

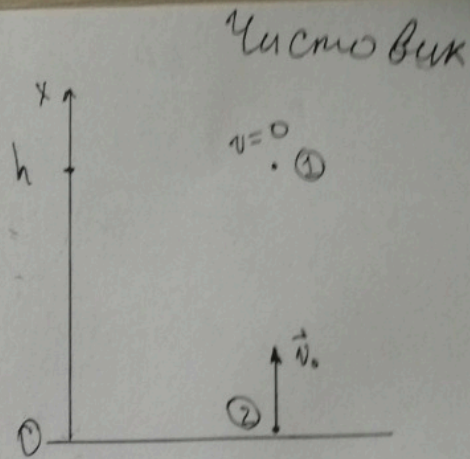
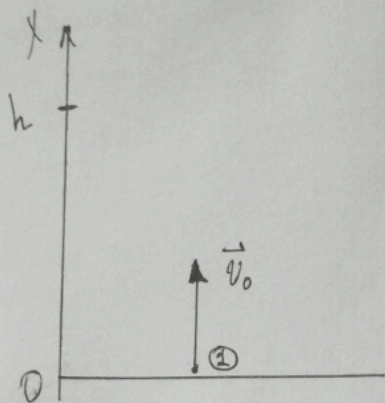
Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21205947**

ID профиля: **281734**

Вариант 1



$$x(t) = x_0 + v_{0x}t - g \frac{t^2}{2}$$

$$x_0 = 0$$

$$v_{0x} = v_0$$

$$x(t) = v_0 t - g \frac{t^2}{2}$$

Пусть максимальная высота равна h , тогда
 $v_0 = \sqrt{2gh}$ (из закона сохранения энергии $m \frac{v_0^2}{2} = mgh$)

Перейдём в с.о. первого шара (3):

$$v_2 = v_0, \quad a_1 = a_2 = 0$$

$$v_0 t_1 = h \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{h}{v_0}, \quad t_1 - \text{время от броска 2-го шара до столкновения}$$

$$x_2(t) = v_0 t - g \frac{t^2}{2}$$

$$x_2(t_1) = H$$

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

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

$$v_0^2 = 2gh$$

$$H = h - g \frac{h^2}{2 \cdot 2gh} = h - \frac{h}{4} = \frac{3h}{4}$$

$$h = \frac{4H}{3}$$

устовин

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

$$v_0 = \sqrt{2gh} = 2\sqrt{\frac{2gH}{3}}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{h}{v_0} = \frac{4H}{3v_0} = \frac{4H}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2gH}{3}}} = \frac{2H}{\sqrt{6gH}}$$

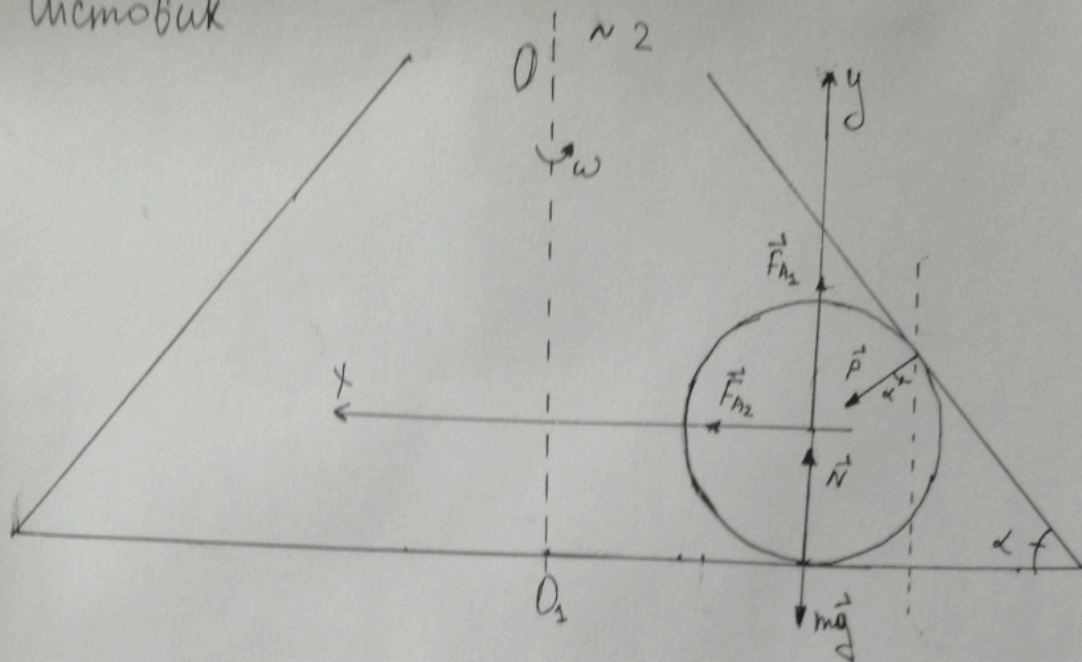
$$t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{3g}}$$

