

Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21204415**

ID профиля: **883038**

Вариант 2

1 - мимобна

N1

- | |
|----------|
| 1) t' |
| 2) h |
| 3) h_1 |

Тукан t_0 - време от старта I меча го гоминемне
критичен момент (спрота II меча)

t_1 - време от спрота II меча го имидновемне

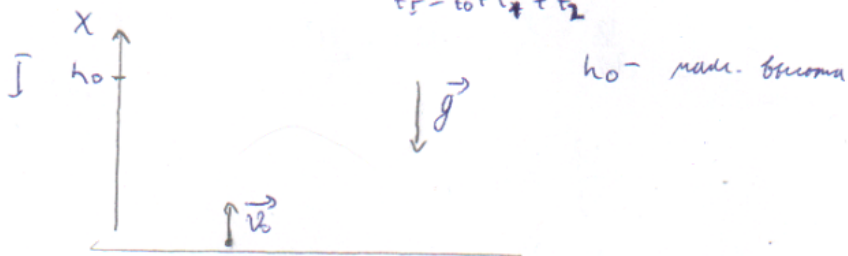
t_2 - време от имидновемне го каанне земна
I меча

t' - време наема I меча го имидновемне

$$t' = t_0 + t_1$$

$$k = \frac{t_1}{t_0} \quad \text{or} \quad t_1 = k t_0$$

t_1 - време наема I меча
 $t_1 = t_0 + t_1 + t_2$



$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + \vec{v}_0 t + \frac{\vec{a}}{2} t^2$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{a} t$$

$$\vec{0} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{g} t_0$$

$$h_0 = \vec{v}_0 t_0 + \frac{\vec{g} t_0^2}{2}$$

OX: $v_0 - g t_0 = 0$

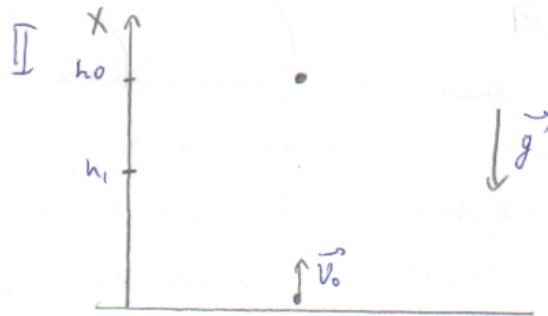
$$t_0 = \frac{v_0}{g}$$

$$h_0 = v_0 \cdot \frac{v_0}{g} - \frac{g v_0^2}{2 g^2}$$

$$h_0 = \frac{v_0^2}{g} - \frac{v_0^2}{2g}$$

$$h_0 = \frac{v_0^2}{2g}$$

2. mela



h_1 - bilamana mela berhenti

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{v}_0 t + \frac{\vec{a} t^2}{2}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{a} t$$

$$\vec{h}_1 = \vec{h}_0 + \frac{g t_1^2}{2} \quad - \text{gru II mela}$$

$$\vec{h}_1 = \vec{v}_0 t_1 + \frac{g t_1^2}{2}$$

$$\text{OK: } h_1 = \frac{v_0^2}{2g} - \frac{g t_1^2}{2}$$

$$h_1 = v_0 t_1 - \frac{g t_1^2}{2}$$

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

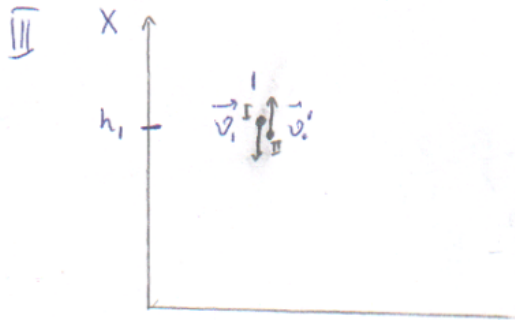
$$\frac{v_0^2}{2g} = v_0 t_1$$

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

$$h_1 = \frac{v_0^2}{2g} - \frac{g \cdot v_0^2}{2 \cdot 4g^2}$$

$$h_1 = \frac{v_0^2}{2g} \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$h_1 = \frac{3v_0^2}{8g}$$



$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{a} t$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = \vec{g} t_1$$

$$\vec{v}_1' = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{g} t_1$$

$$\text{OK: } -v_1 = -\frac{g v_0}{2g}$$

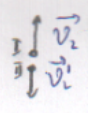
$$v_1' = v_0 - g \cdot \frac{v_0}{2g}$$

$$v_1 = \frac{v_0}{2}$$

$$v_1' = \frac{v_0}{2}$$

уменьшится

IV



] массу мяча m

$$\vec{P}_{1\text{нар}} + \vec{P}_{2\text{нар}} = \vec{P}_{1\text{рон}} + \vec{P}_{2\text{рон}} \quad - \text{ЗЧ}$$

$$\vec{P} = m\vec{v}$$

$$\vec{P}_{1\text{нар}} = m\vec{v}_1$$

$$\vec{P}_{2\text{нар}} = m\vec{v}_1'$$

$$\vec{P}_{1\text{рон}} = m\vec{v}_2$$

$$\vec{P}_{2\text{рон}} = m\vec{v}_2'$$

$$m\vec{v}_1 + m\vec{v}_1' = m\vec{v}_2 + m\vec{v}_2'$$

$$\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_1' = \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_2'$$

