

# Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21201488**

ID профиля: **872830**

Вариант 8

Meppsbun

$$\frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$E' = F + dV \cdot P$$

$$E = C_v \cdot t$$

$$dV \cdot P = (\sin \alpha)' \cdot \cos \alpha P_0 V_0$$

$$= \cos^2 \alpha P_0 V_0$$

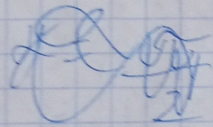
$$R \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha = t \cdot n$$

"

$$C_v \beta \cdot \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2} = E$$

$$V_0 P_0 \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha = n R t$$

$$C_v C_v \beta \cdot \cos 2\alpha = E'$$



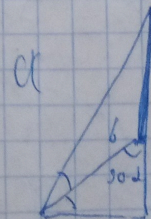
$$\cos 2 \frac{\pi}{4} = \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$F = C_v \beta \cdot \cos 2\alpha - P_0 V_0 \cdot \cos^3 \alpha$$

"

$$\frac{5}{2} R P_0 V_0 \cos 2\alpha (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{n R}$$



$$P_0 V_0 \left( \frac{5}{2} \cos 2\alpha - \cos^3 \alpha \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{6}{\sin(90 - 2\alpha)}$$

$$\frac{1}{6}$$

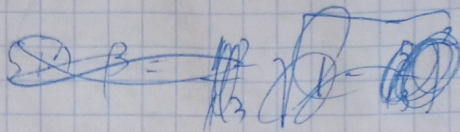
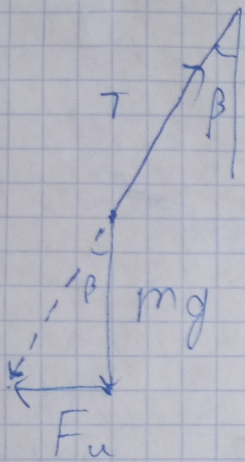
$$5 \cos^3 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha \cdot \frac{5}{2}$$

Задание 1

№1 Баруунд 11-08

Хэрвэгээр  $\theta$  хөдөөг үзвэл хэрвэгээр үзвэл  
Сүүлийн Омчлол, Газарног  $\theta$   
хүрээ. Иа махуу  $\theta$  бүх дү-  
гэм гүйцэтгэвэл мэдэ үнэр-  
гүй.

$m\vec{g} + F_u \parallel \gamma$  м.к. үрэл  
ногмолд



$$\sin \beta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \beta} = \frac{12}{13}$$

~~$$m\vec{g} + F_u = m\vec{a}_c$$~~

$a_c$  - үзвэл

Сүүлийн = үзвэл мэдэ  
хүрээ

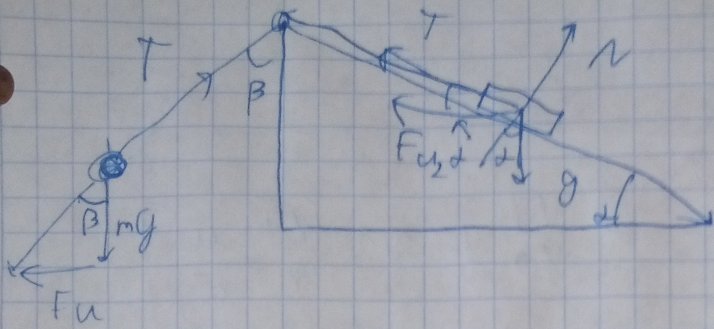
$$\frac{mg}{F_u} = \frac{g}{a_c} = \frac{\cos \beta}{\sin \beta}$$

$$a_c = \frac{g \cdot \sin \beta}{\cos \beta} \approx 24 \frac{m}{c^2}$$

$\theta$  хэрвэгээр с.о.

но махуу үзвэл махуу  
 $\theta$  бүх дүгэм гүйцэтгэвэл мэдэ үнэр-  
гүй. Иа махуу  $\theta$  бүх дүгэм гүйцэтгэвэл мэдэ үнэр-  
гүй. Иа махуу  $\theta$  бүх дүгэм гүйцэтгэвэл мэдэ үнэр-  
гүй.

