

# Часть 1

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

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Вариант 5

Answer

$$a_{cm} = \frac{a (13 \cos \alpha + \sin \beta) + g \cos \beta - 13g \sin \alpha}{14} \quad (1) \text{ (b) (below } a_{cm})$$

$$m a_{cm} \cos \alpha + m a \sin \beta + m g \cos \beta - 13 m g \sin \alpha = 13 m g \cos \alpha + m g \left( \frac{1}{\cos \beta} - 13 \sin \alpha \right)$$

$$m a \sin \beta + m g \cos \beta = \frac{m g}{\cos \beta}$$

$$a \sin \beta = \frac{g}{\cos \beta} - g \cos \beta$$

$$1) \quad a = \frac{g}{\cos \beta} - g \cos \beta = g \left( \frac{5}{4} - \frac{4}{5} \right)$$

$$= g \left( \frac{5 \cdot 5 - 4}{3} \right) = \frac{g \left( \frac{25 - 4}{3} \right)}{3} = \boxed{\frac{9}{12} g}$$

$$2) \quad a_{cm} = \frac{a (13 \cos \alpha + \sin \beta) + g \cos \beta - 13g \sin \alpha}{14} = \frac{\frac{9}{12} g \left( 12 + \frac{3}{5} \right) + g \left( \frac{4}{5} - \frac{13 \cdot 5}{13} \right)}{14} = \boxed{0,375g}$$

$$3) \quad a_{cm} = c \Rightarrow \frac{a_{cm} \cos \beta}{2} r^2 = H \quad (1,5)$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{a_{cm} \cos \beta}} = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{0,375g \cdot \cos \beta}} = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{0,3}} = \sqrt{\frac{20H}{3}}$$

Problem: 1)  $a = \frac{g}{12} \cdot g$  2)  $0,375g$  3)  $\sqrt{\frac{20H}{3}}$

Корпус 11-05

вспомог



Применяем 6 условий равновесия составляем уравнения:

$$\vec{T} + \vec{N} + m\vec{g} = 13m\vec{a} - 13m\vec{a}_{cm}$$

$$\vec{T} + \vec{N} + m\vec{g} - 13m\vec{a} = -13m\vec{a}_{cm}$$

1)

$$T + 13ma \cos \alpha - 13mg \sin \alpha = 13ma_{cm} \quad (1)$$

$$-T + mg \cos \alpha + ma \sin \alpha = ma_{cm} \quad (2)$$

$$-T \sin \alpha + ma = ma_{cm} \sin \alpha \quad (3)$$

(1) + (2):  $13ma \cos \alpha + ma \sin \alpha - 13mg \sin \alpha - 13mg \sin \alpha + mg \cos \alpha = 14ma_{cm}$

$$a_{cm} = \frac{13a \cos \alpha + a \sin \alpha + g \cos \alpha - 13g \sin \alpha}{14}$$

$$T = 13ma_{cm} + 13mg \sin \alpha - 13ma \cos \alpha$$

$$-13ma_{cm} \sin \alpha - 13mg \sin \alpha \sin \alpha + 13ma \cos \alpha \sin \alpha + ma = ma_{cm} \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{-13m \sin \alpha (13a \cos \alpha + a \sin \alpha) - 13m \sin \alpha (g \cos \alpha - 13g \sin \alpha) - 13mg \sin \alpha \sin \alpha}{14} = \frac{ma \sin \alpha}{14}$$

$$+ 13ma \cos \alpha \sin \alpha + ma = m \sin \alpha (13a \cos \alpha + a \sin \alpha) + m \sin \alpha (g \cos \alpha - 13g \sin \alpha)$$

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3)  $d_{1-2} = \frac{\pi}{8} R^2 = \frac{\pi}{8} R_0 V_0$  (Mantap para ge geants nu pamanuwang)

$\pm \pi - \pi R^2$

$\frac{\pi}{4} - x$

$g = \frac{\pi R^3}{x}$

$x = \frac{\pi R^3}{g}$

$d_{1-2} = \frac{3}{2} R (T_1 - T_2) = \frac{3}{2} R (d T_2 - T_2)$

$\frac{R_0}{V_0} = \frac{R_2}{V_2 g_{15}}$

$\frac{R_2^2}{R_0^2} + \frac{V_2^2}{V_0^2} = C = R_0^2 + 1$

$R_2 V_2 = R_0 T_2$

$\frac{V_2^2 g_{15}^2}{V_0^2} + \frac{V_2^2}{V_0^2} = 1$

$V_2 = \frac{V_0^2}{\sqrt{1 + g_{15}^2}} = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{1 + g_{15}^2}}$

