

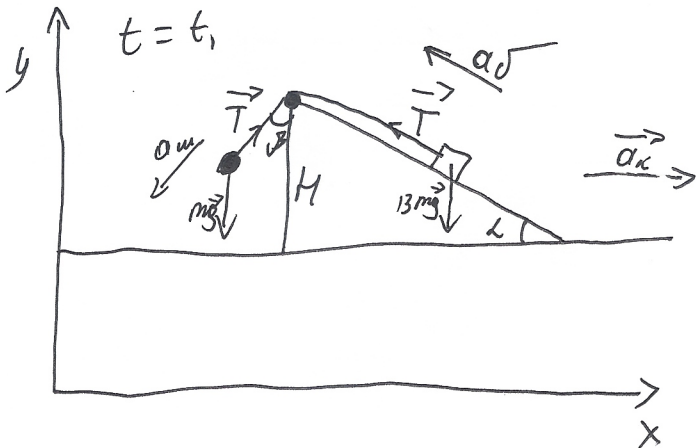
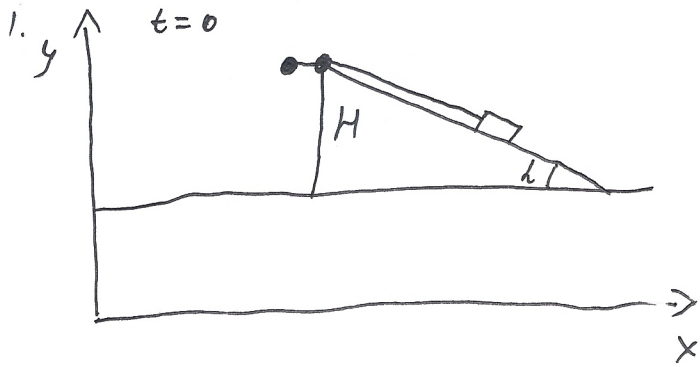
Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21200495**

ID профиля: **105758**

Вариант 5



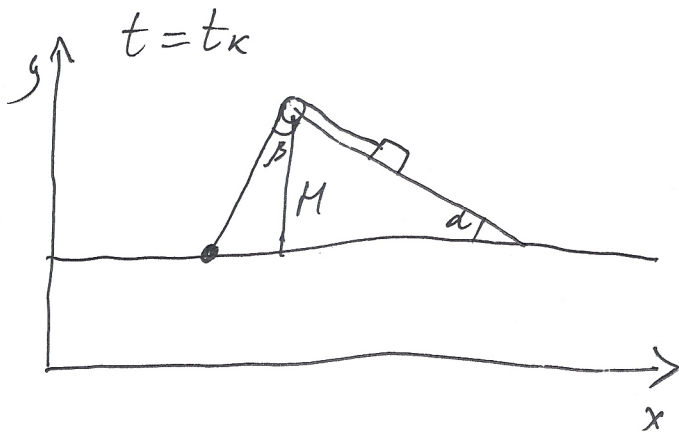
на шаре:

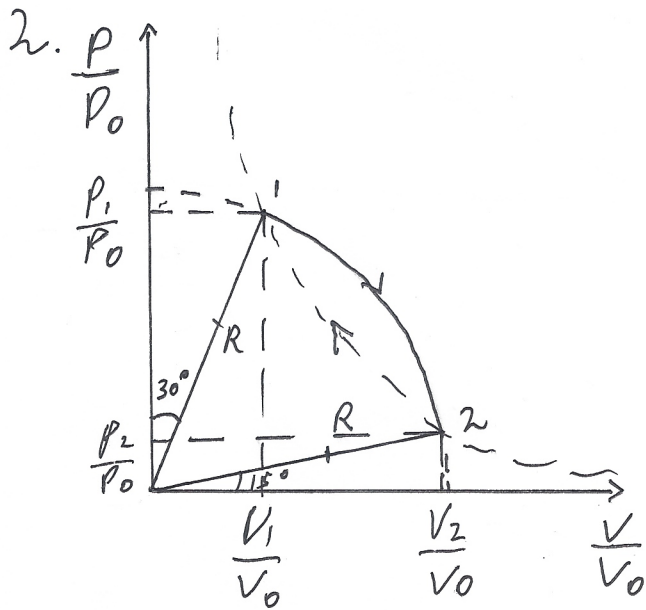
$$mg \cdot \cos \beta - T = (a_u - a_k \cdot \sin \beta) m$$

