

Часть 1

Олимпиада: **Физика, 10 класс (1 часть)**

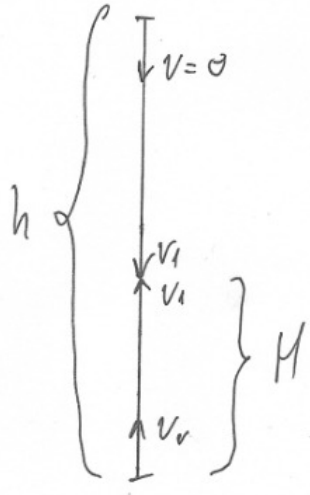
Шифр: **21205681**

ID профиля: **827844**

Вариант 1

11

Условие



В момент столкновения ~~шара~~ по ЗСЗ шар имеет одинаковую скорость v_1

$H = \frac{v_0 + v_1}{2} t_1$ — путь ~~шара~~ ^{первого} шар

$v_1 = g t_1$ — для ~~шара~~ ^{первого} шар

$v_1 = v_0 - g t_1$ — для ~~шара~~ ^{второго} шар

$v_0 = v_1 + g t_1 = 2 g t_1$

$H = \frac{v_0 + v_1}{2} t_1 = \frac{2 g t_1 + g t_1}{2} t_1 = \frac{3 g}{2} t_1^2$

t_1 — время падения второго шар, оно не время падения первого

$t_1^2 = \frac{2 H}{3 g}$

$t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2 H}{3 g}}$

$v_0 = 2 g t_1 = 2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} g H}$

h — максимальная v -та шаров

$S = h + (h - H) = 2 h - H$

$h = \frac{0 - v_0^2}{-2 g} = \frac{v_0^2}{2 g}$

$S = \frac{v_0^2}{g} - H = \frac{8 g H}{3 g} - H = \frac{8}{3} H - H = \frac{5}{3} H$

Ответ: 1) $t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2 H}{3 g}}$, 2) $v_0 = 2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} g H}$, 3) $S = \frac{5}{3} H$

N2

Числовое

Три изотермы:

$$p_0 V_0 = p_k V_k$$

$$\frac{p_0}{p_k} = \frac{V_k}{V_0}$$

т. к. это равенство не выполняется часть пара конденсировалась, т. е. $p_k = p_H$

p_H — давление нас. пара

$$p_k = 1,8 p_0 = p_H$$

$$p_0 = \frac{p_H}{1,8} = \frac{0,5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Па}}{1,8} = \underline{27,8 \text{ кПа}}$$

$$v_0 = \frac{m}{\mu}$$

$$p_0 V_0 = v_0 R T \quad \text{— нач. сост.}$$

$$p_H V_k = v_k R T \quad \text{— кон. сост.}$$

v_k — оставшийся пар

$$\frac{p_0}{p_H} \frac{V_0}{V_k} = \frac{v_0}{v_k} = \frac{1}{1,8} \cdot 3,5$$

§

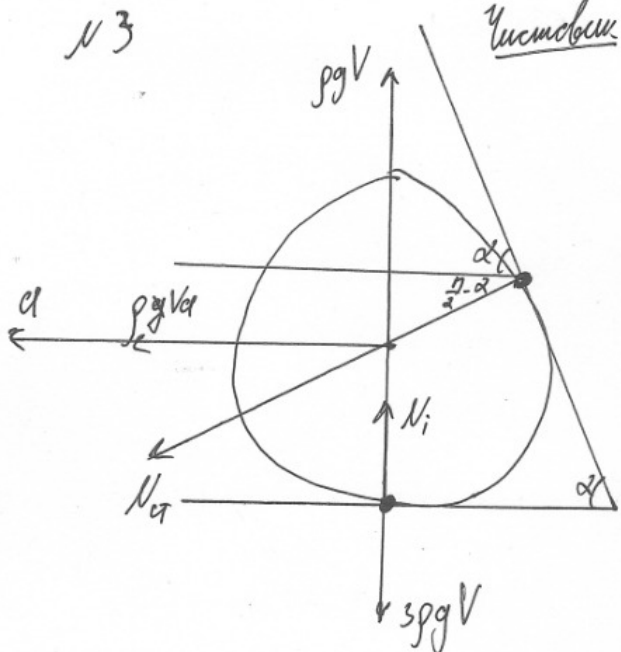
$$v_k = \frac{18}{35} v_0$$

$$V_k = \frac{v_k R T}{p_H} = \frac{18 v_0 R T}{35 p_H} = \frac{18 m R T}{35 \mu p_H} = \frac{18 \cdot 32 \cdot 8,31 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{моль} \cdot \text{К}} \cdot 354 \text{ К}}{35 \cdot 18 \frac{\text{г}}{\text{моль}} \cdot 0,5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Па}} = 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ м}^3 = 5 \text{ л}$$