$$L_1 = h + g \frac{t_1^2}{2} = \frac{4H}{3} + g \cdot \frac{h^2}{2v_0^2} = \frac{4H}{3} + g \cdot \frac{\frac{16}{9}H^2}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{2gH}{3}}$$

$$L_1 = \frac{5H}{3}$$

$$\text{Ombem: } \sqrt{\frac{3H}{2g}}; 2\sqrt{\frac{2gH}{3}}; \frac{5H}{3}.$$

Чистовик



$$m\vec{a} = \vec{F}_{A1} + \vec{F}_{A2} + m\vec{g} + \vec{N} + \vec{P}, \quad m = 3\rho \cdot \frac{4\pi R^3}{3} = 4\pi R^3 \rho$$

$$\text{Ox: } a_x = \omega^2 r = \omega^2 \cdot 2R$$

$$ma_x = F_{A2} + P \sin \alpha$$

$$2\omega^2 R \cdot 4\pi R^3 \rho = \rho V \cdot \omega^2 \cdot 2R + P \sin \alpha, \quad V = \frac{4\pi R^3}{3}$$

$$\frac{4\pi R^3 \rho}{8\pi R^4 \omega^2 \rho} =$$

$$8\pi R^4 \omega^2 \rho = \rho \cdot \frac{4\pi R^3}{3} \cdot \omega^2 \cdot 2R + P \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{16\pi R^4 \omega^2 \rho}{3 \sin \alpha} = P$$

$$\text{Oy: } a_y = 0$$

$$m a_y = 0$$

$$0 = F_{A1} - mg + N - P \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$N = mg + P \cos \alpha - F_{A1}$$

$$N = 3\rho \cdot \frac{4\pi R^3}{3} g + \frac{16\pi R^4 \omega^2 \rho}{3 \sin \alpha} \cos \alpha - \rho \cdot \frac{4\pi R^3}{3} g$$

$$N = \frac{8\pi R^3 \rho g}{3} + \frac{16\pi R^4 \omega^2 \rho}{3 \tan \alpha}$$

Условие

1) $\omega = 0$

$$N_1 = \frac{8\pi R^3 \rho g}{3} + \frac{16\pi R^2 \cdot 0 \cdot \rho}{3 \tan \alpha} = \frac{8\pi R^3 \rho g}{3}$$

2) $\omega \neq 0$

$$N_2 = \frac{8\pi R^3 \rho g}{3} + \frac{16\pi R^2 \cdot \omega^2 \rho}{3 \tan \alpha}$$

$$\tan \alpha = 2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{8\pi R^3 \rho g}{3} + \frac{8\pi R^2 \cdot \omega^2 \rho}{3} = \frac{8\pi R^3 \rho (g + \omega^2 R)}{3}$$

Ответ: $\frac{8\pi R^3 \rho g}{3}$; $\frac{8\pi R^3 \rho (g + \omega^2 R)}{3}$.