на бруске

$$13mg \cdot \sin \alpha - T = (a_d - a_k \cdot \cos \alpha) \cdot 13m$$

$$13m \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{13} - m \cdot \frac{4}{5} = m (3a_d - a_u + a_k (\sin \beta - 13 \cos \alpha))$$





$$\operatorname{tg} 30^\circ = \frac{V_1/V_0}{P_1/P_0}; \quad \operatorname{tg} 15^\circ = \frac{V_2/V_0}{P_2/P_0}$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg} 30^\circ}{\operatorname{tg} 15^\circ} = \frac{V_1/P_1}{V_2/P_2} = \frac{1/\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}-3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}-3} \frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}-3} \cdot \frac{\cos 30^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ} \approx \frac{0,8660}{0,9659} \approx \frac{1}{1,113}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R \cdot \cos 30^\circ &= \frac{P_1}{P_0} & R \cdot \cos 15^\circ &= \frac{P_2}{P_0} \\ R \cdot \sin 30^\circ &= \frac{V_1}{V_0} & R \cdot \sin 15^\circ &= \frac{V_2}{V_0} \end{aligned}$$

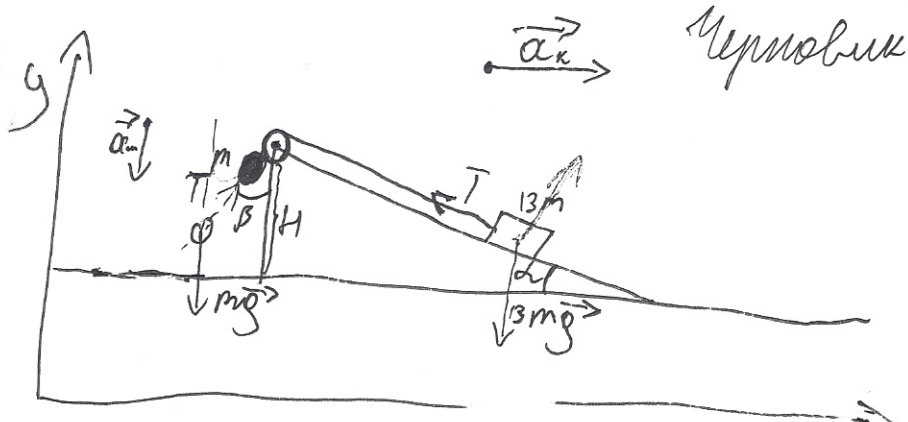
$$\begin{aligned} 1) \frac{T_1}{T_2} &= \frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2 V_2} = \frac{P_0 V_0 R^2 \cos 30^\circ \sin 30^\circ}{P_0 V_0 R^2 \cos 15^\circ \sin 15^\circ} = \\ &= \frac{\cos 30^\circ \sin 30^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ \sin 15^\circ} = \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3} \approx \\ &\approx 1,73. \end{aligned}$$

процесс 2-1: III-к. $Q \rightarrow 0$, но это адиабатический процесс \Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned} PV^k = \text{const} &\Rightarrow P_1 V_1^k = P_2 V_2^k \Rightarrow \frac{P_1}{P_2} \cdot \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^k = 1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^k = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \Rightarrow k = \frac{\ln \frac{P_2}{P_1}}{\ln \frac{V_1}{V_2}} = \\ &= \frac{\ln(0,8660)}{\ln(0,8660/0,9659)} = \frac{0,109257}{0,660738} = 0,16536 \approx \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow PV^{1/6} = \text{const}. \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \frac{A_{121}}{A_{12}} = \frac{A_{12} - A_{21}}{A_{12}} = 1 - \frac{A_{21}}{A_{12}}, \text{ где } A_{21} = \Delta U = \nu R (T_2 - T_1), \text{ а } \textcircled{2}$$

$$A_{12} = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} P(V) dV, \text{ где } P(V) = \sqrt{R^2 - \left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right)^2} \cdot P_0$$



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

$$\cos \beta = \frac{4}{5} \quad \sin \beta = \frac{3}{5}$$

- 1) a_c ?
- 2) a_{sk} ?
- 3) t_{uk} ?

