

# Часть 1

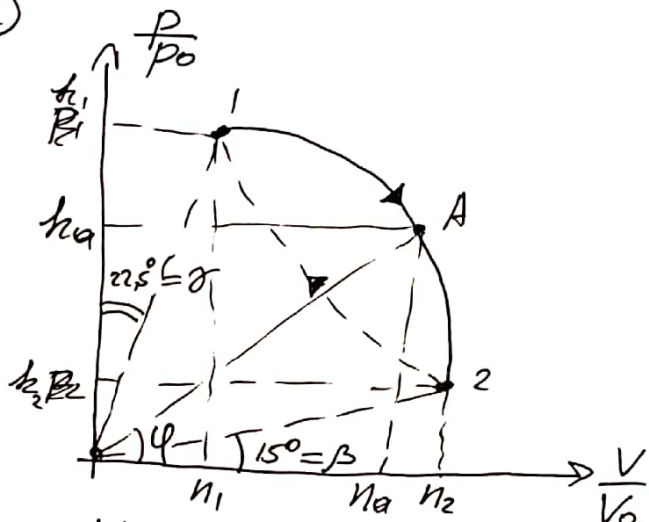
Олимпиада: **Физика, 11 класс (1 часть)**

Шифр: **21201695**

ID профиля: **313356**

Вариант 8

2



$$n_1 = \frac{V_1}{V_0} \Rightarrow V_1 = n_1 V_0; \quad V_2 = n_2 V_0$$

$$k_1 = \frac{p_1}{p_0}; \quad k_2 = \frac{p_2}{p_0}$$

$$p_1 = p_0 k_1; \quad p_2 = p_0 k_2$$

$$n_1^2 + k_1^2 = n_2^2 + k_2^2$$

$$k_1^2 \tan^2 \alpha + k_1^2 = \frac{k_2^2}{\tan^2 \beta} + k_2^2$$

$$\frac{k_1^2}{k_2^2} = \frac{(\tan^2 \alpha + 1) \tan^2 \beta}{\tan^2 \beta + 1}$$

$$\frac{k_1^2}{k_2^2} = \frac{\tan^2 \beta + 1}{(\tan^2 \alpha + 1) \tan^2 \beta}$$

$$C_V = \frac{5}{2} R = \frac{5}{2} R \Rightarrow i = 5$$

$$1) pV = \nu R T$$

$$T_1 = \frac{p_1 V_1}{\nu R}; \quad T_2 = \frac{p_2 V_2}{\nu R}$$

$$\text{Різниця } \alpha = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_2}, \quad \alpha = 22,5^\circ, \quad \beta = 15^\circ$$

Т.к. у процесі  $T_1$  більше у процесі  $T_2 \Rightarrow T_2 < T_1$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{k_2}{n_2} = \frac{V_2 p_0}{V_0 p_2} = \frac{p_2 V_0}{p_0 V_2}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{k_1}{n_1} = \frac{V_1 p_0}{V_0 p_1}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{T_1}{T_2} - 1 = \frac{p_1 V_1}{p_2 V_2} - 1 = \frac{p_0 V_0 n_1 k_1}{p_0 V_0 n_2 k_2} - 1 =$$

$$= \frac{\tan \alpha k_1^2}{k_2^2 \frac{1}{\tan^2 \beta}} - 1 = \frac{\tan \alpha \tan^2 \beta (\tan^2 \beta + 1)}{(\tan^2 \alpha + 1) \tan^2 \beta} - 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_2} = \frac{\tan 22,5^\circ (\tan^2 15^\circ + 1)}{(\tan^2 22,5^\circ + 1) \tan^2 15^\circ} - 1$$

2) Різниця  $\Delta T$ ,  $\text{де } C_A = 0$

$\Delta$  маємо процес:

$$C_A = \frac{\delta Q}{\delta dT} = 0 \Rightarrow \delta Q = 0$$

$$\delta Q = dU + \delta A$$

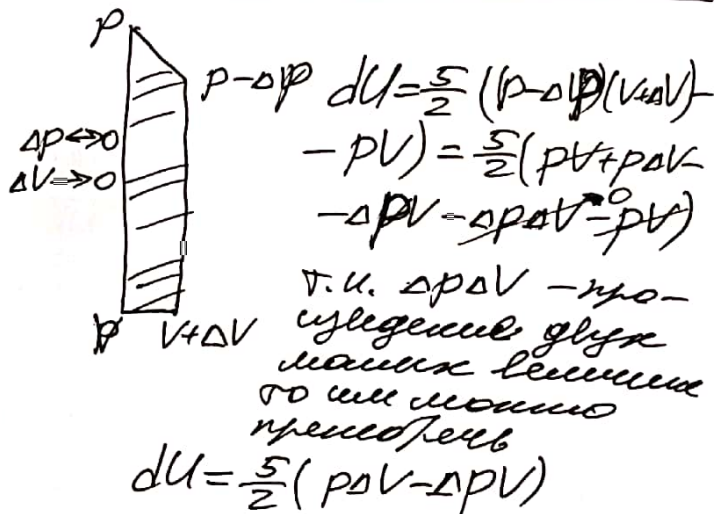
$$U = \frac{5}{2} \nu R T$$

$$\delta A = \int_{\text{пог}} \text{робота} = \frac{p + p - \Delta p}{2} \cdot \Delta V =$$

$$= p \Delta V - \frac{\Delta p \Delta V}{2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\delta Q = \frac{5}{2} p \Delta V - \frac{5}{2} \Delta p \Delta V + p \Delta V = \frac{5}{2} p \Delta V - \frac{5}{2} \Delta p \Delta V < 0$$

$$3p \Delta V = 5 \Delta p \Delta V \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta V} = \frac{3p}{5V} (*)$$



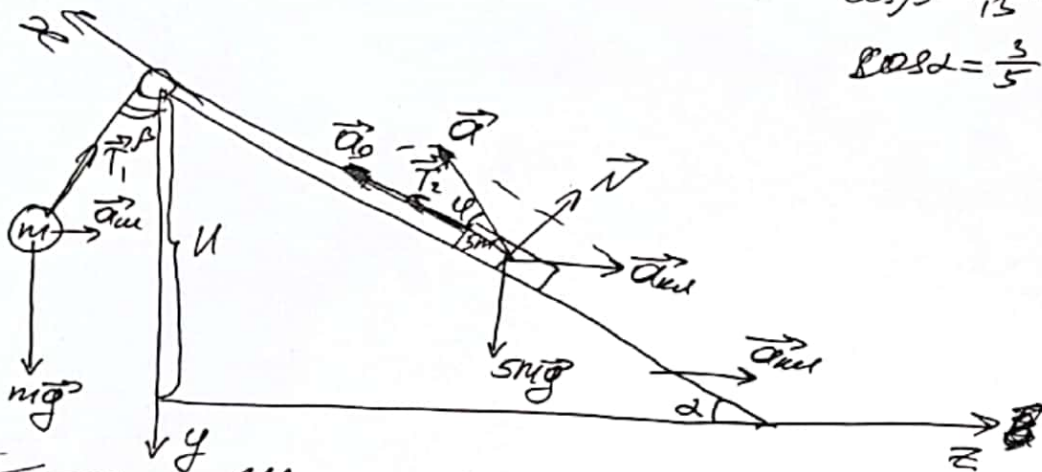
Т.к.  $\Delta p \Delta V$  - не-уважимо, то ми маємо процес:

$$dU = \frac{5}{2} (p \Delta V - \Delta p \Delta V)$$

процес

$$\cos \beta = \frac{5}{13} \Rightarrow \tan \beta = \frac{12}{5}$$

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



1) На шарикі маси  $m$  діє сила тяжіння  $mg$  та сила натягу  $T_1$  по умові рівності сил на осі  $BZ$

ЗК для шарика:  $T_1 + mg = ma_m$



$$\tan \beta = \frac{ma_m}{mg} \Rightarrow a_m = g \tan \beta = \frac{12}{5}g$$

$$a_m = \frac{12}{5}g$$

$$T_1 = (\cos \beta)mg = \frac{5}{13}mg = \frac{13}{5}mg$$

2) Т.к. по умові задачі, що шарик рухається по нахилу вгору, то  $a_0$  напрямлено вгору вздовж нахилу

