

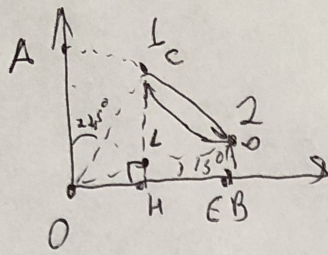
Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21202399**

ID профиля: **377357**

Вариант 6



$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2 V_2}$$

1) выемка падающей окружности - a

масса $P_1 = P_0 \cdot \sin(90^\circ - 22,5^\circ) \cdot a$ $V_1 = V_0 \cdot \cos(90^\circ - 22,5^\circ)$

$P_2 = P_0 \cdot \sin(15^\circ) \cdot a$ $V_2 = V_0 \cos(15^\circ)$

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2 V_2} = \frac{P_0 \cos 22,5^\circ \cdot V_0 \cdot \sin 22,5^\circ \cdot a}{P_0 \sin 15^\circ \cdot V_0 \cdot \cos 15^\circ \cdot a} = \frac{2 \cos 22,5^\circ \sin 22,5^\circ}{2 \cos 15^\circ \sin 15^\circ} =$$

$$= \frac{\sin 45^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

Ответ: $\sqrt{2}$

3) $A_{21} = -\Delta U_{21} = -\int R(T_1, -T_2) = -\frac{5}{8} \int R T_1 (\sqrt{2} - 1) = -\frac{5 P_0 V_0 \sqrt{2} (\sqrt{2} - 1)}{8} a^2$

$\int R T_1 = P_1 V_1 = P_0 V_0 \cdot a^2 \cdot \sin 22,5^\circ \cos 22,5^\circ = \frac{P_0 V_0 a^2 \sqrt{2}}{4}$

$A_{12} = S_{сек AOB} - S_{сект AOC} - S_{дочк} - S_{сект ODB} + S_{дочк ODE} =$
 $= \left(\frac{\pi a^2}{4} - \frac{\pi a^2}{16} - \frac{a \sin 67,5 \cdot a \cos 67,5}{2} - \frac{\pi a^2}{24} + \frac{a^2 \sin 15 \cos 15}{2} \right) P_0 V_0$

$= \left(\frac{5\pi}{48} + \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{8} \right) a^2 P_0 V_0$

$\frac{A_{12}}{A_{12}} = \frac{A_{12} + A_{21}}{A_{12}} = \frac{\left(\frac{5\pi}{48} + \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{8} - \frac{5(2-\sqrt{2})}{8} \right) P_0 V_0 a^2}{\left(\frac{5\pi}{48} + \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{8} \right) P_0 V_0 a^2}$

Ответ: $\frac{7\pi}{48} + \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{8}$
 $\frac{7\pi}{48} + \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{8}$

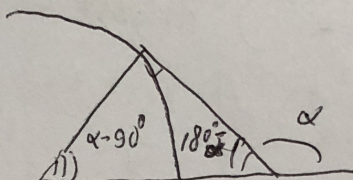
№2

2) Тензиометр будет разбит при том же $Pdv = \frac{5}{2} J R dt$

значит касательная в точке касания имеет $\alpha = \frac{5}{2}$,
 тогда tg искомого угла равен $-\frac{1}{\text{tg } \alpha} = \frac{2}{5}$

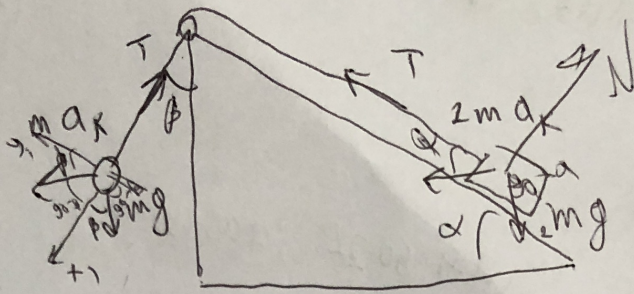
Ответ: ~~$\text{tg } \frac{2}{5}$~~

$\text{tg } \beta = \frac{2}{5}$



Чепуховик

1



$$m a_k \cos \beta = m g \cos(90 - \beta)$$

$$m a_k \cos \beta = m g \sin \beta$$

$$a_k = g + g \beta = \frac{5}{12} g$$

$$\frac{169}{156} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{6}{5}$$

~~$$\sqrt{m a_k^2 + (m g)^2} = T$$~~

$$T \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m a_k \cos(90 - \beta) + m g \cos \beta - T = m a \\ T + (2 m a_k \cos 2 + m g \cos(90 - \alpha)) = 2 m a \end{array} \right.$$

