

# Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21200309**

ID профиля: **325033**

Вариант 6



Умовован

Задача 77-06  
УАСТБ 7

7  
(мражеленно)

$$a_{\text{опр}} = g \left( \frac{25}{12} + \frac{40}{60} + \frac{12}{21} - \frac{6}{5} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{g}{3} \left( \frac{269}{106} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{6}{5} \right) = \frac{g}{3}$$

~~Знаменатель = масса  $g \cdot \frac{5}{12}$ .~~

$$\sqrt{m^2 g^2 + m^2 \frac{25}{144} g^2} - T = m a_{\text{опр}}$$

$$T + 2 m a_{\text{опр}} \cos \alpha - 2 m g \sin \alpha = 2 m a_{\text{опр}}$$

$$\frac{73}{12} m g + 2 m g \frac{8}{12} \cdot \frac{4}{5} - 2 m g \frac{3}{5} = 2 m a_{\text{опр}}$$

$$\frac{73}{12} g + \frac{2}{3} g - \frac{26}{5} g = 2 a_{\text{опр}}$$

$$\left( \frac{27}{12} - \frac{6}{5} \right) g = 2 a_{\text{опр}}$$

$$g \frac{33}{60} = 2 a_{\text{опр}}$$

$$\frac{11}{60} g = a_{\text{опр}} = \frac{11}{6} \frac{m}{c^2}$$

3) Умовован шарик и джурок двитимма рав-  
неуспреренно

$$H = \frac{a_y t^2}{2}$$

$$a_y = a_{\text{опр}} \cos \beta = \frac{11}{60} g \frac{21}{23} = \frac{11}{65} g$$

$$\frac{2H}{a_y} = t^2$$

$$\frac{730H}{77g} = t^2$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{730H}{77g}} = \sqrt{\frac{73H}{77}} c.$$

2

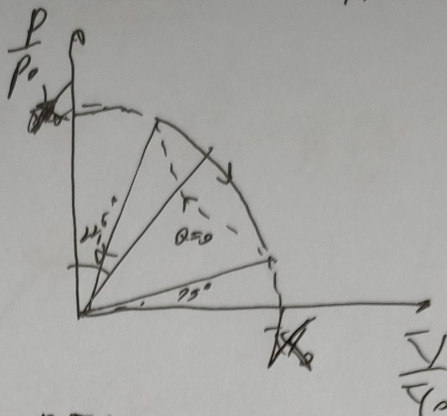
2.  $\frac{P_0}{V_0}$

$\frac{T_1}{T_2}$

$\gamma - 1$

$\frac{A_{up}}{A_{in}}$

$\alpha = 22.5^\circ$   
 $\beta = 45^\circ$



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

~~и тогда~~  $\cos 45^\circ = \frac{P_1}{P_0} \cdot K$   
 $\sin 45^\circ = \frac{V_1}{V_0} \cdot K$

$\cos 45^\circ - \sin 45^\circ = \frac{P_1 V_1}{P_0 V_0 K^2}$

$\frac{\sin 45^\circ}{2} = \frac{P_1 V_1}{P_0 V_0 K^2}$

$\frac{\sin 45^\circ}{2} = \frac{\gamma R T_1}{P_0 V_0 K^2}$

$T_1 = \frac{P_0 V_0 \sqrt{2}}{\gamma R \cdot 2 \cdot 2 K^2}$

$T_2 = \frac{P_0 V_0 \sqrt{2}}{\gamma R \cdot 2 \cdot 2 K^2}$

$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$

2)  $dQ = dA + dZ$

$dQ = 0$  m.k.  $C = 0$

$-dA = dZ$   
 $-p dV = \frac{\gamma}{2} \gamma R dT$   
 $p = \frac{\gamma R T}{V}$   
 $-\frac{\gamma R T}{V} dV = \frac{\gamma}{2} \gamma R dT$

3

2. (непараметрические)

