

# Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21205918**

ID профиля: **319512**

Вариант 2

N2

Условие

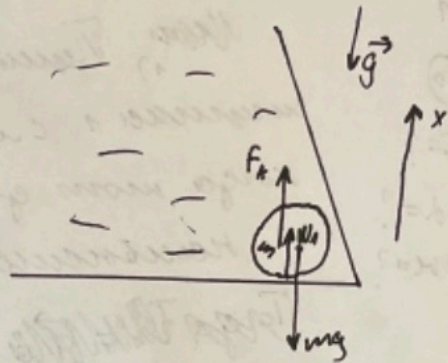
W

Ⓟ

Ⓡ

$\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{2}$

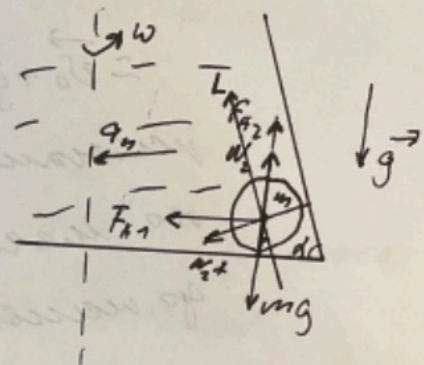
1) в цилиндр, когда ось  
не вращается:  
23M i x;  $F_A + W_1 - mg = 0$



$W_1 = mg - F_A$

$W_1 = \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 g - \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 g = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 g \rho (6-1) = \frac{20}{3} \pi R^3 g \rho$

2) в цилиндр, когда ось  
вращается: 23M i L:



$F_{A2} \sin \alpha + W_2 \sin \alpha - mg \sin \alpha + F_{A1} \cos \alpha = m a_n \cos \alpha$

$\rho \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 g \cdot \sin \alpha + W_2 \sin \alpha - \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 g \sin \alpha + \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \omega^2 \cdot 1,5R \cos \alpha = \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \omega^2 \cdot 1,5R \cos \alpha$

$W_2 \sin \alpha = \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \omega^2 \cdot 1,5R \cos \alpha - \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 g \cdot \sin \alpha + \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 g \sin \alpha - \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \omega^2 \cdot 1,5R \cos \alpha$  | : sin α

$W_2 = \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \omega^2 \cdot 1,5R \cdot \cot \alpha - \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 g + \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 g - \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \omega^2 \cdot 1,5R \cot \alpha =$

$= \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 (6 \omega^2 \cdot 1,5R \cdot \frac{2}{3} - g + g - \omega^2 \cdot 1,5R \cdot \frac{2}{3}) = \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 (5 \omega^2 \cdot 1,5R \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 5g) = \rho \cdot \frac{20}{3} \pi R^3 (\omega^2 \cdot 1,5R \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 5g) =$  (2)



число

$$= \rho \cdot \frac{20}{3} \pi R^3 (W^2 R + 5g).$$

ответ: 1)  $W_1 = \frac{20}{3} \pi R^3 g \rho$ ; 2)  $W_2 = \rho \cdot \frac{20}{3} \pi R^3 (W^2 R + 5g).$



Условие

$T = 354 \text{ K}$

$\mu = 18 \text{ г/моль}$

$V_1 = 6,7 \text{ л}, \beta = 7$

$V_2 = 1,7 \text{ л}$

$\rho_0 = 0,5 \text{ г/см}^3, \kappa = 3,6$

$\rho_0 = 0,5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Па}$

$\mu = 18 \text{ г/моль}$

$R = 8,31 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{моль} \cdot \text{К}}$

Процесс изотермический  
 при нагреве  
 конденсируется

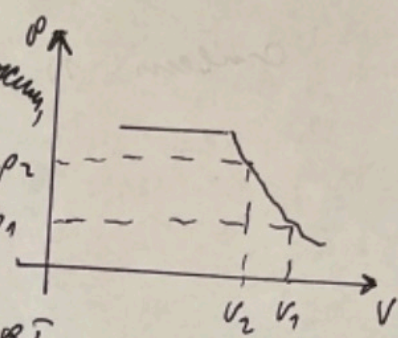
Тогда  $p_2 V_2 = \frac{m}{\mu} R T$

$p_1 V_1 = \frac{m}{\mu} R T$

$p_2 V_2 = p_1 V_1$  (изотермический процесс)

