

Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21206202**

ID профиля: **808019**

Вариант 2

Дано:

V_0

Найти:

t_c - время до столкновения

$\frac{t_c}{t_2}$, где t_2 - время полёта 2-ого мяча

H - высота

Решение:

1) $\frac{V_0}{g} = t_1$, время подъёма мяча

$$\underbrace{V_0 t_2 - \frac{g t_2^2}{2}}_{\text{уравнение движения 2-ого мяча}} + \underbrace{\frac{g t_2^2}{2}}_{\text{уравнение падения 1-ого мяча}} = \frac{V_0^2}{2g} \quad \leftarrow \text{высота полного подъёма}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{V_0}{2g}$$

$$t_2 + t_1 = t_c; \quad t_c = \frac{V_0}{2g} + \frac{V_0}{g} = \frac{3V_0}{2g}$$

$$2) \frac{t_c}{t_2} = \frac{3V_0}{2g} / \frac{V_0}{2g} = 3$$

$$3) V_0 t_2 - \frac{g t_2^2}{2} = H$$

$$\frac{V_0^2}{2g} - \frac{g}{2} \cdot \frac{V_0^2}{4g^2} = \frac{V_0^2}{2g} - \frac{V_0^2}{8g} = \frac{3V_0^2}{8g}$$

Ответ: $t_c = \frac{3V_0}{2g}$; $\frac{t_c}{t_2} = 3$; $H = \frac{3V_0^2}{8g}$

1

√1

$$1) \quad \frac{v_0}{g} = t_1$$

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

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

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

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

$$2) \quad \frac{3v_0}{2g} : \frac{v_0}{2g} = 3$$

$$3) \quad v_0 = v_0$$

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

$$\text{Отверстия: } \frac{3v_0}{g} = t_H; \quad \frac{t_H}{t_2} = 6; \quad \frac{3v_0^2}{8g} = S$$

(1)

$$\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho g \sin \alpha + N_2 = 8 \pi R^3 \rho g + N \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho g \cos \alpha + N \sin \alpha = 1,5 \cdot 8 \pi R^3 \rho \omega^2 R$$

$$N_2 = \frac{12 \pi R^4 \rho \omega^2 - \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho g \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$N_2 = 8 \pi R^3 \rho g + \frac{12 \pi R^4 \rho \omega^2}{\tan \alpha} - \frac{4}{3} \frac{\pi R^3 \rho g \cos \alpha}{\tan \alpha} - \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho g \sin \alpha$$

$$N_2 = \frac{8 \pi R^3 \rho g \tan \alpha + 12 \pi R^4 \rho \omega^2 + \frac{-4 \pi R^3 \rho g \cos^2 \alpha}{3 \sin \alpha} - \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho g \sin^2 \alpha}{\tan \alpha}$$

$$N_2 = \frac{8 \pi R^3 \rho g \tan \alpha + 12 \pi R^4 \rho \omega^2}{\tan \alpha} - \frac{4 \pi R^3 \rho g}{3 \sin \alpha}$$

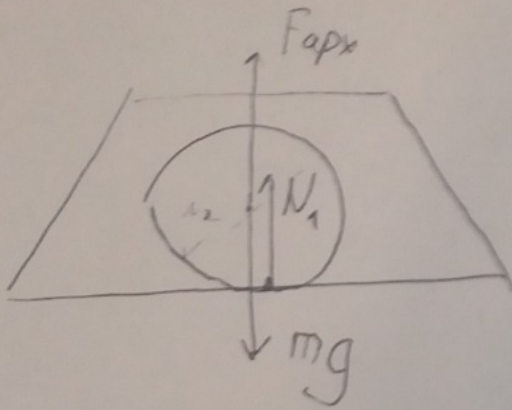
$$N_2 = \frac{24 \pi R^3 \rho g \sin \alpha + 36 \pi R^4 \rho \omega^2 \cos \alpha - 4 \pi R^3 \rho g}{3 \sin \alpha}$$

$$N_2 = \frac{20 \pi R^3 \rho g}{3} + 8 \pi R^4 \rho \omega^2$$

Ombem: $N_1 = \frac{20}{3} \pi R^3 \rho g$; $N_2 = \frac{20 \pi R^3 \rho g}{3} + 8 \pi R^4 \rho \omega^2$