OX: $v_1 - v_1' = v_2 - v_2'$

$$\frac{v_0}{2} - \frac{v_0}{2} = 0 = v_2 - v_2'$$

$$v_2 = v_2'$$

$$E_{\text{нар}1} + E_{\text{нар}2} = E'_{\text{нар}1} + E'_{\text{нар}2}$$

$$E_{\text{нар}} = \frac{mv^2}{2}$$

$$E_{\text{нар}1} = \frac{mv_1^2}{2}$$

$$E_{\text{нар}2} = \frac{mv_1'^2}{2}$$

$$E'_{\text{нар}1} = \frac{mv_2^2}{2}$$

$$E'_{\text{нар}2} = \frac{mv_2'^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{mv_1^2}{2} + \frac{mv_1'^2}{2} = \frac{mv_2^2}{2} + \frac{mv_2'^2}{2}$$

$$v_1^2 + v_1'^2 = v_2^2 + v_2'^2$$

$$2\left(\frac{v_0}{2}\right)^2 = 2v_2^2$$

$$v_2 = \frac{v_0}{2}$$

V

$$\vec{r} = \vec{v}_0 t + \vec{a} \frac{t^2}{2} \quad \vec{0} = \vec{h}_1 + \vec{v}_2 t_2 + \frac{g t_2^2}{2}$$

OX: $0 = \frac{3}{8} \frac{v_0^2}{g} + \frac{v_0}{2} \cdot t_2 - \frac{g t_2^2}{2} \quad | \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{g}\right)$

$$t_2^2 - \frac{v_0}{g} t_2 - \frac{3v_0^2}{4g^2} = 0$$

$$t_2 = \frac{v_0}{g} \pm \sqrt{\frac{v_0^2}{g^2} + 4 \cdot \frac{3v_0^2}{4g^2}}$$

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

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} t_2 = \frac{3v_0}{2g} \\ t_2 = -\frac{v_0}{2g} < 0 \text{ - не соотв. усл.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$t_2 = \frac{3v_0}{2g}$$

VI $t^0 = t_0 + t_1 = \frac{v_0}{g} + \frac{v_0}{2g} = \frac{3v_0}{2g}$

$$t_{\Gamma} = t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = \frac{v_0}{g} + \frac{v_0}{2g} + \frac{3v_0}{2g} - \frac{3v_0}{2g}$$

Дано
 $t = 81^\circ\text{C}$

$$V_2 = \frac{V_0}{7}$$

$$P_1 = 3,6 P_0$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = 0,5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Па}$$

$$V_2 = 1,7 \text{ л}$$

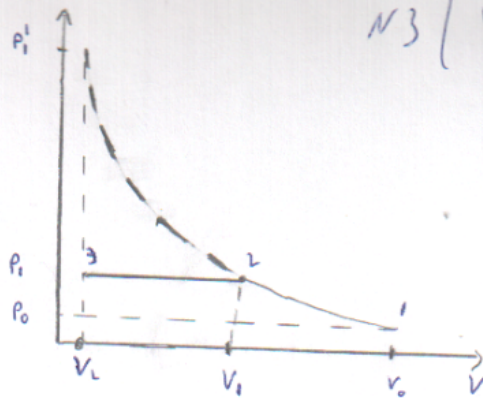
$$\mu = 18 \frac{\text{г}}{\text{моль}}$$

или
 $T = 273 + t = 273 + 81 = 354$

$$V_1 = 1,2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ м}^3$$

$$m = 18 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{кг}}{\text{моль}}$$

N3 | упражнение



Решение

Изотермический P-V процесс.

$PV = \text{const}$ - это изотермический процесс

Тогда $P_1 V_0 = V_2 P_1'$

$$P_1' = \frac{P_0 V_0}{V_1} = 7 P_0$$

III. 0. ~~гидрометр~~ ~~гидрометр~~ ~~гидрометр~~

III. 0. гидростатическое давление равно удельному весу $\rho \cdot h$ раз. Но ρ это удельный вес воды $\rho = 1000 \text{ кг/м}^3$ и $h = 3,6 \text{ м}$. Тогда получаем, что в манометре

