

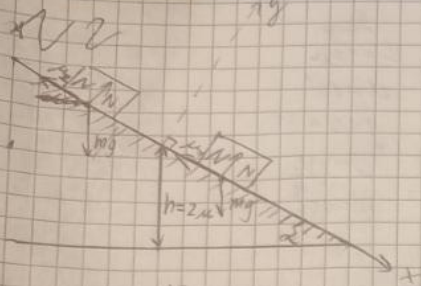
Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21204843**

ID профиля: **198411**

Вариант 3



Dane:
 $\mu_1 = 0,31$
 $\mu_2 = 0,11$
 $\alpha = 30^\circ$
 $h = 2,4$

M.K. kopota na ravni osam \Rightarrow $m_1 \sin \alpha > N \mu_1 \Rightarrow$ go brzo in kopota posrednje \Rightarrow na vrhu je mize in ugraja mizej $\mu_1 < \mu_2$ mizej mizej $\mu_1 < \mu_2$ mizej mizej $\mu_1 < \mu_2$

Samostalno, zgoraj zgoraj go vopira in posrednje 1 u 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad y: & 0 = mg \cos \alpha - N \\
 & x: \quad ma_1 = mg \sin \alpha - N \mu_1 \\
 2) \quad y: & 0 = mg \cos \alpha - N \\
 & x: \quad ma_2 = mg \sin \alpha - N \mu_2 \\
 & a_1 = g \left| \frac{1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_1}{2} \right| \\
 & a_2 = g \left| \frac{1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_2}{2} \right|
 \end{aligned}
 \quad \Rightarrow \quad
 \begin{aligned}
 N &= mg \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
 ma_1 &= mg \left| \frac{1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_1}{2} \right| \\
 ma_2 &= mg \left| \frac{1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_2}{2} \right|
 \end{aligned}$$

Preprijemlje, smo v nove in mizej kopota rabo $v_0 = 1$ mizej in mizej mizej $\Rightarrow v_0 = v_0 - a_2 T = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow v_0 &= a_2 T \\
 \text{Lupna mizej mizej } s_1 &= h / \sin \alpha = 2h \Rightarrow \\
 2h &= v_0 T - \frac{a_1 T^2}{2} = a_2 T^2 - \frac{a_1 T^2}{2} = \frac{a_2 T^2}{2} \\
 a_2 T^2 &= 4h \\
 T &= \frac{4h}{a_2} = \frac{8h}{g |1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_2|} \Rightarrow T = \sqrt{\frac{8h}{g |1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_2|}} \\
 &= 1,99 \text{ s} \Rightarrow \text{mizej mizej}
 \end{aligned}$$

V naravnem novem vpraju mizej kopota rabo $0 \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_0 &= 0 + a_1 t = a_1 T \Rightarrow t = \frac{v_0}{a_1} \\
 s_2 &= \frac{a_1 t^2}{2} = \frac{v_0^2}{2a_1} = \frac{a_2^2 T^2}{2a_1} = \frac{\left(\frac{g}{2}\right) \cdot (1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_2)^2 \cdot \frac{8h}{g |1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_2|}}{2a_1} \\
 &= \frac{4h}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_2}{1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_1}
 \end{aligned}$$

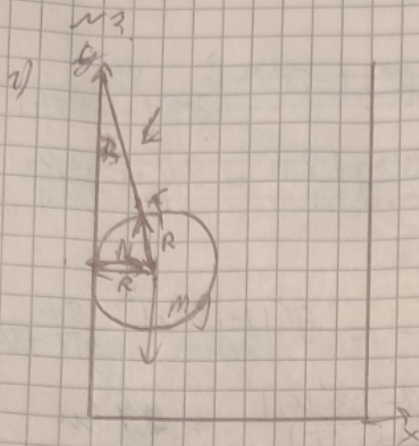
21204843 (VI 98411 M 1282600) $\mu_1 = 0,31$
 $h_2 = s_2 \sin \alpha = 0,4$
 Odkon: $S =$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s_2 &= \frac{a_2^2 \cdot T^2}{2a_1} \\
 h_2 &= s_2 \sin \alpha = \frac{a_2^2 \cdot T^2}{4a_1} = \frac{g^2 (1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_2)^2 \cdot \frac{8h}{g |1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_2|}}{4g |1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_1|} \\
 &= \frac{2h}{g |1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_1|} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_2}{2 |1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_1|} \cdot \frac{8h}{1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_2} = \frac{4h |1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_2|}{|1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_1|} \\
 &= 3,98
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_2 &= s_2 \sin \alpha = \frac{s_2}{2} = \frac{a_2^2 \cdot T^2}{4a_1} = \frac{g^2 (1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_2)^2 \cdot \frac{8h}{g |1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_2|}}{4g |1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_1|} \\
 &= \frac{2h}{g |1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_1|} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{h |1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_2|}{|1 - \sqrt{3} \mu_1|} = 1,99
 \end{aligned}$$

