

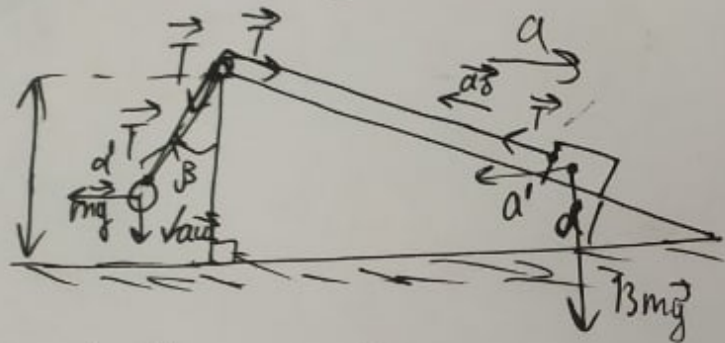
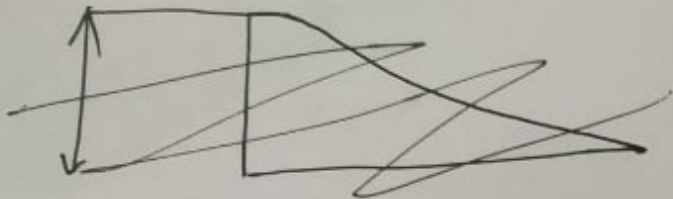
# Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21201376**

ID профиля: **132843**

Вариант 5



$$\cos \alpha = \frac{12}{13} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{5}{13}$$

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

$$a_{\text{ш}} = a_{\delta} \text{ (т.к. нить нерастяжима)}$$

$$H / \cos \beta = a_{\text{ш}} \cdot t^2$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{5H}{4a_{\text{ш}}}}$$

1.  $m \vec{a}_{\text{ш}} = m \vec{a}' + m \vec{g} + \vec{T} \Rightarrow m a_{\text{ш}} = m a' \sin \beta + m g \cos \beta - T \quad (1)$   
 2)  $3m \vec{a}_{\delta} = 3m \vec{a}' + 3m \vec{g} + \vec{T} \Rightarrow 3m a_{\delta} = 3m a' \cos \alpha + 3m g \sin \alpha + T \quad (2)$   
 (1)+(2)

$$14 m a_{\delta} = m a' (\sin \beta + 3 \cos \alpha) - m g (\cos \beta - \sin \alpha \cdot 3)$$

$$a_{\text{ш}} = a_{\delta} = \frac{a' (\frac{3}{5} + 12) - g (\frac{4}{5} - 5)}{14} = \frac{\frac{63}{5} a' - 4,2g}{14}$$

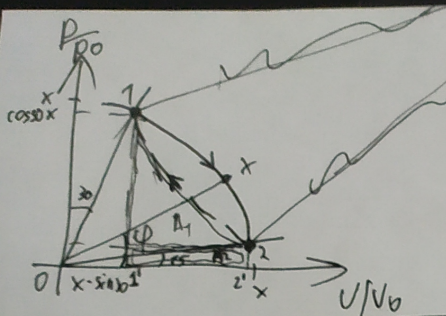
Правильно масштабов: (отн. блока)

$$m a' \cos^2 \beta = m g \cos \beta \sin \beta H$$

$$\textcircled{1} a' = g \tan \beta = \frac{3}{4} g \text{ - ускорение кинка}$$

$$\textcircled{2} a_{\text{ш}} = \left( \frac{\frac{63}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{4} - 4,2}{14} \right) g = \frac{5,25g}{14} = \frac{3}{8} g \text{ (отн. кинка)}$$

$$\textcircled{3} t = \sqrt{\frac{5H}{4 \cdot \frac{3}{8} g}} = \sqrt{\frac{5H}{\frac{3}{2} g}} = \sqrt{\frac{10H}{3g}} \text{ (время шарика)}$$



$\sqrt{2}$  - уг-3-двуг-кучен.

$$a) p_1 V_1 = \sqrt{RT_1} \quad | \quad p_2 V_2 = \sqrt{RT_2}$$

$$x^2 \sin 30^\circ \cos 30^\circ p_0 V_0 = \sqrt{RT_1} \quad | \quad x^2 \sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ p_0 V_0 = \sqrt{RT_2}$$

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{\sin 30^\circ \cos 30^\circ}{\sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ} = \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \sqrt{3} \quad \text{— отношение масс. (1)}$$

~~$p \times f = \sin \varphi \cdot p_0$~~   
 ~~$V_x = \cos \varphi \cdot V_0$~~   
 ~~$p_x V_x = \sqrt{RT_x}$~~   
 ~~$\frac{\sin 2\varphi \cdot x^2}{2} \cdot p_0 V_0 = \sqrt{RT_x}$~~

$2 \rightarrow 1$  — адиабата  $\Rightarrow Q = 0 (C=0)$   
 $1 \rightarrow 2$  — изохора 2 обьезие точки с  $2 \rightarrow 1$ .  
 (Т.1. и Т.2.)