$$\cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \frac{J^2}{2}}$$

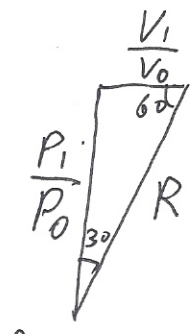
u: no y: $mg = T \cdot \cos \beta = ma_{uy}$

no x: $T \cdot \sin \beta = m(a_k - a_{ux})$

v: no y: $13mg - T \cdot \cos \alpha = 13ma_{vy}$

no x: $T \cdot \sin \alpha = 13m(a_k + a_{vx})$

$$R = \sqrt{\frac{P_1^2}{P_0^2} + \frac{V_1^2}{V_0^2}}$$



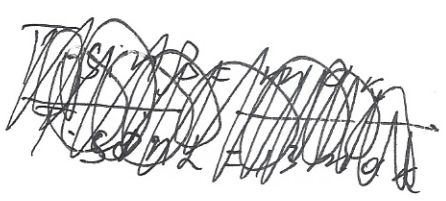
$$v^6 - v = 0$$

$$v^5 - 1 = 0$$

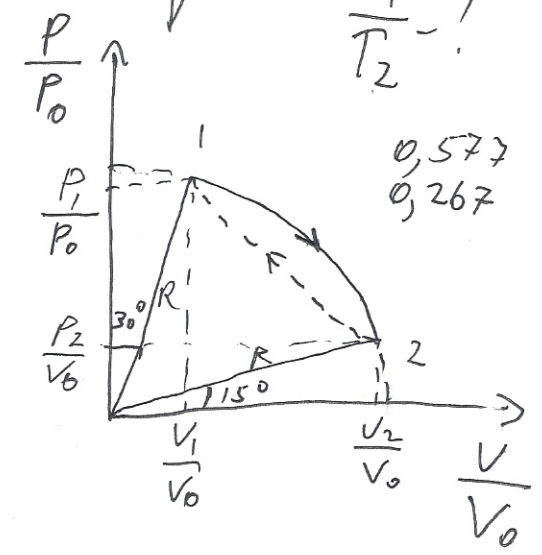
$$v^5 = 1$$

$$v = 1$$

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = ?$$



$$R = \sqrt{\frac{P_2^2}{P_0^2} + \frac{V_2^2}{V_0^2}}$$



$$0,577$$

$$0,267$$

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2 \cdot 1815}{1 - 18^2 \cdot 15}$$

$$1 - \tan^2 15 = 2\sqrt{3} \tan 15 \quad \tan 30^\circ = \frac{P_1}{P_0} = \frac{P_1 V_0}{P_0 V_1}$$

$$\alpha^2 + 2\sqrt{3}\alpha - 1 = 0$$

$$\tan 15^\circ = \frac{P_2 V_0}{P_0 V_2}$$

$$D_4 = 3 + 1 = 4 = 2^2$$

$$a = \frac{\sqrt{3} \pm 2}{2} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{\tan 30^\circ}{\tan 15^\circ} = \frac{P_1 V_2}{P_2 V_1} \approx 2,154$$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1 = 2RT_1}{P_2 V_2 = 2RT_2} \Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{T_2} = 2,154 \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^2$$

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

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = 2,154 \frac{V_1}{V_2}$$

$$\sin 30 = \frac{V_1}{V_0} \Rightarrow \frac{V_1}{V_2}$$

$$\sin 15 = \frac{V_2}{V_0} \Rightarrow \frac{V_1}{V_2}$$

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = 2,154 \cdot |3,732023| = 8,038 \approx 8$$

$$0,25882$$

термобук

процесс 2-1: $Q \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$ 2-1-изотерма $\Rightarrow PV^k = \text{const}$

$$P_1 V_1^k = P_2 V_2^k =$$

$$A_{21} = \frac{3}{2} \nu R T_2$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} \cdot \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^k = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^k = \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

$$\left(\frac{P}{P_0} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{V}{V_0} \right)^2 = R^2$$

$$k \ln \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right) = \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