$$pV = \nu RT$$

$$T = 81^\circ\text{C}, T = \text{const}$$

$$p_0 V_0 = \nu_0 RT$$

$$p_1 = 1,8 p_0$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{3,5} V_0$$

$$p_1 V_1 = \nu_1 RT$$

$$p_1 V_1 = \frac{1,8}{3,5} p_0 V_0$$

$$\nu_1 = \frac{1,8}{3,5} \nu_0$$

⇓

$$\nu_0 \left(1 - \frac{1,8}{3,5}\right) = \frac{1,7}{3,5} \nu_0 - \text{часть пара, сконденсировавшаяся в жидкость}$$

⇓
оставшийся ~~воздух~~ пар (газ) - насыщен

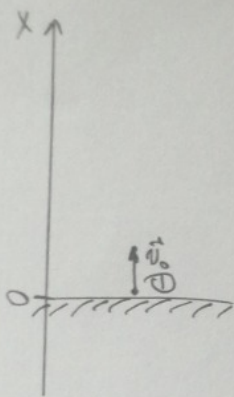
$$p_1 = 0,5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Па}$$

$$p_1 V_1 = \frac{1,8 m}{\mu} RT$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1,8 m RT}{3,5 p_1 \mu} = 0,005 \text{ м}^3$$

$$p_0 = \frac{p_1}{1,8} \approx 2,7778 \text{ Па}$$

Ответ: ~~2,78~~ $2,78 \cdot 10^4 \text{ Па}$; $5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ м}^3$.



$$x(t) = v_0 t - g \frac{t^2}{2}$$

$$x(\tau) = H$$

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

$$\dot{x} = 0$$

$$v_x = 0$$

$$v_x(t) = v_0 - g t$$

$$v_x(\tau) = 0$$

$$v_0 = g \tau$$

$$H = \frac{v_0^2}{2g} \Rightarrow v_0 = \sqrt{2gH}$$

В с.о. ①: скорость второго шарика v_0 , ускорение шариков равны 0.

$v_0 t_1 = H$, t_1 - время от ~~начала~~ броска \uparrow - v_0 шара до столкновения

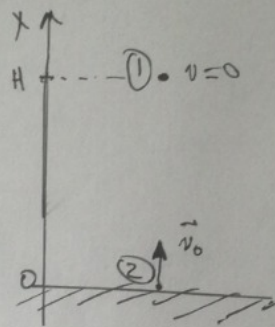
$$t_1 = \frac{H}{v_0} = \frac{H}{\sqrt{2gH}} = \sqrt{\frac{H}{2g}}$$