$\frac{R_2^3}{R_0^3} + \frac{V_0^3}{(1 + g_{15}^2)^3} V_2^3 = 1$

$R_2 = \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + g_{15}^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} R_0 = \frac{D_0 g_{15}}{\sqrt{1 + g_{15}^2}}$

$T_2 = \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + g_{15}^2}\right) \frac{R_0^8 V_2}{1 + g_{15}^2}$

$A_{1-2} (\text{mantap}) = \frac{3}{2} R (d-1) \frac{R_0^8 V_0}{R} \left(\frac{g_{15}}{1 + g_{15}^2}\right)^2$

$d = \frac{d_{1-2} - A_{1-2} (\text{mantap})}{A_{1-2}} = 1 - \frac{\frac{3}{2} R_0^8 V_0^2 g_{15}^2 (d-1)}{(1 + g_{15}^2)^2 R_0 V_0 \pi} = 1 - \frac{3}{2} \frac{(1 + g_{15}^2)^2 R_0 V_0 \pi}{(1 + g_{15}^2)^2 R_0 V_0 \pi} (d-1) = 1 - \frac{3}{2} \frac{(1 + g_{15}^2)^2 R_0 V_0 \pi}{(1 + g_{15}^2)^2 R_0 V_0 \pi} (d-1)$

$$2) \quad c) \quad dT = PdV + \frac{3}{2} R dT$$

$$PdV = -\frac{3}{2} R dT$$

$$P = \frac{R T}{V}$$

$$\frac{R T}{V} dV = -\frac{3}{2} R dT$$

$$\frac{dV}{dT} = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{V}{T}$$

$$P = \frac{R T}{V} \quad V = 1$$

$$\frac{P^2}{P_0^2} + \frac{V^2}{V_0^2} = C$$

$$\frac{R^2 T^2}{P_0^2 V^2} + \frac{V^2}{V_0^2} = C \quad // dT$$

$$\frac{2V}{V_0} \cdot \frac{dT}{dT} + \frac{2V R^2 T (P_0^2 V^2) + - 2P_0^2 V \cdot \frac{dV}{dT} (R^2 T^2)}{P_0^2 V^4} = 0$$

$$\frac{2V}{V_0} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{V}{T} + \frac{2 \sqrt{R^2 T}}{P_0^2 V^2} - \frac{2 \sqrt{R^2 T^2}}{P_0^2 V^3} \cdot \frac{dV}{dT} = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{V}{T}$$

$$+ \frac{3 \sqrt{R^2 T}}{P_0^2 V^2} = 0$$

$$- \frac{3V^2}{V_0^2 T} + \frac{2 \sqrt{R^2 T}}{P_0^2 V^2}$$

$$\frac{5 \sqrt{R^2 T}}{P_0^2 V^2} + \frac{3V^2}{V_0^2 T} = 0$$

$$\frac{5 \sqrt{R^2 T^2 V_0^2 + 3V^2 P_0^2 V^2}}{V_0 T P_0^2 V^2} = 0$$

(2,5)

~~Attractive was not~~

$$\frac{3}{2} R \sqrt{\frac{3 P_0^2}{5 R V_0^2}} V^2 = P V$$

$$3 V^4 P_0^2 = 5 R^2 T^2 V_0^2$$

$$T = \sqrt{\frac{3 P_0^2}{5 R^2 V_0^2}} V^2$$

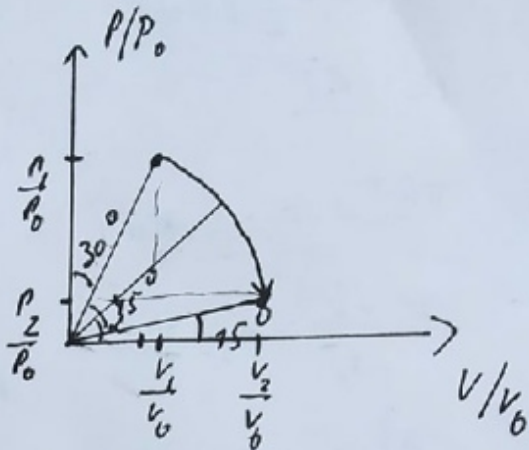
$$\left[ \frac{V_0 P}{P_0} = \frac{3}{2} R \sqrt{\frac{3 P_0^2}{5 V_0^2}} + \text{amagda} \right]$$