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\frac{\partial R}{\partial V} dV &= \frac{5 \partial R}{2 T} dT \\
 -\frac{dV}{V} &= \frac{5}{2} \frac{dT}{T} \quad \frac{dT}{T} = -\frac{2}{5} \frac{dV}{V} \\
 \frac{dP}{P} + \frac{dV}{V} &= \frac{dT}{T} \\
 \frac{dP}{P} + \frac{dV}{V} &= -\frac{2}{5} \frac{dV}{V} \\
 \frac{dP}{P} &= -\frac{7}{5} \frac{dV}{V} \\
 \frac{dP}{P} &= -\frac{7}{5} \frac{dV}{V}
 \end{aligned}$$

(I-1)

2)  $A_{12} = A_{21} - A_{22}$   
 $A_{22} =$

~~$Q_{12} = \partial U / \partial A_{12}$~~

$dQ = dA + dU$

$\delta Q = \partial n \cdot n \cdot c = 0$

$-dA = dU$

$-P dV = \frac{5}{2} \partial R dT$

$-\frac{\partial R T}{V} dV = \frac{5}{2} \partial R dT$

$-\frac{dV}{V} = \frac{5}{2} \frac{dT}{T} \quad \frac{dT}{T} = -\frac{2}{5} \frac{dV}{V}$

$\frac{dP}{P} + \frac{dV}{V} = \frac{dT}{T}$

$\frac{dP}{P} = -\frac{7}{5} \frac{dV}{V}$

(4)

2. (высота)

$$\frac{p}{\nabla} = -\frac{5 d p}{7 p d \nabla}$$

$$\frac{p}{p_0} = \frac{\nabla}{\nabla_0}$$

$$\frac{p}{\nabla} = \frac{p_0}{\nabla_0}$$

$$\frac{p_0}{\nabla_0} = -\frac{5 d p}{7 p d \nabla}$$

$$p_0 \frac{d \nabla}{\nabla}$$

$$\frac{d \nabla}{d p} = -\frac{5}{7}$$

$$-\frac{d \nabla}{\nabla_0} = \frac{d p}{p_0} = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$-\operatorname{tg} \alpha = -\frac{5}{7}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{5}{7}$$

3)  $A_{\text{расш}} = S_{\text{одн}} - S_1 - S_2$

$$S_{\text{одн}} = \frac{\pi k^2}{4} \quad S_1 = k^2 \sin^2 \alpha \quad S_2 = k^2 (1 - k \cos 75^\circ)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{\pi k^2}{16} \quad S_2 = \frac{\pi k^2}{24}$$

$$A_{\text{расш}} = \frac{\pi k^2}{9} - \frac{\pi k^2}{16} - \frac{\pi k^2}{24} = \frac{\pi k^2}{24} - \frac{k^2 \sqrt{2}}{2 \cdot 2} + \frac{k^2 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 2}$$

$A_{\text{высота}} = A_{\text{расш}} - \delta U$

$$\delta U = \frac{5}{2} \rho R (T_1 - T_2) = \frac{5}{2} k^2 \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{5}{2} k^2 \frac{5}{4} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2} p_0 \nabla_0}{4 k^2} - \frac{p_0 \nabla_0}{4 k^2} \right)$$

$$\delta U = \frac{5}{2} \rho R T_1 (\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

$$T_1 = k^2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\delta U = \frac{5}{2} \rho R k^2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

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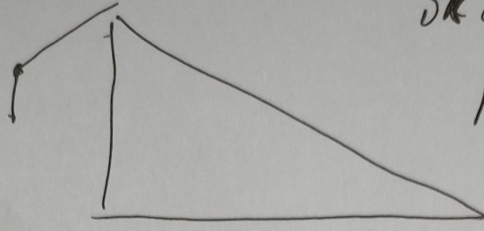
$$\frac{A_{\text{расш}}}{A_{\text{высота}}} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{24} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{5}{24} \pi - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\pi}{24} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{5}{24} \pi - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{1}{4}}$$