$$x_1(t_1) = H - g \frac{t_1^2}{2} = H - g \frac{H^2}{2v_0^2}$$

$$L_1 = H + (H - x_1(t_1)) = H + g \frac{H^2}{2v_0^2}$$

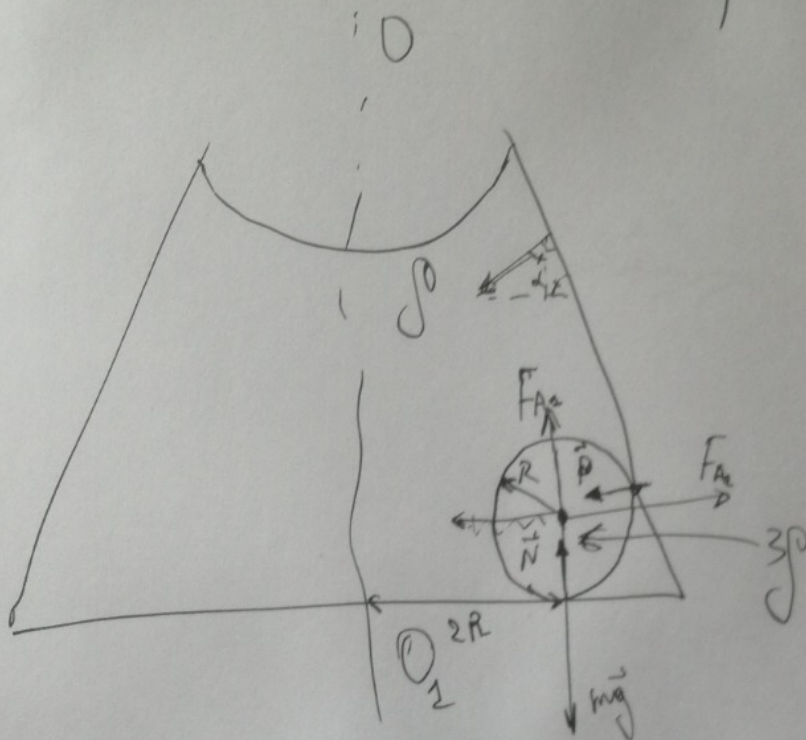
① шарик

$v \uparrow$



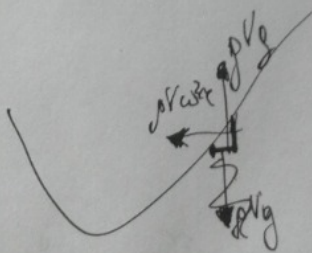
$$\frac{4H}{3} + g \cdot \frac{4H^2}{3} = \frac{4H}{3} + \frac{H}{3}$$

Черновик



$$\frac{4\pi R^3 \rho g}{3}$$

$$\frac{8\pi R^3 \rho g}{3}$$



$$\frac{4\pi R^3 \rho g}{3}$$

$$\frac{4\pi R^3}{3} \cdot 3\rho \cdot \omega^2 R =$$

$$= \frac{4\pi R^3}{3} \cdot \rho \cdot \omega^2 R + P \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{4\pi R^3}{3} \cdot 2\rho \omega^2 R = P \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{8\pi R^4 \cdot \rho \omega^2}{3 \sin \alpha} = P$$

$$N = mg - \rho \cdot \frac{4\pi R^3}{3} g + P \cos \alpha$$

$$N = \frac{8\pi R^4 \cdot \rho \omega^2}{3 \sin \alpha} + \frac{8\pi R^3 \rho g}{3} \cos \alpha$$

Часть 2

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

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Вариант 1

$$pV = \nu RT$$

$$p_0 V_0 = \nu R T_0$$

$$p_1 = 1,02 p_0$$

$$V_1 = 0,99 V_0$$

$$p_1 V_1 = \nu R T_1$$

$$\frac{T_1}{T_0} = \frac{p_1 V_1}{p_0 V_0} = 1,02 \cdot 0,99 \approx 1,0098$$

$$T_1 = 100,98\% T_0$$

$$T_1 \approx 101\% T_0$$

Σ

$$Q = \Delta U + A$$

$$\frac{Q}{A} = \frac{\Delta U + A}{A} = \frac{\Delta U}{A} + 1$$

$$U = \frac{3}{2} \nu R T$$

$$\Delta U = \frac{3}{2} \nu R \Delta T$$

$$A = p \Delta V$$

$$\frac{\Delta p}{p} \ll 1 \quad \frac{\Delta V}{V} \ll 1 \quad \frac{\Delta T}{T} \ll 1$$

$$\Delta U = \frac{3}{2} \nu R \Delta T = \frac{3}{2} (p \Delta V + V \Delta p + \Delta p \cdot \Delta V) \approx \frac{3}{2} (p \Delta V + V \Delta p)$$