2 раз больше гидростатическое давление и при гидростатическом давлении $P_1 = P_{\text{max}}$

$$P_0 = \frac{P_1}{3,6} = \frac{P_{\text{max}}}{3,6}$$

$$P_0 = \frac{0,5 \cdot 10^5}{3,6}$$

$$P_0 = 1,39 \cdot 10^4 \text{ Па}$$

$$PV = \frac{m}{\mu} RT$$

$$P_0 V_0 = \frac{m}{\mu} RT$$

$$m = \frac{P_0 V_0 \mu}{RT}$$

$$V_0 = 7 V_2$$

$$m = \frac{7 P_0 V_2 \mu}{RT}$$

$$m = \frac{7 \cdot 1,39 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 1,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 18 \cdot 10^{-3}}{8,31 \cdot 354}$$

$$m = 0,001 \text{ кг}$$

1) Jano

ρ

R

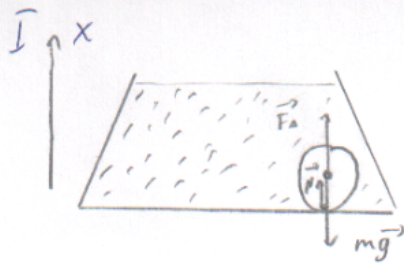
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$$

w

N

N_2

5 mcmoldd



$$\vec{N} + m\vec{g} + \vec{F}_A = \vec{0}$$

$$F_A = \rho g V$$

$$m = \rho V$$

$$\text{OX: } N + F_A - mg = 0$$

$$N = mg - \rho g V$$

$$N = 6\rho g V - \rho g V$$

$$N = 5\rho g V$$

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

$$N = \frac{5 \cdot 4}{3}\pi R^3 \rho g$$

$$N = \frac{20}{3}\pi R^3 \rho g$$

Orbital: $N = \frac{20}{3}\pi R^3 \rho g$

2) Jano

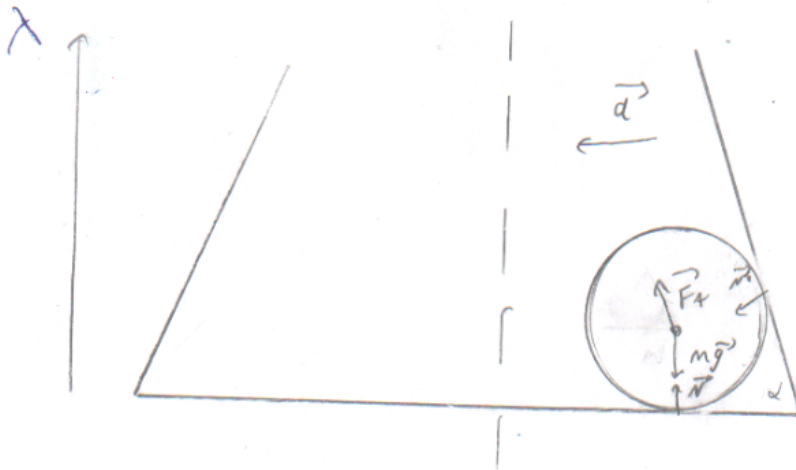
ρ

R

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

w

N



$$m\vec{g} + \vec{N} + \vec{N}' + \vec{F}_A = m\vec{g}$$

$$m = \rho V$$

$$\vec{F}_A = \rho V(\vec{g} - \vec{a})$$

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

$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{R} \quad a = \frac{v^2}{1.5R}$$

$$v_c = \omega R \quad v = \omega \cdot 1.5R$$

$$a_n = \omega^2 R \quad a = \omega^2 \cdot 1.5R$$

$$\text{OX: } \rho V g + N - N' \cos \alpha = \rho m = 0$$

$$\text{OY: } -\rho V a + N' \sin \alpha = -ma$$

$$N' = \frac{ma - \rho V a}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\rho V g + N - \frac{ma - \rho V a}{\sin \alpha} \cdot \cos \alpha - mg = 0$$

6. *участков*

$$N = (ma - 5va) \operatorname{ctg} \alpha + mg - 5vg$$

$$r = (60va - 5va) \operatorname{ctg} \alpha + 60g - 5vg$$

$$N = 59va \operatorname{ctg} \alpha + 59vg$$

$$N = \frac{5 \cdot 2}{3} 9va + 59vg$$

$$N = 59v \left(\frac{2}{3} a + g \right)$$

$$N = 59 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \left(\frac{2}{3} \omega^2 R + g \right)$$

$$N = \frac{20}{3} 9 \pi R^3 (\omega^2 R + g)$$

Ответ: $N = \frac{20}{3} 9 \pi R^3 (\omega^2 R + g)$

репробун

$$N = (m - \rho V a) \cdot \tan \alpha + m g - \rho V g$$

$$N = (6 \rho V a - \rho V a) \cdot \tan \alpha + \rho V a - \rho V g$$

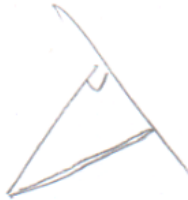
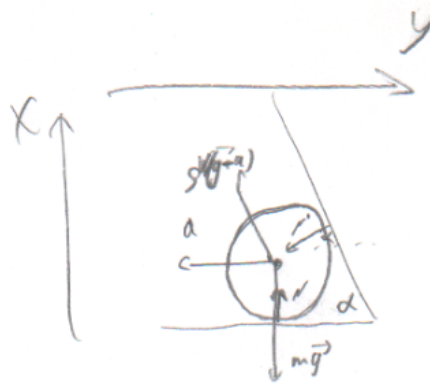
$$N = 5 \rho V a \tan \alpha + \rho V a - \rho V g$$

