

Часть 1

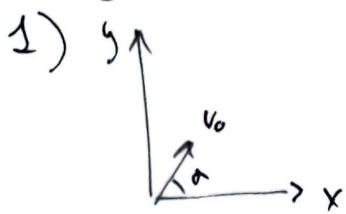
Олимпиада: **Физика, 10 класс (1 часть)**

Шифр: **21206539**

ID профиля: **840900**

Вариант 4

Задача 1



$$y(t) = v_0 \sin \alpha t - \frac{g t^2}{2}$$

$$v_y(t) = y'(t) = v_0 \sin \alpha - g t$$

при $U_{\max} v_y = 0$

$$\Rightarrow v_0 \sin \alpha - g t = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{v_0 \sin \alpha}{g}$$

$$U_{\max} = v_0 \sin \alpha \cdot \frac{v_0 \sin \alpha}{g} - \frac{g}{2} \left(\frac{v_0 \sin \alpha}{g} \right)^2 = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2g}$$

$$v_0^2 = \frac{U_{\max} \cdot 2g}{\sin^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{U_{\max} \cdot 2g}{\sin^2 \alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{10 \cdot 2 \cdot 10}{\frac{1}{2}}} = 20 \text{ м/с}$$

Ответ: 20 м/с

2) $F_{\text{раб}} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

$$m a = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} g$$

~~Кинетическая энергия ракета срабатывает в пределе~~

~~и ракета вылетит в космос~~

В т. U_{\max} ракета кривизны траектории γ может оказаться такой же как и у камня

$$R = \frac{(v_0 \cos \alpha)^2}{g} = \frac{v^2}{\frac{1}{2} g}$$

$$v^2 = 2 v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha = 2 v^2$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha \cdot 2}$$

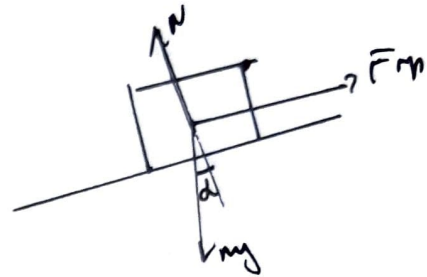
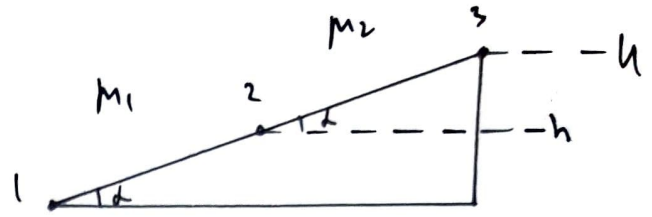
$$v = v_0 \sqrt{\cos^2 \alpha \cdot 2} = v_0 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2}$$

$$v = v_0 = 20 \text{ м/с}$$

Ответ: 20 м/с; 20 м/с

3 January 2

1) 3-2: $F_{fp} = F_{fp \text{ max}} = \mu N$
 $m a_x = m g \sin \alpha - F_{fp}$
 $m a_x = m g \sin \alpha - \mu_2 m g \cos \alpha$
 $a_x = g (\sin \alpha - \mu_2 \cos \alpha)$
 $a_x > 0$
 \Rightarrow Teil 2 beschleunigt



$\cos \alpha = \frac{24}{25} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{7}{25}$

2) 2-1: $F_{fp} = F_{fp \text{ max}} = \mu N$
 $m a_x = m g \sin \alpha - F_{fp}$
 $m a_x = m g \sin \alpha - \mu_1 m g \cos \alpha$
 $a_x = g (\sin \alpha - \mu_1 \cos \alpha)$
 $a_x < 0$
 \Rightarrow Teil 1 bremsend

$\Rightarrow v_{\text{max}}$ bei 2

3) BC2 über 2-1

$$\frac{m v_2^2}{2} + m g h = \mu_1 m g \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{h}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\frac{m v_2^2}{2} = m g h \left(\mu_1 \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} - 1 \right)$$

$$v_2^2 = 2 g h \left(\mu_1 \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} - 1 \right)$$

$$v_2^2 = 2 \cdot 10 \cdot 1,4 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{24}{7} - 1 \right)$$

$$v_2^2 = 20$$

$$v_2 \approx 4,5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{\text{max}} \approx 4,5 \text{ m/s}$$