ЗК для струни:  $5mg + T_1 + T_2 = ma_0$

Т.к. мотуз нерозтяжна  $T_1 = T_2 = T$

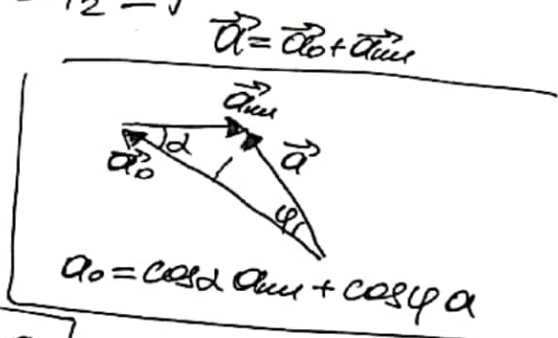
$$0x: T - 5mg \sin \alpha = 5ma_0 \cos \alpha$$

$$a_0 \cos \alpha = \frac{T}{5m} - g \sin \alpha$$

$$a_0 = \frac{12}{5}g \cdot \frac{3}{5} + \frac{13mg}{5 \cdot 5m} - g \cdot \frac{4}{5} =$$

$$= \frac{36}{25}g + \frac{13}{25}g - \frac{20}{25}g = \frac{29}{25}g$$

$$a_0 = \frac{29}{25}g$$



$$a_0 = \cos \alpha a_m + \cos \alpha a_0$$

3)  $y = v_{0y}t + \frac{a_y t^2}{2}$

$$0y: h = \frac{g t^2}{2} \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$$

Отже: 1)  $\frac{12}{5}g = a_m$

2)  $\frac{29}{25}g = a_0$

3)  $t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$

2) Программалар

Т.У. 1-2 гүрөң. Оук - сун:

$$\left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{p-\Delta p}{p_0}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{V+\Delta V}{V_0}\right)^2$$

$$\cancel{\frac{p^2}{p_0^2}} + \cancel{\frac{V^2}{V_0^2}} = \cancel{\frac{p^2}{p_0^2}} - \frac{2\Delta p p}{p_0^2} + \frac{\Delta p^2}{p_0^2} + \cancel{\frac{V^2}{V_0^2}} + \frac{2V\Delta V}{V_0^2} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{V_0^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{p\Delta p}{p_0^2} = \frac{V\Delta V}{V_0^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta V} = \frac{V p_0^2}{p V_0^2} (**)$$

Программалар (\*\*), б (\*):  $\frac{3p}{5V} = \frac{V p_0^2}{p V_0^2} \Rightarrow \frac{p}{V} = \frac{p_0}{V_0} \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{k_a}{n_a} = \frac{p_0 V_0}{p_0 V_a} = \frac{p_0}{V_0} \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} \cdot \frac{V_0}{p_0} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$$

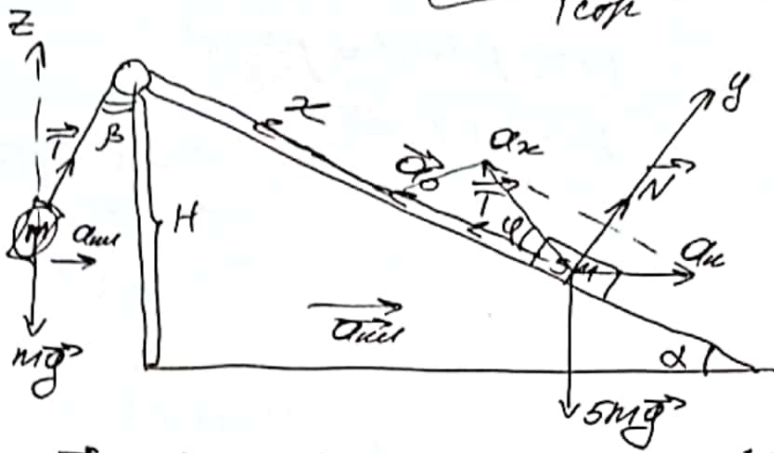
$$\boxed{\tan \varphi = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}}$$

3)  $\eta = \frac{Q_{12} + Q_{21}}{Q_{12}}$

$$\text{Орелс: } \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_2} = \frac{\tan^2 22,5^\circ (\tan^2 15^\circ + 1)}{(\tan^2 22,5^\circ + 1) \tan 15^\circ} - 1$$

$$\tan \varphi = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$$

1)

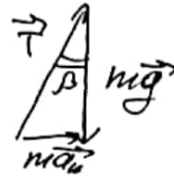


Скорости  
1 cos

- 1)  $a_k$  - ?
- 2)  $a_0$  - ?
- 3)  $t$  - ?