$$N = \rho V (5 \cdot \omega^2 R \tan \alpha + \omega^2 R - g)$$

$$N = \rho \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 (5$$

reproband

2



$$m\vec{g} + \vec{N} + \vec{N}' + \cancel{gV(a)} = m\vec{a}$$

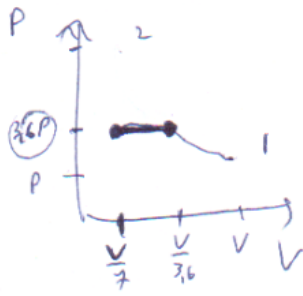
$$OX: -mg + N - N \sin \alpha + gVg = 0$$

проблем

Дано

1

13



$$PV = \text{const}$$

$$PV = \frac{3}{2} P \cdot \frac{V}{\kappa}$$

$$\kappa = 3.6$$

$$\varphi = 100\% =$$

$$P_0 V_0 = \frac{m}{M} RT$$

~~$$P_0 V_0 = \frac{m}{M} RT$$~~

Чепробуд II го нагелма II

4

$$\text{OX: } 0 = h_1 - v_0 t_2 - \frac{g t_2^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{3v_0^2}{8g} = \frac{v_0}{2} t_2 + \frac{g t_2^2}{2} \quad | \cdot \frac{2}{g}$$

$$t_2^2 + \frac{v_0}{g} t_2 - \frac{3}{4} \frac{v_0^2}{g^2} = 0$$

$$t_2 = \frac{-\frac{v_0}{g} \pm \sqrt{\frac{v_0^2}{g^2} + 4 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \frac{v_0^2}{g^2}}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{v_0}{g} \pm \sqrt{4 \frac{v_0^2}{g^2}}}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{v_0}{g} \pm 2 \frac{v_0}{g}}{2}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} t_2 = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{v_0}{g} \text{ - не може да се} \\ t_2 = \frac{v_0}{2g} \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$t_I = t_0 + t_1 + t_3 =$$

$$= \frac{v_0}{g} + \frac{v_0}{2g} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{v_0}{g} =$$

$$= \frac{v_0}{g} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \right) =$$

$$= 3 \frac{v_0}{g}$$

$$t_{II} = t_1 + t_2 = \frac{v_0}{2g} + \frac{v_0}{2g} = \frac{v_0}{g}$$

t^1 - брета нагелма ом чепробуде

$$1) t^1 = t_3 = \left[\frac{3}{2} \frac{v_0}{g} \right]$$

$$2) k = \frac{t^1}{t^2} = \frac{3 \frac{v_0}{g}}{\frac{v_0}{g}} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

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$$3) h_1 = \frac{3v_0^2}{8g}$$

$$\text{OX: } 0 = h_1 + v_0 t_3 - \frac{g t_3^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{g}{2} t_3^2 - v_0 t_3 - \frac{3}{8} \frac{v_0^2}{g} = 0 \quad | \cdot \frac{2}{g}$$

$$t_3^2 - \frac{v_0}{g} t_3 - \frac{3}{4} \frac{v_0^2}{g^2} = 0$$

$$t_3 = \frac{\frac{v_0}{g} \pm \sqrt{\frac{v_0^2}{g^2} + 3 \frac{v_0^2}{g^2}}}{2}$$

$$t_3 = \frac{\frac{v_0}{g} \pm 2 \frac{v_0}{g}}{2}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} t_3 = \frac{3}{2} \frac{v_0}{g} \\ t_3 = -\frac{v_0}{2g} \text{ - не може да се} \end{array} \right.$$

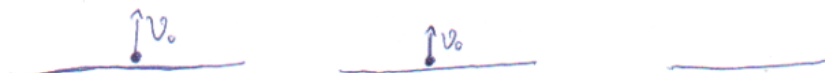
$$t_3 = \frac{3}{2} \frac{v_0}{g}$$

reproduced

v1

gama 5

v0



I go towards motion

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + \vec{v}_0 t + \frac{\vec{a} t^2}{2}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{a} t$$