$$m a_k \quad \frac{25}{156} + \frac{12}{13} = \frac{169}{156}$$

$$a_u = a_{sp}$$

$$429 = 143 \cdot 3 = 13 \cdot 11 \cdot 3$$

$$S = H \cdot \cos \beta$$

$$780 = 13 \cdot 60 = 13 \cdot 3 \cdot 20$$

$$\frac{11}{20}$$

$$m \frac{5}{12} g \cdot \frac{5}{13} + m g \cdot \frac{12}{13} = T = m a$$

$$T + (2 \cdot m \cdot \frac{5}{12} g \cdot \frac{4}{5} + 2 m g \cdot \frac{3}{5}) = 2 m a$$

$$\frac{169}{156} m g + \frac{2}{3} m g - \frac{6}{5} m g$$

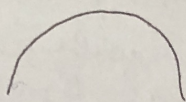
$$\frac{268}{3515}$$

$$\frac{169}{156} - \frac{8}{15}$$

$$\frac{845 - 416}{780} = \frac{429}{780} g = 955g$$

Упростим (3)

$$\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$



~~x = \cos t~~
 $dx = -\sin t dt$
 $\frac{dx}{\cos t} = \frac{-\sin t dt}{\cos t}$
 $dx = -\sin t dt$

~~x = \cos t~~
 $\int_0^{\pi/2} dt \cos t = \sin t \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = 1 - 0$

$JRT_1 = \rho_0 V_0 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

$u = \cos t$
 $du = -\sin t dt$

$A_{1-2} = S_{\text{сект}} AOB - S_{\text{треуг}} AOC - S_{\Delta AON} - S_{\text{сект}} ODB + S_{\Delta ODN} =$

$= \left(\frac{\pi a^2}{4} - \frac{\pi \cdot 22,5^2}{360} - \frac{a \sin 67,5 a \cos 67,5}{2} - \frac{15 \pi a^2}{360} + \frac{a \sin 67,5 a \cos 67,5}{2} \right) \rho_0 V_0$

$\left(\frac{\pi a^2}{4} - \frac{\pi}{16} a^2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} a^2 - \frac{a^2}{24} + \frac{a^2}{8} \right) \rho_0 V_0$

$= \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{5 \cdot \pi}{48} - \frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)}{8} \right) a^2 = \left(\frac{5\pi}{48} + \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{8} \right) a^2 \rho_0 V_0$

$A_{12} = \frac{\Delta U_{12}}{2} = \frac{3(T_1 - T_2)}{2} JR =$

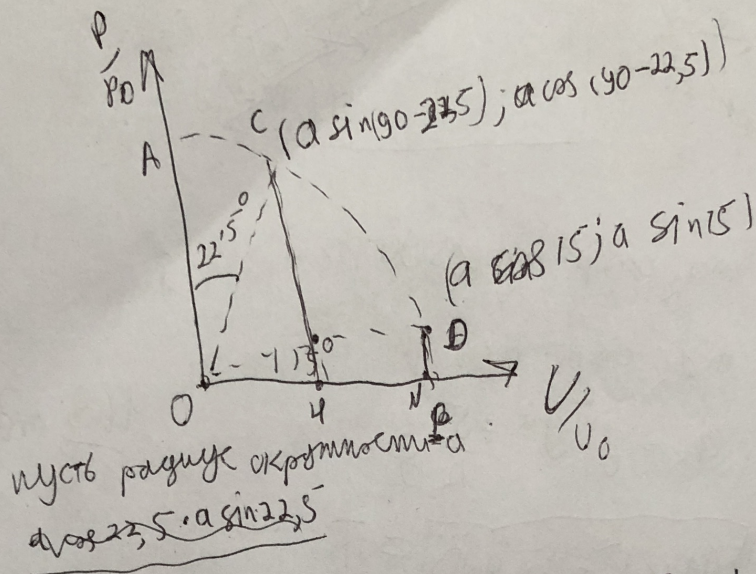
$JRT_1 = \rho_0 V_0 a^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\frac{3}{2} JR T_1 (\sqrt{2}-1)$

$\frac{3}{2} \rho_0 V_0 a^2 (\sqrt{2}-1)$

Република

(2)