(3)

1)



$$F_{apx} + N_1 = mg$$

$$F_{apx} = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \cdot \rho \cdot g$$

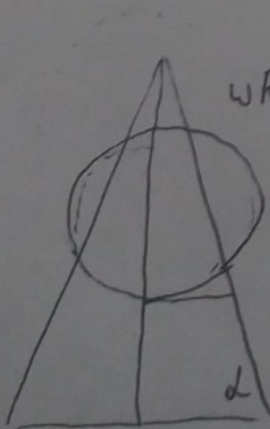
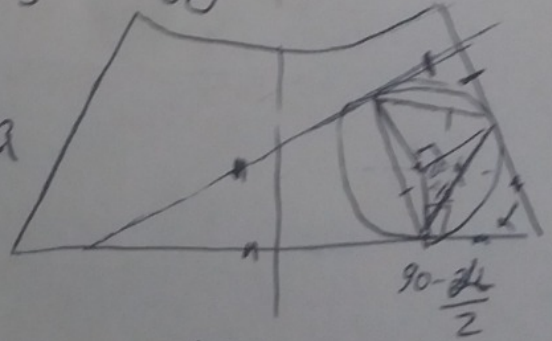
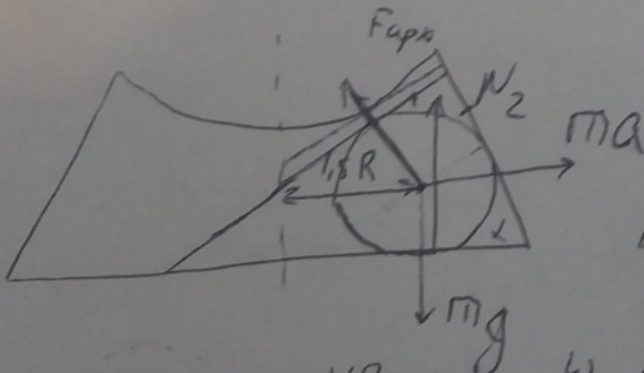
$$mg = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \cdot 6\rho \cdot g$$

$$N_1 = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \cdot 6\rho \cdot g - \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho g =$$

$$8\pi R^3 \rho g - \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho g = \frac{20}{3} \pi R^3 \rho g$$

(2)

2)



$$\omega R = v$$

$$\frac{v^2 R^2}{R} = a$$



$$F_{apx} \sin d + N_2 = mg + N_2 \cos d$$

$$F_{apx} \cos d + N_2 \sin d = m \omega^2 R \cdot \sin d$$

Чепковен

N_2

(5)

$$\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho g \sin \alpha + N_2 = mg + N \cos \alpha$$

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

$$N_2 = \frac{1,5 m \omega^2 R - \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho g \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$- \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho g \sin \alpha + mg + \frac{1,5 m \omega^2 R}{\sin \alpha} - \frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho g \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = N_2$$

$$- \frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho g (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)}{\sin \alpha} + mg + \frac{1,5 m \omega^2 R}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$- \frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho g}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho g$$

$$\frac{8 \pi R^3 \rho g \sin \alpha + 12 \pi R^4 \rho \omega^2 \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} - \frac{4 \pi R^3 \rho g}{3 \sin \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{24 \pi R^3 \rho g \sin \alpha + 36 \pi R^4 \rho \omega^2 \cos \alpha - 4 \pi R^3 \rho g}{3 \sin \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{20 \pi R^3 \rho g \sin \alpha}{3 \sin \alpha} + \frac{12 \pi R^4 \rho \omega^2}{3}$$