$H = h_1 + h_2 = 3,4$ $T = 2,0$

Odkon: $H = 3,4$ $T = 2,0$



$$\sin \alpha = \frac{R}{L+R}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{(L+R)^2 - R^2}}{L+R} = \frac{\sqrt{L^2 + 2RL}}{L+R}$$

zamyshlyu z-ai zava kharomera qva uspa.

$$y \neq m \cdot 0 = T \cos \alpha - mg \quad \text{7}$$

$$x \neq 0 = T \sin \alpha + N$$

$$T = \frac{mg}{\cos \alpha}$$

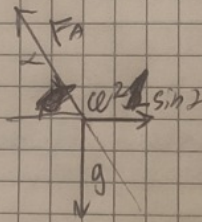
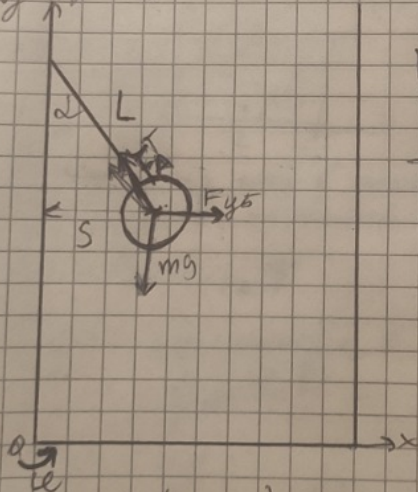
$$N = T \sin \alpha = mg \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} =$$

$$= mg \frac{R}{\sqrt{L^2 + 2RL}} =$$

$$= 0,2 \text{ kN} \cdot 10 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}} \cdot \frac{5 \text{ m}}{\sqrt{225 \text{ m}^2 + 150}} = 8 \text{ kN} \cdot \frac{5}{5 \sqrt{15}} =$$

$$= \frac{8 \sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{15}} \approx 2,02 \text{ kN}$$

2) *stanovljen bo gravitacionni kovanog kugle na osnovu*



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

~~$$F_A = \rho g V = \frac{4 \rho g \pi R^3}{3}$$~~
~~$$\sin \alpha$$~~

~~$$m \omega^2 L \sin \alpha$$~~

F_A geovodjen na pravcu na kovanog kugle na osnovu ρg i $m g$

$$F_A + T = \sqrt{(m \omega^2 L \sin \alpha)^2 + (mg)^2}$$

$$(F_A + T) \sin \alpha = m \omega^2 L \sin \alpha$$

$$\sqrt{(m \omega^2 L \sin \alpha)^2 + m^2 g^2} = m \omega^2 L$$

$$m^2 \omega^4 L^2 \sin^2 \alpha + m^2 g^2 = m^2 \omega^4 L^2$$

$$\omega^4 L^2 \sin^2 \alpha + \frac{g^2}{\omega^4 L^2} = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{g^2}{\omega^4 L^2} = 0,25$$

$$m \omega^2 L \sin \alpha = (F_A + T) \sin \alpha$$

$$F_A + T = \sqrt{(m \omega^2 L \sin \alpha)^2 + m^2 g^2}$$

~~$$m \omega^2 L = \sqrt{(m \omega^2 L \sin \alpha)^2 + m^2 g^2}$$~~

$$\omega^4 L^2 = \omega^4 L^2 \sin^2 \alpha + g^2$$

$$\omega^4 L^2 - g^2 = \omega^4 L^2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \frac{g^2}{\omega^4 L^2}}$$

$$\alpha = 48^\circ$$

Rezultat: $N = 2,02 \text{ kN}$

$$\alpha = 48^\circ$$

Часть 2

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

Шифр: **21204843**

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Вариант 3

NB!