Ответ: 1) $p_0 = \frac{p_H}{1,8} = 27,8 \text{ кПа}$

2) $V_k = \frac{18 m R T}{35 \mu p_H} = 5 \text{ л}$

№3



1) БЗН на верх ось $m = 3\rho V$

$$\rho g V + N_1 - 3\rho g V = 0$$

$$N_1 = 2\rho g V = \frac{8}{3} \pi \rho g R^3$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$$

~~2) $a = 2\omega^2 R$ — т.к. ускорение зависит линейно от радиуса
 БЗН где ось вращения, сферическим ускорением для тела
 можно рассматривать ускорение по~~

2) $a = 2R\omega^2$ — центростремительное ускорение ц. масс.
 БЗН на вер. ось (при условии однородности шара именован к его ц. масс приложена с. Архимеда)

$$N_2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) + \rho V a = m a = 3\rho V a$$

$$N_2 = \frac{2\rho V a}{\cos \alpha \sin \alpha}$$

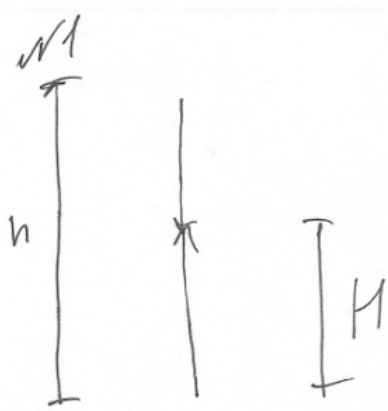
БЗН на верх ось

$$N_2 + \rho g V - N_1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) - 3\rho g V = 0 \quad \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \cot \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$N_2 = 2\rho g V + N_1 \cos \alpha = 2\rho g V + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \cdot 2\rho V a = \rho V (2g + a) = \rho V (2g + 2R\omega^2) =$$

$$= 2\rho \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 (g + R\omega^2) = \frac{8}{3} \pi \rho R^3 (g + R\omega^2)$$

- Ответ: 1) $N_1 = \frac{8}{3} \pi \rho R^3 g$
 2) $N_2 = \frac{8}{3} \pi \rho R^3 (g + R\omega^2)$



Упробук

$$t_2 = t_1 + \tau$$

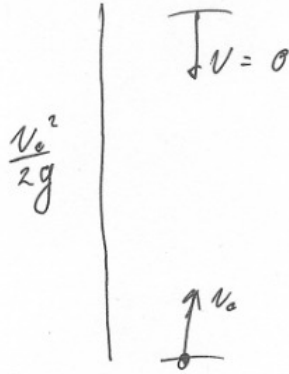
$$H = v_0 t_1 - \frac{g t_1^2}{2} = v_0 t_2 - \frac{g t_2^2}{2}$$

$$\cancel{v_0 t_1} - \frac{g t_1^2}{2} = v_0 (t_1 + \tau) - \frac{g (t_1 + \tau)^2}{2}$$