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \beta &= \frac{5}{13} \\ \cos \alpha &= \frac{3}{5} \\ \sin \alpha &= \frac{4}{5} \end{aligned}$$

1)  $\vec{T} + m\vec{g} = m\vec{a}_k$  ;



$$\begin{aligned} \sin \beta &= \frac{a_k}{g} \Rightarrow a_k = \sin \beta \cdot g = \\ &= \frac{12}{5} g \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$\sin \beta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \beta} - 1} = \sqrt{\frac{13^2 - 25}{25}} = \frac{12}{5}$$

Oz:  $T \cos \beta = mg$

$$T = \frac{mg}{\cos \beta} = \frac{13}{5} mg$$

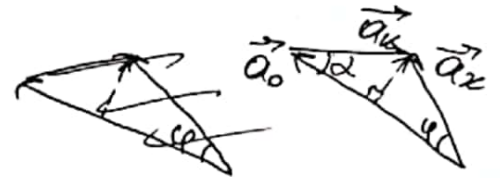
2)  $\vec{T} + \vec{N} + 5m\vec{g} = 5m\vec{a}$

Ox:  $T - 5mg \sin \alpha = 5m a_x \cos \varphi$

Oy:  $N - 5mg \cos \alpha = 5m a_x \sin \varphi$

$$a_x \cos \varphi = \frac{T}{5m} - g \sin \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{12}{5} g + \frac{T}{5m} - g \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \frac{36}{25} g - \frac{20g}{25} + \frac{13mg}{25m} = \\ &= \frac{29}{25} g \end{aligned}$$



$$a_0 = \cos \alpha a_k + \cos \varphi a_x$$

3) Oz:  $H = g \frac{t^2}{2} \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}$

$$C_A = \frac{\delta Q}{2\delta T} = 0 \Rightarrow \delta Q = 0$$

Uebung 30972

$$\delta Q = dU + \delta A$$

$$\delta A = \frac{p+\Delta p}{2} \Delta V = p\Delta V + \frac{\Delta p \Delta V}{2} \rightarrow \delta A = p\Delta V$$



$$dU = \frac{5}{2} ((p+\Delta p)(V-\Delta V) - pV) =$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} (pV - p\Delta V + \Delta pV - \Delta p\Delta V - pV) =$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} (\Delta pV - p\Delta V)$$

$$\delta Q = \frac{5}{2} \Delta pV - \frac{3}{2} p\Delta V = 0$$

$$5\Delta pV = 3p\Delta V \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta p}{p} = \frac{3}{5} \frac{\Delta V}{V}$$

$$p \propto \rho \Rightarrow p_a = k \rho_a p_0$$

$$n_a = \frac{V_a}{V_0} \Rightarrow V_a = n_a V_0$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{k_a}{n_a} = \frac{p_a V_0}{p_0 p_0}$$

$$\frac{p_a}{V_a} = \frac{5}{3} \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta V}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{5\Delta p}{3\Delta V} \cdot \frac{V_0}{p_0}$$

$$T = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{\Delta p}{\Delta V} + \frac{p}{V} = 0$$

$$\frac{\Delta p}{p} = -\frac{\Delta V}{V}$$

$$(p_a + \Delta p)(V - \Delta V) = pV$$

$$pV + \Delta pV - p\Delta V - \Delta p\Delta V = pV$$

$$\frac{\Delta p}{\Delta V} = \frac{p}{V}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{5}{3} \frac{p_0}{V_0} \cdot \frac{V_0}{p_0} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\boxed{\tan \varphi = \frac{5}{3}}$$

$$n = n_a^2 + k_a^2$$

$$\delta Q \left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^2 = n^2$$

$$\delta Q = dU + \delta A = 0$$



$$p dU = \frac{5}{2} ((p+\Delta p)(V+\Delta V) - pV) = \frac{5}{2} (pV + p\Delta V + \Delta pV - \Delta p\Delta V - pV) = \frac{5}{2} (p\Delta V + \Delta pV - \Delta p\Delta V)$$

$$\delta A = \frac{p+\Delta p}{2} (\Delta V + \Delta V) = -\Delta pV - \frac{\Delta p \Delta V}{2} = -\Delta pV$$

$$\frac{5}{2} p\Delta V - \frac{5}{2} \Delta pV - \Delta pV = 0$$

$$5p\Delta V = 4\Delta pV \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta p}{p} = \frac{\Delta V}{V} \cdot \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^2 = \frac{(V+\Delta V)^2}{V_0^2} + \frac{(p+\Delta p)^2}{p_0^2}$$

$$\frac{p_a}{V_a} = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta V} \cdot \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{V^2}{V_0^2} + \frac{p^2}{p_0^2} = \frac{V^2}{V_0^2} + \frac{2V\Delta V}{V_0^2} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{V_0^2} + \frac{p^2}{p_0^2} + \frac{2p\Delta p}{p_0^2} + \frac{\Delta p^2}{p_0^2}$$