4) BC2 über 3-2

$$m g h = \frac{m v_2^2}{2} + m g h + \mu_2 m g \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{(h-h)}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\frac{m v_2^2}{2} = m g (h-h) - m g (h-h) \mu_2 \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$v_2^2 = 2 g (h-h) \left(1 - \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \cdot \mu_2 \right)$$

$$20 = 2 \cdot 10 \cdot (h-h) \left(1 - \frac{24}{7} \cdot \frac{6}{100} \right)$$

$$1 = (h-h) \left(\frac{556}{700} \right)$$

$$h-h = \frac{700}{556} \approx 1,26$$

$$h = 1,26 + 1,4 = 2,66$$

$$s \sin \alpha = h \Rightarrow s = \frac{h}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$s = \frac{2,66}{\frac{7}{25}} = 9,5 \text{ m}$$

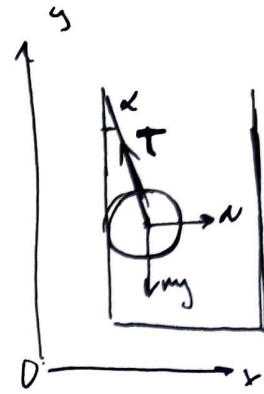
Ortes: 1) 4,5 m/s
 2) 9,5 m

3 Aufgabe 3

$R = 3 \text{ cm}$
 $l = 3 \text{ cm}$
 $m = 5,2 \text{ kg}$
 $F = ?$
 $T = ?$

$\sum \text{Oy}: T \cos \alpha - mg = 0$
 $\sum \text{Ox}: N - T \sin \alpha = 0$
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} T \cos \alpha = mg \quad (1) \\ T \sin \alpha = N \quad (2) \end{array} \right\}$

$\tan \alpha = \frac{R}{R+l} = \frac{1}{2}$



~~$\tan \alpha = \frac{R}{R+l} = \frac{1}{2}$~~

~~$\tan \alpha = \frac{R}{R+l}$~~

$\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \approx 26,56^\circ$

$\sin(\alpha) \approx 0,447 \approx 0,45$

$\cos(\alpha) \approx 0,894 \approx 0,9$

$\Rightarrow T = \frac{mg}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{5,2 \cdot 10}{0,894} \approx 58 \text{ N}$

$F = 58 \text{ N}$



$\tan \alpha = \frac{R}{R+l}$

$\sum \text{Oy}: mg = F_{AB} + T \cos \alpha$
 $\sum \text{Ox}: ma = F_{AB} - T \sin \alpha$

$v_{\text{pumpu } g} = v_{\text{pumpu } g} + T \cos \alpha$

$v_{\text{pumpu } a} = v_{\text{pumpu } a} + T \sin \alpha$

$g v_{\text{pumpu } - \text{pumpu } g} = T \cos \alpha$

$a v_{\text{pumpu } - \text{pumpu } g} = T \sin \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{a}{g} = \tan \alpha \Rightarrow a = g \tan \alpha$

$a = \frac{v^2}{R_x} = \frac{\omega^2 R_x^2}{R_x} = \omega^2 R_x \Rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{a}{R_x} = \frac{g \tan \alpha}{R_x}$

~~$\omega^2 = \frac{g \tan \alpha}{R_x} = \frac{g \tan \alpha}{(R+l) \sin \alpha}$~~

$\omega^2 = \frac{g \tan \alpha}{(R+l) \sin \alpha} = \frac{g}{(R+l) \cos \alpha} \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{(R+l) \cos \alpha}}$

$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\frac{g}{(R+l) \cos \alpha}}} = \frac{2 \cdot 3,14}{\sqrt{\frac{10}{0,16 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}}} \approx 0,56 \text{ s}$



Часть 2

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

Шифр: **21206539**

ID профиля: **840900**

Вариант 4

Задача 4 (задача)

