

Часть 1

Олимпиада: **Физика, 9 класс (1 часть)**

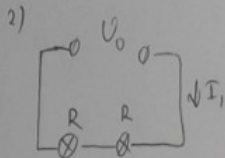
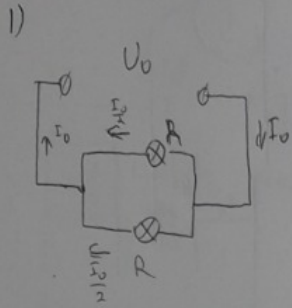
Шифр: **21205292**

ID профиля: **333231**

Вариант 1

Умножить
~ 3

3)



Dans:

$$U_0 = 12 \text{ В}$$

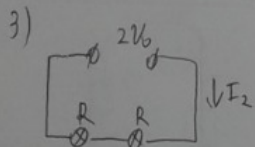
$$P_1 = 20 \text{ Вт}$$

$$P_2 = 0,5 \text{ Вт}$$

1) $I_0 = ?$

2) $I_1 = ?$

3) $P_3 = ?$



Dans 1 cas:

$$(1) \begin{cases} U_0 = \frac{I_0}{2} R \\ P_1 = \frac{I_0^2}{4} R \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

(2)

$$\frac{P_1}{U_0} = \frac{I_0}{2}$$

$$I_0 = \frac{2P_1}{U_0} = \frac{10}{3} \approx 3,3 \text{ А}$$

$$R = \frac{2U_0}{I_0} = \frac{24,3}{10} = 2,2 \text{ Ом}$$

Dans 2 cas:

$$(1) \begin{cases} U_0 = 2I_1 R \\ P_2 = I_1^2 R \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$I_1 = \frac{U_0}{2R} \approx 0,83 \text{ А}$$

Dans 3 cas:

$$\begin{cases} 2U_0 = 2I_2 R \\ P_3 = I_2^2 R \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$I_2 = \frac{2U_0}{2R} \approx 1,6 \text{ А}$$

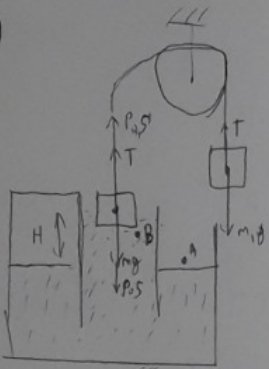
$$P_3 = 18,4 \text{ Вт}$$

Ответ: 1) 3,3 А ; 2) 0,83 А ; 3) 18,4 Вт

Условие
√2

(2)

1)



Дано:

$$p_0 = 10^5 \text{ Па}$$

$$g = 10 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}^2}$$

$$\rho = 1000 \frac{\text{кг}}{\text{м}^3}$$

$$m_1 = 120 \text{ г}$$

$$m = 50 \text{ г}$$

$$S = 9 \text{ см}^2$$

$$H = 10 \text{ см}$$

1) p_B - ?

2) m_1 - ?

3) h - ?

Для 1 сосуда:

$$p_A = p_0$$

$$p_B = p_A - \rho g H = p_0 - \rho g H = 99000 \text{ Па}$$

уравн: $\vec{T} + m_1 \vec{g} = 0$

от: $T = m_1 g$

поверх: $m \vec{g} + \vec{p}_0 S + \vec{T} + \vec{p}_B S' = 0$

от: $T = m g + p_0 S - p_B S' = 1,3 \text{ Н}$

$$m_1 = 0,13 \text{ кг}$$

Для 2 сосуда:

$$p_A = p_0$$

$$p_C = p_A - \rho g h = p_0 - \rho g h$$

уравн: $\vec{T} + m \vec{g} = 0$

от: $T = m g$

поверх:

$$(m_1 + m) \vec{g} + \vec{p}_0 S + \vec{T} + \vec{p}_C S' = 0$$

от: $p_C = \frac{(m_1 + m) g + p_0 S - T}{S'}$

$$h = \frac{p_0 - \frac{(m_1 + m) g + p_0 S - T}{S'}}{\rho g} = -0,05 \text{ м} \Rightarrow \text{указ давление отрицательное}$$