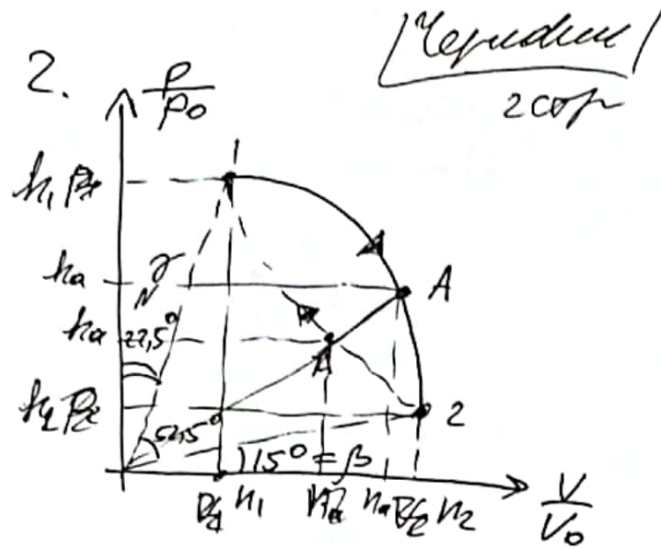
$$\frac{V\Delta V}{V_0^2} \Rightarrow \frac{p\Delta p}{p_0^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta V} \Rightarrow \frac{V p_0^2}{V_0^2 p}$$

$$\frac{p_a}{V_a} = \frac{V_a p_0^2}{p_a V_0^2} \cdot \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{p_a}{V_a} \cdot \frac{V_0}{p_0} = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta V} \cdot \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{p_a}{V_a} = \frac{p_0}{V_0} \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{V_0}{p_0} \cdot \frac{p_0}{V_0} \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\tan \varphi = \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}}}$$



$$C_v = \frac{\epsilon}{2} R = \frac{5}{2} R \Rightarrow \epsilon = 5$$

$$p_2 v_2 p_2^{\gamma} + v_2^{\gamma} = p_1^{\gamma} + v_1^{\gamma}$$

$$pV = \nu RT$$

$$90 - 15 - 22,5 = 45 - 22,5 = 52,5$$

$$p_1 v_1 = \nu R T_1$$

$$p_2 v_2 = \nu R T_2$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = \frac{1}{\nu R} (p_1 v_1 - p_2 v_2)$$

$$k_1 = \frac{v_1}{v_0}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{v_2}{v_0}$$

$$n_1 = \frac{v_1}{v_0} \Rightarrow v_1 = n_1 v_0$$

$$n_2 = \frac{v_2}{v_0} \Rightarrow v_2 = n_2 v_0$$

$$p_1 = k_1 p_0 ; p_2 = k_2 p_0$$

$$1) \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_2} - ? = \alpha$$

$$2) \varphi_A - ?$$

$$3) \eta - ?$$

$$\frac{1}{\nu R} T_2 = \frac{p_2 v_2}{\nu R}$$

$$\frac{p_1 v_1 - p_2 v_2}{p_2 v_2} = \frac{p_1 v_1}{p_2 v_2} - 1 = \frac{k_1 p_0 n_1 v_0}{k_2 p_0 n_2 v_0} - 1$$

$$\alpha = \frac{k_1 n_1}{k_2 n_2} - 1 \quad \ominus$$

$$k_1 = \tan 22,5^\circ = \frac{n_1}{k_1}$$

$$\tan 15^\circ = \frac{k_2}{n_2}$$

$$n_1 = \tan 22,5^\circ k_1 ; n_2 = \frac{k_2}{\tan 15^\circ}$$

$$k_1^2 + n_1^2 = k_2^2 + n_2^2$$

$$k_1^2 + \tan^2 22,5^\circ k_1^2 = k_2^2 + \frac{k_2^2}{\tan^2 15^\circ}$$

$$k_1^2 (1 + \tan^2 22,5^\circ) = k_2^2 \left( \frac{1 + \tan^2 15^\circ}{\tan^2 15^\circ} \right)$$

$$\frac{k_1^2}{k_2^2} = \frac{1 + \tan^2 15^\circ}{(1 + \tan^2 22,5^\circ) \tan^2 15^\circ}$$

$$\ominus \frac{k_1^2 \tan 22,5^\circ \tan 15^\circ}{k_2^2} - 1 \quad \ominus$$

$$\ominus \frac{(1 + \tan^2 15^\circ) \tan 22,5^\circ \tan 15^\circ}{(1 + \tan^2 22,5^\circ) \tan 15^\circ} - 1 =$$