$$h = v_0 t_0 - \frac{g t_1^2}{2}$$

$$h = \frac{0 - v_0^2}{-2g} = \frac{v_0^2}{2g}$$

$$\tau = \frac{v_0}{g}$$



$$H = v_0 t_2 - \frac{g t_2^2}{2}$$

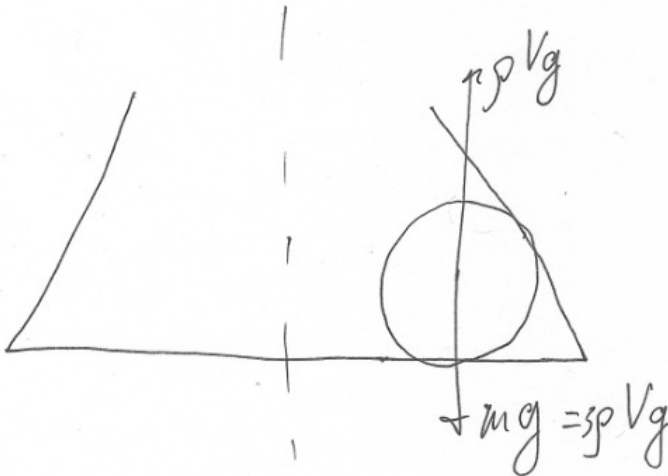
$$h - H = \frac{g t_2^2}{2}$$

$$h = v_0 t_2$$

$$\frac{v_0^2}{2g} = v_0 t_2$$

$$t_2 = \frac{v_0}{g}$$

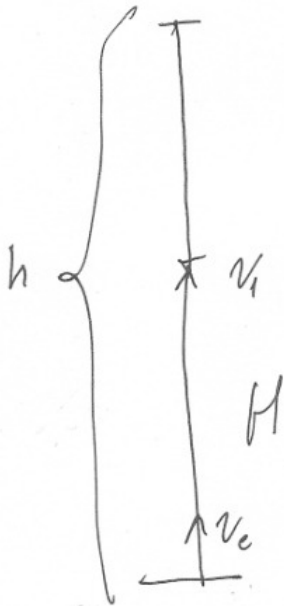
$$t_2 = \frac{v_0}{2g}$$



v_2

$$H = \frac{v_0 + v_2}{2} t \quad \frac{v_2}{2} t = h - H$$

Черновик



$$v_1 = t_1 g \quad v_1 = v_0 - t_1 g$$

$$t_1 g = v_0 - t_1 g$$

$$t_1 = \frac{v_0}{2g}$$

$$v_0 = v_1 + t_1 g$$
$$v_0 = 2t_1 g$$

$$H = \cancel{v_0} t_1$$

$$v_1 = t_1 g$$

$$H = \frac{v_0 + v_1}{2} t_1 = \frac{2t_1 g + t_1 g}{2} t_1$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} t_1^2 g$$

$$v_1^2 = \frac{2}{3} H \frac{2H}{3g}$$

$$v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{3g}}$$

$$v_1 = t_1 g = v_0 - t_1 g$$

$$v_0 = 2t_1 g = 2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} H g}$$

$$h = \frac{v_0^2}{2g} = \frac{v_0^2}{2g}$$

$$s = h + (h - H) = 2h - H = \frac{v_0^2}{g} - H$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} H - H = \frac{5}{3} H$$

$$1,8 p_0 = p_H$$

$$\frac{p_0}{p_H} = \frac{1}{1,8}$$

$$\frac{V_0}{V_K} = 3,5 \text{ Число}$$

$$p_0 = \frac{p_H}{1,8} = \frac{0,5 \cdot 10^5}{1,8} = \cancel{28 \text{ кПа}} \quad 27,8 \text{ кПа}$$

$$\nu_0 M = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$p_0 V_0 = \nu_0 R T$$

$$V_0 = \frac{\nu_0 R T}{p_0}$$

$$p_H V_K = \nu_K R T$$

$$V_K = \frac{V_0}{3,5}$$

$$p_H V_0 = 3,5 \nu_K R T$$

$$\nu_K = \frac{p_H V_0}{3,5 R T}$$

$$p_0 V_0 = \nu_0 R T$$

$$p_H V_K = \nu_K R T$$

$$\nu_K = \frac{p_H V_K}{R T}$$

$$V_K = \frac{\nu_K R T}{p_H} =$$

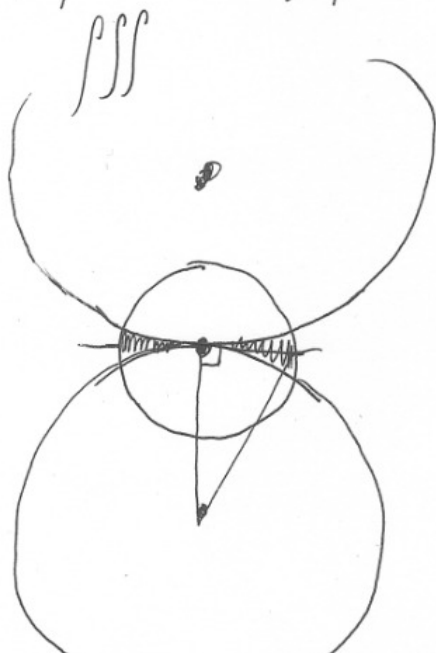
$$\frac{p_0}{p_H} \frac{V_0}{V_K} = \frac{\nu_0}{\nu_K}$$

$$V_K = \frac{\nu_K R T}{p_H}$$

$$\frac{35}{18} = \frac{1}{1,8} \cdot 3,5 = \frac{\nu_0}{\nu_K}$$

$$\nu_K = \frac{18}{35} \nu_0$$

$$V_K = \frac{18 \nu_0 R T}{35 p_H} = \frac{18 \nu_0 R T}{35 \mu p_H} = \frac{159 \cdot 10^3}{315 \cdot 10^5} = 0,5 \cdot 10^{-2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ м}^3 = 5 \text{ л}$$