поз. неположительное берем на расстоянии $h = 0,05 \text{ м}$

Ответ: 1) 99 кПа ; 2) $0,13 \text{ кг}$; 3) $0,05 \text{ м}$

Условие

①

~ 1

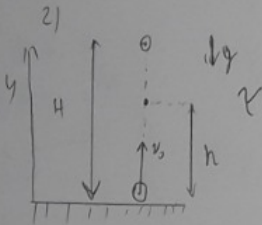
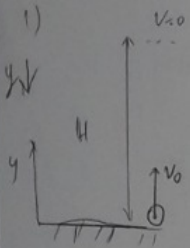
Дано:

x, y

1) H - ?

2) h - ?

3) $\frac{S_1}{S_2}$ - ?



для 1 условия

для 2 условия

$$0y: H = \frac{v_0^2}{2g}$$

$$0y: h = v_0 t - \frac{gt^2}{2}$$

$$H - h = \frac{gt^2}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} H = \frac{v_0^2}{2g} \\ H = v_0 t \end{cases}$$

$$H - v_0 t + \frac{gt^2}{2} = \frac{gt^2}{2}$$

$$H = v_0 t$$

$$v_0 = 2gt$$

$$H = 2gt^2$$

$$h = 1,5gt^2$$

$$S_1 = H + H - h = 2,5gt^2$$

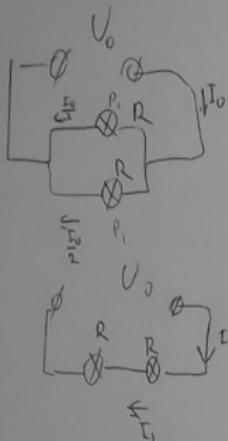
$$S_2 = h = 1,5gt^2$$

$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{5}{3}$$

Ответ. 1) $2gt^2$; 2) $1,5gt^2$; 3) $\frac{5}{3}$

№3

Упростим



$$P_1 = 20 \text{ Вт}$$

$$U_0 = 12 \text{ В}$$

$$P_1 = \frac{I_0^2}{4} R = 20 \text{ Вт}$$

$$\frac{I_0^2}{2} R = 12$$

$$I_0 R = 24$$

$$P_1 = \frac{24 I_0}{4} = 20$$

$$I_0 = \frac{80}{24} = 3,3 \text{ А}$$

$$P_2 = I_1^2 R$$

$$U = 2 I_1 R \quad I_1 = 0,8 \text{ А}$$

$$\frac{I_0}{2} = 1,65 \text{ А}$$

$$I_1 R = U_0 = 12$$

$$I_1 R = 5$$

$$R_2 = 5 I_1$$

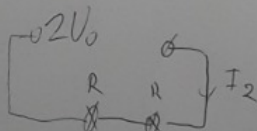
$$I_2 = \frac{2 U_0}{2 R} = \frac{U_0}{R}$$

$$I_1 = 1,1 \text{ А}$$

$$2 U_0 = 2 I_2 R$$

$$P_3 = I_2^2 R = 12 I_2$$

$$I_1 = 1,1 \text{ А}$$



$$I_1 R = 5$$

$$R = \frac{5}{I_1} = 5,45$$

$$I_2 = \frac{U_0}{R} = \frac{12}{7,2} = \frac{I_1}{0,9} = \frac{10}{9} = \frac{5}{3} = 1,66 \text{ А}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{I_0^2}{4} R$$

$$I_1 = 0,825$$

$$I_1 = \frac{U_0}{2R} = 1 \text{ А}$$

$$\frac{24}{I_0} = R$$

$$\frac{20}{12} = \frac{I_0}{2}$$

$$U_0 = 2 I_1 R$$

$$R = \frac{24}{3,3} \approx 7,27 \text{ Ом}$$

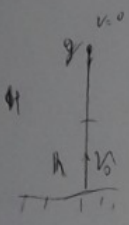
$$I_0 = \frac{40}{12} = \frac{10}{3} \approx 3,3 \text{ А}$$

$$P_2 = I_1^2 R$$

$$I_1 = \frac{U_0}{2R} = 0,8 \text{ А}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{P_1}{2} = \frac{I_1}{2} \quad P_2 = 5 I_1$$