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

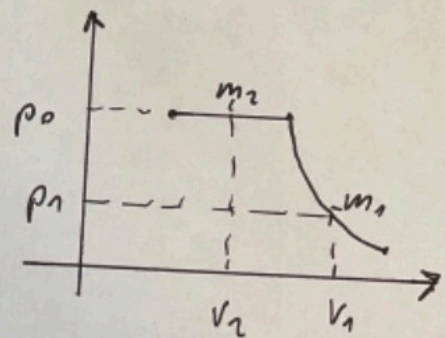
$\kappa = \beta$  - не берем  $\Rightarrow$  процесс  
 нагревания конденсируется.



ответ  $\frac{m_2}{\mu} R T$

$p_1 = \frac{p_0}{\kappa} = \frac{0,5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Па}}{3,6} \approx$

$= 13889 \text{ Па}$



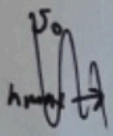
$p_1 V_1 = \frac{m_1}{\mu} R T$

$\frac{p_0}{\kappa} \cdot \beta V_2 = \frac{m_1}{\mu} R T$

$m_1 = \frac{p_0 \mu \beta V_2}{R T \kappa} = \frac{0,5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Па} \cdot 18 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{кг}}{\text{моль}} \cdot 7 \cdot 1,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ м}^3}{8,31 \frac{\text{Дж}}{\text{моль} \cdot \text{К}} \cdot 354 \text{ К} \cdot 3,6} \approx$   
 $\approx 1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ кг}$

ответ: 1) 13889 Па; 2)  $1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ кг}$ .



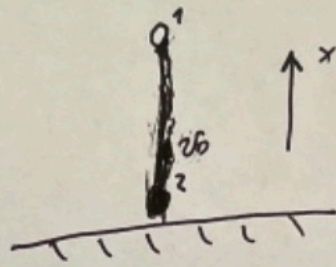


$$v_2 = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{g}t$$

$$v_1 = \vec{g}t$$

$$\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_0$$

$$\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_0$$



время полета мяча 1 го выстрела равно:

$$v_2 = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{g}t$$

$$x: v_2 = v_0 - gt$$

$$t = \frac{v_0}{g} \rightarrow h_{max} = \frac{v_0^2}{2g}$$

→ время полета 2 выстрелов равно:

$$g \cdot \text{суммарное время} = \frac{v_0}{g} + \frac{v_0^2}{2g} =$$

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

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

$$v_1 = \vec{g}t$$

$$v_2 = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{g}t$$

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

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

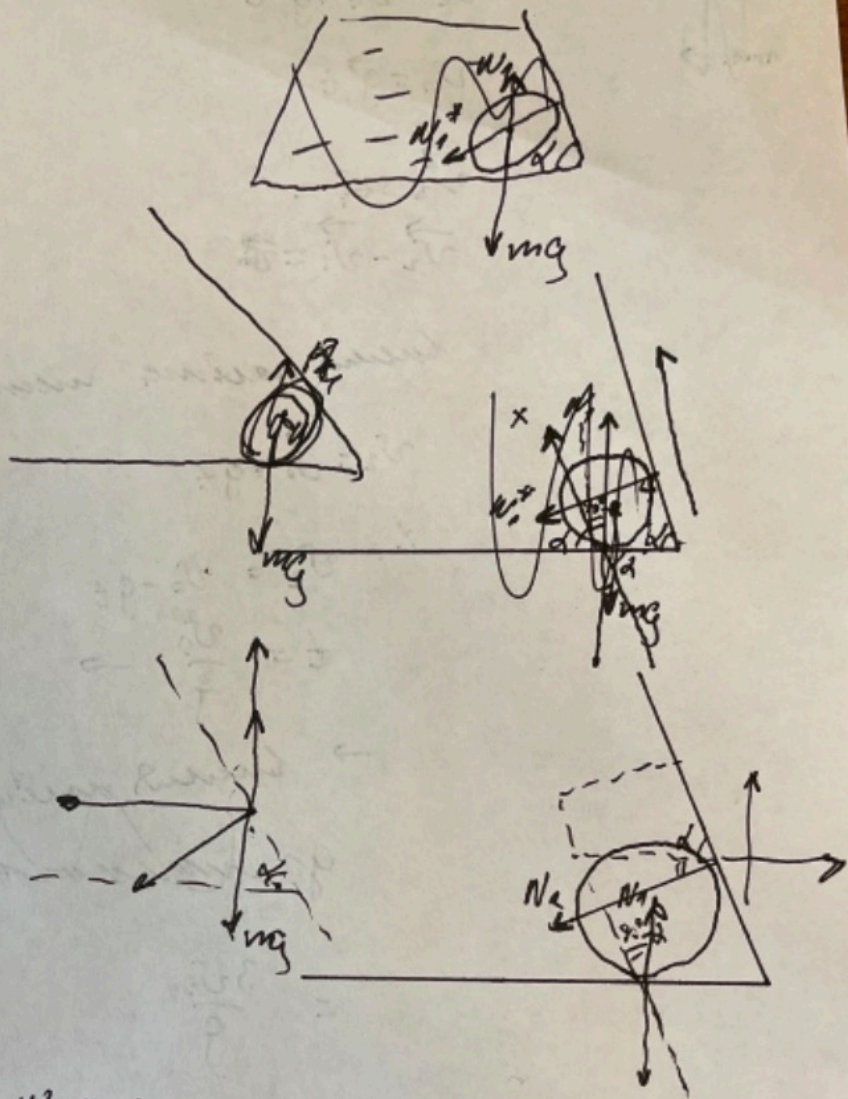
время полета 3 выстрелов равно:

$$t = \frac{h_{max}}{v_0} = \frac{v_0}{2g} \rightarrow \frac{t}{T} = 3$$

$$h = v_0 \cdot \frac{v_0}{2g} - \frac{g v_0^2}{4g^2 \cdot 2} = \frac{v_0^2}{2g} - \frac{v_0^2}{8g} =$$

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





$$F_{fr} \sin \alpha + W_2 \sin \alpha - mg \sin \alpha + F_{fr} \cos \alpha = ma \cos \alpha$$

$$W_2 \sin \alpha = 6\rho \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \cdot \omega^2 \cdot 1,5R \cdot \cos \alpha - F_{fr}$$

$$\rho \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 g \sin \alpha + 6\rho \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 g - \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \omega^2 \cdot 1,5R \cos \alpha$$







N 1

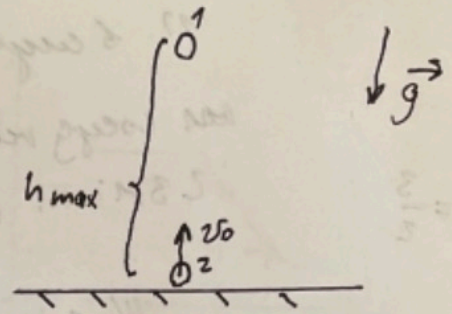
⊙

1)  $\tau = ?$

2)  $\alpha = ?$

3)  $h = ?$

Мяч 1, Периодом 60  
миски 1 с молотком,  
когда тот достиг  
наивысшей точки.