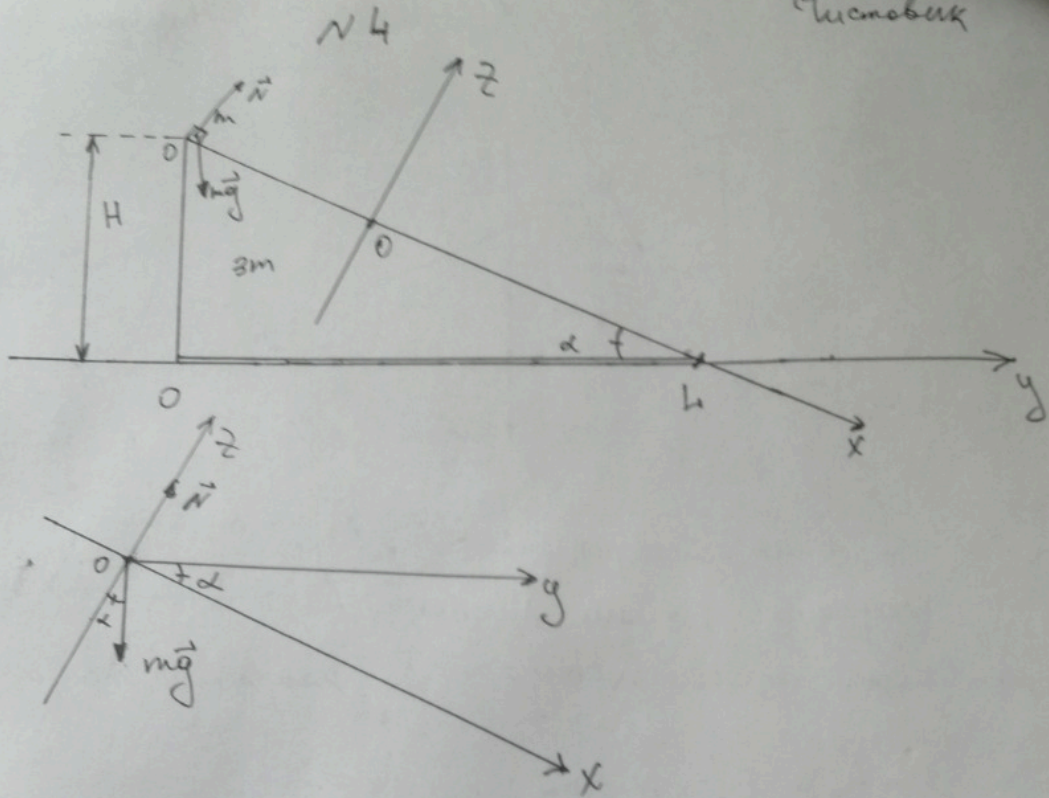
числовый

$$\frac{Q}{A} = \frac{\Delta U}{A} + 1 = \frac{\frac{3}{2}(p\Delta V + V\Delta p)}{p\Delta V} + 1 = \frac{3}{2} + 1 + \frac{3V\Delta p}{2p\Delta V}$$

$$\frac{Q}{A} = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{3V \cdot 0,02p}{2p \cdot (-0,01V)} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Ответ: увеличилась на 1% ; -0,5.

1)



$$ma_x = mg \sin \alpha$$

$$a_x = g \sin \alpha, a_x = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} a_x \frac{T^2}{2} = L$$

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

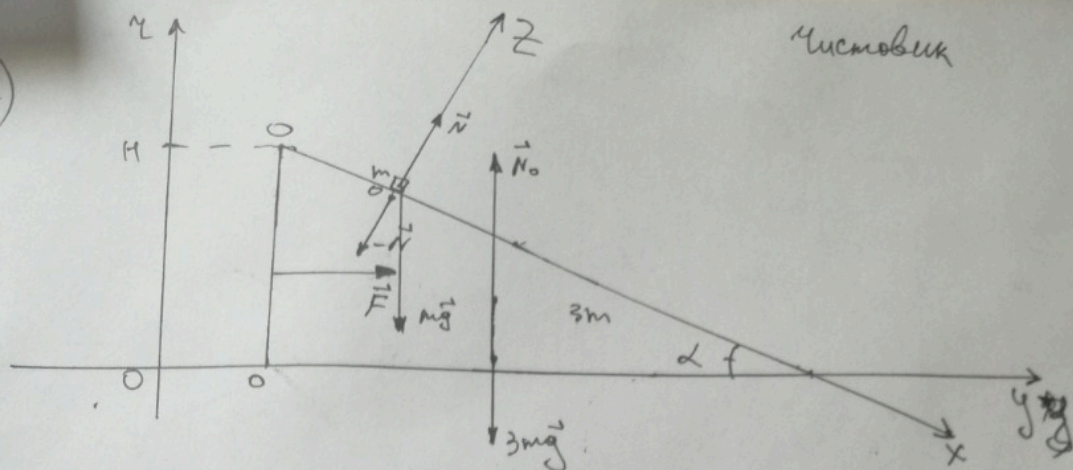
$$g \sin \alpha \frac{T^2}{2} = \frac{H}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$T = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{3}{5}$$