Решением было на протяжении 1ч10 мин



регрессию

1) $H = \frac{g t^2}{2}$

$v_1 = g t$
 $v_2 = v_0 - g t$

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

$v_0 = g t$

$H = v_0 t / 2$

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

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

$h = 2g t^2 - \frac{g t^2}{2} = 1,5 g t^2$

$S_1 = H + H - h = 2g t^2 - \frac{g t^2}{2} = 3,5 g t^2$

$S_2 = h = 1,5 g t^2$

$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{4}{3}$

2)



$v_1 = g t$
 $v_2 = v_0 - g t$

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

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

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

$v_0 t = H$

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

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

$v_0 = 2g t$

$\vec{T} + m_2 \vec{g} = 0$

ay: $T = m_2 g$

$P_B = P_0 - \rho g H$



$\vec{P}_0 S + m_2 \vec{g} + \vec{T} + \vec{P}_B S = 0$

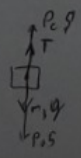
ay: $P_0 S + T - m_2 g - P_0 S = 0$

$T = m_2 g + P_0 S - P_0 S$

$m_2 = \frac{m_2 g + P_0 S - P_0 S}{g} = 0,13 \text{ m}$

$m_2 = \frac{m_2 g + P_0 S - P_0 S}{g} = 0,13 \text{ m}$

$T = 1,3 \text{ H}$



$P_0 S = \frac{m_2 g + P_0 S - T}{g}$

$h = 0,05 \Rightarrow$ погружаемая часть

погружаемая часть на расстоянии $h = 0,05 \text{ м}$

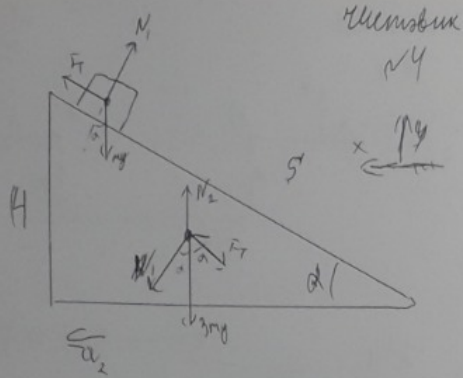
Часть 2

Олимпиада: **Физика, 9 класс (2 часть)**

Шифр: **21205292**

ID профиля: **333231**

Вариант 1



Ukuran
 μ

(3)

Dik
 m, M
 $\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$

$t_1 - ?$
 $a_2 - ?$
 $t_2 - ?$

Cara lain, rumus waktu, agar didapat t2 yg benar

$$m\vec{g} + \vec{N}_1 + \vec{F}_f = 0$$

$$Oy: N_1 = mg \cos \alpha, F_f = \mu mg \cos \alpha$$

$$Ox: mg \sin \alpha = \mu mg \cos \alpha \quad \mu = \tan \alpha = 0,75$$

$$\text{Kedua: } \vec{N}_2 + 3m\vec{g} + \vec{F}_f + \vec{N}_1 = 3m\vec{a}_2$$

$$Ox: N_1 \sin \alpha - F_f \sin \alpha = 3m a_2$$

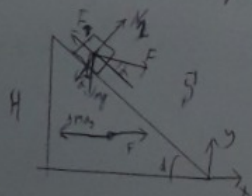
$$a_2 = \frac{\cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha}{3} (1 - \mu) = 0,046 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

Orbita... Untuk... dengan... a_2 ...

$$s = \frac{H}{\sin \alpha} = 1,25H$$

$$t_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2s}{a_2}} = 8,5\sqrt{H}$$

... \Rightarrow ...



$$3m\vec{g} + \vec{F}_f + \vec{N}_3 + \vec{N}_1 = 3m\vec{a}_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$-\vec{F} = 3m\vec{a}_1 \quad \vec{N}_3 + \vec{F}_f + m\vec{g} + \vec{F}_f = m\vec{a}_1$$