Черобин Вад: 10-02
 №3

$$V_1 = V \cdot \gamma = 11,9$$

$$p_2 = \frac{\gamma RT}{V} = 18$$

$$\frac{pV}{T} = \frac{36p \cdot V}{T}$$

$$p_1 V = \frac{\gamma RT_1}{3}$$

$$\frac{36pV}{T} = \frac{\gamma RT_1}{3}$$

$$p_1 V = \gamma RT_1$$

$$1,7 \mu = 1,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ м}^3$$

$$= 1,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ м}^3$$



$$p_0 V = \frac{m}{\mu} RT_1$$

$$p_0 = p_1 / 36 = 0,14$$

$$\frac{p_0 \cdot V \cdot \gamma \cdot \mu}{36} = R \cdot T_1$$

$$= \frac{0,5 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 1,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 7 \cdot 18 \cdot 10^{-3}}{8,31 \cdot 354} = \frac{0,5 \cdot 1,7 \cdot 7 \cdot 18}{8,31 \cdot 354 \cdot 10^2}$$

$$= 0,0036 \text{ м}^3$$

$$\frac{p_0 V_0}{T_1} = \frac{3,6 p_0 V_1}{T_1} \cdot \frac{V_0}{3,6}$$

4

Дано:

$\omega; \rho; \rho_1;$

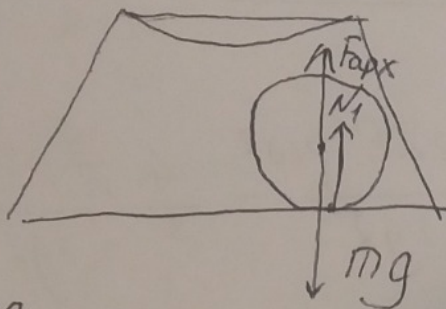
$R; 1.5R; \angle(\text{tg} \alpha = \frac{3}{2})$

Найти:

- 1) N_1
- 2) N_2

Решение

1) В том случае шар полностью погружен в воду, т.е. $6\rho > \rho$,



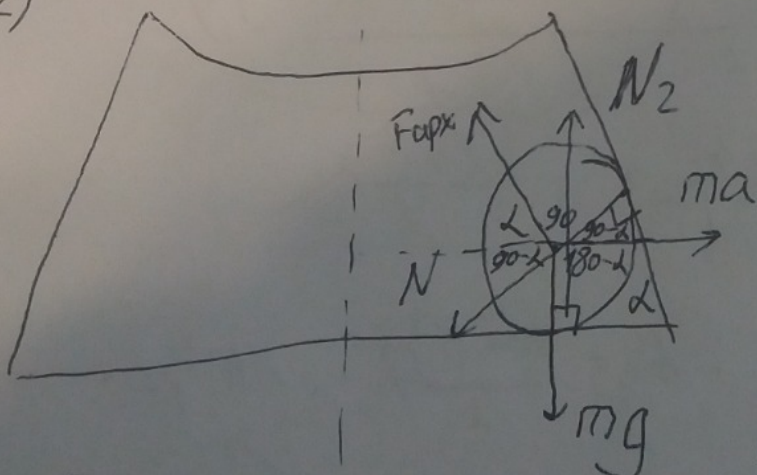
$$N_1 + F_{арх} = mg$$

$$F_{арх} = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \cdot \rho \cdot g$$

$$mg = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \cdot 6\rho \cdot g = 8\pi R^3 \rho g$$

$$N_1 = 8\pi R^3 \rho g - \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho g = \frac{20}{3} \pi R^3 \rho g$$

2)



$F_{арх}$ направлена перпендикулярно к поверхности воды
 $N \perp F_{арх}$, иначе шар поднимался бы "вверх" по конусу

$$F_{арх} \sin \alpha + N_2 = N \cos \alpha + mg$$

$$F_{арх} \cos \alpha + N \sin \alpha = ma$$

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

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

$$m = 8\pi R^3 \rho g$$

(2)

№3

Дано:

$$T_0 = 81^\circ = 354 \text{ K}$$

$$\frac{V_0}{\nu} = 1,7 \text{ л} = 1,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ м}^3$$

$$3,6 p_0 = p_1$$

$$p_1 = 0,5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Па}$$

$$\mu = 18 \text{ г/моль}$$

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

Найти:

1) p_0

2) m_0

Решение

1) $p_1 = p_1$, т.к. при сжатии изменение объема не пропорционально изменению давления \Rightarrow образовалась вода и пар стал насыщенным

$$p_0 = \frac{p_1}{3,6} = \frac{p_1}{3,6} = 0,14 \cdot 10^5 \text{ (Па)}$$

$$2) p_0 V_0 = \frac{m_0}{\mu} R T_0$$

$$m_0 = \frac{p_0 V_0 \mu}{R T_0};$$

$$m_0 = \frac{0,14 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 1,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 7 \cdot 18 \cdot 10^{-3}}{8,31 \cdot 354} = \frac{0,14 \cdot 1,7 \cdot 7 \cdot 18}{8,31 \cdot 354} =$$

$$= 0,001 \text{ (кг)} = 1 \text{ (г)}$$

Ответ: $p_0 = 0,14 \cdot 10^5 \text{ (Па)}$; $m_0 = 1 \text{ (г)}$

4

Часть 2

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

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Вариант 2

ЧУКОВИК

Вариј: 10-02

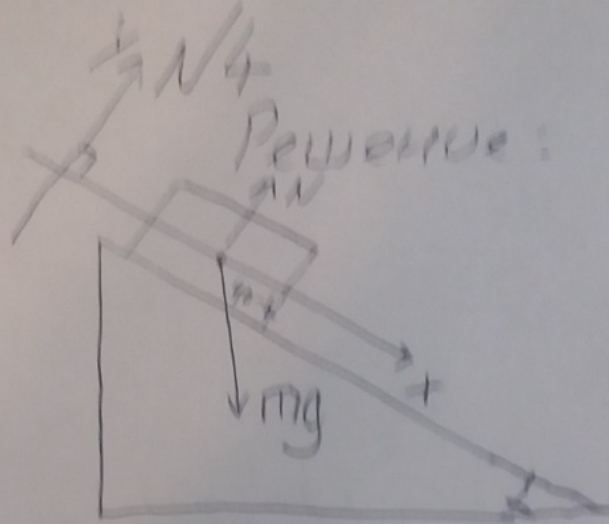
Дано:

$\lambda, \cos \lambda = \frac{3}{5}$

$H, m, 2m$

Наћи:

- 1) t_1
- 2) a_{cm}
- 3) t_2

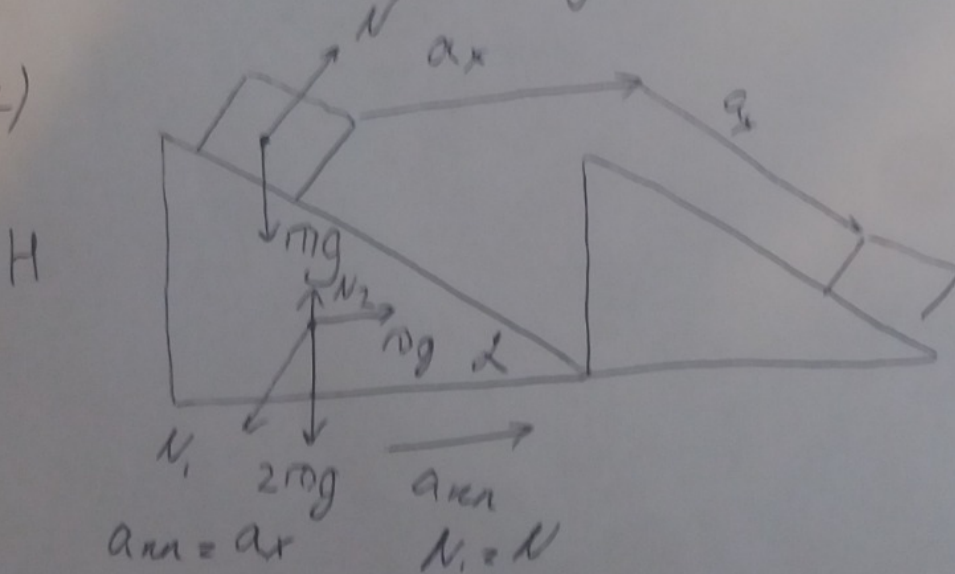


$x: mg \sin \lambda = ma$ по 2 3. Координата

$a = g \sin \lambda$

$\frac{g \sin \lambda \cdot t^2}{2} = \frac{H}{\sin \lambda}; t = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g \sin^2 \lambda}}; t_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{16g}} \cdot 2.5 = \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{\frac{H}{2g}}$

2)