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

2)



числовик

На клин действуют силы \vec{F} , \vec{N}_0 , $-\vec{N}$, $3m\vec{g}$
 ускорение клина \vec{A} по \vec{A} , $|\vec{A}_y| = 0$, м.к. клин не
 отрывае от плоскости $\Rightarrow \vec{A}$ направлен по оси oy .

$$3m A_y = F - N \cdot \sin \alpha, \quad A_y = A$$

Шарики не отрывае от клина $\Rightarrow A_z = a_z$, a - ускорение шарика

$$m a_z = N - mg \cos \alpha$$

$$\vec{A} = \vec{a} \quad A_z = A \cdot \sin \alpha = A_y \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$a_z = \frac{N}{m} - g \cos \alpha$$

$$A_y = \frac{F}{3m} - \frac{N \sin \alpha}{3m}$$

$$\frac{N}{m} - g \cos \alpha = \sin \alpha \left(\frac{F}{3m} - \frac{N \sin \alpha}{3m} \right)$$

$$N - mg \cos \alpha = \sin \alpha \left(\frac{F}{3} - \frac{N \sin \alpha}{3} \right)$$

$$3N - 3mg \cos \alpha = F \sin \alpha - N \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$N = \frac{F \sin \alpha + 3mg \cos \alpha}{3 + \sin^2 \alpha}$$

Меморан

$$3m A_y = F - N \sin \alpha$$

$$2. \quad 3m A_y = F - \frac{F \sin \alpha + 3mg \cos \alpha}{3 + \sin^2 \alpha} \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$A_y = \frac{F}{3m} - \frac{F \cdot \sin \alpha + 3mg \cos \alpha}{3m(3 + \sin^2 \alpha)} \sin \alpha$$

$$A = A_y$$

$$A = \frac{F}{3m} - \frac{F \cdot \frac{3}{5} + 3mg \cdot \frac{4}{5}}{3m \cdot \left(3 + \frac{9}{25}\right)} \cdot \frac{3}{5}$$

~~$$A = \frac{F}{3m} - \frac{3F + 12mg}{3m \left(\frac{24}{25}\right)} \cdot \frac{3}{25} = \frac{F}{3m} - \frac{3F + 12mg}{24m}$$~~

~~$$A = \frac{F}{3m} - \left(\frac{F}{8m} + \frac{mg}{2}\right) = \frac{5F}{24m} + \frac{mg}{2}$$~~

~~На шарик по оси ox по плану~~

3) На шарик по вертикали действуют силы \vec{N} и $m\vec{g}$

~~$$N_x = 0, \quad (mg)_x = mg \sin \alpha \Rightarrow a_x = g \sin \alpha$$~~

~~\Downarrow
время не изменится~~

~~$$\text{Ответ: } \frac{5\sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}}{3}, \quad \frac{5F}{24} + \frac{mg}{2}, \quad \frac{5\sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}}{3}$$~~