Тогда ~~Тогда~~ Тогда 3cc:  $\vec{v}_{иде} = \vec{v}_{вер} + \vec{v}_{мин}$

$$\vec{v}_{иде} = \vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{g}t; \quad \vec{v}_{вер} = \vec{v}_1 = \vec{g}t$$

$$\vec{v}_{мин} = \vec{v}_{иде} - \vec{v}_{вер} = \vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1 =$$

$$= \vec{v}_0 + \vec{g}t - \vec{g}t = \vec{v}_0 \Rightarrow \text{мяч 2 движется}$$

равномерно, равномерно относитель-

но мячу 1. Время полета  $t_1$  мяча 1

$$\text{до наивысшей точки равно } \frac{v_0}{g} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow h_{max} = \frac{g \cdot v_0^2}{2g^2} = \frac{v_0^2}{2g}. \text{ Время полета } t_2$$

мяча 2 равно времени:

$$t_2 = \frac{h_{max}}{v_0} = \frac{v_0}{2g} \Rightarrow \text{общее время } \tau = t_1 + t_2 =$$

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

$$2) \alpha = \frac{\tau}{t_2} = \frac{3v_0/2g}{v_0/2g} = 3$$

$$3) \text{ Условно высота } h = v_0 t_2 - \frac{g t_2^2}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{v_0^2}{2g} - \frac{g \cdot v_0^2}{4g^2 \cdot 2} = \frac{v_0^2}{2g} - \frac{v_0^2}{8g} = \frac{3v_0^2}{8g}$$

ответы: 1)  $\tau = \frac{3v_0}{2g}$ ; 2)  $\alpha = 3$ ; 3)  $h = \frac{3v_0^2}{8g}$

①



# Часть 2

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

Шифр: **21205918**

ID профиля: **319512**

Вариант 2



$$(*) : mg \sin \alpha - m a \cos \alpha = m a \sin \alpha$$

~~U~~ Uzunboğaz

$$mg \sin \alpha - \frac{mg \cos \alpha}{7} = m a \sin \alpha$$

$$a \sin \alpha = g \left( \sin \alpha - \frac{\cos \alpha}{7} \right) = g \left( \frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{35} \right) = \frac{25g}{35} = \frac{5}{7} g$$

$$\frac{M}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{a \sin \alpha \cdot L^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{M}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{5g L^2}{14}$$

$$\frac{M}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{5g L^2}{14}$$

$$L_2 = \sqrt{\frac{14M}{5 \sin \alpha g}} = \sqrt{\frac{14M}{4g}} = \sqrt{\frac{7M}{2g}}$$

Answers: 1)  $\frac{5}{4} \sqrt{\frac{2M}{g}}$ ; 2)  $\frac{9}{4}$ ; 3)  $\sqrt{\frac{7M}{2g}}$

②



Microtest 9

1/4

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

(M)  $F = mg$

1)  $z_1 = ?$

2)  $a_{\text{rel}} = ?$

3)  $z_2 = ?$

1) 23M: x:

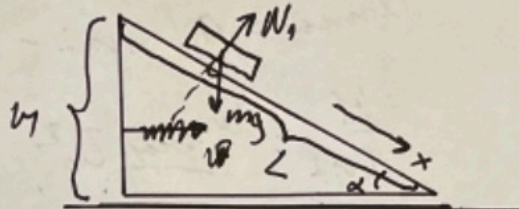
$$mg \sin \alpha = ma$$

$$a = g \sin \alpha$$

$$L = \frac{a z_1^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{M}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{g \sin \alpha z_1^2}{2}$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2M}{g \sin^2 \alpha}} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \sqrt{\frac{2M}{g}} = \frac{5}{4} \sqrt{\frac{2M}{g}}$$



2) Treppenläufer & 6 CO Kurve (HCO)

~~Wiederholung~~

y:  $N_{\text{sp}} - ma_{\text{rel}} \sin \alpha - mg \cos \alpha = 0$

x:  $N_{\text{sp}} = ma_{\text{rel}} \sin \alpha + mg \cos \alpha$

x:  $mg \sin \alpha - ma_{\text{rel}} \cos \alpha = ma_{\text{rel}}$

3 CO zusammen:

~~Wiederholung~~

~~Wiederholung~~ 23M;  $\frac{3}{5}$   $\frac{4}{5}$

$mg - N_{\text{sp}} \sin \alpha = 2ma_{\text{rel}}$

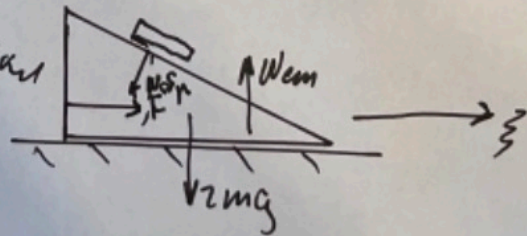
$mg - mg \cos \alpha - N_{\text{sp}} \sin \alpha = 2ma_{\text{rel}}$