$m = 10 \text{ г}$
 $t_0 = 20^\circ \text{C}$
 $p_0 = 1 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Па}$
 $Q = 334 \text{ Дж}$
 $Q_1 = ?$
 $V = ?$

1) Q_1 нужно на ^{нагревание} ~~испарение~~ воды до 100°C

$$Q_1 = m \cdot c_{\text{в}} (100^\circ \text{C} - t_0)$$

$$Q_1 = 10 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 4180 (100 - 20) = 3344 \text{ Дж}$$

2) $Q_2 = m c_{\text{в}} (100^\circ \text{C} - t_0) + r \cdot m = 25994 \text{ Дж}$

Q_2 нужно на ^{нагревание} и на ^{испарение} воды

3) $\Delta Q = Q - Q_2 = 33 \cdot 10^3 - 25994 = 7006 \text{ Дж}$

Оставшееся ΔQ пойдет на работу пара и на изменение внутр. энергии

$$\Delta Q = \frac{7}{2} \nu R \Delta T + p \Delta V$$

↑
пар (H₂O)
3-х атомный

процесс изобарический $\Rightarrow p_0 \Delta V = \nu R \Delta T$

$$\Delta Q = \frac{7}{2} \nu R \Delta T + \frac{2}{2} \nu R \Delta T$$

~~$\frac{7}{9} \Delta Q$ пойдет на изменение~~

$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{9} \Delta Q$ пойдет на изменение температуры

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{9} \Delta Q = m c_{\text{пара}} \Delta T \Rightarrow \Delta T \approx 247 \text{ К}$$

$$T_2 = 373 + \Delta T \approx 620 \text{ К}$$

$$p_0 \Delta V = \frac{2}{9} \Delta Q \approx 1557 \text{ Дж}$$

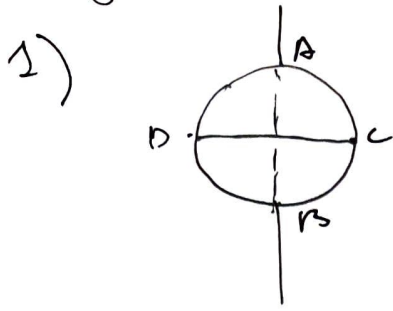
$$\begin{aligned} p_0 V_1 &= \nu R T_1 \\ p_0 V_2 &= \nu R T_2 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow p_0 \Delta V = \nu R \Delta T \Rightarrow V = \frac{p_0 \Delta V}{R \Delta T} =$$

$$= \frac{1557}{8.31 \cdot 247} \approx 0.76 \text{ м}^3$$

$$p_0 V_2 = \frac{\nu R T_2}{p_0} = \frac{0.76 \cdot 8.31 \cdot 620}{1 \cdot 10^5} \approx 0.04 \text{ м}^3 \approx 40 \text{ л}$$

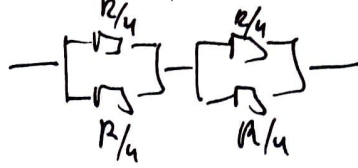
Ответ: 3344 Дж; 40 л

Задача 5 (уточнен)



$$R_{AC} = R_{CB} = R_{BD} = R_{DA} = \frac{1}{4} R$$

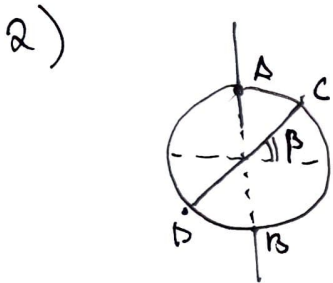
Экв. схема:



Напряжение на каждом из резисторов = $\frac{U}{2}$

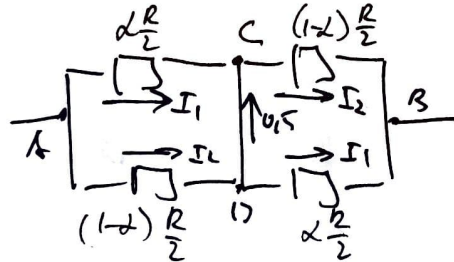
$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{\left(\frac{U}{2}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{R}{4}\right)} \cdot 4 = \frac{U^2}{R} \cdot 4 = \frac{2U^2}{R} \cdot 4 = 32 \text{ Вт}$$