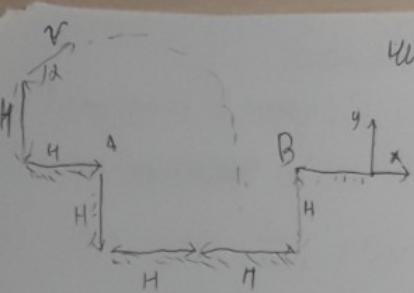
$$F = 3ma_1$$

$$Oy: F \cos \alpha = ma_1$$

$$a_1 = 3a_2 \cos \alpha = 0,1104 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2s}{a_1}} = 5,4\sqrt{H}$$

Jawab: $5,4\sqrt{H}$; $0,046 \frac{m}{s^2}$; $8,5\sqrt{H}$



Umschick
 $\sqrt{5}$

1
 Dens:
 $v = \sqrt{0,5gH}$; S ; H
 α - ?
 $t_{y=0}$ - ?
 Quasim Eqd - ?

$$\begin{cases} V = H^2 \pi \cdot H = H^3 \pi \\ V = v S \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{H^3 \pi}{v S} = 2 \frac{H^2 \pi}{v S} \cdot \sqrt{0,5gH}$$

Tippens kannes mittels einem Kugelschreiber (0,2), messen $\rightarrow A(H, H)$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= v \cos \alpha t \\ y &= v \sin \alpha t - \frac{g t^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$y(x) = x \tan \alpha - \frac{g x^2}{2 v^2 \cos^2 \alpha}, \text{ wge } y = -H, x = H$$

$$H \tan \alpha - \frac{H}{v^2} (1 + \tan^2 \alpha) + H = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{v^2} \tan^2 \alpha + \tan \alpha + 1 - \frac{1}{v^2} = 0 \quad (\text{Dann } \tan^2 \alpha)$$

$$D = \sqrt{1 + 4 \frac{1}{v^2} - 4 \frac{1}{v^2}}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4 \frac{1}{v^2} - 4 \frac{1}{v^2}}}{-2 \frac{1}{v^2}}, \text{ m.K. } \alpha < 90^\circ \Rightarrow \tan \alpha > 0, \text{ positiv}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{H^2}{4}} > \sqrt{H^2 + \frac{H^4}{4} - 1}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} H^2 &< 1 - 4 \text{ Cal. konstant} \\ H^2 &> 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\text{positiv } \tan \alpha = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 + 4 \frac{1}{v^2} - 4 \frac{1}{v^2}}}{2 \frac{1}{v^2}}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4 \frac{1}{v^2} - 4 \frac{1}{v^2}}}{2 \frac{1}{v^2}}$$

Математика

(2)

Прогрессивное 5 задание

матрица ~~$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$~~ $B(3H; -H)$

$$y(x) = x \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \frac{1}{H \cos^2 \alpha}, \text{ где } y = -H, x = 3H$$

$$-\frac{1}{H^2} \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + 3 \operatorname{tg} \alpha + 1 - \frac{1}{H^2} = 0 \quad (\text{анн. } \operatorname{tg} \alpha)$$

$$D = \sqrt{9 + 4 \frac{1}{H^2} - 4 \frac{1}{H^2}}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{9 + 4 \frac{1}{H^2} - 4 \frac{1}{H^2}}}{-2 \frac{1}{H^2}}, \quad \operatorname{tg} \alpha > 0; \sim \alpha < 90^\circ \Rightarrow$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{3 + \sqrt{9 + 4 \frac{1}{H^2} - 4 \frac{1}{H^2}}}{2 \frac{1}{H^2}}$$

$$9 + 4 \frac{1}{H^2} - 4 \frac{1}{H^2} < 9$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{H^2} < 0$$