$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2 V_2} = \frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2 V_2} = \frac{a^2 \sin 22.5 \cos 22.5}{a^2 \sin 15 \cos 15} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} a \sin 45}{\frac{1}{2} a \sin 30} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$P^2 + V^2 = a^2$$

$$P = \sqrt{a^2 - V^2}$$

$$\int_{a \cos 22.5}^{a \cos 15} \sqrt{a^2 - v^2} dv = \int_{\cos 22.5}^{\cos 15} \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{a}\right)^2} dv$$

$$\frac{v}{a} = t \quad dt = \frac{dv}{a} \quad \int_{\cos 22.5}^{\cos 15} \sqrt{1 - t^2} dt = \arcsin t \Big|_{\cos 22.5}^{\cos 15}$$

$$\int \cos x \sin x dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \arcsin x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$$

$$x = \sin t$$

$$dx = \cos t dt$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} \cos t dt}{\cos t} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt = \sin t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 - 0 = 1$$

Часть 2

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

Шифр: **21202399**

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Вариант 6

N5

Пучок D_1 - оптическая сила линзы D_2 - оптическая сила очков для близу D_3 - оптическая сила очков для даль и D_4 - оптическая сила конъюнктивного очков, f - расстояние от сетчатки, $d = 25$ см

$$\textcircled{1} D_1 + D_2 = \frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{d}$$

$$\textcircled{2} D_1 + D_3 = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\textcircled{3} D_3 = \frac{7}{3} D_2$$

$$\textcircled{4} D_1 = \frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\textcircled{5} D_1 + D_4 = \frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{2d}$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow D_2 - D_3 = \frac{1}{d}$$

$$\begin{cases} D_2 - D_3 = 4 \\ D_3 = \frac{7}{3} D_2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} D_2 = -3 \text{ дптр} \\ D_3 = -7 \text{ дптр} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{4} \Rightarrow D_3 = \frac{1}{x} \quad -7 = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{7} \text{ м} \approx 14,3 \text{ см}$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{5} \Rightarrow D_2 - D_4 = \frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{2d}$$

$$D_2 - D_4 = 4 - 2$$

$$D_4 = 2 - D_2 = -5 \text{ дптр}$$

Ответ: 1) $x = \frac{1}{7} \text{ м} = 14,3 \text{ см}$; $D_{\text{лин}} = -7 \text{ дптр}$

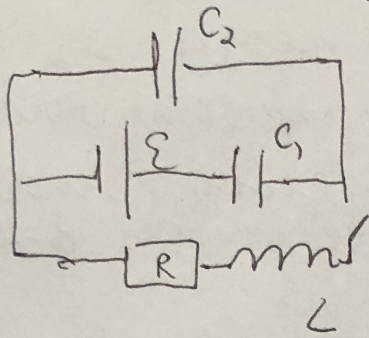
2) $D_{\text{кон}} = -5 \text{ дптр}$

Черновик

Чистовик вариант 11-06

(2)

N3



1) сразу после замыкания тока в цепи нет

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon = \frac{q_1}{C_1} + \frac{q_2}{C_2} \\ q_1 = q_2 \\ \varepsilon = \frac{q_1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{q_1}{C_1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} q_1 = \frac{3}{4} C \varepsilon \\ \frac{1}{4} \frac{q_1}{C_1} = \varepsilon \\ q_2 = \frac{3}{4} C \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{\varepsilon}{4R}$$

Ответ: $\frac{\varepsilon}{4R}$

2) В установившемся режиме тока нет, конденсатор C_2 разряжен

$$\varepsilon = \frac{q_3}{C_1} \quad q_3 = C \varepsilon \quad \Delta q = q_3 - q_1 = \frac{C \varepsilon}{4}$$

$$\frac{q_1^2}{2C_1} + \frac{q_2^2}{2C_2} + \varepsilon \Delta q = \frac{q_3^2}{2C_1} + Q$$

$$\frac{9}{32} C \varepsilon^2 + \frac{9}{96} C \varepsilon^2 + \frac{C \varepsilon^2}{4} = \frac{C \varepsilon^2}{2} + Q$$

$$Q = \frac{C \varepsilon^2}{4} + \frac{9 C \varepsilon^2}{32} + \frac{9 C \varepsilon^2}{96} - \frac{C \varepsilon^2}{2} = \frac{C \varepsilon^2}{8}$$