II go up

t0 - when

begin; 1 max

t1 - begin on to go up

t2 - begin go

up II o gamma on t1

t3 - begin up I o gamma on t1

OX: $v = 0 = v_0 - g t_0$

$$t_0 = \frac{v_0}{g}$$

$$h_0 = v_0 \cdot \frac{v_0}{g} - \frac{g v_0^2}{2 g^2} =$$

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

OX: $h_1 = h_0 - \frac{g t_1^2}{2} =$

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

$$h_1' = v_0 t_1 - \frac{g t_1^2}{2}$$

$$h_1 = h_1'$$

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

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

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

$$v_1 = g t_1 = g \cdot \frac{v_0}{2g} = \frac{v_0}{2}$$

$$v_1' = v_0 - g t_1 = v_0 - g \cdot \frac{v_0}{2g} = \frac{v_0}{2}$$

$$h_1 = \frac{g v_0 \cdot \frac{v_0}{2g}}{2} - \frac{g \cdot \frac{v_0^2}{4g^2}}{2} =$$

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

Часть 2

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

Шифр: **21204415**

ID профиля: **883038**

Вариант 2

1) Dado

$$100\% \cdot \frac{\Delta P}{P_0} = -1\%$$

$$100\% \cdot \frac{\Delta V}{V_0} = 2\%$$

$$\Delta T' = \frac{\Delta T}{T_0} \cdot 100\%$$

$\Delta T'$

$$\Delta T = T_1 - T_0$$

$$\Delta P = P_1 - P_0$$

$$100\% \cdot \frac{P_1 - P_0}{P_0} = (-0,01) \cdot 100\%$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_0} = 1 - 0,01 = 0,99$$

$$P_1 = 0,99 P_0$$

$$\Delta V = V_1 - V_0$$

$$100\% \cdot \frac{V_1 - V_0}{V_0} = (0,02) \cdot 100\%$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_0} = 1 + 0,02 = 1,02$$

$$V_1 = 1,02 V_0$$

$$PV = nRT$$

$$P_0 V_0 = nRT_0$$

$$P_1 V_1 = nRT_1$$

$$0,99 \cdot 1,02 P_0 V_0 = nRT_1$$

$$\frac{T_1}{T_0} = \frac{0,99 \cdot 1,02}{1} = 1,0098$$

$$\frac{T_1}{T_0} - 1 = 1,0098 - 1$$

$$\frac{T_1 - T_0}{T_0} = 0,0098$$

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T_0} = 0,0098$$

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T_0} \cdot 100\% = 0,98\%$$

$$\Delta T' = \frac{\Delta T}{T_0} \cdot 100\% = 0,98\%$$

Jawab: $\Delta T' = 0,98\%$ (T mengalami na 0,98%)

2 microbud

15

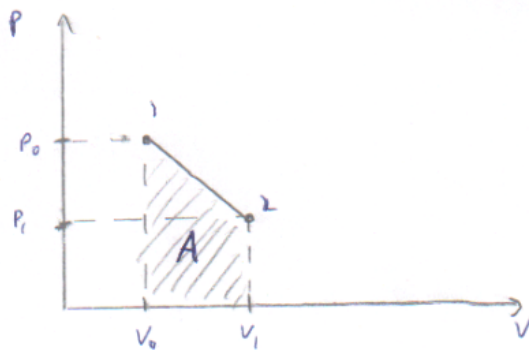
1) Pans

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P_0} \cdot 100\% = -1\%$$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{V_0} \cdot 100\% = 2\%$$

$$K = \frac{Q}{\Delta U}$$

Δ



$$\Delta P = P_1 - P_0$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P_0} \cdot 100\% = \frac{P_1 - P_0}{P_0} \cdot 100\% = \left(\frac{P_1}{P_0} - 1\right) \cdot 100\% = (-0,01) \cdot 100\%$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_0} = 0,99$$

$$P_1 = 0,99 P_0$$

$$\Delta V = V_1 - V_0$$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{V_0} \cdot 100\% = \frac{V_1 - V_0}{V_0} \cdot 100\% = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_0} - 1\right) \cdot 100\% = 0,02 \cdot 100\%$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_0} = 1,02$$

$$V_1 = 1,02 V_0$$

Δ

$$A = S_{12}$$

$$S_{12} = \frac{(P_1 + P_0)}{2} \cdot (V_1 - V_0) = \frac{(0,99 P_0 + P_0)}{2} \cdot (1,02 V_0 - V_0) =$$

$$= P_0 V_0 \cdot 1,99 \cdot 0,01 = 0,0199 P_0 V_0$$

$$T = 0,0199 P_0 V_0$$

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

$$PV = \Delta R T$$

$$P_1 V_1 = \Delta R T_1$$

$$T_1 = \frac{P_1 V_1}{\Delta R}$$

$$P_0 V_0 = \Delta R T_0$$

$$T_0 = \frac{P_0 V_0}{\Delta R}$$

$$\Delta U = \frac{3}{2} \Delta R (T_1 - T_0) = \frac{3}{2} \Delta R \left(\frac{P_1 V_1}{\Delta R} - \frac{P_0 V_0}{\Delta R} \right) = \frac{3}{2} (0,99 P_0 \cdot 1,02 V_0 - P_0 V_0) =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} (0,0098) P_0 V_0$$