Dari: $Q_1 = c m \Delta t = 4180 \text{ J/(kg}\cdot\text{K)} \cdot 0,0055 \text{ kg} \cdot 100 \text{ K} = 2299 \text{ J}$

$h_1 = 5,5 \text{ m}$
 $t = 0 \text{ s}$

$S = 500 \text{ cm}^2$
 $P_0 = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$
 $Q_2 = \frac{17430 \text{ J}}{2,26 \cdot 10^6 \text{ J/kg}} = 0,0077 = 7,72 > 5,5 \Rightarrow$

$C_p = 220 \text{ J/(kg}\cdot\text{K)}$
 $C = 4180 \text{ J/(kg}\cdot\text{K)}$
 $r = 2,26 \cdot 10^6 \text{ J/kg}$
 $t_2 = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

berbagai uap air
 $Q_2 = m r + c m \Delta t$

$\frac{Q_2}{m} = r + c \Delta t$

$\frac{Q_2 - m r}{m c} = \Delta t$

$P_0 = \frac{M}{\mu V} R (\Delta t + t_k) = \frac{m}{\mu S \Delta t} R \left(\frac{Q_2 - m r + m c \cdot t_k}{m c} \right)$
 $P_0 h_k = \frac{R (Q_2 - m r + m c t_k)}{\mu S c P_0}$

$8,31 \cdot \frac{0,0055 \text{ kg}}{0,018 \text{ m}^3} \cdot 0,05 \text{ m} \cdot 10^5 \cdot 2200 = \frac{R (Q_2 - m r + m c t_k)}{0,018 \cdot 0,05 \cdot 2200}$

$= \frac{8,31 (17430 - 226 \cdot 55 + 121,373)}{0,018 \cdot 0,05 \cdot 2200} = \frac{0,3992 \mu = 39,92 \mu}{0,019 \mu = 40 \mu}$

$h_1 = \frac{m}{\rho \cdot S} = \frac{5,52}{17430 \cdot 500 \text{ cm}^2} = 0,011 \text{ m}$

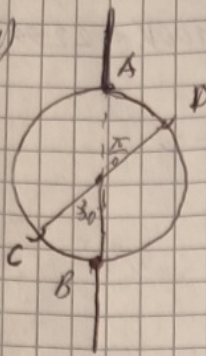
$U = h_2 - h_1 = 39,9$

Jawab: $U = 39,9$, $Q_1 = 2299 \text{ J}$

№3.

$R = 24 \text{ Ohm}$ 1)

$U = 6 \text{ В}$



L-гирнак

$I_{\text{к.т.}} \cos \alpha = \frac{I_0}{6}$, а норма $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$
 $2x \Rightarrow AD = CB = \frac{1}{2} R_L = \frac{1}{12} R \Rightarrow$

$R_{AD} = R_{CB} = \frac{1}{12} R_L = 2 \text{ Ohm}$

$R_{AC} = R_{BD} = \frac{5}{12} R_L = 10 \text{ Ohm}$

$\frac{1}{R_1} = \frac{1}{R_{AC}} + \frac{1}{R_{AD}} = \frac{1}{5R_{AD}} + \frac{1}{3R_{AD}} = \frac{6}{5R_{AD}}$

$R_1 = \frac{5}{6} R_{AD} = \frac{5}{12} R$

$\frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{1}{R_{CB}} + \frac{1}{R_{BD}} = \frac{1}{5R_{CB}} + \frac{1}{5R_{CB}}$

$R_2 = \frac{5}{6} R_{CB} = \frac{5}{12} R$

$R_{12} = R_1 + R_2 = \frac{10}{12} R = \frac{5}{6} R$

$I_{\text{общ}} = \frac{U}{R_{12}} = \frac{36 \text{ В}}{5R} = 1,8 \text{ А}$

$\frac{I_{AC}}{I_{AD}} = \frac{R_{AD}}{R_{AC}} \Rightarrow I_{AC} = \frac{1}{5} I_{\text{общ}} = 0,3 \text{ А}$

$\frac{I_{BD}}{I_{CB}} = \frac{R_{CB}}{R_{BD}} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow I_{BD} = \frac{1}{5} I_{\text{общ}} = 0,3 \text{ А}$

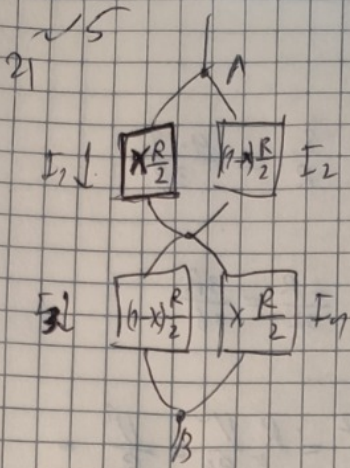
$P_{AC} = I_{AC}^2 \cdot \frac{5}{12} R =$
 $= (0,3 \text{ А})^2 \cdot 10 \text{ Ohm} = 0,9 \text{ Вт}$

$P_{BD} = I_{BD}^2 \cdot \frac{5}{12} R = (0,3 \text{ А})^2 \cdot 10 \text{ Ohm} = 0,9 \text{ Вт}$

$P_{AD} = P_{CB} = I_{AD}^2 \cdot \frac{1}{12} R = (1,5 \text{ А})^2 \cdot 2 \text{ Ohm} = 4,5 \text{ Вт}$