$= 2ma_{\text{rel}}$

$g(1 - \cos \alpha) = a_{\text{rel}}(2 + \sin \alpha)$

$a_{\text{rel}} = \frac{g(1 - \cos \alpha)}{2 + \sin \alpha} = \frac{g(1 - \frac{3}{5})}{2 + \frac{4}{5}} = \frac{g \cdot \frac{2}{5}}{\frac{14}{5}} = \frac{g}{7}$

(1)





Учимся

$$\frac{\Delta p}{p} = -1\%$$

$$i = 3$$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{V} = 2\%$$

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

$$1) \frac{\Delta T}{T} = ?$$

$$2) \frac{Q_{\text{нога}}}{\Delta U} = ?$$

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T} = -1\% + 2\% = 1\%$$

= 1% ⇒ увеличение на 1%

увеличение на 1%

$$Q_{\text{нога}} = c_p V \Delta T; \Delta U = c_v V \Delta T$$

$$\frac{Q_{\text{нога}}}{\Delta U} = \frac{c_p V \Delta T}{c_v V \Delta T} = \frac{c_p}{c_v} = \frac{i}{2} R + R = \frac{i}{2} R$$

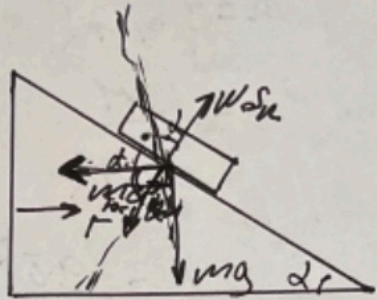
$$= \frac{\frac{3}{2} R + R}{\frac{3}{2} R} = \frac{\frac{5}{2} R}{\frac{3}{2} R} = \frac{5}{3} \approx 1,67$$

Ответ: 1) увеличение на 1%

$$2) \frac{Q_{\text{нога}}}{\Delta U} = 1,67$$

3





~~mg \cos \theta~~

$$mg \sin \theta - m \cancel{\cos \theta} = 0$$

~~W\_N~~

$$m a_{\text{down}} = mg \sin \theta - m \cancel{\cos \theta}$$

$$mg \sin \theta - m a_{\text{down}} \cos \theta = m a_{\text{down}} \quad W_N = m a_{\text{down}} \sin \theta$$

$$F - W_N \cos \theta = 2 m a_{\text{down}}$$

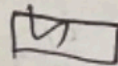
$$F - W_N \sin \theta = m a_{\text{down}}$$

~~$$W_N \cos \theta = mg$$~~

~~$$F - m a_{\text{down}} \sin^2 \theta = m a_{\text{down}}$$~~

~~$$W_N = \frac{mg}{\cos \theta}$$~~

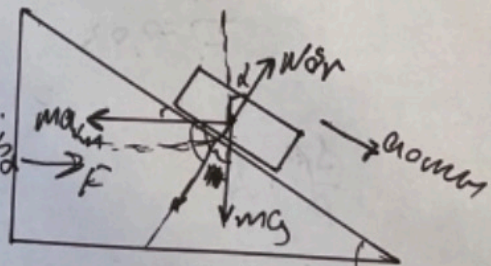
~~$$F - mg = 2 m a_{\text{down}}$$~~



$$W_N = mg \cos \theta + m a_{\text{down}} \sin \theta$$

$$W_N - mg \cos \theta - m a_{\text{down}} \sin \theta = 0$$

$$F - W_N \sin \theta = m a_{\text{down}}$$



~~$$F - mg \cos \theta - m a_{\text{down}} \sin \theta = m a_{\text{down}} \sin \theta$$~~
~~$$mg - mg \cos \theta - m a_{\text{down}} \sin \theta = m a_{\text{down}} \sin \theta$$~~