Yer noktası

$$\int \rho dT = \int \rho R dT + \rho dV$$

$$\rho =$$



$$\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} = \rho R T$$

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

$$m a_x - T \sin \beta = m a_x$$

$$\frac{\rho \sqrt{10}}{2 \sqrt{10} \rho_0} = \rho R T$$

$$T + m a \cos \alpha - 2 m g \sin \alpha = 2 m a$$

$$\frac{5 - \int \rho R (T - T_0)}{5}$$

$$T - A$$

$$\frac{\rho}{\rho_0} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{10}} \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} = \frac{\rho_0}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\frac{4 + \rho}{\sqrt{10}} = -\frac{5}{7} \frac{d\rho}{dV}$$

$$\frac{273}{756} = -\frac{6}{5}$$

$$\frac{\rho}{\rho_0} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{\rho_0}$$

$$\frac{\rho_0}{\sqrt{10}} = -\frac{5}{7} \frac{d\rho}{dV}$$

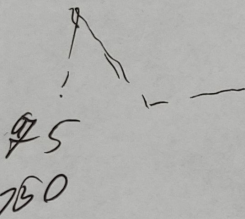
$$\frac{\rho^2}{\rho_0^2} + \frac{V^2}{10} = \frac{\rho \sqrt{10}}{\rho_0 \sqrt{10}}$$

$$\frac{\rho^2}{\rho_0^2} + \frac{V^2}{10} = 1$$

$$dA = \rho dV$$

$$\rho \sqrt{10} = \text{const}$$

$$-k^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$



$$\rho \sqrt{10} =$$

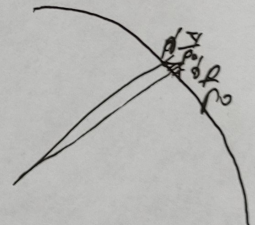
$$\int \rho R dT = \rho dT$$

$$d\rho dV = \rho R$$

$$\frac{5}{2} dT \rho R = \rho dV$$

$$\frac{5}{2} dT \rho R = \frac{\rho R T}{\sqrt{10}} dV$$

$$\frac{5}{2} \frac{dT}{T} = \frac{dV}{\sqrt{10}}$$



$$\frac{d\rho}{\rho} + \frac{dV}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{dT}{T}$$

$$\frac{d\rho}{\rho} = \frac{3}{5} \frac{dV}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{\rho^2} = \frac{3}{5} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \right)$$

$$\rho^2 = \frac{5}{3} \sqrt{10}$$

$$\frac{5 \sqrt{10}}{3 \rho_0^2} + \frac{\sqrt{10}}{\rho_0^2} = 1$$

# Часть 2

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

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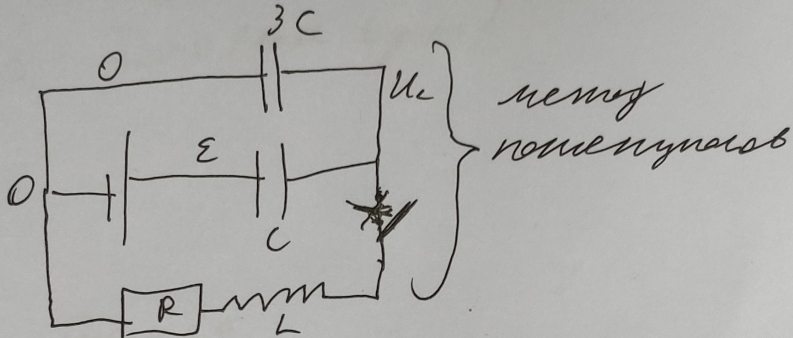
Вариант 6



3.