3 memorandum

$$Q = A + \Delta U$$

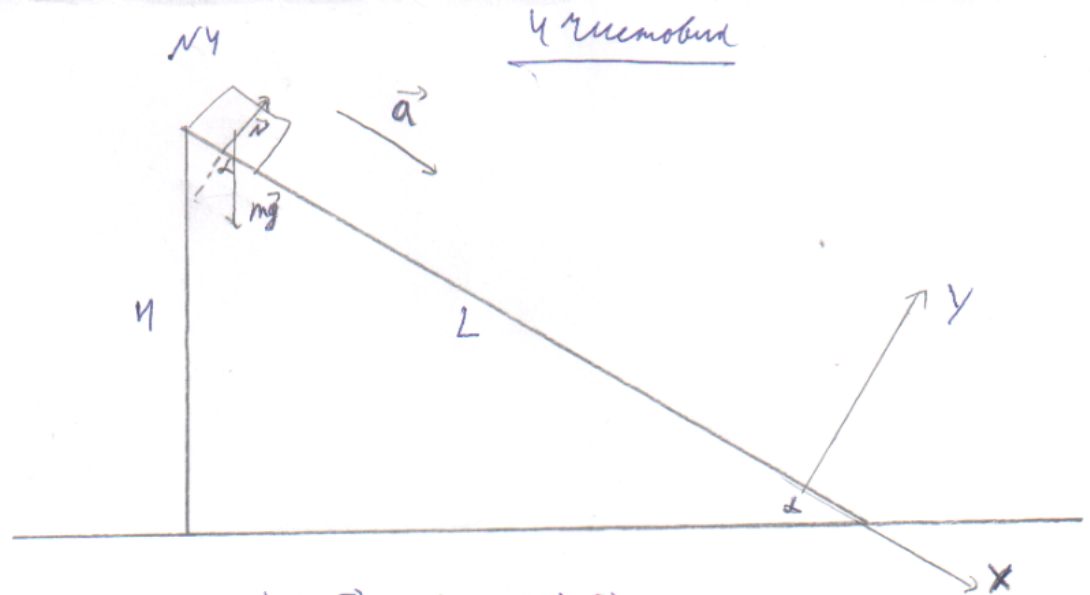
$$k = \frac{Q}{\Delta U} = \frac{A + \Delta U}{\Delta U} = \frac{A}{\Delta U} + 1$$

$$k = 1 + \frac{0,0199 P_0 V_0}{\frac{3}{2} \cdot 0,0098 P_0 V_0} = \frac{2 \cdot 0,0199}{3 \cdot 0,0098} + 1$$

$$k \approx 1,14$$

Answer: $k \approx 1,14$

plano
 $\cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$
 h
 m
 $2m$
 t



$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{a}t \quad \vec{v} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{a}t$$

$$\vec{N} + m\vec{g} = m\vec{a}$$

Ox: $mg \sin \alpha = ma$

$$a = g \sin \alpha$$

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

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

$$L = \frac{at^2}{2}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2L}{a}}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot \frac{h}{\sin \alpha}}{g \sin \alpha}}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g \sin^2 \alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g(1 - \cos^2 \alpha)}} = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g(1 - \frac{9}{25})}} = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g \frac{16}{25}}} = \sqrt{\frac{25h}{8g}} = \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{\frac{h}{2g}}$$

Ombem: $t = \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{\frac{h}{2g}}$

Dado

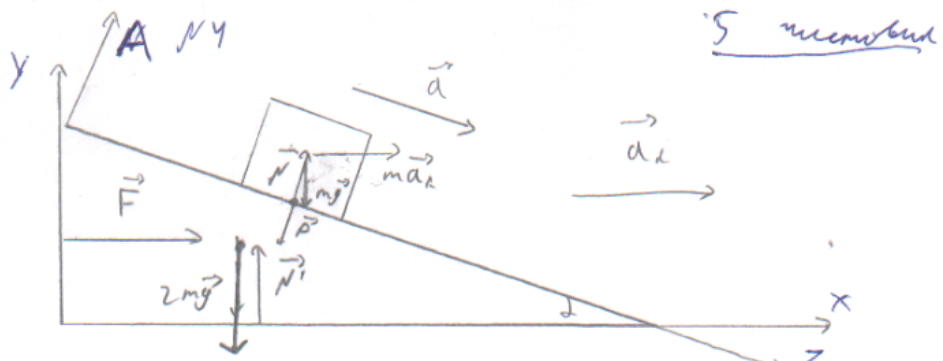
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$$

h

m

a_x

t



$$2mg\vec{y} + N'\vec{i} + \vec{F} + \vec{P} = 2m\vec{a}_x$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{v}_0 t + \frac{\vec{a} t^2}{2}$$