Answer:

$N/2$

1)  $P_1 V_1 = \sqrt{RT_1}$   
 $P_2 V_2 = \sqrt{RT_2}$

$$\frac{P^2}{P_0^2} + \frac{V^2}{V_0^2} = \text{const} = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} \frac{P_1}{P_0} \tan 30 = \frac{V_1}{V_0} \Rightarrow \frac{P_1}{V_1} \tan 30 = \frac{P_0}{V_0} \\ \frac{V_2}{V_0} \tan 15 = \frac{P_2}{P_0} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{P_0}{V_0} = \frac{P_2}{V_2 \tan 15} = \frac{P_1 \tan 30}{V_1}$$

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2 V_2} = \frac{V_1^2}{V_2^2 \tan 15 \cdot \tan 30}$$

$$\frac{P_1^2}{P_0^2} + \frac{V_1^2}{V_0^2} = \frac{P_2^2}{P_0^2} + \frac{V_2^2}{V_0^2}$$

~~$$\frac{P_2}{P_0} \tan 45 = \frac{V_2}{V_0} \Rightarrow \frac{P_0}{V_0} = \frac{P_2 \tan 45}{V_2}$$~~

~~$$\frac{P_0^2}{V_0^2} \tan^2 30 + \frac{V_1^2}{V_0^2} = \frac{P_0^2}{V_0^2} \tan^2 15 + \frac{V_2^2}{V_0^2}$$~~

$$\frac{V_1^2}{(\tan 30)^2} + V_1^2 = V_2^2 (\tan 15)^2 + V_2^2 \quad \left( \frac{V_1^2}{V_2^2} = 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{(\tan 30)^2} + 1 = (\tan 15)^2 + 1$$

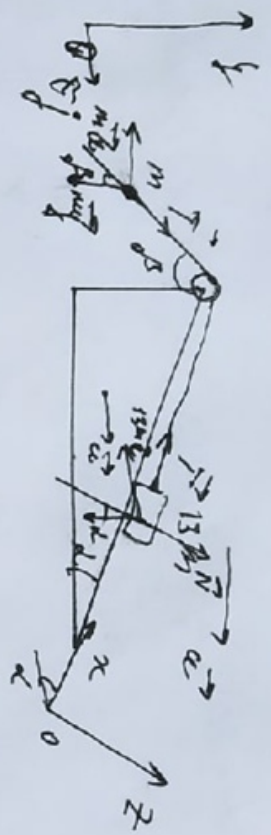
$$\eta = \frac{1 + (\tan 15)^2}{1 + \frac{1}{(\tan 30)^2}}$$

(2)

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{(\tan 15)^2}{(\tan 30)^2} = \alpha$$



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1) Tegangan & kelengkapan kopyo alih-alih sistem koordinat

Jawaban 2.3.4. Koordinat pada 13 m ke Oz:

$$N - mg \cos \alpha - 13mg \sin \alpha = 0$$

2) & - yengruat ruwet

$$T + 13m a \cos \alpha - 13mg \sin \alpha = 13m a_{om} \quad (\text{ke } O_x) \quad (1)$$

Jawaban 2.3.4. ke m:

$$\begin{cases} -T \cos \beta + mg = m a_1 \quad (\text{ke } O_y) \\ T \sin \beta - m a = m a_2 \quad (\text{ke } O_z) \end{cases}$$

Jawaban 2.3.4. ke m & proyeksi ke sumbu:

$$\begin{aligned} -T + mg \cos \beta + m a \sin \beta &= m a_{om} \quad (2) \\ \text{Pusat (1) & (2): ke } O_y \end{aligned}$$

$$-T \cos \beta + mg = m a_{om} \cos \beta$$

$$\begin{cases} -T + \frac{mg}{\cos \beta} = m a_{om} \\ T = 13m a_{om} + 13mg \sin \alpha - 13m a \cos \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$-13m a_{om} - 13mg \sin \alpha + 13m a \cos \alpha + \frac{mg}{\cos \beta} = m a_{om}$$

$$14m a_{om} = 13m a \cos \alpha + mg \left( \frac{1}{\cos \beta} - 13 \sin \alpha \right)$$