$a_{cm} = a_x$
 $N_1 = N$

по 2 3. Координата

- 1) $mg = 2ma_{cm} + N \sin \lambda$, да се реши
- 2) $ma_{cm} \sin \lambda + mg \cos \lambda = N$
- 3) $mg \sin \lambda = ma_y + ma_{cm} \cos \lambda$
- 4) $ma_y \sin \lambda + N \cos \lambda = mg$

из 2) и 1): $mg = 2ma_{cm} + ma_{cm} \sin^2 \lambda + mg \sin \lambda \cos \lambda$
 $a_{cm} = \frac{g(1 - \sin \lambda \cos \lambda)}{2 + \sin^2 \lambda}; a_{cm} = g \cdot \frac{13}{66}$

1

$$3) mg \sin \alpha = ma_y + ma_n \cos \alpha$$

$$a_y = g \sin \alpha - a_n \cos \alpha$$

$$a_y = \left(\frac{4}{5} - \frac{13 \cdot 5}{66 \cdot 5} \right) g = \frac{88-13}{110} g = \frac{15}{22} g$$

$$\frac{H}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{15g}{22 \cdot 2} t_1^2; \quad t_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 22 H \cdot 5}{4 \cdot 15 g}} = \sqrt{\frac{11H}{3g}}$$

Орабepн: $t_1 = \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{\frac{H}{2g}}; \quad a_n = \frac{13}{66} g; \quad t_2 = \sqrt{\frac{11H}{3g}}$

②

Чистовин
№5

Вар. 10-02

Дано:

$$\Delta p = -0,01 p_0$$

$$\Delta V = +0,02 V_0$$

Найти:

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

$$2) \frac{Q}{\Delta U}$$

Решение

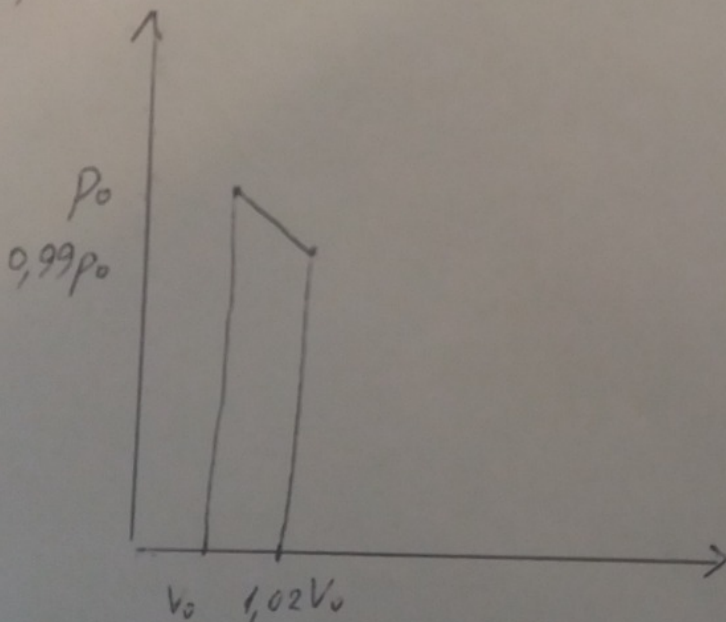
$$1) \frac{p_0 V_0}{T_0} = \frac{0,99 p_0 \cdot 1,02 V_0}{T_1}$$

$$T_1 = 1,0098 T_0$$

$$100(1,0098 - 1) = 0,98\%$$

Увеличится на 0,98%

2)



Поскольку изменения очень маленькие, то работу, совершаемую газом, можно найти как площадь трапеции

$$A = \frac{p_0 + 0,99 p_0}{2} \cdot (1,02 - 1) V_0 = 0,0199 p_0 V_0$$

$$\Delta U = \frac{3}{2} \nu R T_1 (1,0098 - 1) = \frac{3}{2} p_0 V_0 \cdot 0,0098 = 0,0147 p_0 V_0$$

$$Q = A + \Delta U = Q = 0,0199 p_0 V_0 + 0,0147 p_0 V_0 = 0,0346 p_0 V_0$$

$$\frac{Q}{\Delta U} = \frac{0,0346 p_0 V_0}{0,0147 p_0 V_0} = 2,35$$

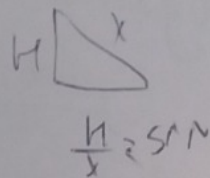
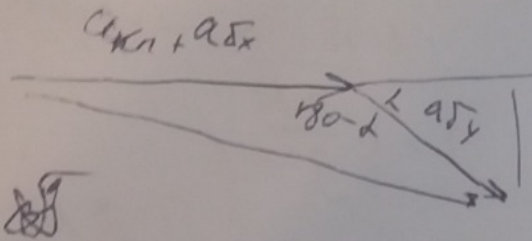
Ответ: +0,98% - температура, увеличится
 $Q/\Delta U = 2,35$