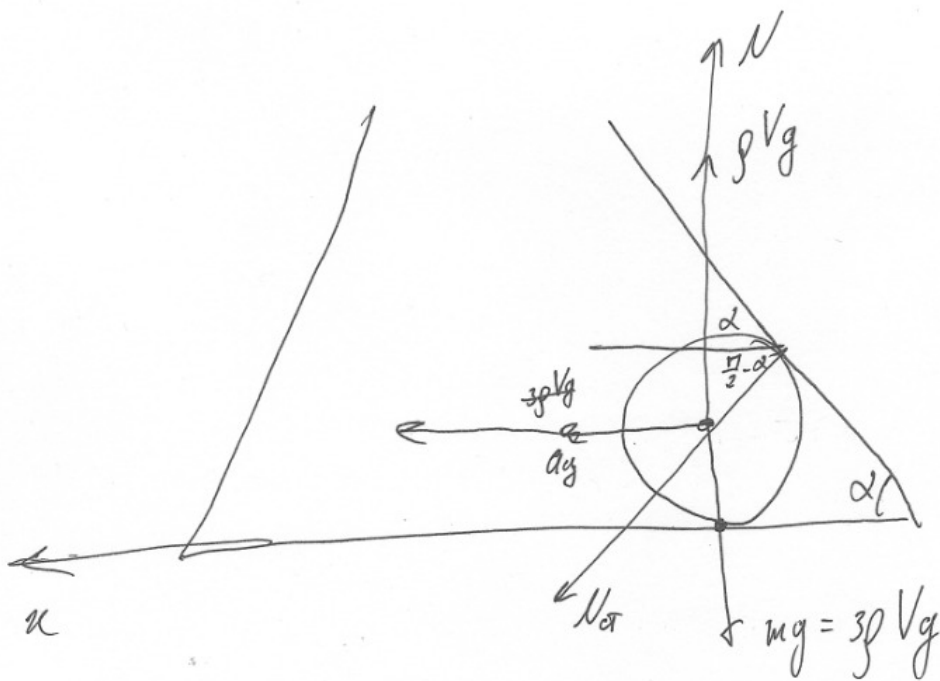
243

$$\sqrt{4R^2 + R^2} = \sqrt{5} R$$

$$\frac{18 \cdot 3 \cdot 8,31 \cdot 354}{35 \cdot 18 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 10^5} =$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 8,31 \cdot 10}{0,5 \cdot 10^5} = 6 \cdot 8,31 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

Упробун



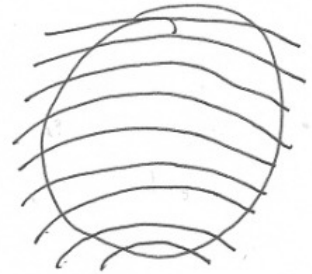
$$a_y = 2R\omega^2$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 \alpha}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

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

$$3\rho Vg - \rho Vg - N = 0 \quad V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$$

$$N_1 = 2\rho gV = 2\rho g \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 = \frac{8}{3}\rho g\pi R^3$$



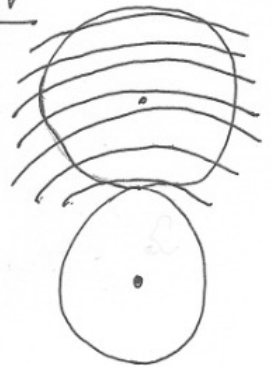
$$V\rho g a + N_2 \cos(90^\circ - \alpha) = 3\rho gV a$$

$$N_2 = \frac{3\rho gVa - \rho gVa}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$N_2 + \rho gV - 3\rho gV - N_2 \sin(90^\circ - \alpha) = 0$$

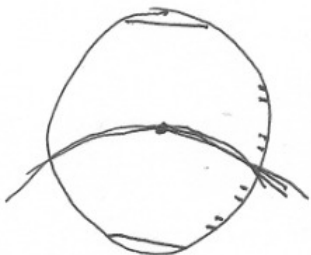
$$N_2 = \frac{N_2 - 2\rho gV}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\frac{N_2 - 2\rho gV}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{3\rho gVa - \rho gVa}{\sin \alpha}$$



$$N_2 = 2\rho gV + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \cdot 2\rho gVa = 2\rho gV + 2\rho Va = 2\rho V(g+a) - 2\rho V(2g+2R\omega^2)$$

$$= 2\rho \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 (g+2R\omega^2) = \frac{8}{3}\rho \pi R^3 (g+2R\omega^2)$$



Часть 2

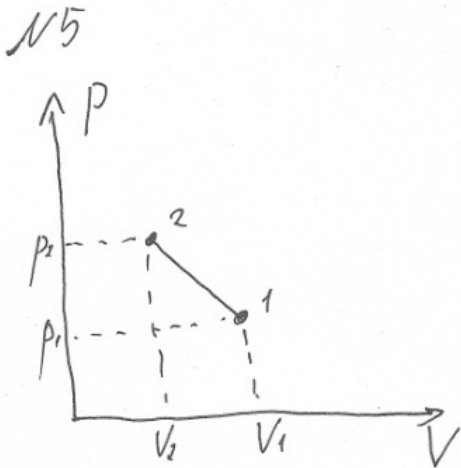
Олимпиада: **Физика, 10 класс (2 часть)**

Шифр: **21205681**

ID профиля: **827844**

Вариант 1

Задача



$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = 1 + \beta$$

$$\beta = -0,01 \quad \Delta V = \beta V_1$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = 1 + \alpha$$

$$\alpha = 0,02 \quad \Delta p = \alpha p_1$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = 1 + \gamma$$

$$\Delta T = \gamma T_1$$

$$1) \frac{p_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2 V_2}{T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{p_2}{p_1} \frac{V_2}{V_1} = (1 + \alpha)(1 + \beta)$$

$$(1 + \gamma) = 1 + \alpha + \beta + \alpha\beta \quad \alpha\beta \ll 1$$

$$\gamma = \alpha + \beta = 0,02 + (-0,01) = 0,01 > 0 \quad T - \text{возросла на } 1\%$$