1

# Часть 2

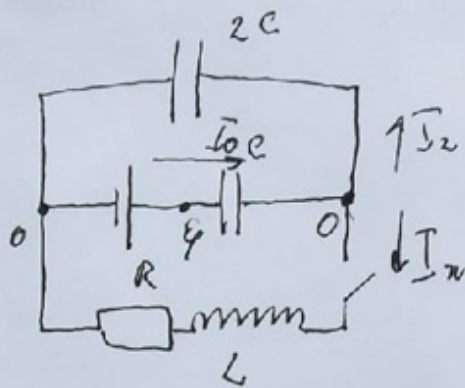
Олимпиада: **Физика, 11 класс (2 часть)**

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Вариант 5





$$1) \quad L \frac{dI}{dt} = U \Rightarrow \frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{U}{L} = \frac{E}{L}$$

Сразу после замыкания ток через катушку  $I=0$ , через  $C$  и  $2C$  ток идет свободно, значит  $U(L) = E$

2) Запишем закон сохранения энергии:

$$E \Delta q = \frac{C U_1^2}{2} + \frac{C U_2^2}{2} + Q$$

~~$2C$  и  $C$  соединены на эквиваленте  $C_0$ :~~

~~$$\frac{1}{C_0} = \frac{1}{C} + \frac{1}{2C} = \frac{3}{2C} \Rightarrow C_0 = \frac{2C}{3}$$~~

~~$E(2)$~~

Когда плечи уравновесятся, тока в цепи нет, поэтому:

$$U_R + U_L = 0$$

$$E(Cq - 0) = \frac{C E^2}{2} + Q$$

$$Q = \frac{C E^2}{2}$$

(1)

$$3) \quad I_2 = I_0 - I_x$$

$$\frac{U}{R} + I_x R = E + \frac{q}{C} = \frac{q_{ec}}{2C}$$

$$L \dot{\bar{I}}_x + \bar{I}_x R = \frac{q_2}{2C}$$

$$\bar{I}_2 + \bar{I}_x = \bar{I}_0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L \dot{\bar{I}}_x + \bar{I}_x R = \frac{\bar{I}_2}{2C} \\ L \dot{\bar{I}}_x + \bar{I}_x R + \frac{q_1}{C} = \mathcal{E} \\ L \dot{\bar{I}}_x + \bar{I}_x R + \frac{\bar{I}_0}{C} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\bar{I}_2}{2C} + \frac{\bar{I}_0}{C} = 0$$

$$\frac{\bar{I}_2}{2} + \bar{I}_0 = 0$$

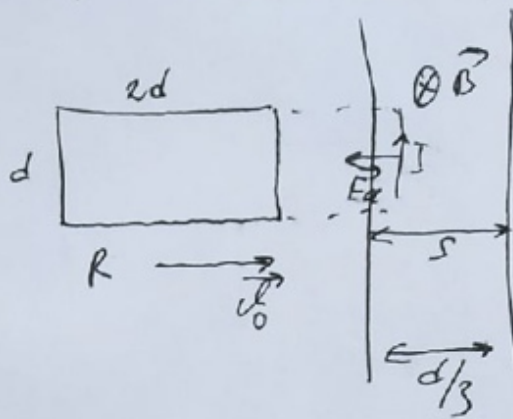
$$\frac{\bar{I}_0}{2} - \frac{\bar{I}_x}{2} + \bar{I}_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{3\bar{I}_0}{2} = \frac{\bar{I}_x}{2}$$

3)  $\boxed{\bar{I}_x = 3\bar{I}_0}$

(2)

Ny  $\vec{v}$   $\vec{B}$



$$1) \mathcal{E} = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{B \cdot d \cdot \frac{ds}{dt}}{dt} = B d v_0$$