Знамен + маδx

Черновик

$$Z_{ann} + a\delta x + g \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - a\delta x \cos^2 \alpha - a_{nn} \cos^2 \alpha = g$$

$$Z_{ann} + g \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + a\delta x \sin^2 \alpha - a_{nn} \cos^2 \alpha = g$$



$$g \sin^2 \alpha - a\delta x \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - a_{nn} \cos \alpha \sin^2 \alpha =$$

$\sqrt{a_{nn}^2}$

$$\mu(a\delta x + a_{nn}) \sin \alpha + \mu g \cos \alpha = \frac{\mu a_{nn} + \mu a\delta x + \mu g \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - \mu \delta x \cos^2 \alpha - \mu a_{nn} \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$a\delta x \sin^2 \alpha + a_{nn} \sin^2 \alpha + g \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = a_{nn} + a\delta x + g \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - \delta x \cos^2 \alpha - a_{nn} \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\delta x \quad a\delta x \sin^2 \alpha - a\delta x + a\delta x \cos^2 \alpha = a_{nn} - a_{nn} \sin^2 \alpha - a_{nn} \cos^2 \alpha$$

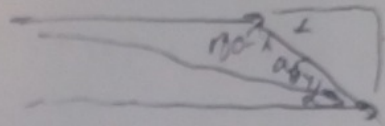
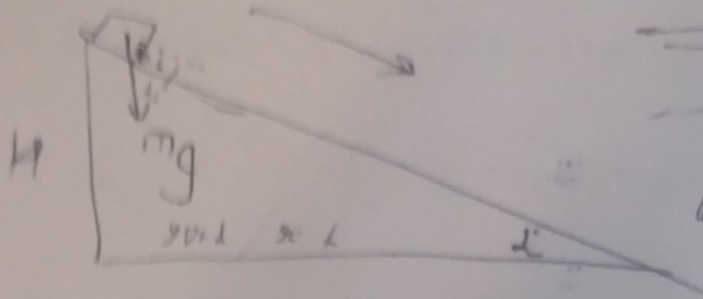
$$a\delta x = \frac{a_{nn} (1 - \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha)}{\sin^2 \alpha - 1 + \cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$Z_{ann} + g \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + a_{nn} \sin^2 \alpha \frac{(1 - \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha)}{\sin^2 \alpha - 1 + \cos^2 \alpha} - a_{nn} \cos^2 \alpha = g$$

Черновик

1/4

11

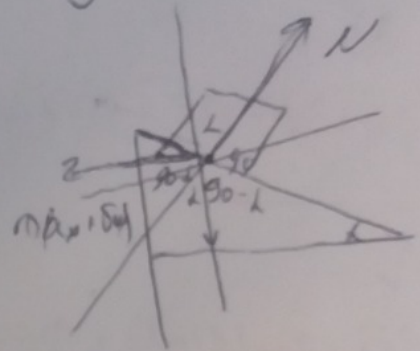
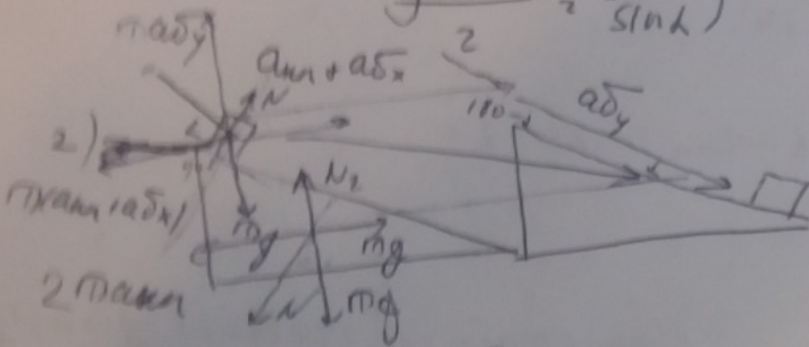