Т.1:  $\varphi_1 = 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$   
 Т.2:  $\varphi_2 = 15^\circ$

(2)

b)  ~~$A_{обьез} = A_{12} + A_{21}$~~   $S_0 = \frac{\pi R^2}{4}$   
 ~~$A_{12} = \frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 (p_2 - p_1)$~~   $S_{12} = \frac{S_0}{2} = \frac{\pi R^2}{2} \cdot p_0 \cdot x V_0$   
 ~~$V_{21}$~~   $\ominus \frac{\pi x^2 p_0 V_0}{2}$

работы  $1 \rightarrow 2$   
 ~~$S_{12}$~~   $A_{12} = S_{012} + S_{022'} - S_{011'} = \frac{\pi x^2 p_0 V_0}{2} + \frac{x^2 \sin 30^\circ p_0 V_0}{4}$   
 $\ominus \frac{x^2 \sin 60^\circ p_0 V_0}{4} = \frac{p_0 V_0 x^2}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\sin 30^\circ}{2} - \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{2} \right)$

$2 \rightarrow 1$ :  $\Delta U = A_2$  (из график)  
 $\Delta U = \sqrt{RT_2} - \sqrt{RT_1} = p_2 V_2 - p_1 V_1 = A_{\pm} = \frac{p_0 V_0 x^2}{2} (\sin 60^\circ - \sin 30^\circ)$   
 $|A_2| = \sin 15^\circ \cdot p_0 \cdot \cos 15^\circ \cdot V_0 = \frac{x^2 \sin 30^\circ p_0 V_0}{2}$  (модуль, т.к.  $A_2$  — отриц.)  
 (на самом деле —  $|A_2|$ )

$A_{2 \rightarrow 1} = A_1 + (-|A_2|) = -\frac{p_0 V_0 x^2}{2} \sin 60^\circ$   
 $\eta = \frac{A_{обьез}}{A_{12}} = 1 + \frac{A_{21}}{A_{12}} = 1 + \frac{-\frac{p_0 V_0 x^2}{2} \sin 60^\circ}{\frac{p_0 V_0 x^2}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\sin 30^\circ - \sin 60^\circ}{2} \right)} = 1 - \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{4}}$

$\eta = 1 - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4\pi + 1 - \sqrt{3}}$  — отношение работ (2)

# Часть 2

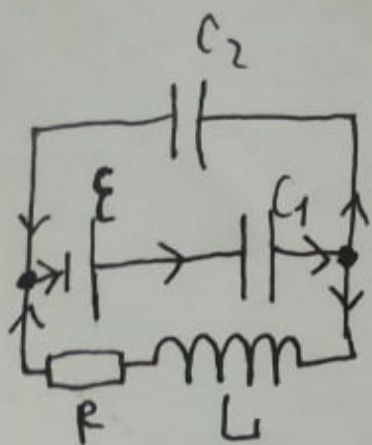
Олимпиада: **Физика, 11 класс (2 часть)**

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Вариант 5

Вопрос 5/3 Числовик



$$U_2 = \varepsilon + \varepsilon = V_1$$
~~$$\varepsilon Q_2 = \varepsilon + C_1 Q_1$$~~
~~$$2\varepsilon Q_2 = \varepsilon + C_1 Q_1$$~~

$$\frac{Q_2}{C_2} = \varepsilon + \frac{Q_1}{C_1}$$

$$\frac{Q_2}{2C} = \varepsilon + \frac{Q_1}{C}$$

$$U_2 = U_3 = IR +$$

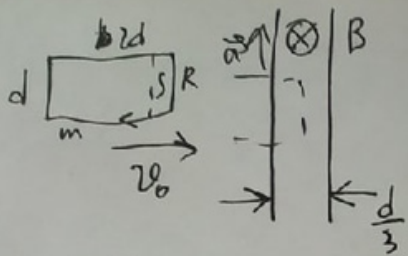
$$\varepsilon = \frac{Q_2 - 2Q_1}{2C}$$

$$Q_2 - 2Q_1 = 2C\varepsilon$$

~~$$I_2 \cdot dt - 2I_1 \cdot dt = 2C\varepsilon$$~~

~~$$I_2 - 2I_1 = \frac{2C\varepsilon}{dt}$$~~

~~$$I_2 + I_1$$~~



Умножив ф. тока на  $\sqrt{4}$ .