$$H^2 \geq 1 \quad \text{— год существования}$$

$$H^2 > 0$$

$$\text{Quantum } \operatorname{tg} \alpha \in \left(\frac{H^2}{2} (1 - \sqrt{1 + 4 \frac{1}{H^2} - 4 \frac{1}{H^2}}); \frac{H^2}{2} (3 - \sqrt{9 + 4 \frac{1}{H^2} - 4 \frac{1}{H^2}}) \right) \cup \left(\frac{H^2}{2} (1 + \sqrt{1 + 4 \frac{1}{H^2} - 4 \frac{1}{H^2}}); \frac{H^2}{2} (3 + \sqrt{9 + 4 \frac{1}{H^2} - 4 \frac{1}{H^2}}) \right)$$

$$\text{Ответ: } 2 \frac{H^2 \pi}{y^2} \sqrt{0,5 g H}; \left(\frac{H^2}{2} (1 - \sqrt{1 + 4 \frac{1}{H^2} - 4 \frac{1}{H^2}}); \frac{H^2}{2} (1 + \sqrt{1 + 4 \frac{1}{H^2} - 4 \frac{1}{H^2}}) \right);$$

$$\left(\frac{H^2}{2} (1 - \sqrt{1 + 4 \frac{1}{H^2} - 4 \frac{1}{H^2}}); \frac{H^2}{2} (3 - \sqrt{9 + 4 \frac{1}{H^2} - 4 \frac{1}{H^2}}) \right) \cup \left(\frac{H^2}{2} (1 + \sqrt{1 + 4 \frac{1}{H^2} - 4 \frac{1}{H^2}}); \frac{H^2}{2} (3 + \sqrt{9 + 4 \frac{1}{H^2} - 4 \frac{1}{H^2}}) \right)$$

репробук

$$\tan \alpha = 1,5 H^2 + 0,5 H^2 \sqrt{2 \frac{1}{H^2} + 11^2 + 8} = \frac{1}{2} H^2 (3 + \sqrt{2 \frac{1}{H^2} + 11^2 + 8})$$

Означим $\tan \alpha \in (1 + H^2; \frac{1}{2} H^2 (3 + \sqrt{2 \frac{1}{H^2} + 11^2 + 8}))$

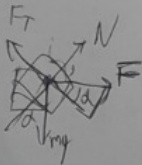
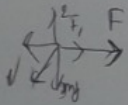
✓✓

1) $\mu = 0,75$

$$-\mu m_1 g + \mu F \cos \alpha = 3 M a_2$$

$$0,25 m_1 g \cos \alpha = 3 m a_2$$

$$a_2 = \frac{0,25 g \cos \alpha}{3} = 0,08 \frac{m}{c^2}$$

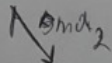


$$F = 3 m a_2 = 0 m$$

$$F = m a_1$$

$$a_1 = 0 \frac{m}{c^2}$$

$$t \approx 0,5 \sqrt{H}$$



$$t_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2,5}{a_2}} = 2,19 \sqrt{H}$$

Ответ: $0,5 \sqrt{H}; 0,08 \frac{m}{c^2}; 2,19 \sqrt{H}$

Меридиан

$$H(1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha) - \frac{H}{H \cos^2 \alpha} = 0$$

$$1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \frac{1}{H \cos^2 \alpha} = 0$$

$$1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \frac{1}{H^2} (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha) = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{H^2} \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \alpha + 1 - \frac{1}{H^2} = 0 \quad (\text{отри } \operatorname{tg} \alpha)$$

$$D = \sqrt{1 + 4 \frac{1}{H^2} + \frac{1}{H^4}} = \sqrt{(2 \frac{1}{H^2} + 1)^2} = 2 \frac{1}{H^2} + 1$$