Ответ: $\frac{C \varepsilon^2}{8}$

N 4

$$1) \mathcal{E}_{i \text{ макс}} = B V_0 d$$

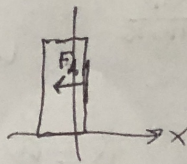
$$I_0 = \frac{\mathcal{E}_i}{R} = \frac{B V_0 d}{R}$$

$$-ma = -F_A$$

$$B I_0 d = ma$$

$$a = \frac{B I_0 d}{m} = \frac{B^2 d^2 V_0}{R m}$$

$$\text{Амперы: } \frac{B^2 d^2 V_0}{R m}$$



2) $V(t) = V_0 + a(t) \cdot t$ Паўка занеграемца гэ мова нольфера нолька нолька нолька не будзем б ноль, а замел глумеме адбасягну $l = \frac{B^2 d^2 t}{R m}$

$$a(t) = \frac{B^2 d^2}{R m} V(t)$$

$$dl = \frac{B^2 d^2}{R m} dt$$

$$V(t) = V_0 - \frac{B^2 d^2}{R m} V(t) t$$

$$\text{Замел}_2 \quad k = l + 1$$

$$dk = dl$$

$$V(t) \left(1 + \frac{B^2 d^2 t}{R m} \right) = V_0$$

$$V(t) = \frac{V_0}{1 + \frac{B^2 d^2 t}{R m}}$$

$$S = d/u$$

$$S = \int_0^{t_1} V(t) dt = \int_0^{t_1} \frac{V_0}{1 + \frac{B^2 d^2 t}{R m}} dt$$

$$= \frac{R m}{B^2 d^2} V_0 \int_0^{\frac{B^2 d^2 t_1}{R m} + 1} \frac{1}{1+k} dk =$$

сц замел 1 сц замел 2

$$= \frac{R m}{B^2 d^2} V_0 \ln \left(\frac{B^2 d^2}{R m} t_1 + 1 \right) = d/u$$

$$\ln \left(\frac{B^2 d^2}{R m} t_1 + 1 \right) = \frac{B^2 d^3}{4 R m V_0} \Rightarrow \frac{B^2 d^2}{R m} t_1 = e^{\frac{B^2 d^3}{4 R m V_0}} - 1 \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{R m}{B^2 d^2} \left(e^{\frac{B^2 d^3}{4 R m V_0}} - 1 \right)$$

2) напряжение

Участок

Вариант 11-06

(4)

$$V_1 = V(t_1) = \frac{V_0}{1 + \frac{B^2 d^2 t_1}{Rm}} = \frac{V_0}{e^{\frac{B^2 d^3}{4RmV_0}}}$$

Ответ: $\frac{V_0}{e^{\frac{B^2 d^3}{4RmV_0}}}$

3) $U(t) = \frac{V_1}{1 + \frac{B^2 d^2 t}{Rm}}$

$S = d/4$

$$S = \int_0^{t_2} u(t) dt = \int_0^{t_2} \frac{V_1}{1 + \frac{B^2 d^2 t}{Rm}} dt = \frac{Rm}{B^2 d^2} V_1 \ln\left(\frac{B^2 d^2 t_2}{Rm} + 1\right) = \frac{d}{4}$$

$$\frac{B^2 d^2}{Rm} t_2 + 1 = e^{\frac{B^2 d^3}{4RmV_1}}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{Rm}{B^2 d^2} \left(e^{\frac{B^2 d^3}{4RmV_1}} - 1 \right)$$

$$V_2 = U(t_2) = \frac{V_1}{1 + \frac{B^2 d^2 t_2}{Rm}} = \frac{V_0}{e^{\frac{B^2 d^3}{4RmV_0}}} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{B^2 d^3}{4RmV_1}}}{e^{\frac{B^2 d^3}{4RmV_1}}}$$

$$= \frac{V_0}{e^{\frac{B^2 d^3}{4RmV_0}} \cdot e^{\frac{B^2 d^3}{4RmV_0}}}$$

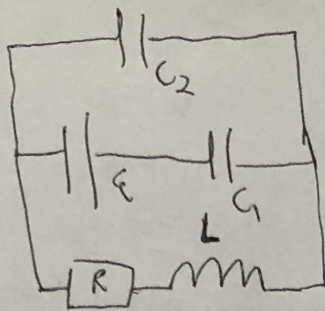
~~Ответ: $V_2 = \frac{V_0}{e^{\frac{B^2 d^3}{4RmV_0}} \cdot e^{\frac{B^2 d^3}{4RmV_0}}}$~~

Ответ: $V_2 = \frac{V_0}{e^{\frac{B^2 d^3}{4RmV_0}} \cdot e^{\frac{B^2 d^3}{4RmV_0}}}$

Цепь

(1)

N3



$$b. \begin{cases} q_{C_1} = q_{C_2} = q_1 \Leftrightarrow E = \frac{q_1}{C} + \frac{q_1}{3C} \Rightarrow \\ E = \frac{q_1}{C_1} + \frac{q_1}{C_2} \Rightarrow q = \frac{3}{4} CE \end{cases}$$