2) $A \Rightarrow$ давление можно считать постоянным ($\alpha \ll 1$)

$$A = p_1 \Delta V = \beta p_1 V_1$$

$$\Delta U = \frac{3}{2} \nu R \Delta T = \frac{3}{2} \gamma \nu R T_1 = \frac{3}{2} \gamma p_1 V_1$$

$$Q = A + \Delta U = \beta p_1 V_1 + \frac{3}{2} \gamma p_1 V_1 = p_1 V_1 \left(\beta + \frac{3}{2} \gamma \right) = p_1 V_1 \left(\frac{5}{2} \beta + \frac{3}{2} \alpha \right)$$

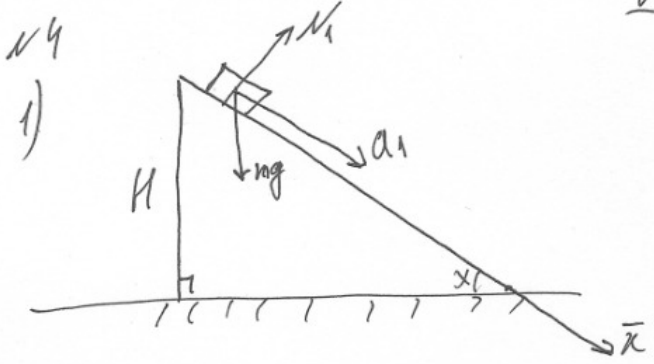
$$\frac{Q}{A} = \frac{p_1 V_1 \left(\frac{5}{2} \beta + \frac{3}{2} \alpha \right)}{\beta p_1 V_1} = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{3\alpha}{2\beta} = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{3 \cdot 0,02}{-2 \cdot 0,01} = \frac{5}{2} - 3 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Ответ: 1) T возросла на $\gamma = 1\%$

$$2) \frac{Q}{A} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Условие

$\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$



ВЗМ на ОХ: $mg \sin \alpha = ma_1$
 $a_1 = g \sin \alpha$

$H = L \sin \alpha$
 $L = \frac{H}{\sin \alpha}$

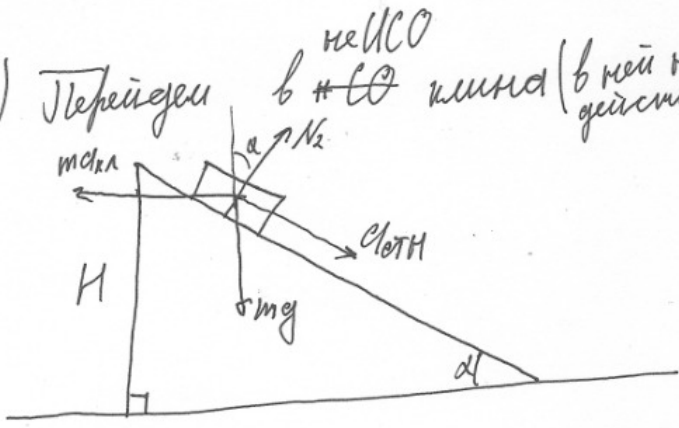
L - длина ската клина

$L = \frac{a_1 t_1^2}{2}$

$t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2L}{a_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g \sin^2 \alpha}} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}$

$t_1 = \frac{5}{3} \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}$

2) Перейдем в ИСО клина (в ней на блок действуют сила инерции)



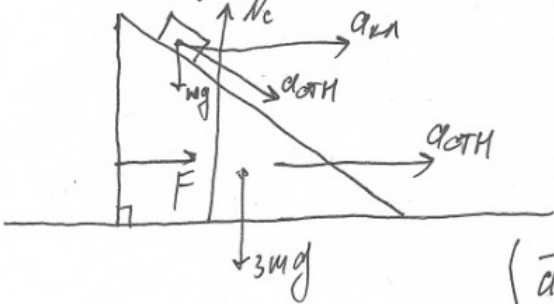
ВЗМ в проекции на верт. ось $mg - N_2 \cos \alpha = ma_{отн} \sin \alpha$

ВЗМ в проекции на гор. ось $N_2 \sin \alpha - ma_{кл} = ma_{отн} \cos \alpha$

$N_2 = \frac{m(g - a_{отн} \sin \alpha)}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{m(a_{кл} + a_{отн} \cos \alpha)}{\sin \alpha}$

$a_{отн} = g \sin \alpha - a_{кл} \cos \alpha$

Перейдем в ЛСО (изобразим силы действующие на систему "блок + клин")