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

$$I = \frac{B d v_0}{R}$$

$$\left(\frac{B d v_0}{R}\right) B \cdot d = m a$$

$$a = \frac{B^2 d^2 v_0}{R m}$$

$I B d$  - сила ампера, действующая на свободный конец

$$2) \left(\frac{B^2 d^2 v_0}{R}\right) = m \frac{dv}{dt} \quad (\text{Сила ампера действует на протяжении всего движения})$$

$$\int \frac{B^2 d^2}{R} ds = \int m dv$$

$$m(v_0 - v_1) = \frac{B^2 d^2 \cdot d}{R} = \frac{B^2 d^3}{3R}$$

$$v_1 = v_0 - \frac{B^2 d^3}{3 R m}$$

$$3) \mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \left(\frac{d}{3} \frac{dB}{dt} - B d \frac{dv_2}{dt}\right) = B d v_2$$

$$\frac{B^2 d^2}{R} \frac{d}{3} = m \frac{dv}{dt} \quad (\text{Сила ампера пропорциональна скорости})$$

$$\frac{B^2 d^2}{R} \cdot \frac{d}{3} = m(v_2 - v_1)$$

$$v_2 = v_0$$

3



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Сила ампера не действует на проводник на концах  $2d$ , но она компенсируется

N<sup>o</sup> 1111111111

$$1) \begin{cases} D_1 = \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{6} \\ D_2 = \frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$6 = \frac{25}{25D_1 - 1} < 25$$

$$\frac{1}{25D_1 - 1} < 1 \quad (\text{Wasser Diagramm})$$

$$1 < \frac{1}{1 - 25D_1}$$

$-D_2 = \frac{1}{6}$  - Smaller Werte rausnehmen

$$1) \quad D_1 + D_2 = \frac{1}{25} \quad D_1 = 2D_2$$

$$D_2 = \frac{D_1 + D_2 = \frac{1}{25}}{3}$$

$$D_1 = \frac{2}{25 \cdot 3}$$

(4)

2)

$$D_1 = -2D_2 \quad D_1 = -\frac{D_2}{2}$$

$$-\frac{D_2}{2} + D_2 = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$D_1 = -\frac{1}{25}$$

$$2) \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} D_1 = -\frac{1}{25} \\ C = \frac{25}{2} \end{array} \right] \text{ System fertig}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_2 = -2D_1 = \frac{2}{25} \quad \text{gibt gleiche Ergebnisse}$$

$$3) \quad D_2 = \frac{6 - 50}{506} = \frac{25 - 50}{2} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 25} - \frac{2}{25} = -\frac{3}{50}$$

1) Дана парабола  $y = x^2 - 2x + 1$  и прямая  $y = 2x - 1$ . Составить уравнение касательной к параболе в точке  $A(2; 3)$ .

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \\ -\frac{1}{2}x = 0 + \frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} D_1 = \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{6} \\ -D_2 = \frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$$

Составить уравнение прямой

$$D_1 + D_2 = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\text{или } \frac{D_1}{D_2} = 2$$

$$D_2 = \frac{1}{75}$$

$$\text{или } \frac{D_2}{D_1} = 2$$

$$\frac{3}{2} D_2 = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$D_2 = \frac{2}{75} \text{ - не подходит}$$

$D_2$  - приращение функции

$$6 = \frac{25}{25D_1 - 1} = \frac{25}{25 \cdot 2 - 1} = \frac{25 \cdot 3}{18} = \frac{75}{6} \text{ или } \frac{25}{2}$$

$$62 = \frac{25}{25} = \frac{25 \cdot 3}{2} = \frac{75}{2} \text{ или } \frac{25}{2} \cdot 1$$

- $2A_2 -$
- $D_1 - 2D_2$
- $D_1 - 2D_2$
- $D_1 - 2D_1$
- $D_2 - 2D_1$

Memorandum

$$E = \frac{q_1}{C} = \frac{q_2}{2C}$$

$$L \frac{dI}{dt} + IR = E + \frac{dq}{dt}$$

$$E - \frac{q_1}{C} = I_0 R + L \frac{dI}{dt}$$

$$Q_x = IR$$

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

$$L \frac{dI_x}{dt} + I_x R = \mathcal{U}$$

$$C = \frac{dq}{dU}$$

$$L \frac{d(I_0 - I_2)}{dt} + I_x R = \mathcal{U}$$

$$L \frac{dI_2}{dt} + I_2 R + \frac{q_2}{C} = E$$

$$\frac{q_2}{C} = L \frac{dI_2}{dt} + I_x R$$

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = C \frac{dU}{dt}$$

$$L \dot{I}_x C + I_2 R C + I_x = I_0$$

$$E - \frac{q_1}{C} = (I_0 - I_2)R + L \frac{d(I_0 - I_2)}{dt} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_0 = \dots \\ \frac{I_0}{C} + I_x R + \dot{I}_x = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$I_0 = I_2 + I_x$$