$$\left(\frac{P}{P_0} \right)^2 = R^2 - \left(\frac{V}{V_0} \right)^2$$

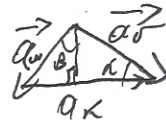
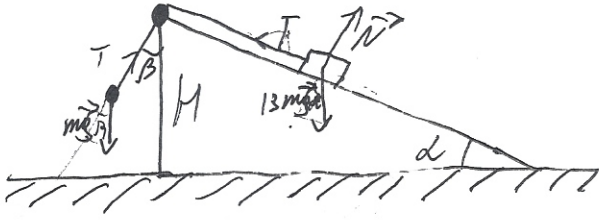
$$\frac{P}{P_0} = \sqrt{R^2 - \left(\frac{V}{V_0} \right)^2}$$

$$k = \log_{\frac{V_1}{V_2}} \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \log_{1,931844} 0,240316 = \frac{-1,4258}{0,658475} = -2,165 \approx -2,2$$

$$\frac{A_{12}}{A_{21}} = \frac{\int_{V_1}^{V_2} \sqrt{R^2 - \left(\frac{V}{V_0} \right)^2} dV - A_{21}}{\int_{V_1}^{V_2} \sqrt{R^2 - \left(\frac{V}{V_0} \right)^2} dV} = 1 - \frac{A_{21}}{V_0 \arcsin \left(\frac{V}{V_0 R} \right) \Big|_{V_1}^{V_2}} = 1 - \frac{\frac{3}{2} \nu R T_2}{V_0 \arcsin \left(\frac{V_2}{V_0 R} \right) - V_0 \arcsin \left(\frac{V_1}{V_0 R} \right)}$$

Мернобулик

a_k

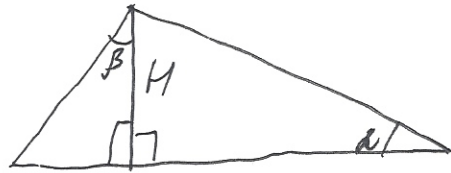


$$\cos \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{3}{5}$$



$$mg \cos \beta - T = a_u m$$

$$T - 13mg \sin \alpha = a_k \cdot 13m$$

$$mg \cdot \frac{4}{5} - T = a_u m$$

$$T - 5mg = 13a_k m$$

$$\frac{4}{5} mg - T = a_u m - a_k m \cdot \frac{3}{5}$$

$$T - 5mg = 13a_k m - a_k 13m \cdot \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\frac{a_u}{a_k} = \sin \beta$$

$$a_u = \frac{3}{5} a_k$$

$$\frac{4}{5} mg - T = a_u m - a_k \cdot \frac{3}{5} m$$

$$T - 5mg = a_u m - a_k 12m$$

Часть 2

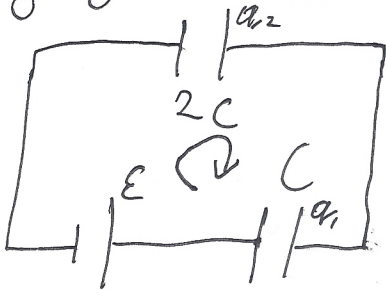
Олимпиада: **Физика, 11 класс (2 часть)**

Шифр: **21200495**

ID профиля: **105758**

Вариант 5

3. до замыкания:

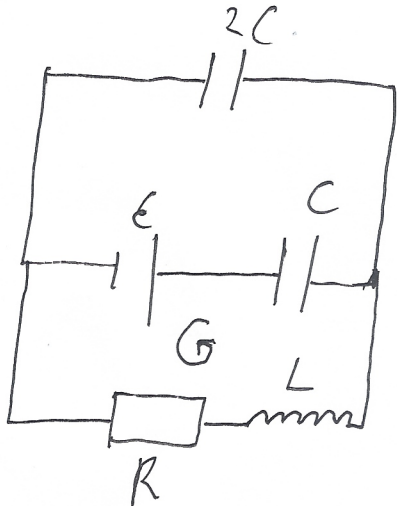


III. к. первоначально конденсаторы не заряжены, то заряды на них равны:

$$q_1 = q_2 = q \Rightarrow C U_C = 2C U_{2C} \Rightarrow U_C = 2 U_{2C}$$

$$\varepsilon = U_{2C} + U_C = 3 U_{2C} \Rightarrow U_{2C} = \frac{1}{3} \varepsilon; U_C = \frac{2}{3} \varepsilon$$

сразу после замыкания:



III. к. ключ только замыкаем, то ~~тока~~ тока через резистор и катушку нет: $I_i = 0$

$$\varepsilon = I_i R + L \frac{dI}{dt} + U_C \Rightarrow \frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{\varepsilon - U_C}{L} = \frac{\varepsilon}{3L}$$

Примечание: далее будут обозначения вида $U_c', q_c', q_c'', q_c'''$. ~~Вся~~ Инициал обозначения не произвольны, а используются как отличительный знак.