(uucm 2)



$$F_{u2} = 5m \cdot a_c$$

$$a = \frac{mg}{\cos \beta} - T = T - F_u \cos \alpha$$

uucm 2

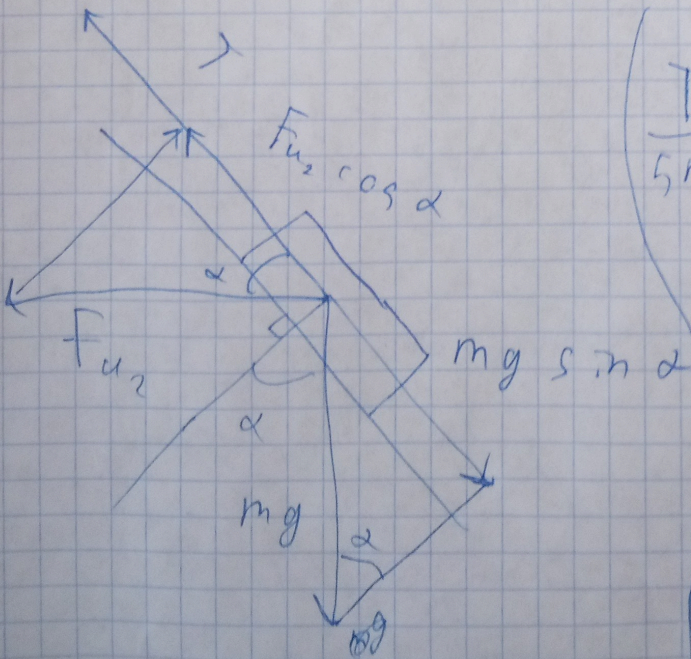
~~$T + F_u \cos \alpha$~~

$$T + 5m a_c \cdot \cos \alpha - 5mg \cdot \sin \alpha$$


---


$$5m$$

$$\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{4}{5}$$



$$\frac{T}{5m} + \frac{T}{m} = \frac{a_c}{\cos \beta} + g \sin \alpha$$

$$- \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} g \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{6T}{5m} = \frac{13}{5}g + \frac{4}{5}g -$$

$$- \frac{48}{25}g = \frac{37}{25}g$$

(Lern 3)

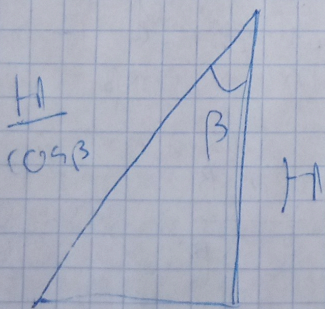
$$T = \frac{37}{30} mg$$

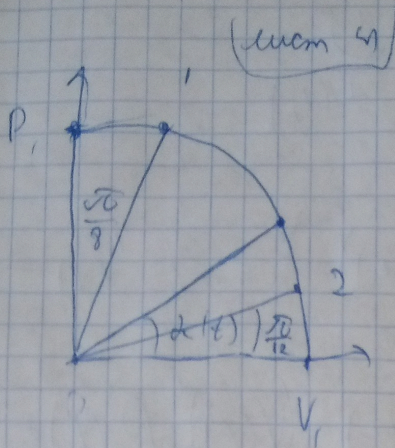
$$\textcircled{2} \quad a = \frac{g}{\cos \beta} - \frac{T}{m} = \frac{41}{30} g \approx \frac{41}{3} \frac{m}{s^2}$$

~~$T^2$~~   $\frac{T^2}{2} a = \frac{H}{\cos \beta}$   
T - arkanse Bogen

$$\textcircled{3} \quad T = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{a \cos \beta}}$$

rechnerisch





12 [человек]

$J(t)$  - градиент от Бренера

$P_1, V_1$  - параметры, с которыми организмом

1-2 определяются для

или  $P$  и  $V$

$$t = \frac{P \cdot V}{nR}$$

~~$t_1, t_2$~~

$$\frac{t_1 - t_2}{t_2} = \frac{P_1 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{8} \cdot V_1 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{8} - P_1 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot V_1}{P_1 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot V_1 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{12}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{6}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

~~$E = C_v \cdot n \cdot t = C_v \cdot \frac{P \cdot V}{R}$~~

$$E = C_v \cdot n \cdot t = \frac{C_v \cdot P \cdot V}{R}$$

$$E(t) = \frac{C_V}{R} \cdot \frac{P_1 V_1}{2} \cdot \sin(2\alpha(t)) \quad (\text{учет 5})$$

$$\alpha'(t) \cdot \left( \frac{C_V}{R} \cdot P_1 V_1 \cdot \cos(2\alpha(t)) \right) = E'(t) =$$

$$= Q'(t) - A'(t) = Q'(t) - (V(t))' \cdot P^0(t) =$$

$$0 = +P_1 V_1 \cdot \sin^2(2\alpha(t)) \cdot \alpha'(t) + Q'$$

$Q'(t)$  - менує, зростає чи  
зменшує (уважно)