Ответ: 32 Вт



Пусть $R_{AC} = \alpha \frac{R}{2}$. Тогда $R_{CB} = (1-\alpha) \frac{R}{2}$

Аналогично $R_{BD} = \alpha \frac{R}{2}$, $R_{AD} = (1-\alpha) \frac{R}{2}$,



α - коэффициент

$$\begin{cases} I_2 = I_1 + 0,5A \\ \alpha \frac{R}{2} I_1 = (1-\alpha) \frac{R}{2} I_2 \\ \alpha \frac{R}{2} I_1 + (1-\alpha) \frac{R}{2} I_2 = U \end{cases}$$

$$2\alpha \frac{R}{2} I_1 = U$$

$$\alpha R I_1 = U \rightarrow I_1 = \frac{U}{\alpha R} = \frac{1}{3\alpha}$$

$$\alpha I_1 = (1-\alpha)(I_1 + 0,5)$$

$$\alpha I_1 = I_1 + 0,5 - \alpha I_1 - \alpha \cdot 0,5$$

$$(2\alpha - 1) I_1 = 0,5(\alpha - 1)$$

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

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

$$2(2\alpha - 1) = 3\alpha(\alpha - 1)$$

$$4\alpha - 2 = 3\alpha^2 - 3\alpha$$

$$3\alpha^2 - 7\alpha + 2 = 0$$

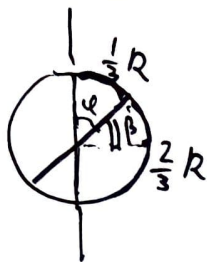
(Задание)

$$3d^2 - 7d + 2 = 0$$

$$D = 49 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 49 - 24 = 25 = 5^2$$

$$d = \frac{7 \pm 5}{6} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right\} \frac{1}{2} - \text{не подходит, т.к. } d < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{1}{3}$$

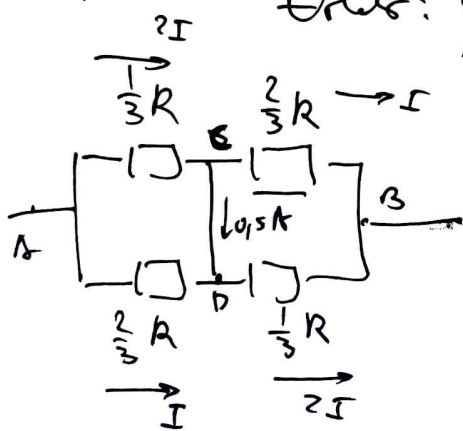


$$\varphi = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi = \frac{\pi}{3} (60^\circ)$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{6} (30^\circ)$$

Ответ: $\beta = 30^\circ$

3)



$$I_1 = 2I = \frac{U}{2R} = \frac{24}{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 72} = 1 \text{ A}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{U}{4R} = I = 0,5 \text{ A}$$

(Замечание: ток 0,5 А будет течь от C к B, а не от D к C, как было указано на предыдущем рисунке)

~~$P = I_1^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}R + I_1^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}R + I_2^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}R + I_2^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}R$~~

~~$= 1^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}R + 1^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}R + 0,5^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}R + 0,5^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}R$~~

~~$= \frac{1}{3}R + \frac{2}{3}R + \frac{1}{6}R + \frac{1}{12}R = \frac{5}{6}R$~~

$$P = \left(\frac{4}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}R + \left(\frac{4}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}R = \frac{36^2}{4R} \cdot 2 + \frac{36^2}{4 \cdot 2R} \cdot 2$$

$$= \frac{36^2}{2R} + \frac{36^2}{4R} = \frac{9 \cdot 36^2}{4R} = \frac{9}{4} \cdot \frac{24^2}{72} = 18 \text{ Вт}$$

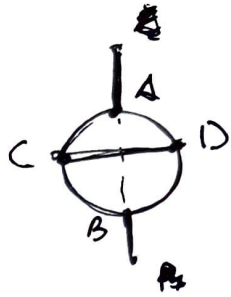
Ответ: 18 Вт

Ответ: 1) 32 Вт
2) $\beta = 30^\circ$
3) 18 Вт

Задача 5 (републук)