ВЗМ для системы в проекции на горизонтальную ось

$F = Ma_{xy} = ma_{кл} + m a_{отн} \cos \alpha + 3M a_{отн} \sin \alpha$

$(\vec{a}_{xy} = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\frac{\sum m_i \vec{r}_i}{M} \right) = \frac{\sum m_i \vec{a}_i}{M})$

$F = 4m a_{кл} + m(g \sin \alpha - a_{кл} \cos \alpha) \cos \alpha$

$a_{кл} = \frac{F - mg \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{4m - m \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2mg - mg \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{4m - m \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{4 - \cos^2 \alpha} g = \frac{2 - \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5}}{4 - \frac{16}{25}} g = \frac{19}{42} g$

3) $a_{отн} = g \sin \alpha - a_{кл} \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5} g - \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{19}{42} g = \frac{5}{21} g$

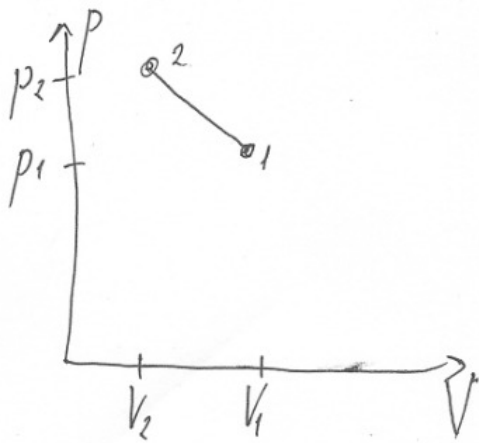
$L = \frac{H}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{5}{3} H$

$L = \frac{a_{отн} t_2^2}{2} \Rightarrow t_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2L}{a_{отн}}} = \sqrt{\frac{10/3 H}{5/21 g}} = \sqrt{\frac{14H}{g}}$

21205681 (U827844 M1281882)

Ответ: 1) $t_1 = \frac{5}{3} \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}$, 2) $a_{кл} = \frac{19}{42} g$, 3) $a_{отн} = \frac{5}{21} g$, $t_2 = \sqrt{\frac{14H}{g}}$.

N5



Условие

$$V_2 - V_1 = \beta V_1$$

$$V_2 - V_1 - \beta V_1 = 0$$

$$V_2 = (1 + \beta) V_1$$

$$\beta = -0.01$$

$$p_2 = (1 + \alpha) p_1$$

$$\alpha = 0.02$$

$$T_2 = (1 + \gamma) T_1$$

$$\frac{p_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{p_2}{p_1} \frac{V_2}{V_1} = (1 + \alpha)(1 + \beta) = (1 + \gamma)$$

$$\gamma = 1 + \alpha + \beta + \alpha\beta - 1 = \alpha + \beta$$

$$\gamma = 0.01 \quad \text{— увеличение на } 1\%$$

$$A = p_1 \delta \Delta V = p_1 \beta V_1 = \beta p_1 V_1$$

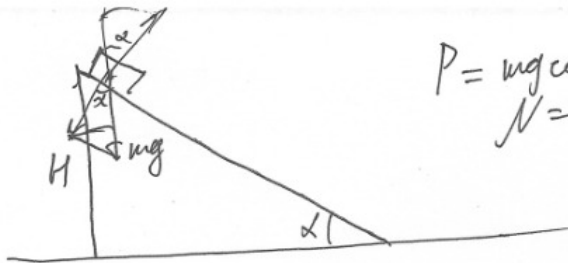
$$Q = A + \frac{3}{2} \Delta U$$

$$\Delta U = \frac{3}{2} R \Delta T = \frac{3}{2} \gamma R T_1 = \frac{3}{2} \gamma p_1 V_1$$

$$Q = A + \Delta U = \beta p_1 V_1 + \frac{3}{2} \gamma p_1 V_1 = p_1 V_1 \left(\beta + \frac{3}{2} \gamma \right) = p_1 V_1 \left(\frac{5}{2} \beta + \frac{3}{2} \alpha \right)$$

$$\frac{Q}{A} = \frac{p_1 V_1 \left(\frac{5}{2} \beta + \frac{3}{2} \alpha \right)}{\beta p_1 V_1} = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{3\alpha}{2\beta} = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{0.02}{-0.01} = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{6}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{Q}{A} = -\frac{1}{2}$$



$$P = mg \cos \alpha$$

$$N = mg \cos \alpha$$

Упробен

$$H = L \sin \alpha$$

$$L = \frac{H}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{5}{3} H$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$$

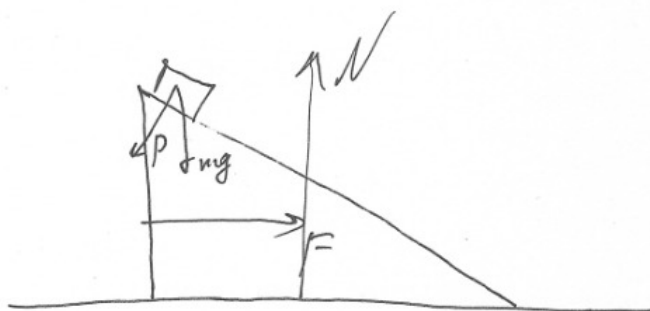
$$mg \sin \alpha = ma$$

$$a = g \sin \alpha$$

$$L = \frac{at^2}{2} = \frac{H}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$t^2 = \frac{2H}{a \sin \alpha} = \frac{2H}{g \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g \frac{9}{25}}} = \frac{5}{3} \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}$$