$A'(t)$  - у уважно

$$Q'(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{C_V}{R} \cdot \alpha'(t) \cdot P_1 V_1 \cdot (\cos^2 2\alpha - \sin^2 2\alpha) - \sin^2 2\alpha$$

$$\frac{5}{2} \cos^2 2\alpha = + \frac{7}{2} \sin^2 2\alpha$$

учет 6

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \tan(2\alpha) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{7}}$$

$$\eta = \frac{A}{A+Q} = \frac{\int_{\frac{5}{2}\pi}^{\frac{11}{2}\pi} \sin^2 \alpha}{\int_{\frac{5}{2}\pi}^{\frac{11}{2}\pi} \left( \frac{C_V}{R} \cos 2\alpha + 2 \sin^2 2\alpha \right)}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{\sin 2t}{\sqrt{5}}$$

(learn to  
remember)

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} \frac{5}{2} \cos 2t dt$$

$$= \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{5}{4} \left( \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + 2 \left( \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} \right)$$

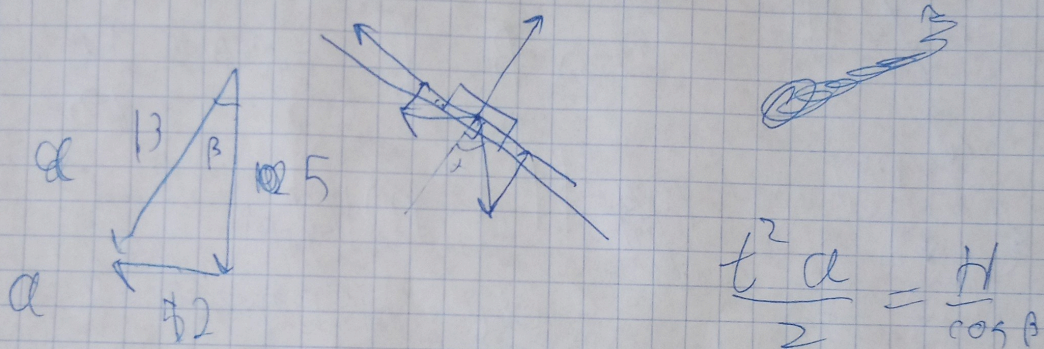
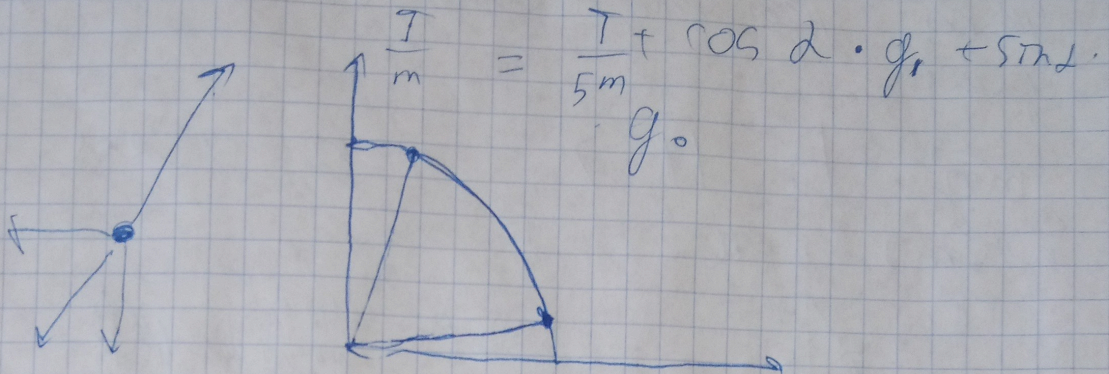
$$= -\sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$