$$= \frac{\tan 22,5^\circ + \tan^2 15^\circ \tan 22,5^\circ - \tan 15^\circ - \tan^2 22,5^\circ \tan 15^\circ}{(1 + \tan^2 22,5^\circ) \tan 15^\circ} = \frac{(\tan 22,5^\circ - \tan 15^\circ) + \tan 22,5^\circ \tan 15^\circ (\tan^2 15^\circ - \tan^2 22,5^\circ)}{(1 + \tan^2 22,5^\circ) \tan 15^\circ}$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = \frac{(1 + \tan^2 15^\circ) \tan 22,5^\circ}{(1 + \tan^2 22,5^\circ) \tan 15^\circ} - 1}$$

$$v_1 = n_1 v_0$$

$$p_1 = p_0 k_1$$

# Часть 2

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

Шифр: **21201695**

ID профиля: **313356**

Вариант 8



Упражнение 4

$I = CU'$

$\mathcal{E} = U_1' \quad \mathcal{E}_i = U_1' + U_2'$

$U_2' = U_1' - \mathcal{E}$

$I_0 = \frac{CU_1'}{R}$

$I_2 = \frac{CU_2'}{R} = \frac{C(U_1' - \mathcal{E})}{R}$

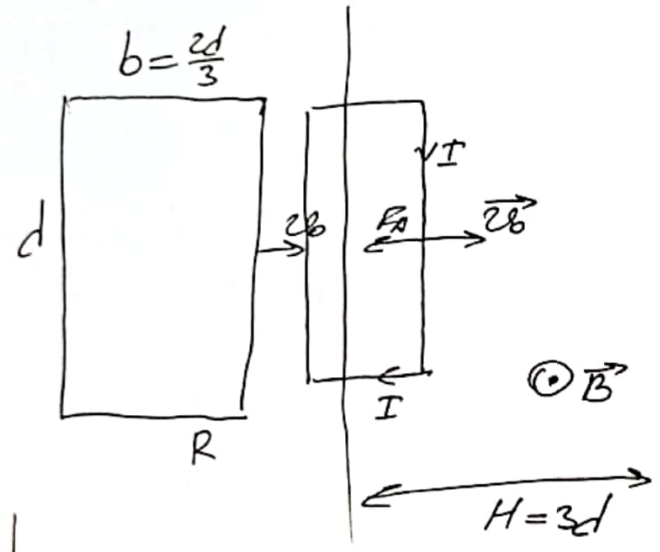
5.

$\frac{1}{d_1} + \frac{1}{f} = D_2 + D_f$

$\frac{1}{d_2} + \frac{1}{f} = D_2 + D$

4.

m



$\frac{mv_0^2}{2} = A_F + \frac{mU_1^2}{2}$

$\mathcal{E} = Bdv_0$

$F_A = ma = BI d$

$I = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} = \frac{Bdv_0}{R}$

$ma = \frac{Bdv_0}{R} B d \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow a = \frac{B^2 d^2 v_0}{mR}$

Изменение скорости

$BI d = m \frac{dv}{dt}$

$\mathcal{E} = B d \frac{dx}{dt}$

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

$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} \Rightarrow \mathcal{E} = B v d$

$\Phi_1 = S \cdot B$

$\Phi_2 = B(S + xd)$

$B d \cdot \frac{B d}{R} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = m \frac{dv}{dt}$

$\int_0^{2d} \frac{B^2 d^2}{R} dx = \int_{v_0}^{v_1} m dv$

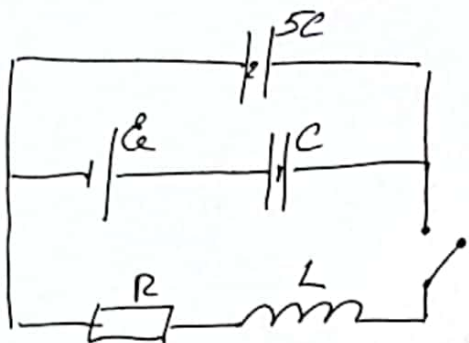
$\frac{B^2 d^2}{R} \cdot \frac{2d}{3} = m v_1 - m v_0 \Rightarrow v_1 = v_0 + \frac{2B^2 d^3}{3mR}$