$P = P_{AC} + P_{BD} + P_{AD} + P_{CB} = 0,9 \text{ Вт} + 0,9 \text{ Вт} + 4,5 \text{ Вт} + 4,5 \text{ Вт} = 10,8 \text{ Вт}$

Ответ: $P = 10,8 \text{ Вт}$



$$n = \frac{x}{1-x}$$

мысно $x > 1-x \Rightarrow$
 т.е. $x \frac{R}{2} I_1 = (1-x) \frac{R}{2} I_2 \Rightarrow I_1 < I_2$

$$I_2 = I_1 \left(\frac{1-x}{x} \right)$$

аналогично

$$I_3 = I_4 \left(\frac{1-x}{x} \right) \quad I_3 < I_4$$

$$I_1 + I_2 = I_3 + I_4$$

$$I_1 \left(1 + \frac{1-x}{x} \right) = I_4 \left(1 + \frac{1-x}{x} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = I_4 \Rightarrow I_3 = I_2 \Rightarrow$$

через независимый переменный ток $I_1 - I_3 = I_1 - I_4 =$
 $= I_1 \left(1 - \frac{1-x}{x} \right) = I_1 \left(\frac{x - 1 + x}{x} \right) = I_1 \left(\frac{2x-1}{x} \right) = \frac{3}{3} A$

$$I_{\text{ном}} = I_1 + I_2 = I_1 \left(1 + \frac{1-x}{x} \right) = \frac{I_1}{x}$$

$$I_1 = I_{\text{ном}} \cdot x$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{эф}}} = \frac{1}{x \frac{R}{2}} + \frac{1}{(1-x) \frac{R}{2}} = \frac{2}{R} \left(\frac{1-x+x}{x(1-x)} \right)$$

$$I_{\text{ном}} =$$

$$R_1 = \frac{R \cdot x(1-x)}{2}$$

$$I_{\text{ном}} = \frac{U}{2R_1} = \frac{U}{R(x-x^2)}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{U}{R(1-x)}$$

$$\frac{U(2x-1)}{R(1-x)} = \frac{3}{2} A$$

$$\frac{2x-1}{4(1-x)x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$6x-3 = 8x-4x^2$$

$$3x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$4x-2 = 12(x-x^2)$$

$$D = 4 + 96 = 100$$

$$2x-1 = 6x-6x^2$$

$$x = \frac{2+10}{16} = \frac{12}{16} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$6x^2 - 9x - 7 = 0$$

$$1-x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$D = 16 + 24 = 40$$

$$\downarrow$$

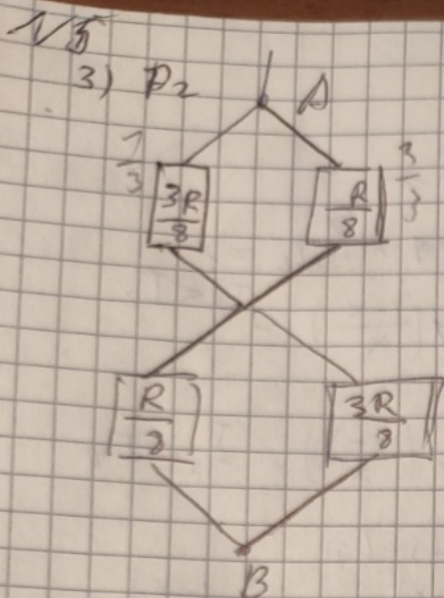
$$n = 3$$

$$-x = \frac{4 + 2\sqrt{10}}{12} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{10}}{6}$$

$$n = \frac{2 + \sqrt{10}}{1 - \frac{2 + \sqrt{10}}{6}} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{10}}{4 - \frac{2 + \sqrt{10}}{6}} = 6.46$$

Ответ: $n = 6.46$

Ответ: $n = 3$



$$R_1 = \frac{8}{3R} + \frac{8}{R} = \frac{4 \cdot 8}{3R}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{3R}{32}$$

$$R_{\text{total}} = 2R_1 = \frac{6R}{32} = \frac{3R}{16}$$

~~Watt~~

$$P = R I^2 = \frac{R V^2}{R_{\text{tot}}}$$

$$= \frac{16V^2}{3R} = \frac{16 \cdot 6B^2}{3 \cdot 24R} = 8 \text{ BAT}$$

Antwort: $P = 8 \text{ BAT}$

~~Antwort: $P = 10,8 \text{ BAT}$~~

Antwort: 1) $P = 10,8 \text{ BAT}$

2) $n = 3$

3) $P = 8 \text{ BAT}$