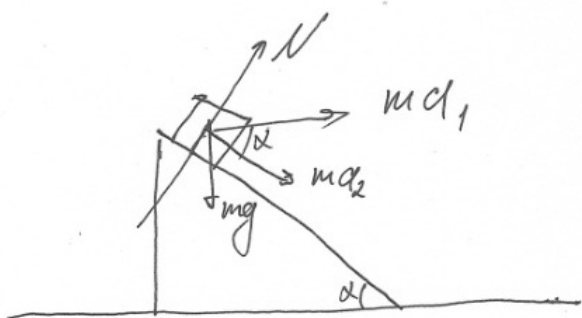


$$\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta t} = mg + 3mg + N + F$$

$$\frac{\Delta P_x}{\Delta t} = \alpha F$$

$$\sum \Delta P_x = \sum F \Delta t$$

$$P_x = F \Delta t$$



$$g - a \cos \alpha \sin \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} (a \sin \alpha + a \cos \alpha \cos \alpha)$$

$$g - a \cos \alpha \sin \alpha = a \cos \alpha \left(\sin \alpha + \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \right)$$

$$g \sin \alpha - a \cos \alpha = a \cos \alpha$$

$$m(a \cos \alpha + 4m a \cos \alpha) = F - m a \cos \alpha$$

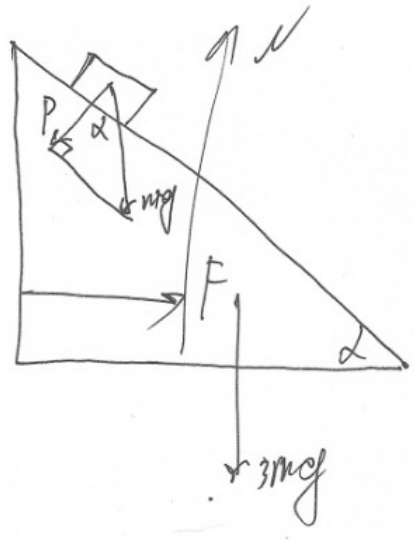
$$a \cos \alpha = \frac{F - m a \cos \alpha}{4m} = \frac{2mg - m(g \sin \alpha - a \cos \alpha) \cos \alpha}{4m} = \frac{1}{2} g - g \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

21205681 (U827844 M1281882):

$$F = m(3a + m a \cos \alpha) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \cos^2 \alpha \right) + mg \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$a \cos \alpha = \frac{2mg - mg \sin \alpha}{m(3 - \cos^2 \alpha)} = \frac{2 - \sin \alpha}{3 - \cos^2 \alpha} g = \frac{2 - \frac{3}{5}}{3 - \frac{16}{25}} g =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{7}{5}}{\frac{59}{25}} = \frac{5 \cdot 7}{59} = \frac{35}{59}$$



$$P = mg \cos \alpha$$

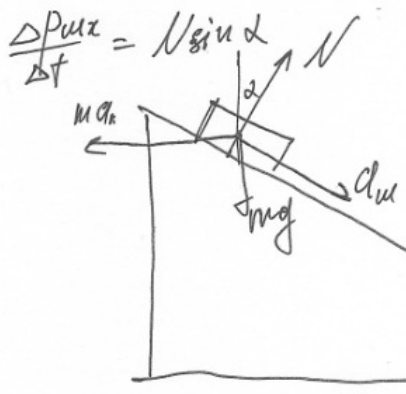
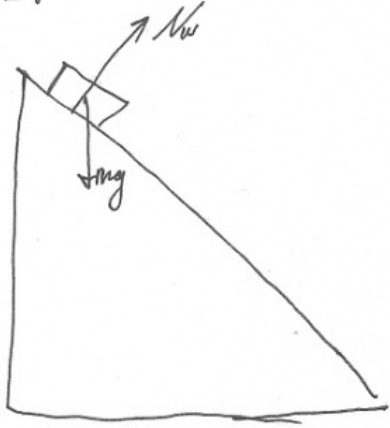
$$F - P \sin \alpha = 3m a_k$$

$$a_k = \frac{F - P \sin \alpha}{3m} = \frac{2mg - mg \cos \alpha \sin \alpha}{3m} =$$

$$= g \left(2 - \cos \alpha \sin \alpha \right) = g \left(2 - \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \right) =$$