$$\vec{r} + m\vec{g} + m\vec{a}_x = m\vec{a}$$

$$\vec{P} = -\vec{N}$$

$$2m\vec{g} + N'\vec{i} + \vec{F} + \vec{P} + \vec{r} + m\vec{g} + m\vec{a}_x = m\vec{a} + 2m\vec{a}_x$$

$$-m\vec{a} + N'\vec{i} + \vec{F} + m\vec{g} = m\vec{a}_x$$

Ox: $F - ma \cos \alpha = m a_x$

Oz: $mg \sin \alpha + m a_x \cos \alpha = ma$

$$F - (mg \sin \alpha + m a_x \cos \alpha) \cos \alpha = m a_x$$

$$F - mg \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = m(1 + \cos^2 \alpha) a_x$$

$$a_x = \frac{F - mg \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{m(1 + \cos^2 \alpha)}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{25}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$a_x = \frac{F - \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot mg}{(1 + \frac{9}{25})m} = \frac{F - \frac{12}{25}mg}{\frac{34}{25}m} = \frac{25F - 12mg}{34m}$$

$$ma = mg \cdot \frac{4}{5} + m a_x \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{4}{5}mg + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{25F - 12mg}{34}$$

$$a = \frac{4}{5}g + \frac{15F}{34m} - \frac{12}{34} \cdot \frac{3}{5}g$$

$$a = \frac{4}{5}g + \frac{15F}{34m} - \frac{12 \cdot 3}{34 \cdot 5}g$$

$$a = \frac{15F}{34m} + \frac{4}{5}g \left(1 - \frac{9}{34}\right) = \frac{15F}{34m} + \frac{4}{5}g \left(\frac{25}{34}\right) = \frac{15F}{34m} + \frac{10}{17}g$$

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

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

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2L}{a}}$$

6 method

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot \frac{H}{\sin \alpha}}{\frac{15F}{34m} + \frac{10}{12}g}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{5}{2}H}{\frac{15F}{34m} + \frac{10}{12}g}} = \sqrt{\frac{H}{2\left(\frac{3F}{34m} + \frac{2}{12}g\right)}} =$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{H}{\frac{3F}{17m} + \frac{4}{12}g}} = \sqrt{\frac{17H}{\frac{3F}{m} + 4g}}$$

Answer: $a_x = \frac{25F - 12mg}{34m}$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{17H}{\frac{3F}{m} + 4g}}$$

reprodukt 1

Jawab

$P_1 = 0,99 P_0$

$V_1 = 1,02 V_0$

$PV^{\frac{5}{3}} = \text{const.}$

$PV^{\frac{5}{3}} = 0,99 P_0 (1,02)^{\frac{5}{3}}$

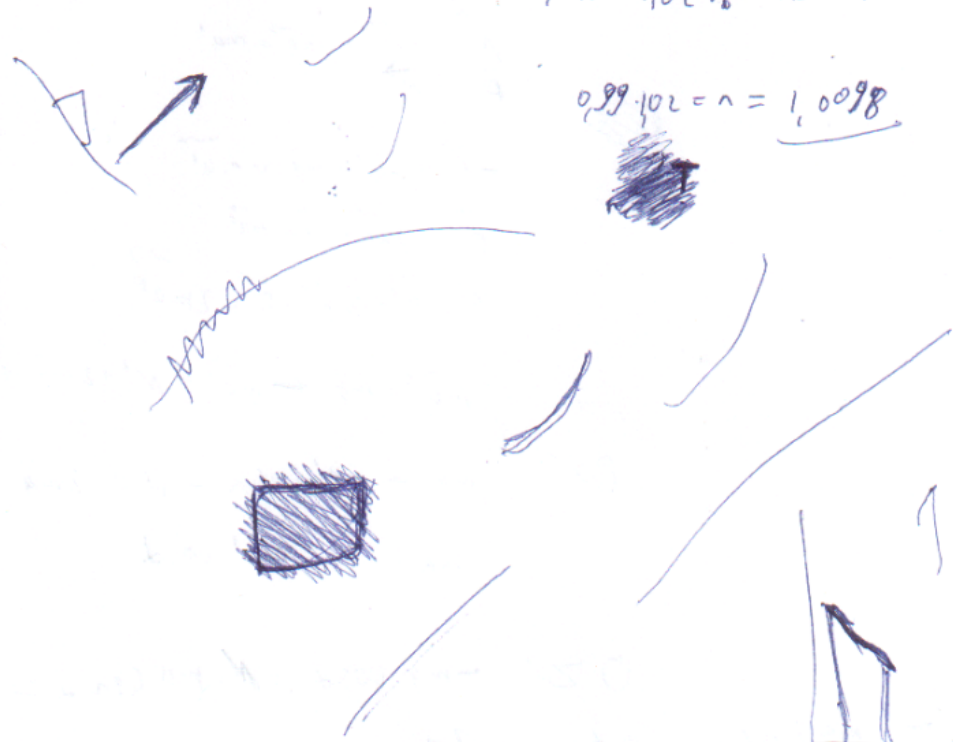
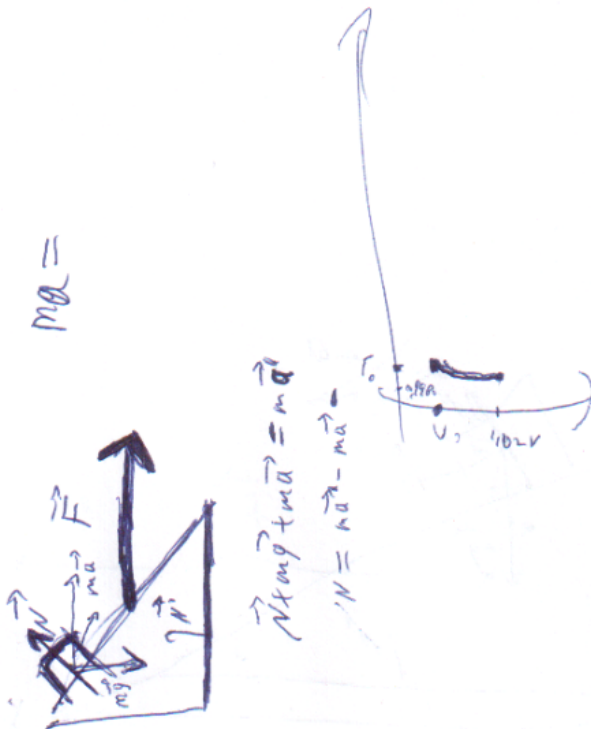
$\frac{-P_1 + P_0}{P_0} = 0,01$