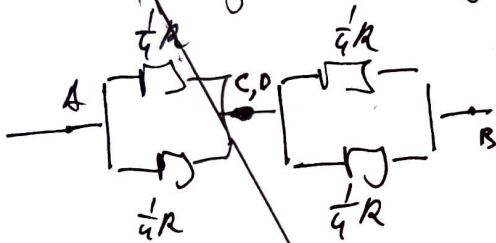
1) ~~$R = \rho \frac{L}{S}$~~
 $R_{AD} = \rho \frac{L/4}{S} = \frac{1}{4} R$

~~таким образом $R_{AD} = R_{BC} = R_{CA} =$
 $= R_{DB} = \frac{1}{4} R$~~



2) Т.к. ~~везде $\varphi_C = \varphi_D$ (при $CD \rightarrow 0$)~~
 эти точки можно объединить.

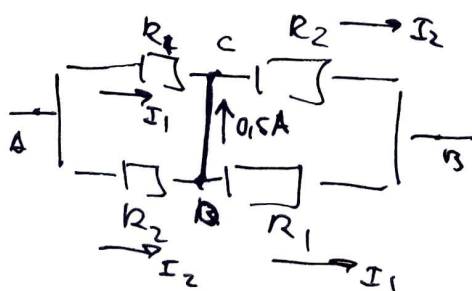
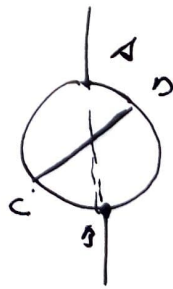
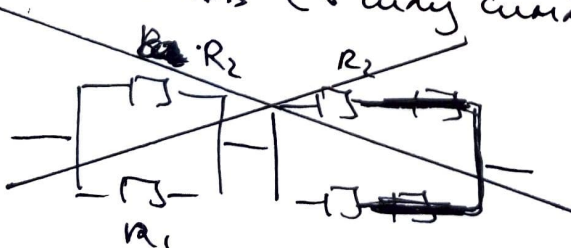
Перепишем схему



$$R_0 = \frac{\frac{1}{4}R \cdot \frac{1}{4}R}{\frac{1}{4}R + \frac{1}{4}R} \cdot 2 = \frac{\frac{1}{16}R^2}{\frac{1}{2}R} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{8}R \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{4}R$$

$$P = \frac{U^2}{R_0} = \frac{U^2}{\frac{1}{4}R} = 4 \frac{U^2}{R} = 4 \cdot \frac{24^2}{72} = 32 \text{ Вт}$$

3) $R_{AD} = R_{BC}$ (в силу симметрии) = R_2
 $R_{AC} = R_{DB}$ (в силу симметрии) = R_1



$$R_1 I_1 + R_2 I_2 = U$$

Перепишем схему и рассмотрим узел D

$$I_2 = I_1 + 0,5$$

$$R_1 = \alpha \frac{R}{2}, R_2 = (1-\alpha) \frac{R}{2}$$

~~Q~~

$$\frac{\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)^2}{\frac{1}{4}R} = \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$Q_1 = C_{R2} m (100 - 60) = 4120 \cdot 80 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-3} = 4120 \cdot 8 = 33600 \text{ J}$$

$$T \cdot m = 8,26 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 40 \cdot 10^{-3} = 2216 \cdot 10^4 = 22160000$$

$$\Delta m \cdot r + C_{R2} m (100 - 60) = Q$$

$$\Delta m = \frac{Q - C_{R2} m (100 - 60)}{r}$$

$$\Delta m = \frac{33600 - 4120 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 80}{2,26 \cdot 10^6}$$

zero.