1/1



$$100 \text{ J} = 10 \text{ cal}$$

$$PV = nRT$$



$$T = mg \sin \alpha \quad a = \frac{T - mg \sin \alpha}{m}$$

$$\frac{13}{5} = \frac{78}{30}$$

$$\frac{12}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5}$$

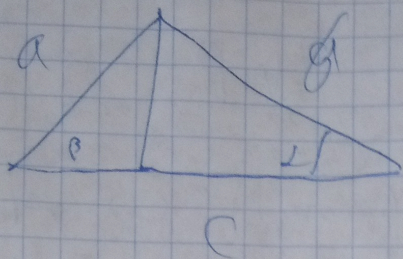
$$\frac{17}{5} = \frac{85 - 42}{25} = \frac{37}{25}$$

$$A = 24 \frac{12}{5} g = 24 \frac{u}{c^2}$$

$$\frac{41}{30}$$

rennsbur

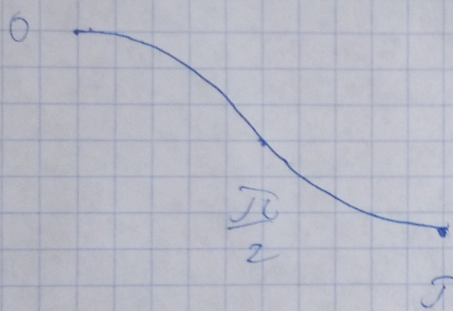
$$\sin(\alpha) \cdot a \cdot \rho = \sin \beta \cdot b \cdot \rho$$



$$\sin(90 - 2\alpha) \cdot b = \sin(90 + \alpha) \cdot a$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\int \sin^2 \alpha = \sin \alpha$$



$$\sin^2 \alpha +$$

$$\int \sin \alpha (-\cos \alpha)' = \frac{-\sin^2 \alpha}{2} +$$

$$- \int \cos^2 \alpha =$$

$$\cos\left(2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) = \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$3 \cos^2 \alpha = 5 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\int \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{\cos \cdot \sin + \cos' \sin'}{2}$$

tg

Menggunakan

$$\frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2}$$

# Часть 2

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

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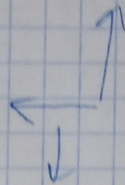
Вариант 8

$$X'' + 2\gamma X' + \omega^2 X = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \equiv \mathcal{D}$$

$$e^{-\gamma t} \cdot \cos(\omega_0 t + c)$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\omega^2 - \gamma^2}$$



$$X' = \gamma e^{\gamma t} \cdot \cos(\omega_0 t + c) - e^{\gamma t} \cdot \omega_0 \sin(\omega_0 t + c)$$

$$X'' = -\gamma^2 e^{\gamma t} \cdot \cos(\omega_0 t + c) - \cancel{2\gamma e^{\gamma t} \cdot \sin(\omega_0 t + c)}$$

$$- \cancel{2\gamma e^{\gamma t} \cdot \omega_0 \sin(\omega_0 t + c)} - e^{\gamma t} \cdot \omega_0^2 \cos(\omega_0 t + c)$$

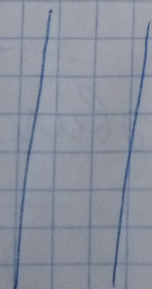
$$\omega_0^2 = \omega^2 - \gamma^2$$

$$\cancel{2\gamma^2 e^{\gamma t} \cdot \cos(\omega_0 t + c)} + \cancel{2\gamma e^{\gamma t} \cdot \omega_0 \sin(\omega_0 t + c)}$$

$$+ \omega^2 e^{\gamma t} \cdot \cos(\omega_0 t + c)$$

$$\int e^{\alpha t} \cdot \sin^2 \beta t = \frac{e^{\alpha t}}{\alpha} + \int \cancel{\sin^2 \beta t} \cdot \frac{e^{\alpha t}}{\alpha} \cdot 2/3 \sin$$

$$2 \sin \beta t \cdot \beta \cos \beta t = \beta \sin(2\beta t)$$



$d[V, B]$

непроблем

$$\frac{1}{0,25} \cdot \frac{1}{X} = \frac{1}{F}$$

$$\frac{1}{0,25} \cdot \frac{1}{5F} = \frac{1}{5F}$$

$$\frac{1}{X} = \frac{1}{5F}$$

$$\frac{1}{X} = \frac{1}{5F}$$

$$\frac{1}{0,25} = \frac{1}{5 \times 5F}$$

$$e^x \cdot \sin(\omega t + K)$$

$$\frac{1}{5x} = \frac{1}{0,25}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\omega^2 + \gamma^2}$$