- $C_1 = C$
- $C_2 = 3C$
- $I_0$
- $Q$
- $I_0$
- $U_C$

1) Таблица значений цепи сразу после замыкания ключа



$U_C = 0$

2)

$U_C = 3C = Q_2$

$(\epsilon - U_C)C = Q_1$

$3C3: Q_1 - Q_2 = 0$

$Q_1 = Q_2$

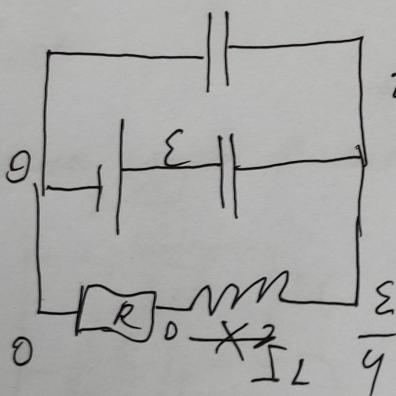
$3 U_C = \epsilon - U_C$

$U_C = \frac{\epsilon}{4} \Rightarrow U_{C1} = \frac{3\epsilon}{4}$

$U_{C2} = \frac{\epsilon}{4}$

2) Таблица значений цепи после замыкания ключа

мемез узлов потенциалов



$U_{C1} = \frac{3\epsilon}{4}$

(м.к. напряжение на  $\epsilon$  скачком не меняется)  
 $I_L > 0$  (м.к.  $I$  на  $L$  скачком не меняется)

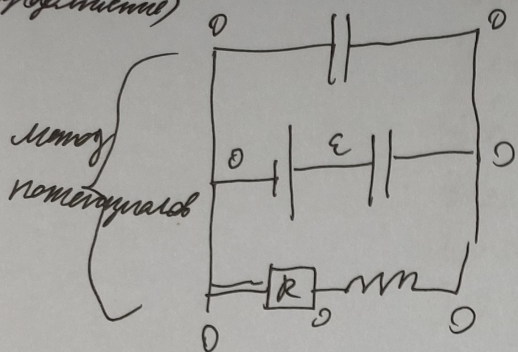
$U_L = L I_0'$

$I_0' = \frac{U_L}{L} = \frac{\epsilon}{4L}$

7

3  
(прозрачные)

3) Заменить генератор в цепи



$$I_L = 0 \text{ (м.к. к ген.)}$$

$$I_C > 0 \text{ (м.к. к ген.)}$$

$$4) Q_{C1} = \left(\frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon}{4}\right) C \quad Q_{C2} = \varepsilon C$$

$$Q_{C1} = \frac{3C\varepsilon}{4}$$



заряд суммируем  $\rightarrow$  получим по разнице потенциалов

генератора

$$A_{\text{ген}} = \frac{1}{4} C \varepsilon^2$$

$$W_1 = \frac{C \cdot 9\varepsilon^2}{16} + \frac{3C\varepsilon^2}{16} = \frac{12C\varepsilon^2}{16} = \frac{3}{4} C \varepsilon^2$$