$$T \cos \alpha = mg$$
$$T \sin \alpha = N$$

$$\Delta Q = Q - m(r + C_{R2} \cdot 80)$$

$$= 33 \cdot 10^3 - 10 \cdot 10^{-3} ($$

$$33 \cdot 10^3$$

$$25994)$$

$$\Delta Q = 7006 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta Q = m \cdot C_8 (100 - 60)$$

$$\Delta Q = \frac{5}{2} p \Delta V + p \Delta V = \frac{7}{2} p \Delta V$$

$$p \Delta V = \frac{m}{\rho} p \Delta V$$

$$\frac{R \cdot R}{2 \cdot R} = \frac{R}{2} p \Delta V$$

$$\frac{R \cdot R}{\frac{R}{2} + \frac{R}{2}} = \frac{R}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{R}{2}$$

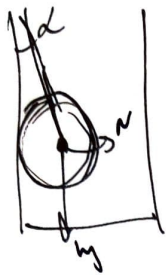
$$p \Delta V = \frac{m}{\rho} p \Delta V$$

$$p \Delta V = m \Delta V$$

$$p(U + \Delta V) = m \Delta V + \frac{m}{\rho} \Delta V$$

$$p \Delta V = \frac{m}{\rho} \Delta V$$

Republia



20

+

$$I_2 = I_1 + 0.5$$

$$R_1 I_1 + R_2 I_2 = U$$

$$R_1 = \alpha \frac{R}{2}$$

$$R_2 = (1-\alpha) \frac{R}{2}$$

$$\alpha \frac{R}{2} I_1 + (1-\alpha) \frac{R}{2} (I_1 + 0.5) = U$$

$$\alpha \frac{R}{2} I_1 + \frac{R}{2} (I_1 + 0.5) - \alpha \frac{R}{2} (I_1 + 0.5) = U$$

$$\alpha \frac{R}{2} (I_1 - (I_1 + 0.5)) + \frac{R}{2} (I_1 + 0.5) = U$$

$$\alpha \frac{R}{2} \cdot 0.5 + \frac{R}{2} (I_1 + 0.5) = U$$

$$R_1 I_1 = R_2 I_2$$

$$\alpha \frac{R}{2} I_1 = (1-\alpha) \frac{R}{2} (I_1 + 0.5)$$

$$\alpha I_1 = (1-\alpha) (I_1 + 0.5)$$

$$\alpha I_1 = I_1 + 0.5 - \alpha I_1 - \alpha \cdot 0.5$$

$$2\alpha I_1 - I_1 = 0.5(\alpha - 1)$$

$$I_1(2\alpha - 1) = 0.5$$

~~4.9~~
~~4.9~~

~~4.9~~
~~4.9~~

$$4.9 - 4.3 \cdot 2 = 15$$

$$\alpha (I_2 - 0.5) = (1-\alpha) I_2$$

$$\alpha I_2 - \alpha \cdot 0.5 = I_2 - \alpha I_2$$

$$2\alpha I_2 - I_2 = \alpha \cdot 0.5$$

$$\alpha I_2 = \frac{\alpha \cdot 0.5}{2\alpha - 1}$$

$$(2\alpha - 1) I_1 = 0.5(\alpha - 1)$$

$$\frac{4}{2R} (2\alpha - 1) = 0.5(\alpha - 1)$$

$$\frac{4}{2R} (2\alpha - 1) = 0.5(\alpha - 1)$$

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

$$2(2\alpha - 1) = 3\alpha(\alpha - 1)$$

$$2\alpha^2 - 3\alpha - 2 = -2$$

$$2\alpha^2 - 3\alpha + 2 = 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 16}}{4}$$

$$3\alpha^2 - 3\alpha - 2 = -2$$

$$3\alpha^2 - 3\alpha + 2 = 0$$

$$2\alpha I_1 - I_1 = 0.5(1-\alpha) \quad \frac{7 \pm 5}{6}$$

$$I_1(2\alpha - 1) = 0.5(1-\alpha) \quad \frac{1}{3}$$

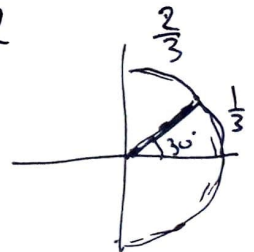
180

$$\frac{R \cdot R}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{R^2}{4}$$

$$\alpha I_1 = (1-\alpha) (I_1 + 0.5)$$

$$\alpha I_1 = I_1 + 0.5 - \alpha I_1 - 0.5 \cdot \alpha$$

$$\alpha I_1 = (1-\alpha) I_2$$



republic

$p_0; V_1$
 $p_0 + \Delta p; V_2$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} pV_1 &= \nu R T_1 \\ p_2 V_2 &= \left(\nu + \frac{m}{\mu}\right) R T_2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