Мусковик

$$A = \frac{F}{3m} - \frac{F \cdot \frac{3}{5} + 3mg \cdot \frac{4}{5}}{3m \cdot \left(3 + \frac{9}{25}\right)} \cdot \frac{3}{5}$$

$$A = \frac{F}{3 \cdot m} - \frac{3F + 12mg}{m \cdot 84}$$

$$A = \frac{F}{3m} - \frac{F \cdot \frac{3}{5} + 3mg \cdot \frac{4}{5}}{m \cdot \frac{75+9}{25}} \cdot \frac{1}{5}$$

$$A = \frac{F}{3m} - \frac{3F + 12mg}{m \cdot 84}$$

~~$$A = \frac{F}{3m} - \frac{F + 4mg}{m \cdot 28} = \frac{28F - 3(F + 4mg)}{84m} = \frac{25F - 12mg}{84m}$$~~

3) ~~П~~ 3) Проекция ~~равно~~ суммы всех сил, действующая на шайбу, на ось x равна ~~на~~ $mg \sin \alpha$

$$a_x = g \sin \alpha$$

a_x не изменилось \Rightarrow время не изменится

~~$$A = \frac{25F - 3mg}{84m} = \frac{50mg - 3mg}{84m} = \frac{47mg}{84m} = \frac{1}{2}g$$~~

$$2) A = \frac{F}{3m} - \frac{3F + 12mg}{84m} = \frac{2mg}{3m} - \frac{3 \cdot 2mg + 12mg}{84m}$$

$$A = \frac{19}{42}g$$

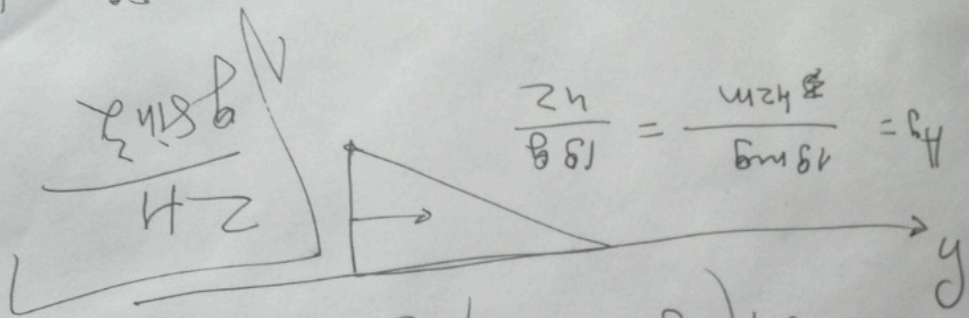
Умножение

Омбем: $\frac{5\sqrt{\frac{24}{g}}}{3}$, $\frac{19}{42} g$; $\frac{5\sqrt{\frac{24}{g}}}{3}$.

reproduce

$$\frac{2n}{18} = \frac{84}{18}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}g - \frac{3}{2}g - \frac{1}{18}g = \left(\frac{84}{18} - \frac{1}{18}\right)g$$



$$A_y = \frac{19mg}{18g} = \frac{19}{18}m$$

$$3mg = F - N \sin \alpha$$

$$3mg = 2mg - \frac{1}{4}mg - \frac{1}{5}mg = \frac{1}{5}mg$$

$$F \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{2mg}{3} - \frac{1}{4}mg$$

$$a_x = g - \frac{1}{5}g = \frac{4}{5}g$$

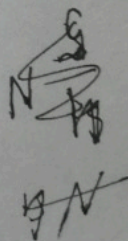
$$F + 12mg = g - \frac{3}{4}g \cdot (F + 12mg)$$

$$t^2(g + g) = 84 = 28 \cdot 3 = 24 \cdot t$$

$$N = \frac{1}{4}mg = N$$

$$a_x = g - \frac{1}{5}g = \frac{4}{5}g$$

$$N = \frac{3}{4}mg = \frac{3}{4}mg$$



$$a_x = g - \frac{1}{4}g = \frac{3}{4}g$$

$$P_{avg} = \frac{1}{4}mg$$

$$m a_x = mg - N \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{4}mg$$

$$\frac{3 + \frac{9}{25}}{\frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4}mg + 3mg} = \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4}mg + 12$$