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = I_0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -I_0 + I_x = I_0 \\ I_x = 2I_0 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{q_2}{2C} = L \frac{dI_x}{dt} + I_x R = E - \frac{q}{C}$$

$$q_0 = q_2 + q_x$$

$$\frac{q_2 + q_0}{2C} = L \frac{dI_x}{dt} + I_x R$$

$$\frac{q_2}{2C} = L \dot{I}_x + I_x R$$

$$\frac{q_2}{2C} = E - \frac{q_0}{C}$$

$$L \dot{I}_x = \frac{q_2}{2C} - I_x R$$

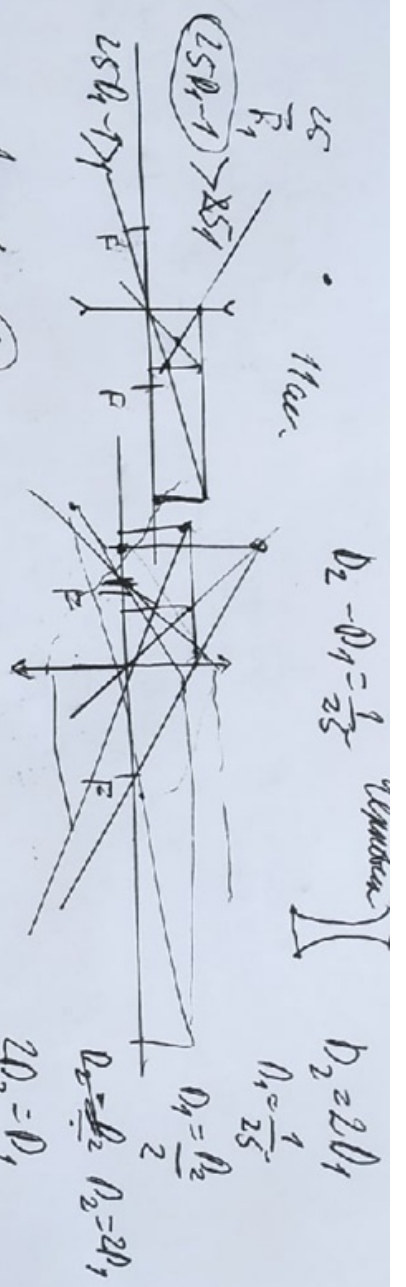
$$\frac{q_2 + 2q_0}{2C} = E$$

$$\frac{q}{2C}$$

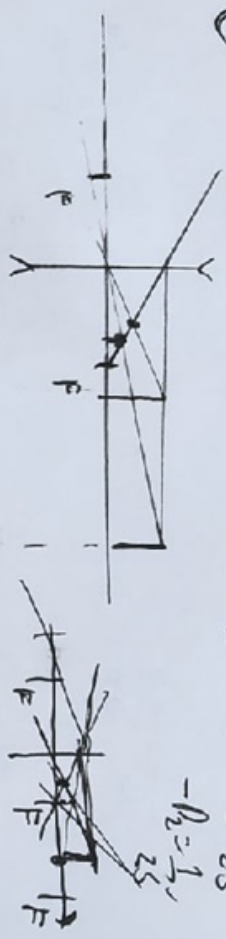
$$q_2 + 2q_0 = E 2C$$

$$\frac{E 2C - 2q_0}{2C} = L \frac{dI_x}{dt} + I_x R$$

$$\frac{dq_2}{dt} R + L \frac{dI_x}{dt}$$



$$\frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{25} - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) = C$$



obst. gauruini  $F_2 > F_1$

$$F_1 = -12.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{F_2}{F_1} = 2$$

$$D_1 + D_2 = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$2D_1 - 3D_1 = \frac{1}{25} \quad F_1 = 75$$

$$D_1 = \frac{1}{75}$$

$$D_1 + D_2 = \frac{1}{25} \quad \frac{1}{75} + D_2 = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$D_2 = \frac{2}{25 \cdot 3}$$

$$\frac{25}{2}$$

$$D_1 = 2D_2$$

$$\frac{25 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{75} = \frac{1}{25} \quad 2 \cdot 25$$

$$\frac{25 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}{75} = 1$$

Uppitisa

$$D_x = \frac{1}{50} * \frac{1}{6}$$

$$D_x = \frac{6 - 50}{506}$$

$$D_{x_1} =$$



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