$$mg \sin \alpha = \mu a$$

$$m(a \cos \alpha + a_{\text{ann}} \sin \alpha + mg \cos \alpha) =$$

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

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



$$m a \delta y \sin \alpha + N \cos \alpha = mg$$

$$m(a_{\text{ann}} + a \delta x) + m a \delta y \cos \alpha = N \sin \alpha$$

$$N \sin \alpha + 2 m a_{\text{ann}} = mg$$

$$m a \delta y \sin^2 \alpha + \frac{m a_{\text{ann}} + m a \delta x + m a \delta y \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = mg$$

$$a_{\text{ann}} = \frac{mg - N \sin \alpha}{2m} \quad 2 m a_{\text{ann}} = mg - \mu a_{\text{ann}} - \mu a \delta x - \mu a \delta y \cos \alpha$$

$$N = \frac{m a_{\text{ann}} + m a \delta x + m a \delta y \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$m a_{\text{ann}} + m a \delta x + m a \delta y \cos \alpha + 2 m a_{\text{ann}} = mg$$

$$3 m a_{\text{ann}} + m a \delta x + m a \delta y \cos \alpha = mg$$

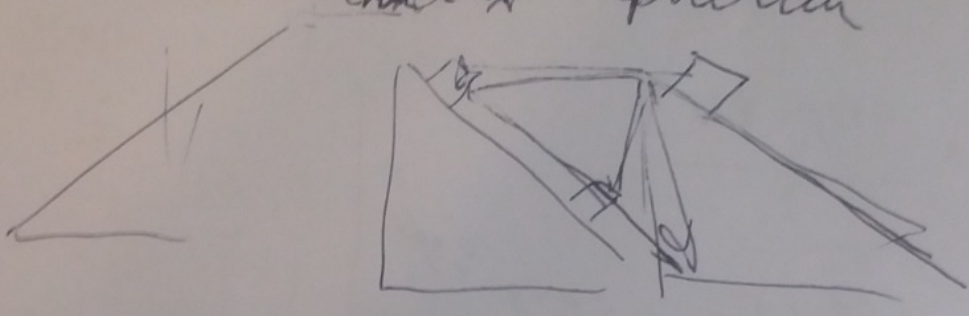
$$\frac{m a \delta y \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + m a_{\text{ann}} + m a \delta x + m a \delta y \cos \alpha = \frac{mg \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$m a \delta y \sin^2 \alpha + m a_{\text{ann}} \cos \alpha + m a \delta x \cos \alpha + m a \delta y \cos^2 \alpha = mg \sin \alpha$$

$$a \delta y + a_{\text{ann}} \cos \alpha + a \delta x \cos \alpha = mg \sin \alpha$$

$$g \sin \alpha - a \delta x \cos \alpha - a_{\text{ann}} \cos \alpha = a \delta y$$

Черновик



$a_y =$

$g \sin \alpha = a_y + a_n \cos \alpha$

$$\frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{12}{25}$$

$$\frac{13}{25}$$

$g \sin \alpha - a_n \cos \alpha$

$$\frac{4}{5}g - \frac{13}{25} \cdot \frac{5}{5}g = \frac{88-65}{100} = \frac{23}{100}g$$

$$\frac{H}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{23 \cdot 12}{100 \cdot 2}$$

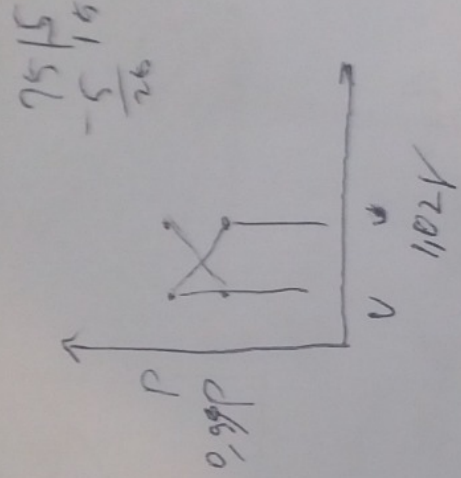
$$\sqrt{\frac{2H \cdot 110 \cdot 5}{23 \cdot 4}} = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{23} \cdot \frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\frac{pV}{T_0} = \frac{0.99P \cdot 0.02V}{T_1}$$