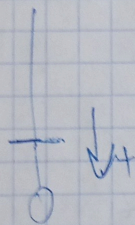
$$x = 0,2 \text{ m}$$

$$x'' + 2\gamma x' + \omega^2 x$$

$$-\frac{1}{0,2} = \frac{1}{5F} = -5 \text{ gump}$$

$$d'' + \frac{B}{m} d' + \frac{K}{m} d = 0$$

$$\textcircled{F} = -dK - VP$$



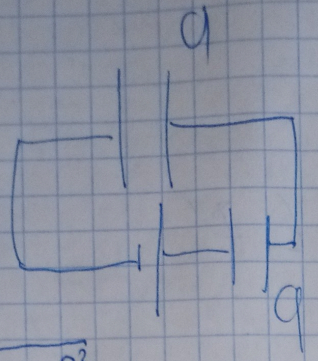
$$\frac{F}{m} + \frac{dK}{m} + \frac{VP}{m} = 0$$



$$E - \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{dQ}{dt} \cdot R + Q'' \cdot L$$

$Q$  уепростук

$$q \rightarrow q \cdot \frac{6}{5}$$

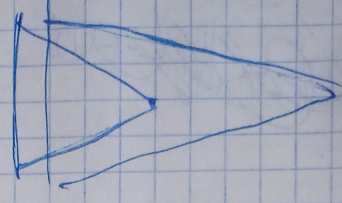


$$\sqrt{\frac{L}{600L} + \frac{R^2}{40^2}}$$

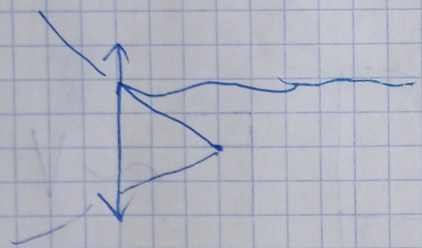
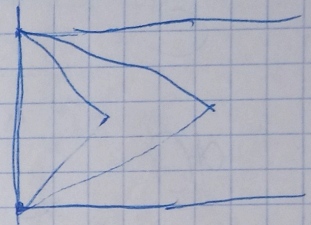
$$L q'' = q - q' R$$

$$I_R = 0$$

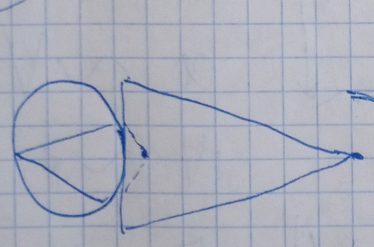
$$I_L = 0$$



$$L C q'' + q' R C - q = 0$$



$$\frac{1}{\infty} + \frac{1}{0}$$



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

$$\frac{1}{0.25} * \frac{1}{X} = \frac{1}{5F}$$

$$-\frac{1}{X} = -\frac{1}{5X} + \frac{1}{125}$$

$$\frac{1}{0.25} - \frac{1}{5X} = \frac{1}{5F}$$

$$-5 = -1 + 4X$$

$$4X = -4$$

$$\frac{1}{\infty} + \frac{1}{X} = \frac{1}{5F}$$

$$X = 1$$

$$-\frac{5}{5X} = -\frac{1}{5X} + \frac{1}{5/4}$$

успешно

~~успешно~~

$$-\frac{4}{5} X = \frac{4}{5}$$

$\int e^-$

~~Handwritten scribbles~~

~~Handwritten scribbles~~

$$\frac{q}{C} = U = L I'$$

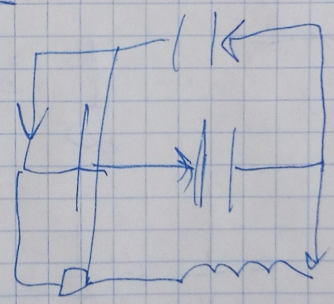
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$$\frac{q}{C} + \frac{q}{5C} = \cancel{E}$$

$q \cdot [V, B]$

$$\frac{dQ}{5C} = E$$

$$q = \frac{5EC}{6}$$



$$F \sim V$$

$$a \sim V$$

$$dV \sim d$$

$$\frac{5EC}{6C}$$

$$\frac{5}{6} E$$

$$V' = \frac{F}{m} = V \cdot d$$

$$\frac{1}{6} E$$

$$I = \frac{V \cdot d \cdot B}{R}$$

уезина

$$F = I \cdot B$$

$$\int e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \cdot \sin^2(\omega t) dt = \int$$

$$\int -\frac{L}{R} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \cdot \sin^2(\omega t) dt + \int \frac{L}{R} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \cdot$$

$$\cdot \omega \sin(2\omega t)$$

$$\int e^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t = \frac{e^{\alpha t}}{\alpha} \sin \beta t +$$

$$\int \frac{e^{\alpha t}}{\alpha} \beta \cos \beta t dt$$

непробук

$$- \frac{e^{\alpha t}}{\alpha^2} \cdot \beta \cos \beta t + \int \frac{e^{\alpha t}}{\alpha^2} \cdot \beta^2 \sin \beta t$$

$$\int e^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t \left( 1 + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} \right) dt =$$

$$= \frac{e^{\alpha t}}{\alpha} \sin \beta t - \frac{e^{\alpha t}}{\alpha^2} \beta \cos \beta t$$



$$E - \frac{q(t)}{C} = 6 q'(t) R + 6 q''(t) L \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{лем 2} \\ \text{уравнение} \end{array} \right\}$$