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha = \frac{-1 \pm (2 \frac{1}{H^2} + 1)}{-2 \frac{1}{H^2}} = -1, \quad \operatorname{tg} > 0, \quad \text{м.к. } \cos \alpha > 0, \quad \alpha < 90^\circ$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{-1 - 2 \frac{1}{H^2} + 1}{-2 \frac{1}{H^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{H^2} + 1}{\frac{1}{H^2}} = 1 + H^2$$

$$y(x) = x \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \frac{1}{H \cos^2 \alpha}, \quad y = -H, \quad x = 3H$$

$$3H \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \frac{1}{H \cos^2 \alpha} + H = 0$$

$$0 > 1 + H^2$$

$$-1 > H^2 - \text{УСЛ не выполн}$$

Сомб \Rightarrow

$$1,5 H^2 < \frac{H}{2}$$

$$3 \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \frac{1}{H^2} (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha) + 1 = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{H^2} \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + 3 \operatorname{tg} \alpha + 1 - \frac{1}{H^2} = 0 \quad (\text{отри } \operatorname{tg} \alpha) \quad \operatorname{tg} \alpha < 0, \quad \text{д.т.}$$

невозможн
Сомб

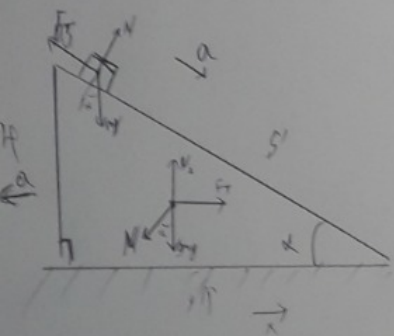
$$\sqrt{D} = \sqrt{9 + \frac{1}{H^2} - \frac{4}{H^4}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{H^2} + 1\right)^2 + 8}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{H^2} + 1\right)^2 + 8}}{-\frac{2}{H^2}} = 1,5 H^2 - \frac{H^2}{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{H^2} + 1\right)^2 + 8} = H^2 (1,5 - 0,5 \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{H^2} + 1\right)^2 + 8})$$

$$1,5 > 0,5 \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{H^2} + 1\right)^2 + 8} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{H^2} + 1 > \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{H^2} + 1\right)^2 + 8} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{H^2} (1 + H^2) > \frac{1}{H^2} (1 + H^2) + \frac{2}{H^2}$$

Механика

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$$



$$F_f = \mu N = \mu mg \cos \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow F_f + mg \sin \alpha = ma - a = 0$$

$$\mu mg (-\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha) = 0$$

$$\mu = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = 0.75$$

$$Oy: N_2 = 3mg + N_1 \cos \alpha$$

$$Ox: 3mg \cos \alpha = 3mg \cos \alpha = 3ma$$

$$a = -\frac{\cos \alpha}{3} g = \frac{\cos \alpha (1 - \mu)}{3} g = 0.6 \frac{g}{3}$$

$$mg \sin \alpha = ma_1$$

$$mg \cos \alpha = 3ma_2$$

$$a_1 = g \sin \alpha = 0.8 \frac{g}{3}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{g}{3} \approx 2.0 \frac{g}{3}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{H}{L} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$L = 1.25 H$$

$$S' = 1.0 H$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2S'}{a_1}} \approx 0.7 \sqrt{H}$$

$$0.7 \sqrt{H}; 2.0 \frac{g}{3}; 0.7 \sqrt{H}$$

$$V = \sqrt{0.5 g H}$$

$$v = v_1 t$$

$$V = \frac{H^2}{R}$$

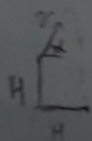
$$\frac{H^2}{R} = v_1 t$$

$$t = \frac{R^2 \sqrt{H}}{g V} = \frac{R^2 \sqrt{H}}{g \sqrt{0.5 g H}} = \frac{R^2 \sqrt{0.5}}{g \sqrt{0.5}}$$

$$= 2 \frac{\sqrt{0.5} R^2}{g}$$

$$600 = R \sqrt{H} - \frac{R}{2 \cos^2 \alpha} = R \sqrt{H} - \frac{R}{0.64}$$

$$-R = \frac{R}{0.64} - \frac{R}{0.64}$$



$$V_x = \cos \alpha V$$

$$V_y = V \sin \alpha - g t$$

$$x = V \cos \alpha t$$

$$y = V \sin \alpha t - \frac{g t^2}{2}$$

$$y = H, x = 0$$