}{2} R \Delta T$$

$$T < \frac{5}{2} T_0 \frac{5}{9}$$

$$T = \frac{T_0 \cdot 5}{6}$$

$$A = R \Delta T \left(\frac{9}{5} \frac{T}{T_0} - \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$= R \Delta T \left(\frac{9 T^2}{5 T_0^2} - \frac{3}{2} T \right) = R \Delta T \left(\frac{9}{10 T_0} (T_0^2 - \frac{25 T^2}{36}) \right)$$

~~Methoden~~

Сред. ускорение $a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{1 - \cos 2}{8 \sin 2}$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \sqrt{\Delta l}$$

$$C(T) = \frac{g}{5} R \frac{T}{T_0} = \alpha T$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \sqrt{\Delta l}$$

Кинетическая энергия E_k

$$mg - \frac{T}{12} = \frac{5}{3}$$

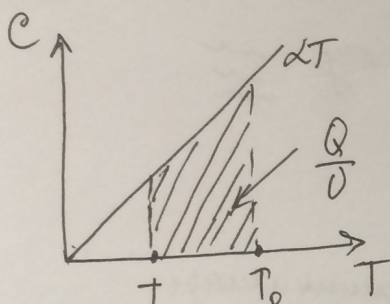
$$T = \frac{8}{17}$$

$$3mg - \frac{45}{17} T = T \frac{24}{17}$$

$$3mg = T \frac{69}{17}$$

$$mg = T \frac{23}{17}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 255 - 184 \\ \hline 71 \end{array}$$



$Q = \int C \, dT$ - полезная

$$Q_1 = \int_{T_1}^{T_0} C \, dT = \int_{T_1}^{T_0} \alpha T \, dT = \frac{\alpha}{2} (T_0^2 - T_1^2)$$

$$15 = \left(\frac{15}{17} - \frac{8}{17} \cdot \frac{23}{17} \right) T$$

$$= \frac{9DR}{10T_0} \left(T_0^2 - \frac{9}{16} T_0^2 \right) = DR T_0 \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{7}{16}$$

$$15 \cdot 17 - 8 \cdot 23 = \frac{41}{172} T$$

$$S = \frac{\alpha T_1 + \alpha T_0}{2} \cdot (T_0 - T) = \frac{63}{160} DR T_0$$

$$Q = \Delta U + A = \frac{3}{2} DR (T - T_0) + A =$$

Сред. ускорение a . $A = \frac{9DR}{10T_0} \cdot (-T_0^2 + T^2) + \frac{3}{2} DR (T - T_0)$

$$A = \frac{9DR}{5T_0} \cdot T_{min} - \frac{3}{2} DR = 0$$

$$\frac{9}{5} \frac{DR}{T_0} T_{min} = \frac{3}{2} DR \Rightarrow T_{min} = \frac{5}{6} T_0$$

$$\frac{9DR}{10T_0} \left(\frac{25}{36} - 1 \right) T_0 + \frac{3}{2} DR \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) T_0 =$$

Условие /

Сред. упр. ускорения шара в вертикали: $\gamma = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{8 \sin \alpha}$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sqrt{\Delta l}$$

$$C(T) = \frac{g}{5} R \frac{T}{T_0} = \alpha T$$

Коэффициент трения $c(T)$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sqrt{\Delta l}$$

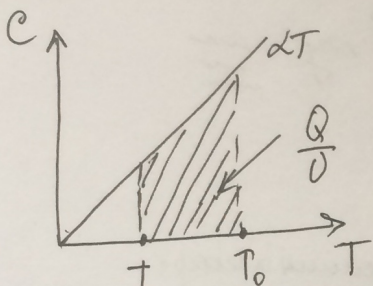
$$\frac{mg - T \frac{15}{17}}{T \frac{8}{17}} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$3mg - \frac{45}{17} T = T \frac{24}{17}$$

$$3mg = T \frac{69}{17}$$

$$mg = T \frac{23}{17}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 255 - 184 \\ \hline 71 \end{array}$$



$\Delta Q = \int c \Delta T$ - потеря тепла

$$Q_1 = \int_{T_1}^{T_0} c \Delta T = - \int_{T_0}^{T_1} c \Delta T$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{2} (T_0^2 - T_1^2)$$

$$N = \left(\frac{15}{17} - \frac{8}{17} \cdot \frac{23}{17} \right) T$$

$$= \frac{gDR}{10T_0} \left(T_0^2 - \frac{9}{16} T_0^2 \right) = DR T_0 \frac{g}{10} \cdot \frac{7}{16}$$

$$15 \cdot 17 - 8 \cdot 23 = \frac{41}{172} T$$

$$S = \frac{\alpha T_1 + \alpha T_0}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(T_0 - T)}$$

$$Q = \Delta U + A = \frac{3}{2} DR (T - T_0) + A =$$

$$\text{Сред. упр. ускор. шара. н.п.} \quad A = \frac{gDR}{10T_0} \cdot (-T_0^2 + T^2) + \frac{3}{2} DR (T - T_0)$$

$$A = \frac{gDR}{5T_0} \cdot T_{\min} - \frac{3}{2} DR = 0$$

$$\text{Сред. упр. ускор. шара. н.п.} \quad \frac{g}{5} \frac{DR}{T_0} T_{\min} = \frac{3}{2} DR \Rightarrow T_{\min} = \frac{5}{6} T_0$$

$$\frac{gDR}{10T_0} \left(\frac{25}{36} - 1 \right) T_0 + \frac{3}{2} DR \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) T_0 =$$