6 напряжением из моста, равно углу  
 заряд на  $C$ , напряжение на  $\Delta q$  на  
 $C_2$  напряжение на  $\frac{C_2}{C} \Delta q = 5 \Delta q$

$$\frac{q'(t)}{6CL} + \frac{R}{L} q''(t) + q'''(t) = 0$$

~~q(t)~~

$$q'(t) = I(t) = e^{-\frac{R}{2L}t} \cdot \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{1}{6CL} - \frac{R^2}{4L^2}}$$

$$N(t) = (6 I(t))^2 \cdot R$$

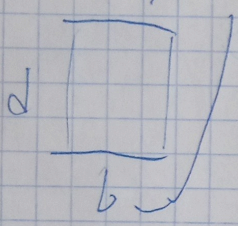
$$\int_0^{\infty} N(t) dt = 36R \cdot \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \cdot \sin^2(\omega t) dt =$$

③ при  $I_0$  макс через резистор  
 равен  $\frac{6}{5} I_0$ ,  $U = \frac{6}{5} I_0 R$

Короче задача берогум,  
 менеема направение море  
 в паике, и менеема  
 режа паика, аи на компже  
 генемблем сема диемера, а  
 за амбуонсе кеузеринг, а  
 зривум,

$$\textcircled{3} \quad V_2 = V_1 - \frac{\beta^2 d^2 d}{Rm} = V_0 - \frac{4 \beta^2 d^3}{3 Rm}$$

на сие менее сема ге  
 генемблем



семе поберум, семе  
 сема дием поберум

паики в первом семе, в  
 амграв море, м.к. 0

менеема жак  $\psi'$ , и менеема  
 направение (а жак и жак(мем)  
 море, м.к. бже жже режа,  
 - не - жем +

мем 4  
 мемблек

~5

$$\frac{1}{0,25 \mu} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{5F}$$

(eine parallel  
nehmen  $\frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{5F}$ ,  
x setzen oben in)

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

$$\frac{1}{0,25 \mu} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{5x}$$

$$\frac{4}{5x} = \frac{1}{0,25}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{5} = 0,2 \mu$$

$$\textcircled{1} D = -\frac{1}{x} = -5 \text{ gmm}$$

$$\frac{1}{0,5 \mu} = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{7}{10}$$

$\textcircled{2}$

dem 5  
umkehr

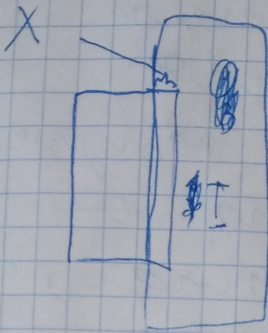
N3

Papayum 11-08

ucem 1

N4

$$I = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} = \frac{\psi'}{R} = \frac{B \cdot d \cdot v}{R}$$



$$|F| = I \cdot B \cdot d$$

ucem 3  
ucemobem

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

①

m.k.  $Hl = 3d \Rightarrow \frac{2d}{3} = b$ , ms para-  
ca bozgem naitocentro.

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{B^2 d^2 \cdot \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)}{R m}$$

ucemobem ucemobem yuenobuacemob  
Om X

Konga parauca naitocentro bozgem  
8 name,  $x = b$ ,  $I = 0$  m.k.  $\psi = 0$ ,

$F = 0$ ,  $a = 0$ , a yracem,

$$V_1 = V_0 - \frac{B^2 d^2 \cdot (b)}{R m} = V_0 - \frac{2B^2 d^3}{3R m}$$

②



36R.

$$\int e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \sin^2(\omega t) dt = -\frac{L}{R} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

$$\sin^2(\omega t) \cdot \int \frac{L}{R} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \omega \sin(2\omega t) dt =$$

$$= -\frac{L}{R} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \sin^2 \omega t +$$

$$+ \frac{L}{R} \omega \left( \int e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \cdot \left(-\frac{L}{R}\right) \right)$$

freigegeben