репробук

$$\frac{\rho \Delta V (p \Delta V + V \Delta p)}{\rho \Delta V} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{V}{P} \cdot \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta V} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{v \cdot (\rho \Delta p)}{\rho \cdot (-0,01V)} = \frac{3}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{v}{0,01V}$$

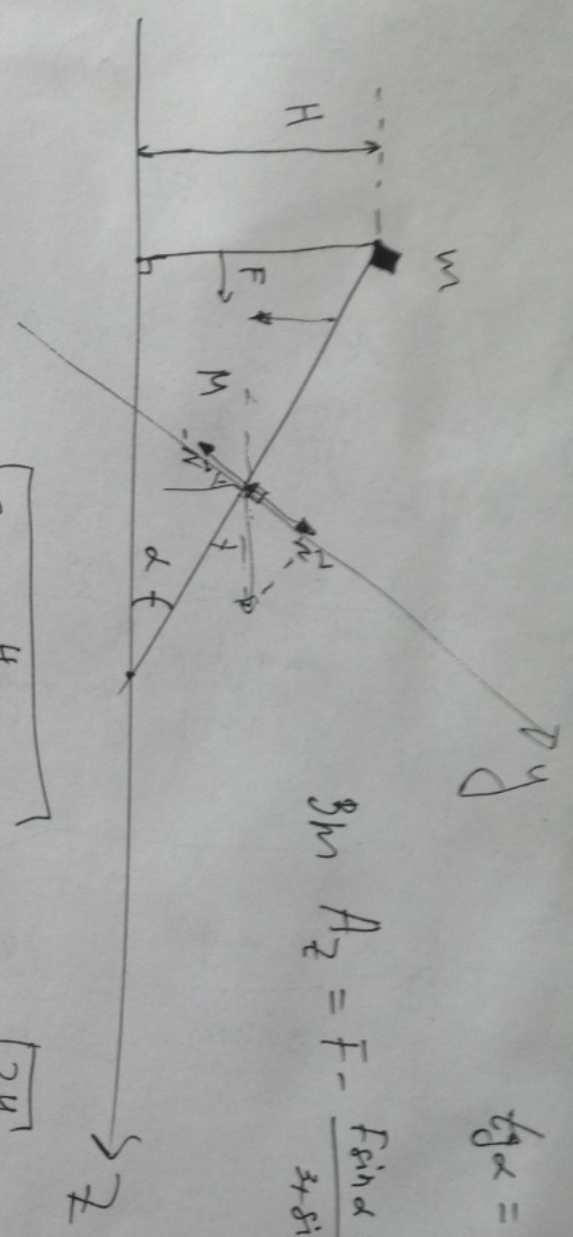
$\frac{m}{2} = 3$

$$\frac{F}{3m} - \frac{N \sin \alpha}{3m} =$$

$$\frac{3m A_z}{3m} =$$

$$A_z \sin \alpha = \frac{N}{m} - g \cos \alpha$$

$$A_z = \frac{F - N \sin \alpha}{3m}$$



$$\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$$

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

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$3m A_z = F - \frac{F \sin \alpha + 15mg \cos \alpha}{3 + \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$\frac{2 \frac{H}{\sin \alpha}}{g \sin \alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{24}{g}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{24}{g}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$A_z \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{N}{m} - g \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{F}{3m} \sin \alpha - \frac{N \sin^2 \alpha}{3m} = \frac{N}{m} - g \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{F}{3} \sin \alpha - \frac{N \sin^2 \alpha}{3} = N - mg \cos \alpha$$

$$F \sin \alpha - N \sin^2 \alpha = 3N - 3mg \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{N(3 - \sin^2 \alpha)}{3 + \sin^2 \alpha} = N$$

$$mg_y = N - mg \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{M}{m} (N - mg \cos \alpha) = F \sin \alpha - N$$

$$3N - 3mg \cos \alpha = F \sin \alpha - N$$

$$N = \frac{1}{2} F \sin \alpha + \frac{3}{2} mg \cos \alpha$$