$$T_1 = \frac{0.99 \cdot 1.02 \cdot 1.098}{0.99} = 1.098$$

$$\frac{3}{2} JRT_1 = 0.9098$$

$$\frac{3}{2} pV \cdot 0.9098 = \Delta U$$

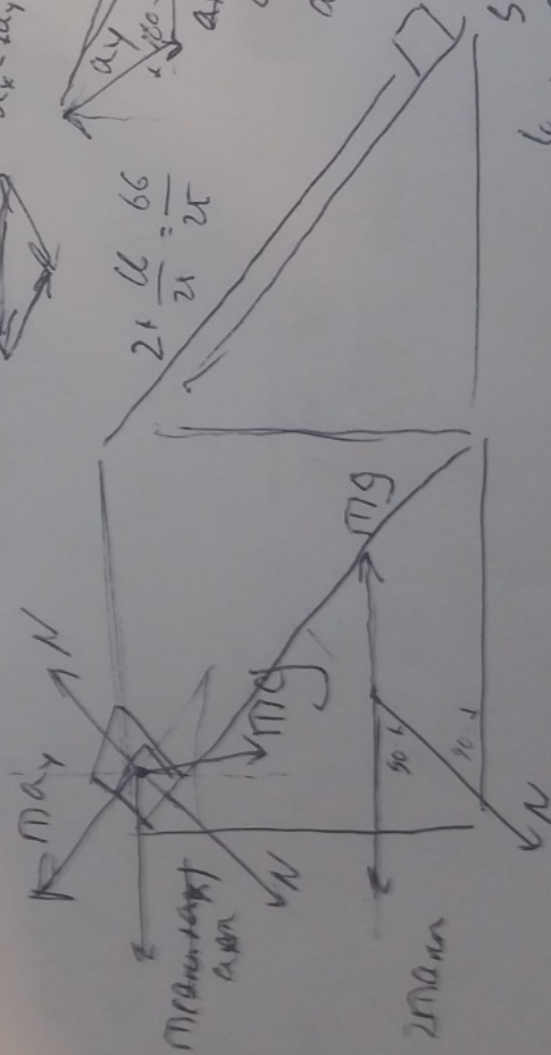


$$p = \frac{1.99P}{2} \cdot 0.02V \cdot \Delta U$$

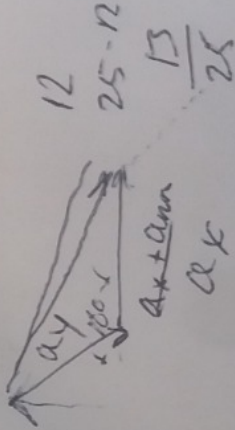
$$\frac{13}{25} \cdot \frac{66}{66} = \frac{13}{66}$$

$$\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + 2a_x a_y \cos \theta}$$

$$a_x^2 + a_y^2 + 2a_x a_y \cos \theta = a^2$$



$$2 + \frac{66}{25} = \frac{66}{25}$$



$$a_y \sin \theta = 2 + \frac{66}{25}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{12}{25}$$

$$mg = 2ma_n + N \sin \theta$$

$$m(a_n \cos \theta) \sin \theta + mg \cos \theta = N$$

$$mg \sin \theta = ma_y + ma_x \cos \theta$$

$$ma_y \sin \theta + ma_x \cos \theta = mg$$

$$ma_y \sin \theta + ma_x \sin \theta \cos \theta + mg \cos \theta = mg$$

$$g - g \cos^2 \theta - a_x \sin \theta \cos \theta = a_y$$

$$\frac{g}{\sin \theta} \cdot \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{a_x \cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$mg = 2ma_n + ma_x \sin^2 \theta + mg \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$g \sin \theta = \frac{g}{\sin \theta} - \frac{g \cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta} - a_x \cos \theta + a_x \cos \theta$$

$$mg = 2ma_n + ma_x \sin^2 \theta + mg \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{g - g \sin^2 \cos^2}{2 + \sin^2 \theta} = a_n$$