~~$$\left(p_0 + \frac{\nu}{\mu} R T\right) \cdot V = p_0 V_1 + \frac{m}{\mu} R T_2 \quad \left(p + \frac{\nu}{\mu} R T\right) (V_1 + \Delta V) = \nu R T_2 + \frac{m}{\mu} R T_2$$~~

$p_0; V_1; T = 373 K$
 $(p_0 + \Delta p) V_2; T = 600$

~~$$p_0 V_1 = \nu R T_1$$

$$p_0 V_2 =$$~~

$$Q = \frac{5}{2} \nu R \Delta T + p \Delta V$$

$$\Delta Q = m \cdot c \cdot (T - 373)$$

$$7000 = 10 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 2200 \cdot (T - 373)$$

~~$$Q = \frac{7}{2} \nu R \Delta T$$~~

$$318 = T - 373$$

~~$$Q = \frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{m}{\mu} R \Delta T$$

$$7000 = \frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{10}{18} \cdot 8.31 \Delta T$$

$$\frac{1000 \cdot 2 \cdot 18}{10 \cdot 8.31} = \Delta T$$~~

$$T = 691$$

~~$$\Delta T = 433$$~~

$$\frac{5}{7} Q = c m \Delta T$$

$$\frac{24^2}{4} = \frac{24^2}{4}$$

$$8000 = 2200 \cdot 10^{-2} \Delta T$$

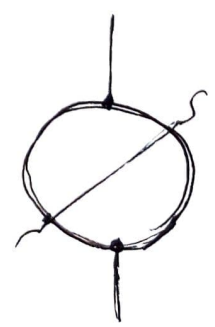
$$\Delta T = 227$$

$$T = 373 + 227 = 600$$

~~$$2000 = p \Delta V$$~~

$$\left(\frac{u}{2}\right)^2 \cdot 2 + \left(\frac{u}{2}\right)^2 \cdot 2 = \frac{u^2}{4} \cdot 2 + \frac{u^2}{4} \cdot 2 = \frac{u^2}{2} + \frac{u^2}{2} = \frac{2u^2}{2} = u^2$$

$$R = 820 \Omega$$



(репу бие)

$$p_0 V_1 = \nu R T_1$$

$$\left(p_0 + \frac{M R T_1}{\nu_1} \right) (V_1 + \Delta V) = \left(\cancel{p_0 + \frac{M R T_1}{\nu_1}} \right) \nu R T_2$$

$$p_0 V_1 + p_0 \Delta V + \frac{M}{\nu_1} R T_1 + \frac{M}{\nu_1} R T_1 \frac{\Delta V}{V_1} = \nu R T_2 + \frac{M}{\nu_1} R T_2$$

$$p_0 V_2 = \nu R T_2$$

$$Q = \sum \nu R \Delta T + p \Delta V$$

$$P = \left(p_0 + \frac{M R T_1}{\nu_1} \right) V_1 = \nu R T_1$$

$$\left(p_0 + \frac{M R T_1}{\nu_1} \right) (V_1 + \Delta V) = \nu R T_2$$

$$p V_1 = \nu R T_1$$

$$p (V_1 + \Delta V) = \nu R T_2$$

$$p V_1 + p \Delta V = \nu R T_2$$

$$\nu R T_1 + p \Delta V = \nu R T_2$$

$$p \Delta V = \nu R (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$2000 = \nu \cdot 8.31 (600 - 323)$$

$$2000 = \nu \cdot 2366$$

$$\nu \approx 1.06$$

$$p V_1 = \nu R T_1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} p_0 V_1 &= \nu R T_1 \\ p_0 V_2 &= \nu R T_2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$p_0 (V_2 - V_1)$$

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{600}{323}$$



$$\frac{7}{9} \cdot \frac{2000}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{9} \cdot 2000$$

$$2000 \cdot \frac{7}{9}$$