через $t \rightarrow \infty$: $U_{2C} = 0, I = 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon = U_C' \cdot C$

$$U_C' \cdot C = q_c' = C \varepsilon$$

$$\Delta q = C \varepsilon - C U_C = C \varepsilon - \frac{2}{3} C \varepsilon = \frac{CE}{3}$$

$$A_{\text{ист}} = \Delta W_C + Q$$

$$\varepsilon \cdot \Delta q = \frac{C \varepsilon U_C'^2}{2} - \frac{C U_C^2}{2} - \frac{2C U_{2C}^2}{2} + Q$$

$$Q = \frac{C \varepsilon^2}{6} - \frac{C \varepsilon^2}{2} + \frac{4C \varepsilon^2}{9 \cdot 2} + \frac{C \varepsilon^2}{9} = \frac{CE^2}{6}$$

Когда $I_C = I_0$: $\varepsilon = \frac{q_c''}{C} + \frac{q_{2C}''}{2C}$ произойдет и обе части

$$0 = \frac{I_0}{C} + \frac{I_{2C}}{2C} \Rightarrow I_{2C} = -2I_0$$

$$I_L = I_R = I_1 + I_2 = I_0 - 2I_0 = -I_0$$

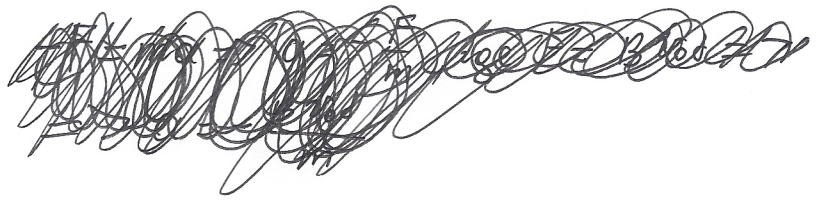
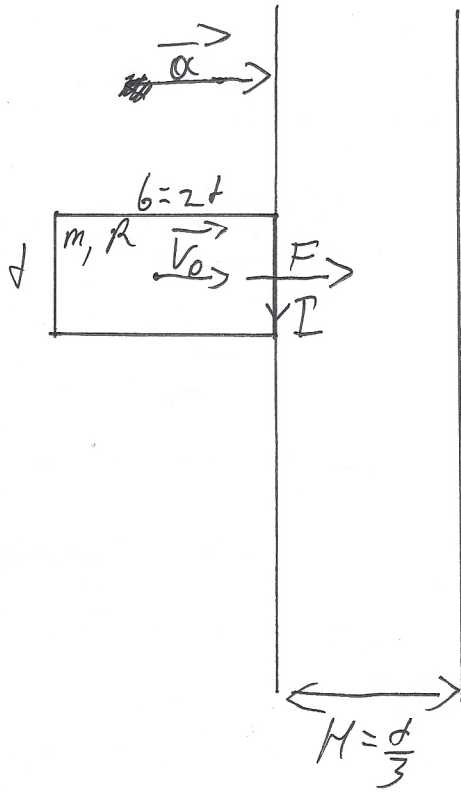
Отметим: 1) $\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{\varepsilon}{3L}$; 2) $Q = \frac{CE^2}{6}$; 3) $I_L = -I_0$.