$A_F = \Delta E$

$A_F = \frac{m v_1^2}{2} - \frac{m v_0^2}{2}$

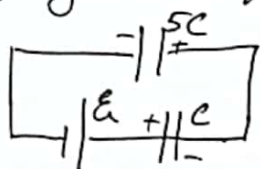


3



- 1)  $I'$  сразу после замыкания
- 2)  $Q$  после замык.
- 3)  $U_R$ , когда  $I_2 = I_0$

$\Delta$  упрощ. решим:



$$C_0 = \frac{5C + C}{6C} = \frac{5}{6}C$$

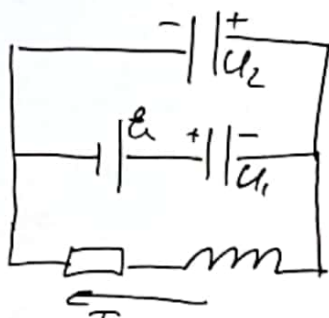
$$q_0 = \frac{5}{6}CE$$

$$U_1 = \frac{q_0}{C_1} = \frac{5E}{6}$$

$$U_2 = \frac{q_0}{C_2} = \frac{E}{6}$$

$$W_0 = \frac{q_0^2}{2C_1} + \frac{C_2 U_2^2}{2}$$

1)  $\Delta$  сразу после замыкания



$\mathcal{E}$  напряжение на конденсаторе не уменьшается моментально

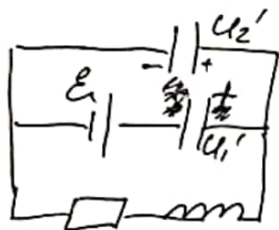
$$E_2 + E = U_1 + IR$$

$$E_2 = IR + U_2$$

$I = 0$ , т.к. ток на катушке не может уменьшиться моментально:  $\Rightarrow -L \frac{dI}{dt} = U_2$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{U_2}{L} = \frac{E}{6L}$$

2)  $\Delta$  упрощ. решим после замыкания



$A_{\text{ист}} = \Delta W + Q \Rightarrow Q = A_{\text{ист}} - \Delta W$   
Конденсаторы станут поделены  
не равномерно, так, что знак зарядов такой одинаков у них  
будет равн., также  $U_L = 0$   
 $U_R = 0$

Предположу, что такой одинаков  $C_1$  зарядов  $q > 0$

$$E = -U_1' + U_2' = -\frac{q_1}{C} + \frac{q_2}{5C} \quad \text{из ЗСЗ: } q_1 + q_2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$E = -\frac{5q_1}{5C} - \frac{q_1}{5C} = -\frac{6q_1}{5C} \Rightarrow q_1 = -\frac{5C}{6}E \quad \Rightarrow -q_1 = q_2$$

$$\Delta q_1 = -\frac{5C}{6}E - \frac{5}{6}CE = -\frac{5}{2}CE \Rightarrow |\Delta q_1| = \frac{5}{2}CE$$

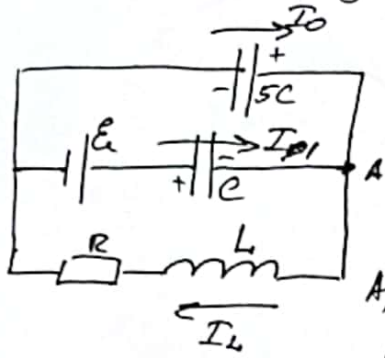
$$E \left( \frac{5}{2}CE \right) = \left( \frac{(5CE)^2}{2C} \right) + \left( \frac{(5CE)^2}{5C} \right) - \left( \frac{(5CE)^2}{2C} \right) - \left( \frac{(5CE)^2}{5C} \right) = Q$$

$$Q = \frac{5}{2}CE^2$$

3)  $\Delta$  момент, когда ток через  $C_2 = I_0$

Условие

Умер 5



$$E = U_1' + U_2'$$

$$I_C = C \frac{dU}{dt}$$

$$I_0 = 5C \frac{U_2'}{dt}$$

$$I_1 = C \frac{U_1'}{dt} = C \frac{-U_2' + E}{dt} = -C \frac{U_2'}{dt} = -\frac{I_0}{5}$$