$\frac{nP}{n}$

$PV_0 = nRT_0$

$0,99 P_0 \cdot 1,02 V_0 = nR nT_0$

$0,99 \cdot 1,02 = n = 1,0098$

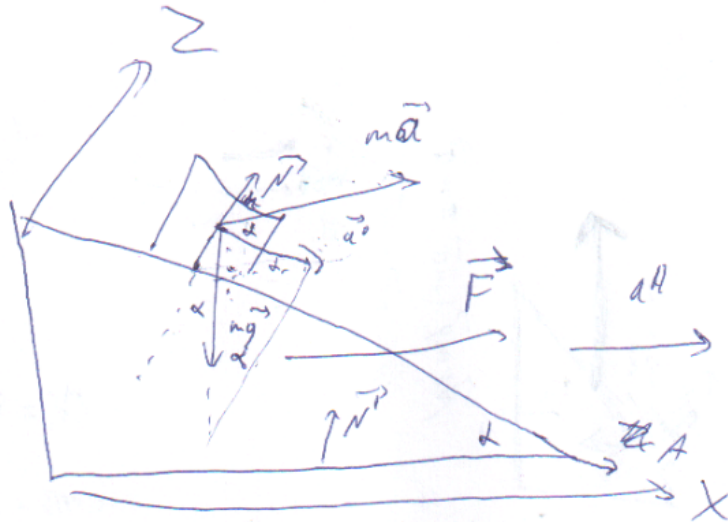


$$\vec{N} = m\vec{a}^I - m\vec{a} - m\vec{g}$$

$$\vec{P} + \vec{F} + \vec{N} = m\vec{a}^{II}$$

Упробин 2

Меруобунд 3



$$\vec{N} + m\vec{a} + m\vec{g} = m\vec{a}'$$

$$\vec{P} = -\vec{N}$$

$$-\vec{F} + m\vec{a} + m\vec{g} = m\vec{a}'$$

$$\vec{P} = m\vec{a} + m\vec{g} - m\vec{a}'$$

$$\vec{P} + \vec{N}' + 2m\vec{g} + \vec{F} = 2m\vec{a}$$

$$m\vec{a} + m\vec{g} = m\vec{a}' + \vec{N}' + 2m\vec{g} + \vec{F} = 2m\vec{a}$$

$$OX': m\vec{a} = m\vec{a}' \cos \alpha + \vec{F} = 2m\vec{a}'$$

$$m\vec{a} = \vec{F} - m\vec{a}' \cos \alpha$$

$$OZ: -mg \cos \alpha + N + ma \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$OA: m\vec{a} \cos \alpha + mg \sin \alpha = m\vec{a}'$$

$$m\vec{a} = \vec{F} - (m\vec{a} \cos \alpha + mg \sin \alpha) \cos \alpha$$

$$m\vec{a} = \vec{F} - m\vec{a} \cos^2 \alpha - mg \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$m\vec{a} (1 + \sin^2 \alpha) = \vec{F} + mg \sin \alpha$$

$$a = \frac{F + mg \sin \alpha}{m(1 + \sin^2 \alpha)}$$