Часть 2

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

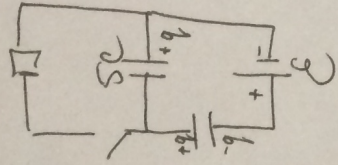
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Вариант 4

Микробух

1) В соет. раб. при размыкании ключе

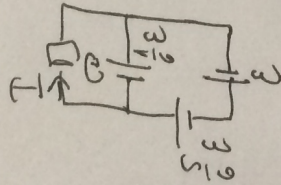


Напряжение $U_0 = \frac{C \cdot \Delta U}{C} = \frac{5}{6} \epsilon$ - отсюда емкость

$q = C \cdot U_0$

От $U_0 = \frac{5}{6} \epsilon$; $U_A = \frac{1}{6} \epsilon$

И.к. $E_2 U_1 + U_2 C = \frac{5}{6} \epsilon$
 Когда момент времени будет еще как и раньше
 так с $\frac{5}{6} \epsilon$ и $\frac{1}{6} \epsilon$ состав: Индукционная связь:



по пробную формулу: $I_A = \frac{1}{6} \epsilon$

$I = \frac{\epsilon}{R \cdot 6}$

2) Микробух

Когда установленная перемещ., и/г C так терг!

не будет.

$W = \frac{C U^2}{2}$

$A_{\text{вст}} = \Delta W + Q$
 $E \cdot q = \left(\frac{5 C U_0^2}{2} + \frac{C U_0^2}{2} - 5 C \epsilon^2 \right) + Q$

$E \cdot q = \left(\frac{5 C \left(\frac{5 \epsilon}{6} \right)^2}{2} + \frac{C \left(\frac{5 \epsilon}{6} \right)^2}{2} - 5 C \epsilon^2 \right) + Q$

$10 q = 5 C \epsilon^2 \cdot \frac{5}{6} = \frac{25 C \epsilon^2}{6}$

$Q = E \cdot q - \Delta W = \frac{25}{12} C \epsilon^2$

$Q = \frac{25}{6} C \epsilon^2 - C \epsilon^2 \left(\frac{5}{6} - \frac{5}{6} \right)$

3) $\frac{Q_1}{C_1} + \frac{Q_2}{C_2} = \epsilon \Rightarrow q_1 = \left(\epsilon - \frac{q_2}{C_2} \right) C_1$

$q_1' = q_2' + I_A \Rightarrow q_1' = (C_1 \cdot \epsilon - q_2' \cdot \frac{C_1}{C_2}) =$

$= -q_2' \cdot \frac{C_1}{C_2} \Rightarrow I_A = q_1' - q_2' = -q_2' \cdot \frac{C_1}{C_2} - q_2' = -I_0 \cdot (1 + \frac{C_1}{C_2})$

$I_A = -I_0 \cdot (1 + \frac{C_1}{C_2}) = -I_0 \cdot 6$

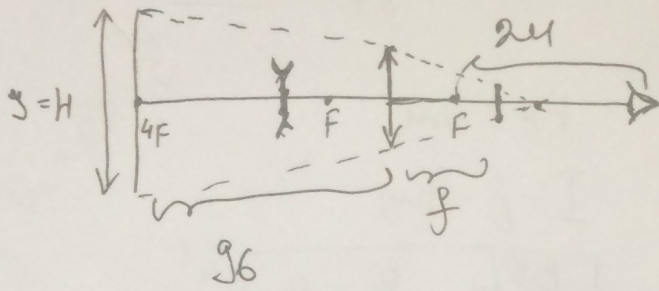
$I_A = \frac{25}{12} C \epsilon^2$

ука
 от $\frac{5}{6} \epsilon$
 $\frac{5 \epsilon}{6}$
 $\frac{5 \epsilon}{6}$
 $\frac{5 \epsilon}{6}$

$\frac{5 \epsilon}{6}$

53

$$\frac{+24}{16}$$



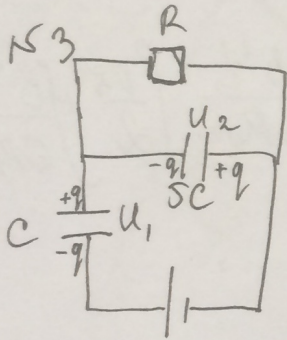
$$\Gamma = \frac{f}{d} = \frac{32}{96} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$h = \frac{1}{g} g = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{4F} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{F}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{F} - \frac{1}{4F} = \frac{4-1}{4F} = \frac{3}{4F}$$