$$W_2 = \frac{C\varepsilon^2}{2}$$

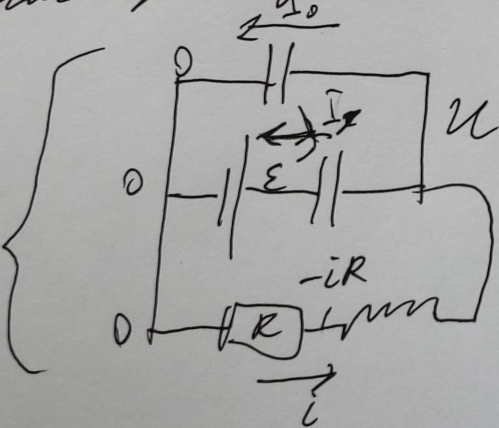
$$5) A_{\text{ген}} = \Delta W + Q$$

$$\frac{1}{4} C \varepsilon^2 = \frac{3}{4} C \varepsilon^2 + Q$$

$$Q = -\frac{1}{2} C \varepsilon^2$$

6) Заменить генератор в цепи когда  $\varepsilon_{3C} = I_0$

сеть  
прозрач.  
ная



2

$$I_0 = 3CU'$$

$$Q_1 = C(\varepsilon - U)$$

$$Q_1' = C(\varepsilon - U)'$$

$Q_2$

$$I_1 = CU'$$

$$I_1 = -C \cdot \frac{I_0}{3C} = -\frac{I_0}{3}$$

||

$$iR = (I_0 - I_1)R$$

$i =$

$$i = I_0 + I_1$$

$$i = \frac{2I_0}{3}$$

$$U_R = iR = \frac{2I_0R}{3}$$

ответ: 1)  $I_0' = \frac{\varepsilon}{4L}$

2)  $Q = \frac{1}{8} C \varepsilon^2$

3)  $U_R = \frac{2I_0R}{3}$

3

γ

m

δ

$b = \frac{d}{4}$

$U_0$

R

B

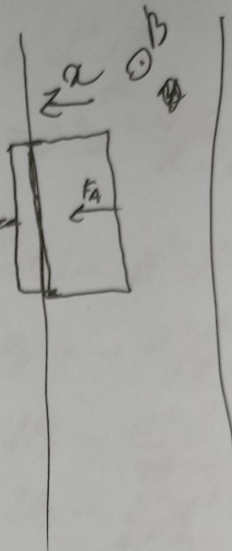
$H = 2b$

$a_1$

$U_1$

$U_2$

1) Так как рамка  
закрыта рамка  
в поле, когда  
один из проводов  
сдвинулся относительно  
другого:



$\mathcal{E} = B v d$

$F_A = B I d = B \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} d =$

$= B^2 d^2 \frac{v}{R}$

↓

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

$-m \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{B^2 d^2}{R} dx$

$-m (v_1 - v_0) = \frac{B^2 d^2}{R} \cdot \frac{d}{4}$

$v_1 = v_0 + \frac{B^2 d^2}{m R} \cdot \frac{d}{4} = v_0 + \frac{B^2 d^3}{m R \cdot 4}$

2) Когда обе стороны рамки <sup>воткнуть</sup> в поле <sup>включить</sup> будут возникать  $\mathcal{E}$  равные по модулю и противоположно направленные по направлению, из-за чего ток возникать не будет  $\Rightarrow F_A = 0$

↓

Равномерное движение

↓

$v_1 = v_2 = v_0 + \frac{B^2 d^3}{m R \cdot 4}; a = 0$

3) Так как рамка выведена из поля когда только левая сторона находится в поле

$\mathcal{E} = B v d$

$F_A = B^2 d^2 \frac{v}{R}$

(4)

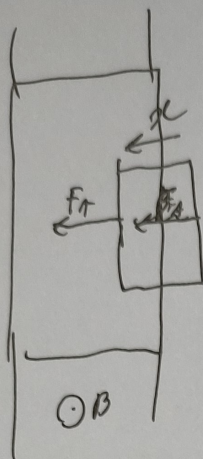
Учешован

Сапуан 11-06

У(прогол-  
вение)

Учешован

Сапуан 11-06  
Зачно 2



$$m\ddot{x} = B^2 d^2 \frac{v}{R}$$

$$-m \frac{dv}{dt} = B^2 d^2 \frac{dx}{R dt}$$

$$-m(v_2 - v_1) = B^2 d^2 \frac{d}{4R}$$

$$m(v_2 - v_1) = -\frac{B^2 d^3}{4R}$$

$$v_2 = v_1 - \frac{B^2 d^3}{4Rm}$$

$$v_2 = v_0 - \frac{B^2 d^3}{2Rm}$$

- Оуберн:
- 1)  $x = 0$
  - 2)  $v_1 = v_0 - \frac{B^2 d^3}{4Rm}$
  - 3)  $v_2 = v_0 - \frac{B^2 d^3}{2Rm}$

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5.