①

Вопрос 11-05

Мумолик

4.



$$\mathcal{E}_i = B v_0 d \Rightarrow I = \frac{\mathcal{E}_i}{R} = \frac{B v_0 d}{R}$$

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

$$H = v_0 t + \frac{a t^2}{2} = \frac{d}{3}$$

$$\frac{a t^2}{2} + v_0 t - \frac{d}{3} = 0$$

$$t = \underline{\underline{-v_0}}$$

2

Вариант 11-05

Шимовик

5. В очках стоят рассеивающие линзы, поэтому

$$-\frac{1}{F_1} = -D_1 = \frac{1}{0,25} - \frac{1}{x} ; \frac{D_2}{D_1} = 2 \Rightarrow D_2 = 2D_1$$

$$-\frac{1}{F_2} = -D_2 = \frac{1}{L} - \frac{1}{x} , \text{ где } L \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \frac{1}{L} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow D_2 = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow D_1 = \frac{1}{2x}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{0,25} - \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{0,25} \Rightarrow x = 0,125 \text{ м} = 12,5 \text{ см} \Rightarrow D_2 = \frac{1}{x} = 8 \text{ диоптр}$$

$$-D_3 = \frac{1}{0,5} - \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow D_3 = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{0,5} = 8 - 2 = 6 \text{ диоптр}$$

Ответ: 1) 12,5 см; 8 диоптр 2) 6 диоптр

(3)

Умнобук

$$t \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow U_{2C} = 0, I = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{E} = U_C' \cdot C$$

$$\mathcal{E}C = U_C' \cdot C = q_C' \Rightarrow q_C' = C\mathcal{E}$$

$$\Delta q = q_C' - q_C = C\mathcal{E} - \frac{2}{3}C\mathcal{E} = \frac{CE}{3}$$

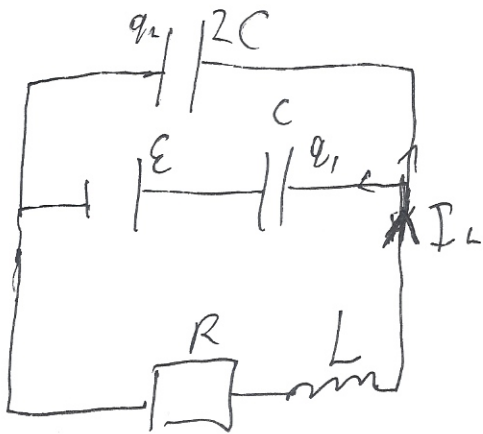
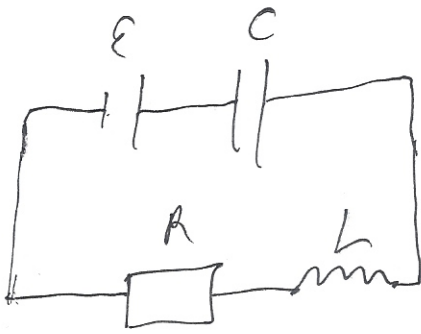
$$A_{\text{ум}} = \Delta W_C + Q + \Delta W_L, \text{ по м.к. } I_0 = 0 \Rightarrow W_L = 0$$

$$\mathcal{E} \cdot \Delta q = \frac{C U_C'^2}{2} + \frac{C U_C^2}{2} - \frac{2C U_{2C}^2}{2} + Q$$

$$Q = \frac{C\mathcal{E}^2}{3} - \frac{C\mathcal{E}^2}{2} + \frac{4 \cdot C\mathcal{E}^2}{9 \cdot 2} + \frac{C\mathcal{E}^2}{9} =$$

$$= \frac{2C\mathcal{E}^2}{3} - \frac{C\mathcal{E}^2}{2} = C\mathcal{E}^2 \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) =$$

$$= C\mathcal{E}^2 \left(\frac{4}{6} - \frac{3}{6} \right) = \frac{CE^2}{6}$$



$$I_L = I_0$$

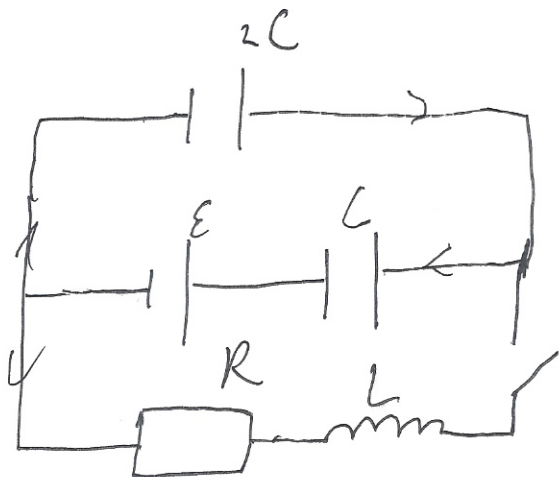
$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{q_1}{C} + \frac{q_2}{2C}, \text{ по сумм. обе части}$$

$$0 = \frac{I_1}{C} + \frac{I_2}{2C} \Rightarrow I_0 + \frac{I_2}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow I_0 \cdot (-2) = I_2 \Rightarrow I_2 = -2I_0$$