$$F_A = B I L = \frac{B^2 v_0 d + \mathcal{E}_i}{R}$$

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

~~$$m a = \frac{B^2 v_0 d}{R} - \frac{B^2 v_0 d + \mathcal{E}_i}{R}$$~~

$$a_{\max} = \frac{B^2 v_0 d^2}{3mR}$$

$$dt = \frac{d}{3v_0}$$

$$d = \frac{B^2 v_0^2 \cdot dt}{mR} \quad (1)$$

$$v' = \int_0^{3v_0} \left( \frac{B^2 v_0 d}{mR} \cdot dt \right) dt = \frac{B^2 v_0^2 d}{mR} \left( \frac{dt^2}{2} \right) = \dots \left( \frac{d^2}{18 v_0^2} \right)$$

$$v' = \frac{B^2 d^3}{18mR}$$

необходимо:

$$S = v_0 dt \cdot d$$

магн. поток:

$$\Phi = S \cdot B$$

$$\Phi' = \mathcal{E}_i \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_i = \frac{\Phi}{dt} = B v_0 d$$

$$S_{\max} = \frac{d^2}{3}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_i \max = \frac{d^2 B}{3dt}$$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{(v_0)^2 + (v')^2 + (v'')^2 + (v''')^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{v_0^2 + \frac{B^4 d^6}{18^2 m^2 R^2} + \frac{16 B^4 d^6}{81 m^2 R^2}} =$$

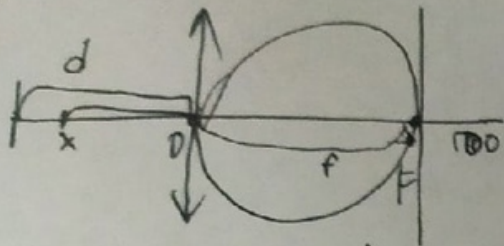
$$= \frac{\sqrt{81 v_0^2 + 17 B^4 d^6}}{9mR} \quad (3)$$

$$v_1 = \sqrt{(v')^2 + (v_0)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{B^4 d^6}{18^2 m^2 R^2} + v_0^2} = \frac{\sqrt{v_0^2 m^2 R^2 + B^4 d^6}}{18mR} \quad (2)$$

$$t_1 = \frac{2d - \frac{2}{3}d}{v_0}$$

$$v'' = a_{\max} t_1 = \frac{B^2 d^2 \left( \frac{4}{3}d \right)}{3mR} = \frac{4 B^2 d^3}{9mR}$$

$$v''' = v'$$



формулы тонкой линзы:

$$1) \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{F} + D_1 \quad (D_1 - \text{опт. сила линзы})$$

$$2) \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{F} \quad (\text{для очков})$$

$$3) \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{F} + 2D_2 \quad (\text{на бесконечности} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{d} \approx 0)$$

$$4) D_1 = \frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow D_1 = -\frac{1}{d} = -\frac{1}{0,25 \text{ м}} = -4 \text{ Дптр}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{F} + 2D_1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = -2D_1$$

$$D_2 = 2D_1 = -8 \text{ Дптр} \quad (1)$$

$$5) \frac{1}{x} = -2D_1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4 \text{ Дптр}} = 12,5 \text{ см} \quad (1)$$

$$6) \frac{1}{dx} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{F} + D_x$$

$$\frac{1}{dx} - \frac{1}{d} = D_x - D_1 \Rightarrow D_x = D_1 + \frac{1}{dx} - \frac{1}{d} = -4 \text{ Дптр} + 2 \text{ Дптр} - 4 \text{ Дптр} = -6 \text{ Дптр} \quad (2)$$

Ответ: 1) расстояние равно 12,5 см; опт. сила равна -8 Дптр; 2) опт. сила -6 Дптр.