$$g(1 - \cos \theta) = a_{\text{down}} \frac{2}{1 + \sin \theta}$$

$$g \left( \frac{2}{5} \right) = \frac{2g}{9}$$



$$mg \sin \alpha = ma$$

$$a = g \sin \alpha$$

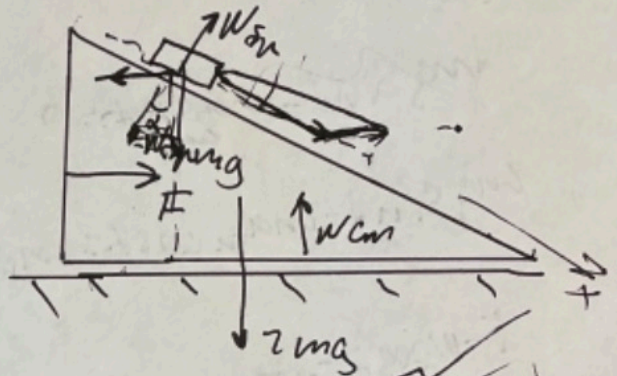
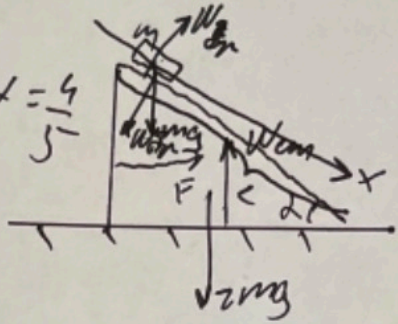
$$L = \frac{H}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$L = \frac{a \bar{t}^2}{2}$$

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

$$m = \frac{g \sin^2 \alpha \bar{t}^3}{2}$$

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

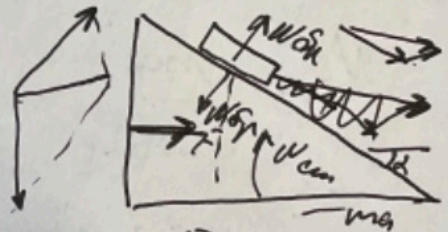


$$ma_{\text{down}} = mg \sin \alpha - ma_{\text{up}}$$

$$mg \cos \alpha \sin \alpha$$

$$ma_{\text{down}} = mg \sin \alpha - ma \cos \alpha$$

Wird  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt}$



$$\frac{\Delta p}{p} + \frac{\Delta v}{v} = \frac{\Delta T}{T}$$

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T} = 9,03$$

$$W_{\text{Sp}} \sin \alpha -$$

$$F - W_{\text{Sp}} \sin \alpha = ma_{\text{up}}$$

$$A = p \Delta v$$

$$Q = \Delta U + A$$

$$W_{\text{Sp}} + mg = mg \sin \alpha$$

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

$$\frac{\Delta v}{v} = \beta$$

$$F - W_{\text{Sp}} \sin \alpha = ma_{\text{up}}$$

$$a_{\text{up}} = \frac{F}{2m} - \frac{W_{\text{Sp}} \sin \alpha}{2m}$$

Wird  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt}$



$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} = 1\%$$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{V} = 2\%$$

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T} = ?$$

$$\frac{Q_{\text{zuge}}}{\Delta U} = ?$$

~~...~~

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} + \frac{\Delta V}{V} = \frac{\Delta T}{T}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} + \frac{\Delta V}{V} =$$

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T} = 1\% + 2\% = 3\%$$

~~...~~

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T} = -1\% + 2\% = 1\% \rightarrow$$

oder 1%

$$Q = c_p V (\Delta T)$$

$$\Delta U = c_v V (\Delta T)$$

...