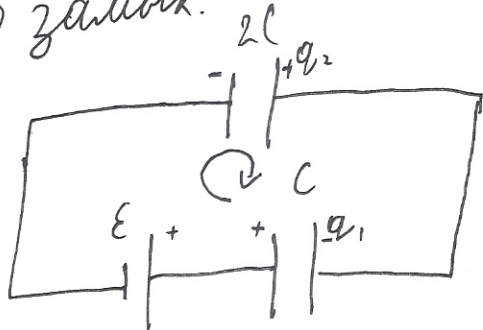
$$I_L = I_R = I_1 + I_2 = I_0 - 2I_0 = -I_0$$

Мернолюбук

3.



до замык.



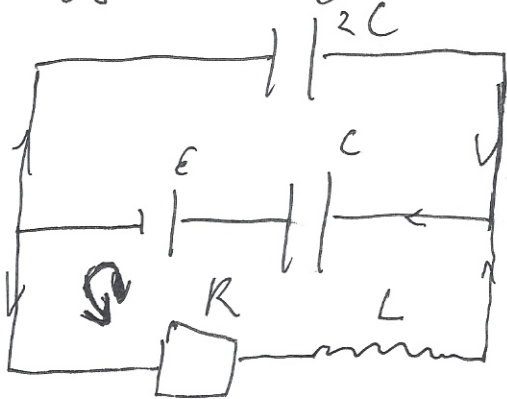
$$q_1 + q_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \cancel{U_C} = 2 \cancel{U_{2C}}$$

$$E = U_{2C} + U_C \quad \leftarrow \quad U_C = 2U_{2C}$$

$$U_{2C} = \frac{\epsilon}{3}$$

$$U_C = \frac{2}{3}\epsilon$$

сразу после замык:



$$\epsilon = L \frac{dI}{dt} + U_C$$

⇓

$$L \frac{dI}{dt} = \epsilon + U_C$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\epsilon}{L}$$

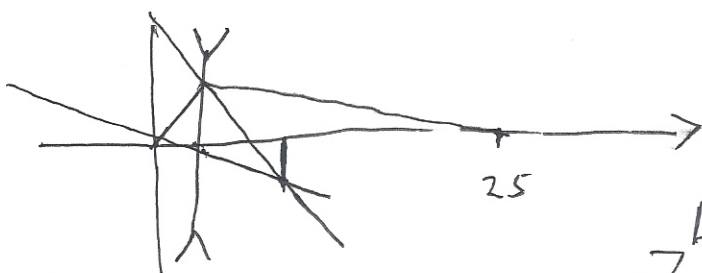
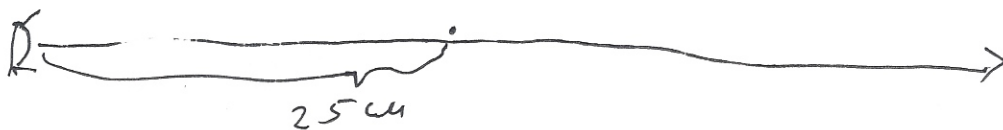
$$A_{\text{сум}} = \Delta W_C + \Delta W_L + Q$$

$$\epsilon = I_m R + U_C'$$

$$0 = I_m R - U_{C2}' \Rightarrow U_{C2}' = I_m R \Rightarrow \epsilon = U_{C1}' + U_{C2}'$$

5.