$$= g \left(2 - \frac{12}{25} \right) = \frac{13}{25} g$$

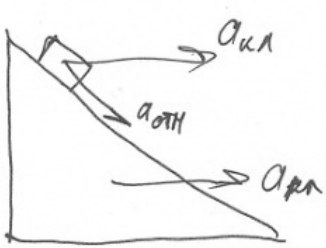
$$\frac{\Delta P_z}{\Delta t} = F = \frac{\Delta p_{kz}}{\Delta t} + \frac{\Delta p_{uz}}{\Delta t}$$



$$N \sin \alpha = m a_k = m a_u \cos \alpha$$

$$- N \cos \alpha + mg = m a_u \sin \alpha$$

$$a_u = a_{\text{rot}} = \frac{mg - N \cos \alpha}{m \sin \alpha}$$



$$F = 2 a_k + a_u \cos \alpha = \frac{F}{4m}$$

$$N = \frac{m(a_k + a_u \cos \alpha)}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$N = \frac{m(g - a_u \sin \alpha)}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$a_u = \frac{F - a_u \cos \alpha}{2} = \frac{2mg - \frac{mg - N \cos \alpha}{m \sin \alpha} \cos \alpha}{2} = m a$$

$$\frac{a_k + a_u \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{g - a_u \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

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

$$a_u \cot \alpha + a_u \cot \alpha = \frac{g}{\cos \alpha} - \frac{a_k}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$a_u = \frac{\frac{g}{\cos \alpha} - \frac{a_k}{\sin \alpha}}{\cot \alpha + \cot \alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \left(\frac{g}{\cos \alpha} - \frac{a_k}{\sin \alpha} \right) = g \sin \alpha - a_k \cos \alpha$$

$$a_{KN} m + a_{KN} 3m + a_{OTH} m \cos \alpha = F \quad \text{Упробук}$$

$$4a_{KN} m + a_{OTH} m \cos \alpha = F$$

$$a_{OTH} = \frac{F - 4a_{KN} m}{m \cos \alpha}$$

$$4a_{KN} m = F - a_{OTH} m \cos \alpha$$

$$= \frac{2mg - 4 \cdot \frac{38}{25} g m}{m \cdot \frac{4}{5}}$$

$$a_{KN} = \frac{F}{4m} - \frac{1}{4} a_{OTH} m \cos \alpha$$

$$= \frac{10}{2} g - \frac{19}{10} g = \frac{50-19}{10} g$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} \frac{mg - N \cos \alpha}{m \sin \alpha} m \cos \alpha$$

$$= \frac{31}{10} g$$

$$F a_{KN} = \frac{F}{4m} - \frac{1}{4} (g \sin \alpha - a_{KN} \cos \alpha) \cos \alpha$$

$$= \frac{2mg - 4 \cdot \frac{19}{10} g m}{m \cdot \frac{4}{5}} = \frac{2mg - 4 \cdot \frac{19}{10} g m}{m \cdot \frac{4}{5}}$$

$$a_{KN} - \frac{1}{4} a_{KN} \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{F}{4m} - \frac{1}{4} g \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$= \frac{(2 - \frac{38}{25}) g}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{4}{25} \cdot \frac{5}{4} g = \frac{5}{25} g$$

$$a_{KN} = \frac{\frac{F}{4m} - \frac{1}{4} g \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{1 - \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{F - \frac{1}{4} \frac{2mg}{m} - \frac{1}{4} g \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{1 - \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} g - \frac{1}{4} g \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{1 - \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2g - g \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{4 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2g - \frac{12}{25} g}{4 - \frac{16}{25}} = \frac{50g - 12g}{100 - 16} =$$

$$= \frac{38g}{84} = \frac{19g}{42} = \frac{19}{42} g$$

$$\frac{3}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \frac{19}{42} = \frac{1}{5} (3 - \frac{38}{21}) = \frac{1}{5} (\frac{63-38}{21}) = \frac{1}{5} \frac{25}{21} = \frac{5}{21}$$

$$L = \frac{a_{OTH} t^2}{2}$$

$$t^2 = \frac{2L}{a_{OTH}} = \frac{\frac{10}{3} H}{\frac{19}{42} g} = \frac{2}{63} \frac{H}{g} \cdot \frac{10 \cdot 21 H}{5 \cdot 3 g} = \frac{2 \cdot 7 H}{g} = 14 \frac{H}{g}$$

$$t = \sqrt{14 \frac{H}{g}}$$

$$a_{KN} = 2g - g$$

$$\frac{10 \cdot 21}{5 \cdot 3} = 2.7$$

$$\frac{V_2 - V_1}{V_1} = \beta$$

$$F = 4m a_{KN} + mg \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - m a_{KN} \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$a_{KN} = \frac{mg \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{4m - m \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2mg - mg \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{4m - m \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{4 - \cos^2 \alpha} g$$

$$= \frac{2 - \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5}}{4 - \frac{16}{25}} g = \frac{50-12}{100-16} g = \frac{38}{84} g = \frac{19}{42} g$$