$$\boxed{f = \frac{4}{3}F} = \frac{4 \cdot 8}{3} = \frac{32 + 24}{3} = 56$$



$$C_0 = \frac{C \cdot 5C}{6C} = \frac{5}{6}C$$

$$C_0 \Delta E = q$$

$$u_1 \cdot C = q$$

$$u_1 = \frac{q}{C} = \frac{5}{6}E$$

$$u_2 = \frac{q}{5C} = \frac{E}{6}$$

$$I R = \frac{1}{6}E$$

$$\boxed{I = \frac{E}{6R}}$$

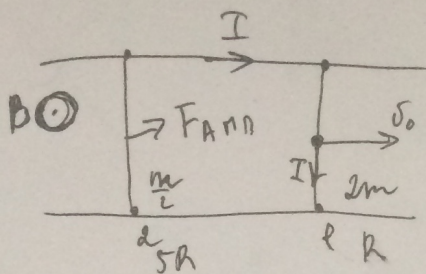
$$\frac{5}{6}E + \frac{1}{6}E = E$$

$$E \Delta q = Q + \Delta W$$

$$\left(\frac{5E}{2} \cdot \frac{E^2}{36} + \frac{E}{2} \cdot \frac{25E^2}{36} - E \cdot \frac{CE^2}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{30CE^2}{2 \cdot 36} - \frac{CE^2}{2} \right) + 0$$

в секундах.

(B) (L)



$$\epsilon_i = \frac{\Delta \sigma}{\Delta t} = \frac{B \sigma L}{\Delta t}$$

$$F_A = m a$$

$$I \cdot B = m \sigma$$

$$\frac{B \sigma L}{G R m} B = a$$

2) и) изогнутый. несущий элемент:

$$\epsilon_i = B \sigma L$$

$$\sigma = \int \frac{B \sigma_x L}{G R m^2} \Delta t + \frac{2 B^2 \sigma_y L}{G R m} \Delta t =$$

$$\sigma = \frac{B^2 L}{G R m} \int \frac{\sigma_x}{2} + 2 \sigma_y \quad \neq \quad \frac{B^2 L}{G R m} \int \frac{\sigma_x}{2} + \frac{B^2 \sigma_y L}{G R m}$$

$$\sigma_y = \int \frac{B^2 \sigma_x L}{G R m} \Delta t$$

$$a_1 = \frac{B^2 \sigma L}{k m^2 a}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{B^2 \sigma L}{3 m k}$$

~~и~~ B^2

Это непл. и непл. криво, много
генератор невои джет

$$a = a_1 + a_2 = \frac{B^2 \sigma L}{m k} \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12} \right) = \frac{5}{12} \frac{B^2 \sigma L}{m k}$$

$$\sigma_0 + \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 = \frac{5}{12} \frac{B^2 L}{m k} \int_{\sigma_0}^{\sigma_0 + \sigma_2} \sigma \Delta t = \frac{5}{12} \frac{B^2 L}{m k} \left(\frac{\sigma_0^2}{2} - \frac{(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)^2}{2} \right)$$

$$1 = \frac{5}{24} \frac{B^2 L}{m k} \left(\sigma_0 - (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2) \right) \left(\frac{124 m k}{5 B^2 L} \right) = \sigma_0 + \sigma_2$$

1) β const. $\rho_0 = \frac{c \cdot 5c}{6c} = \frac{5}{6}c$ - constant density

Umsatz

$$u_1' = \epsilon$$

$$u_2' = 0$$

$$W_1 = \frac{c_1 u_1^2}{2} + \frac{c_2 u_2^2}{2} = \left\{ \frac{5c}{2} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{6} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{2} \left(\frac{5\epsilon}{6} \right)^2 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{c\epsilon^2}{36 \cdot 2} \cdot 30 = c\epsilon^2 \cdot \frac{5}{12}$$

$$W_2 = \frac{c_2 u_2^2}{2} = \frac{5c}{2} \cdot \epsilon^2$$

$$q_1' = c_1 u_1' = 5c\epsilon \quad u_1 = q \frac{5\epsilon c}{6} \Rightarrow q = \frac{5c\epsilon}{6}$$

$$A = \epsilon \cdot \Delta q = \frac{25}{6} c\epsilon^2 = \Delta W \left(c\epsilon^2 \left(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{5}{12} \right) \right) = \frac{25}{12} c\epsilon^2$$

$$Q = A - \Delta W = \frac{25}{12} c\epsilon^2$$

$$\frac{5}{2} \frac{c}{6} \epsilon^2 + \frac{c}{36} \frac{25}{2} \epsilon^2 - \frac{c\epsilon^2}{2}$$

$$I_0 = q_1' \quad I_0 = \frac{u_2}{c}$$

$$u_2 = z$$

$$u_2 = \frac{q_2}{c}$$

$$A \Delta q = \frac{c_1 u_1^2}{2} + \frac{c_2 u_2^2}{2} + Q$$

$$A \Delta q = \frac{q_1^2}{2c_1} + \frac{q_2^2}{2c_2} + Q$$

$$\frac{q_2^2}{2c_2} = \frac{q_1^2}{2c_1} + Q$$

$$d \approx 0$$

$$\frac{Dm}{g} = \frac{x}{x+96}$$

$$Dm = g$$