Меридиан



$$D_2 = 8$$

$$D_1 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{D_2}{D_1} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow D_2 = 4 + D_1$$

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

$$x = \frac{1}{D_2} = \frac{1}{8} = 12,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$-D_3 = \frac{1}{0,5} - 8$$

$$D_3 = 6 \text{ диоптр.}$$

$$D_1 = \frac{1}{0,25} + \frac{1}{x}$$

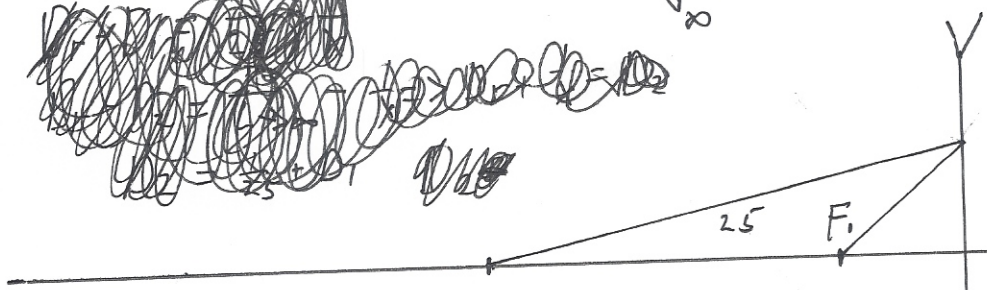
$$-D_2 = \frac{1}{L} - \frac{1}{x}$$



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

$$\frac{2}{F} = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$F = 50 \text{ cm}$$

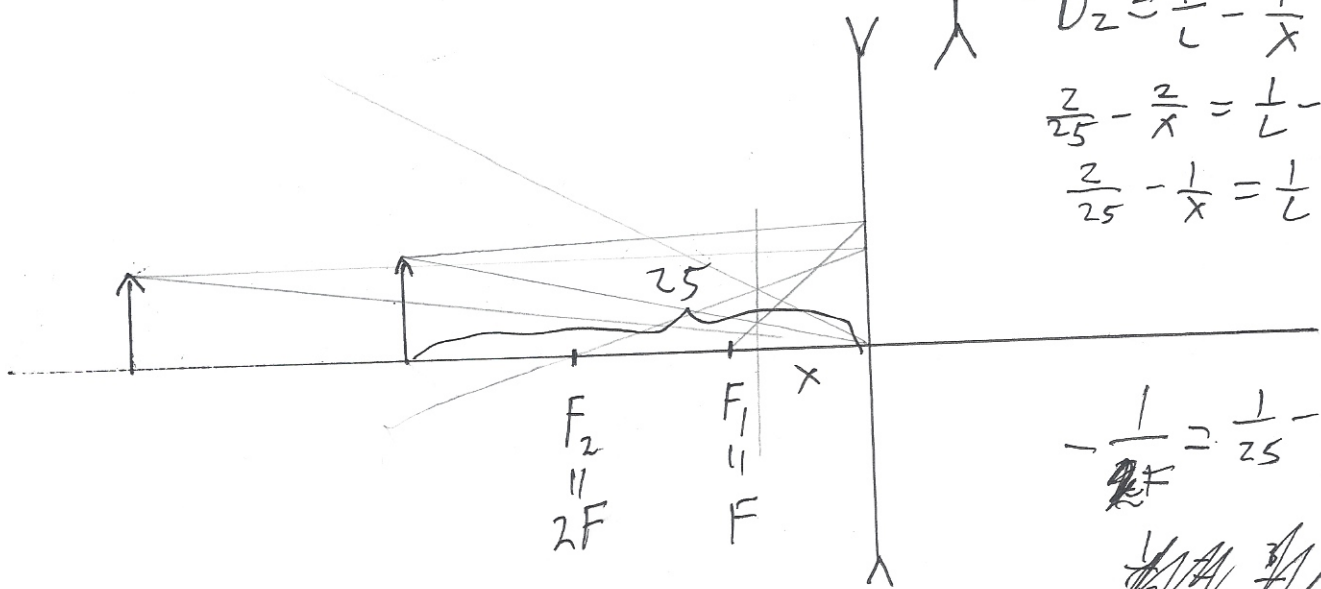


$$-D_1 = \frac{1}{25} - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$-D_2 = \frac{1}{L} - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{2}{25} - \frac{2}{x} = \frac{1}{L} - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{2}{25} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{L}$$



$$-\frac{1}{2F} = \frac{1}{25} - \frac{1}{2F}$$

$$-\frac{1}{F_1} = \frac{1}{50} - \frac{4}{50}$$

$$F_1 = \frac{50}{3} \text{ cm}$$

$$D_1 = \frac{1}{F_1} = \frac{3}{50} \cdot 100 = 6 \text{ диоптр.}$$

$$D_2 = \frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{12,5} = 2F = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$F = 12,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 8 \text{ диоптр.}$$