спустя некоторое время замыкаем ток не мерем

$$E = \frac{q_1}{C_1} + L y'$$

$$L y' = E - \frac{q_1}{C_1}$$

$$y' = \frac{E - \frac{q_1}{C_1}}{L} = \frac{E}{4L}$$

2. В установившемся режиме ток не мерем, конденсатор C2 - разряжен

$$E = \frac{q_2}{C_1}$$

$$q_2 = C_1 U_{C_1} = CE$$

$$\Delta q = CE - \frac{3}{4} CE = \frac{1}{4} CE$$

$$\frac{q_1^2}{2C_1} + \frac{q_1^2}{2C_2} + E \Delta q = Q + \frac{q_2^2}{2C_1}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{9}{16} = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} + x$$

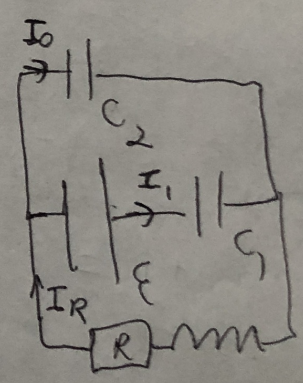
$$x = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\frac{9}{16} CE^2 + \frac{9}{16} CE^2 + \frac{CE^2}{4} = \frac{CE^2}{2} + Q$$

$$\frac{36}{96} CE^2 + \frac{CE^2}{4} = \frac{CE^2}{2} + Q$$

$$\frac{60}{96} CE^2 - \frac{48}{96} CE^2 = Q$$

$$Q = \frac{12}{96} CE^2 = \frac{CE^2}{8}$$



$$\Sigma I = I_1 + I_0$$

$$E = \frac{q_3}{C_1} + \frac{q_4}{C_2}$$

$$q_3 + q_4 = q_1 + q_1$$

$$L y' + I R = \frac{q_4}{C_2}$$

$v(t) = v_0$
 $\frac{d^2 v(t)}{dt^2} = -\frac{B^2 d^2 v(t)}{m}$
 $v(t) \left(1 + \frac{B^2 d^2 t}{m}\right) = v_0$

$\mathcal{E}_i = \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t} = \beta \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta t} = \beta v_0 d$

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

$\mathcal{E}_i = \beta v(t) d$
 $I(t) = \frac{\beta v(t) d}{R}$

$ma = \beta I d$
 $a = \frac{\beta^2 v_0 d^2}{Rm}$

$v(t) = v_0 + a(t)t$
 $a(t) = \frac{\beta I(t) d}{m} = \frac{\beta^2 d^2 v(t)}{Rm}$

$\beta = \frac{B}{k} \text{ koriga panna uemushu b nose } d=0$
 $\beta = v_0 t + \frac{at^2}{2}$
 $\frac{d}{4} = v_0 t - \frac{B^2 v_0 d^2 t^2}{2Rm}$

$\int_0^{t_1} \frac{v_0}{1 + \frac{B^2 d^2 t}{m}} dt$

$v_1 = v_0 + at$
 $t^2 \frac{B^2 v_0 d^2}{2Rm} - v_0 t + \frac{d}{4} = 0$

$v(t) = \frac{v_0}{1 + \frac{B^2 d^2 t}{m}}$

$l = \frac{B^2 d^2 t}{m}$
 $dl = \frac{B^2 d^2}{m} dt$

$t = \frac{v_0 \pm \sqrt{v_0^2 - \frac{B^2 v_0 d^3}{2Rm}}}{\frac{B^2 v_0 d^2}{Rm}}$

$\int v(t) dt = \frac{d}{4}$

NS
 Мысли D_1 - амплитуда тока D_2 - число герцов D_3 - число витков D_4 - расстояние между витками

$\int \frac{v_0}{K} dk$
 $\ln \frac{v_0}{K} = \ln v_0 - \ln K$

$D_1 + D_2 = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{d}$
 $D_1 + D_3 = \frac{1}{5}$

$D_2 - D_3 = \frac{1}{d}$
 $D_2 - D_3 = 14$

$D_3 = \frac{3}{7} D_2$
 $D_3 = \frac{1}{7} D_2 = \frac{1}{7} \cdot 14 = 2$

$D_2 = \frac{3}{7} D_3$
 $D_1 = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{x}$

$-D_3 = \frac{1}{x}$
 $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{7} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{7} m$

$D_1 + D_4 = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2d}$

$D_2 - D_4 = \frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{2d}$

$\ln \left(1 + \frac{B^2 d^2 t}{m}\right) = \frac{d}{4}$
 $1 + \frac{B^2 d^2 t}{m} = e^{\frac{d}{4}}$

$-3 - D_4 = 2$
 $D_4 = 5 \text{ витков}$