Умножим

Задача 11-06  
Часть 2

$$d_1 = 25 \text{ см}$$

$$d_2 = \infty$$

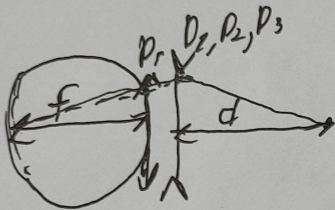
$$\frac{D_2}{D_1} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$x = ?$$

$$D_2 = ?$$

$$D_3 = ?$$

$$d_3 = 59 \text{ см}$$



$$1) \frac{1}{d_1} + \frac{1}{f} = D_1 + D_r$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{d_2} - \frac{1}{f} = D_2 + D_r \Rightarrow D_r + \frac{1}{f} = -D_2$$

$$\frac{1}{d_1} + D_2 = D_1$$

$$\frac{1}{d_1} = (D_1 - D_2)$$

$$\frac{1}{d_1} = \frac{7}{3} D_2 - D_1 = \frac{7}{3} D_2$$

$$\frac{1}{d_1} = \left( \frac{7}{3} D_2 - D_1 \right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{d_1} = \frac{4 D_2}{7}$$

$$D_2 = \frac{-7}{4 d_1} = \frac{-7}{4 \cdot 0,25} = -7 \text{ диоптр}$$

$$D_1 = 3 \text{ диоптр}$$

$$2) \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{f} = D_r$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = D_r + \frac{1}{f}$$

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

$$x = \frac{1}{7} \text{ м}$$

3)

$$\frac{1}{d_3} - \frac{1}{f} = D_3 + D_r$$

$$\frac{1}{d_3} = D_3 + D_r + \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{d_3} = D_3 + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$D_3 = \frac{1}{d_3} - \frac{1}{x} = 2 - 7 = -5 \text{ диоптр}$$

6

Итого:  $x = \frac{1}{7} \text{ м}$

2)  $D_2 = -3 \text{ диоптр}$

3)  $D_3 = -5 \text{ диоптр}$

# Упробук

$$U = 36V$$

$$U + \dot{U}R = L \dot{i}'$$

$$\epsilon \mathcal{H} \quad (\epsilon - U)C = \dot{U}R + \dot{U}R) L \dot{i}'$$

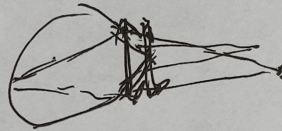
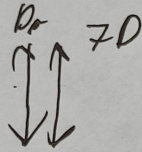
$$\dot{U}R + L \frac{di}{dt} =$$

$$U + \dot{U}R = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

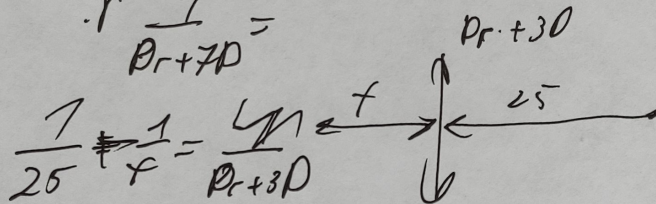
$$I_0 = 3CU'$$

$$Q_2 = C(\epsilon - U)$$

$$Q_1 = CU'$$



$$r \frac{1}{D_r + 7D} =$$



$$\frac{\frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{f} - 3D}{\frac{1}{f} - 7D} = ?$$

$$-\frac{1}{f} = \frac{-1}{7D + D_r} \quad f = 2 \frac{1}{7D + D_r}$$

$$\frac{1}{25} \neq \frac{7D + D_r}{12} = D_r + 3D$$

$$\frac{1}{25} \neq 7D + D_r = D_r + 3D$$

$$\frac{1}{25} = -4D$$

$$D = -\frac{1}{700} \quad F = 700$$

$$\frac{1}{25} = \frac{1}{700} + D_r$$