A)  $I_L = I_0 + I_1 = \frac{4}{5} I_0$

$$U_R = I_L R = \frac{4}{5} I_0 R$$

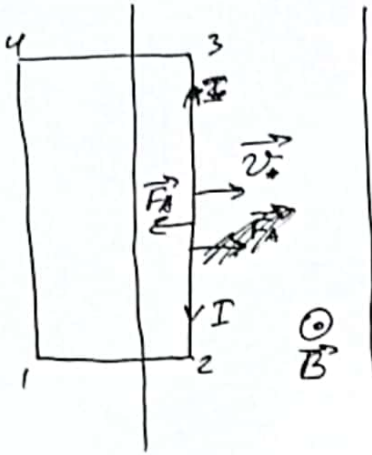
$$U_R = \frac{4}{5} I_0 R$$

Ответ:  $\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{E}{6L}$

$$Q = \frac{5}{2} C E^2$$

$$U_R = \frac{4}{5} I_0 R$$

4)



$$1) \mathcal{E} = B v d \sin \alpha$$

т.к. рамка только касается  
безмагнитное, её скорость  
не имеет момента сил

$$\mathcal{E} = B v d$$

т.к.  $\Phi \uparrow \uparrow \Rightarrow$  по правилу  
Ленца  $\vec{B}_{\text{выт}} \downarrow \uparrow \vec{B} \Rightarrow$  направле-  
ние тока

$$23И: F_A + F_{A12} + F_{A43} + F_{A41} = m \vec{a}$$

$F_{A34}$  и  $F_{A12}$  - взаимод. силы;  $F_{A41} = 0$

$$F_A = m a; F_A = B I d \sin \alpha; I = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R}$$

$$B d \frac{B v d}{R} = m a \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = \frac{B^2 d^2 v_0}{R m}}$$

2)  $\Delta$  наименьшее время, когда левая сторона  
ещё не вышла в поле

$$v \uparrow \uparrow \vec{B} \downarrow \downarrow \vec{B} \Rightarrow \Delta v < 0, \text{ т.к. } \vec{a} \downarrow \uparrow \vec{v}$$

Когда рамка полностью находится в поле

$\Delta \Phi = 0 \Rightarrow v$  не будет изменяться до тех пор, пока левая  
сторона рамки не выйдет из поля

$$F_A = m a; I = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R}; \mathcal{E} = B d \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$$

$$B d \frac{B d}{R} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = m \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}; \frac{B^2 d^2}{R} \Delta x = m \Delta v$$

сум. мер  $\rightarrow$

Итоговое уравнение для части:

$$\frac{B^2 d^2}{R} \cdot \frac{2d}{3} = m (v_1 - v_0) \Rightarrow \boxed{v_1 = v_0 + \frac{2 B^2 d^3}{3 m R}}$$

$$3) \text{ без } \frac{m v_0^2}{2} = A_{FA} + \frac{m v_0^2}{2}$$

$$\text{т.к. } \Phi \downarrow \downarrow \Rightarrow \vec{B}_{\text{выт}} \uparrow \uparrow \vec{B} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow$  направление тока

Аналогичное рассуждение, как  
в пункте 2)

④ торможение

Ускорение

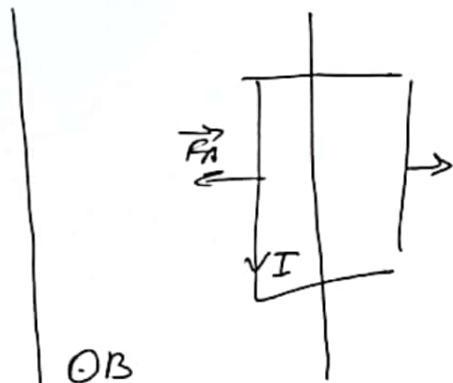
лист 4

$$\frac{B^2 d^2}{R} \Delta x = m \Delta v ; \quad \int_0^{\frac{2d}{3}} \frac{B^2 d^2}{R} dx = m \int_{v_0}^{v_1} dv$$

т.к.  $v$  уменьшается, "интегрирует" знак минус,  
т.к.  $v_1 < v_0$

$$\frac{B^2 d^2}{R} \frac{2d}{3} = m v_0 - m v_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{v_1 = v_0 - \frac{2B^2 d^3}{3mR}}$$

3)



т.к.  $\vec{B} \downarrow \Rightarrow \vec{B} \text{ в } \vec{v} \Rightarrow \vec{B} \uparrow \vec{v} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow$  торможение тока

Аналогичные рассуждения как в пункте 2

$$v_2 = v_1 - \frac{2B^2 d^3}{3mR} = v_0 - \frac{4B^2 d^3}{3mR}$$

Ответ;  $\alpha = \frac{B^2 d^2 v_0}{mR}$

$$v_1 = v_0 - \frac{2B^2 d^3}{3mR} ; v_2 = v_0 - \frac{4B^2 d^3}{3mR}$$